
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:

- youth justice¹ (reported on in chapter 16, Youth justice services)
- prisoners or alleged offenders held in forensic mental health facilities to receive psychiatric care (who are usually the responsibility of health departments)
- prisoners held in police custody (reported on in 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and Territory governments are based on the definitions and counting rules from the National Corrections Advisory Group (unpublished) *Corrective Services Data Collection Manual 2012-13*.

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, which includes bail orders if these orders are subject to supervision by community corrections officers.

Data quality information (DQI) has been progressively introduced for all indicators in the Report. The purpose of DQI is to provide structured and consistent information about quality aspects of data used to report on performance indicators. DQI in this Report cover the seven dimensions in the ABS' data quality framework (institutional environment, relevance, timeliness, accuracy, coherence, accessibility and interpretability) in addition to dimensions that define and describe performance

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 per cent) they will have a negligible effect on these indicators and are not footnoted to each table and figure.

indicators in a consistent manner, and note key data gaps and issues identified by the Steering Committee. All DQI for the 2014 Report can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014 and as of this year is available for all indicators.

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 2012-13. One jurisdiction (the ACT) operated periodic detention for prisoners during the reporting period. Periodic detention was abolished as a sentencing option in NSW in 2010, but a small number of detainees who have not completed the order were managed under the non-residential stage of the program during the reporting period.

Funding

Reported recurrent expenditure on prisons and periodic detention centres, net of operating revenues and excluding payroll tax and expenditure on transport/escort

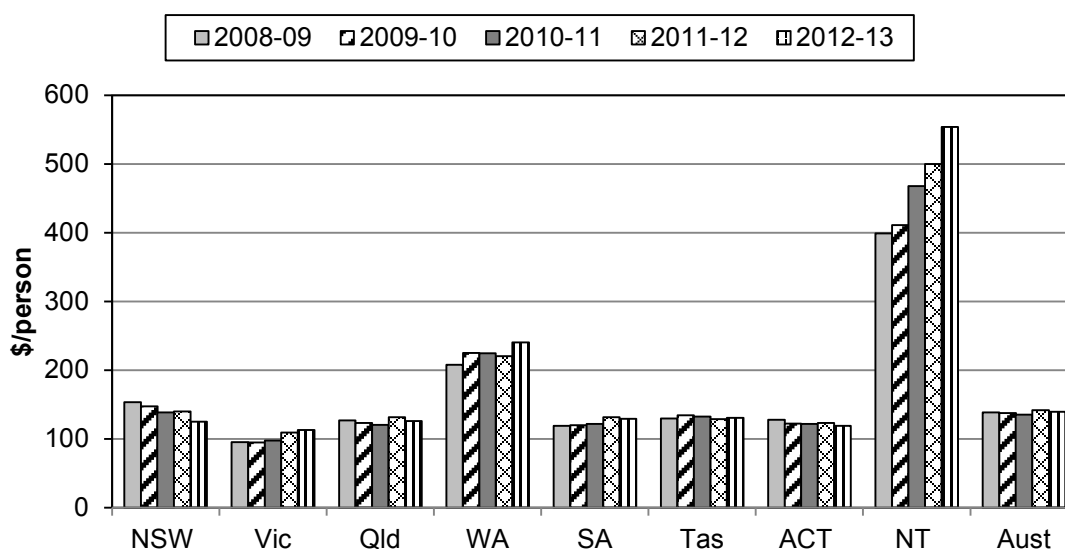
services², totalled \$2.4 billion nationally in 2012-13. The equivalent figure for community corrections was \$0.5 billion (table 8A.6).

Recurrent expenditure relates to the annual cost of delivering corrective services excluding payroll tax. For consistency with Sector Summary reporting, the annual expenditure on corrective 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 \$3.2 billion in 2012-13 — an increase of 0.2 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 \$138 in 2008-09 to \$139 in 2012-13 (figure 8.1).

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 2012-13 and therefore some transport and escort costs are included under operating expenditure.

Figure 8.1 **Real net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation, per head of population per year (2012-13 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 Data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2012-13 = 100) (table AA.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports. See chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.

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

Size and scope of sector

Prison custody

Corrective services operated 113 custodial facilities nationally at 30 June 2013 (table 8A.2). These comprised 85 government-operated prisons, nine privately-operated prisons, four 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, 30 082 people per day (excluding periodic detainees) were held in Australian prisons during 2012-13 — an increase of 3.0 per cent over the average daily number reported in the previous year (table 8A.1). In addition, on average, 68 people per day were serving periodic detention orders in NSW and the ACT in 2012-13 — a decrease of 41.9 per cent from the 2011-12 average, reflecting the

continuing impact of the abolition of periodic detention as a sentencing option in NSW in 2010.

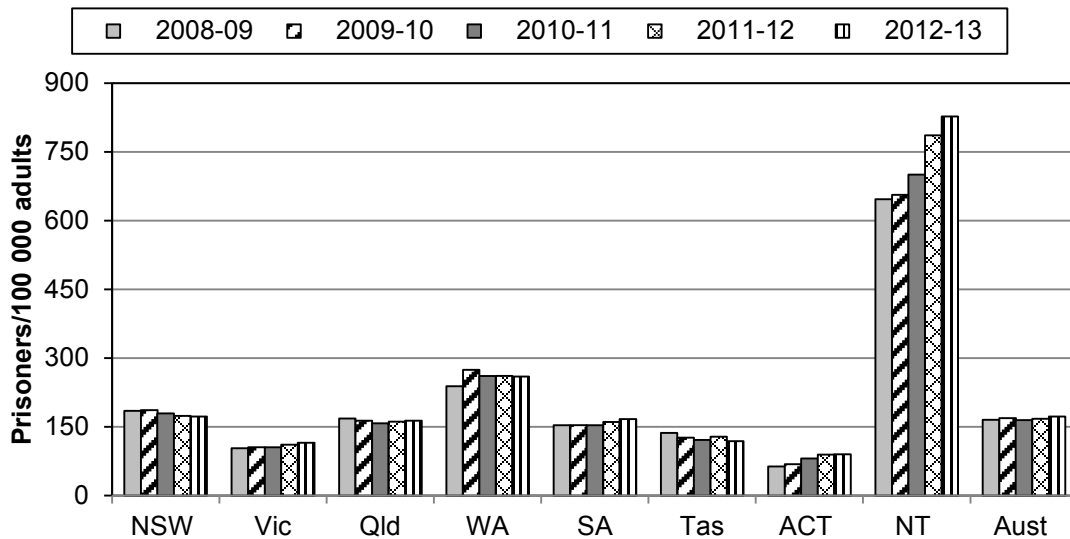
Excluding periodic detainees, 22.1 per cent of prisoners were held in open prisons and 77.9 per cent were held in secure facilities in 2012-13. A daily average of 5632 prisoners (18.7 per cent of the total Australian prisoner population, excluding periodic detainees) were held in privately operated facilities during the year (table 8A.1).

Nationally, the daily average number of prisoners (excluding periodic detainees) in 2012-13 comprised 27 821 males and 2260 females — 92.5 per cent and 7.5 per cent of the prison population respectively. The daily average number of Indigenous prisoners was 8259 — 27.5 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 172.4 per 100 000 Australian adults in 2012-13, compared to 167.4 in 2011-12 (figure 8.2). On a gender basis, the national imprisonment rate was 323.7 per 100 000 adult males and 25.5 per 100 000 adult females in 2012-13 (table 8A.4).

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



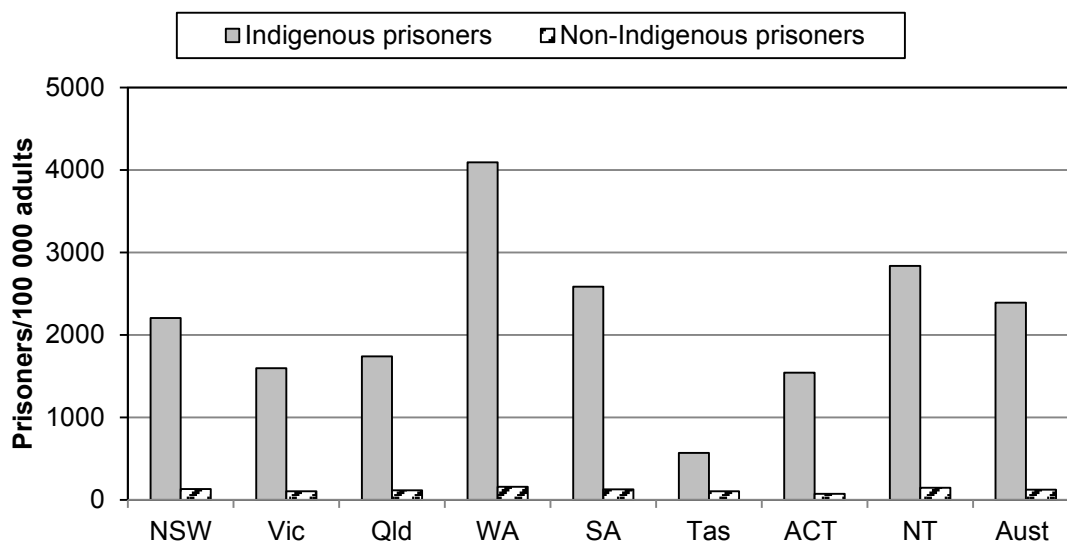
^a Non-age standardised rates, based on the daily average prisoner population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult population estimates. Rates as of 2011-12 use population estimates based on the 2011 Census while those for prior years are based on estimates using the 2006 Census. ^b The ACT rate in 2008-09 includes 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 2012-13 was 2391.7 compared with a corresponding rate of 125.7 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, 2012-13^{a, b}



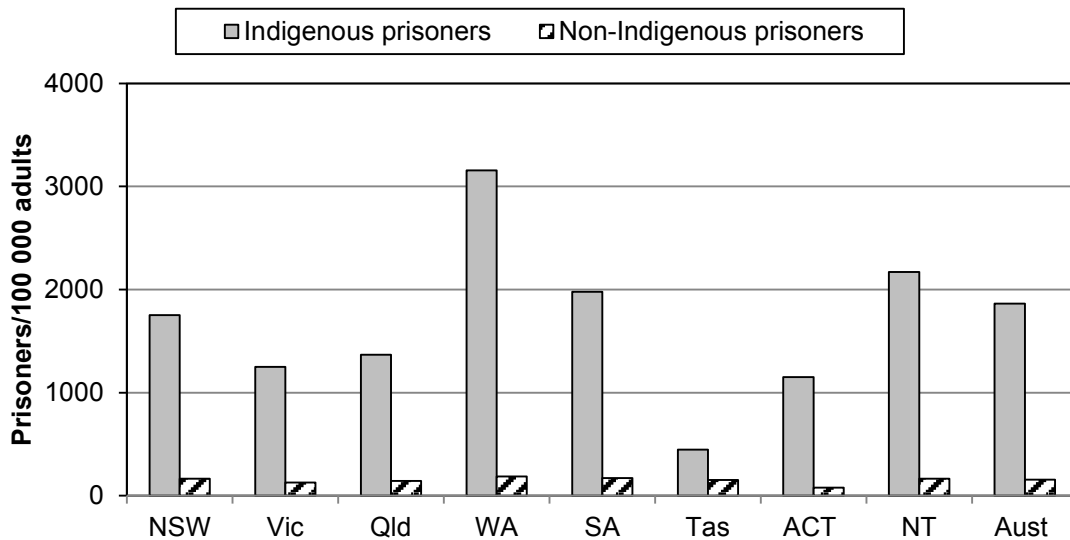
^a Non-age standardised rates based on the daily average prisoner population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult Indigenous and non-Indigenous population estimates. ^b Excludes prisoners whose Indigenous status was reported as unknown.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, 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 takes into account 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 2012-13 was 1861.9 compared with a corresponding rate of 155.9 for non-Indigenous prisoners (figure 8.4). This represents a ratio of 11.9, compared with a ratio of 19.0 for the crude imprisonment rate.

Figure 8.4 **Indigenous and non-Indigenous age standardised imprisonment rates, 2012-13^a** subtitle



^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*, 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, 71.5 per cent of all prisoners were non-Indigenous in 2012-13 (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 and also deliver post-custodial interventions, under which prisoners released into the community continue to be subject to corrective services supervision. In some jurisdictions, community corrections responsibility includes managing offenders on supervised bail orders.

All jurisdictions have reparation and supervision orders. Restricted movement orders were available in all jurisdictions except Queensland, Tasmania and the ACT in 2012-13 but ceased to operate in Victoria during the reporting period following the abolition of home detention in January 2012. Table 8A.24 shows the range of sanctions involving corrective services that operated across jurisdictions during the reporting period.

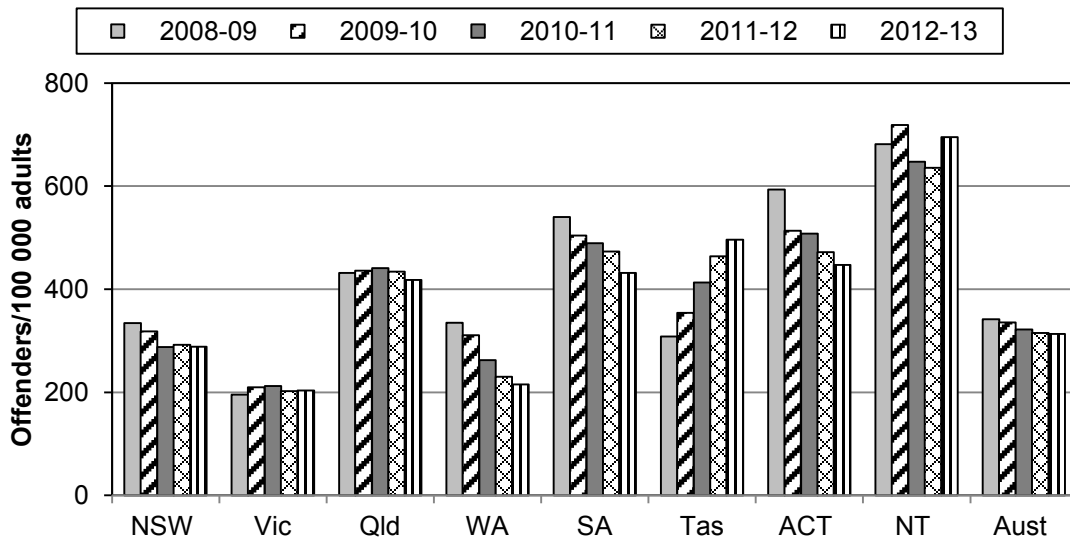
These services vary in the extent and nature of supervision, the conditions of the order (such as a community work component or a requirement to attend an offender program) and the level of restriction placed on the offender's freedom of movement in the community (for example, home detention). No single objective or set of characteristics is common to all jurisdictions' community corrections services, other than that they generally provide a non-custodial sentencing alternative or a post-custodial mechanism for reintegrating prisoners into the community under continued supervision.

Nationally, an average of 54 616 offenders per day were serving community corrections orders in 2012-13 — a decrease of 0.7 per cent from the previous year (table 8A.3). This daily average comprised 44 874 males (82.2 per cent), 9708 females (17.8 per cent) and 33 offenders whose gender was not reported. The daily average comprised 11 044 Indigenous offenders (20.2 per cent of the total community correction population), 42 607 non-Indigenous offenders (78.0 per cent) and 964 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 313.0 per 100 000 adults in 2012-13 compared to 315.2 in 2011-12 (figure 8.5).

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



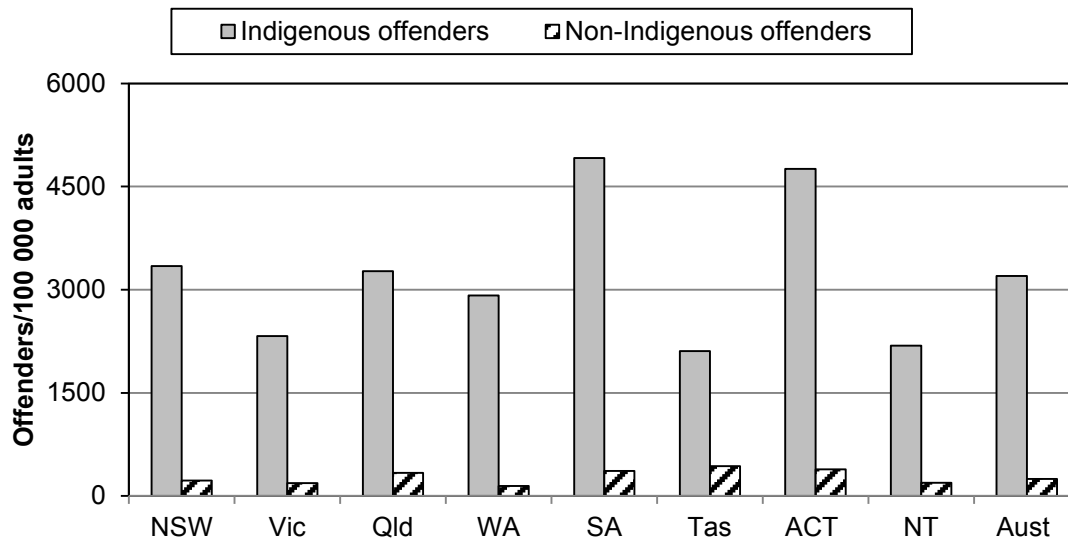
^a Non-age standardised rates based on the daily average offender population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult population estimates. Rates as of 2011-12 use population estimates based on the 2011 Census while those for prior years are based on estimates using the 2006 Census.

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 109.7 per 100 000 adult females, compared with the corresponding rate of 522.1 for adult males in 2012-13 (table 8A.4). The national rate for Indigenous offenders in 2012-13 was 3198.2 per 100 000 Indigenous adults compared with 249.1 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, 2012-13^{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*, 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 2014 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.

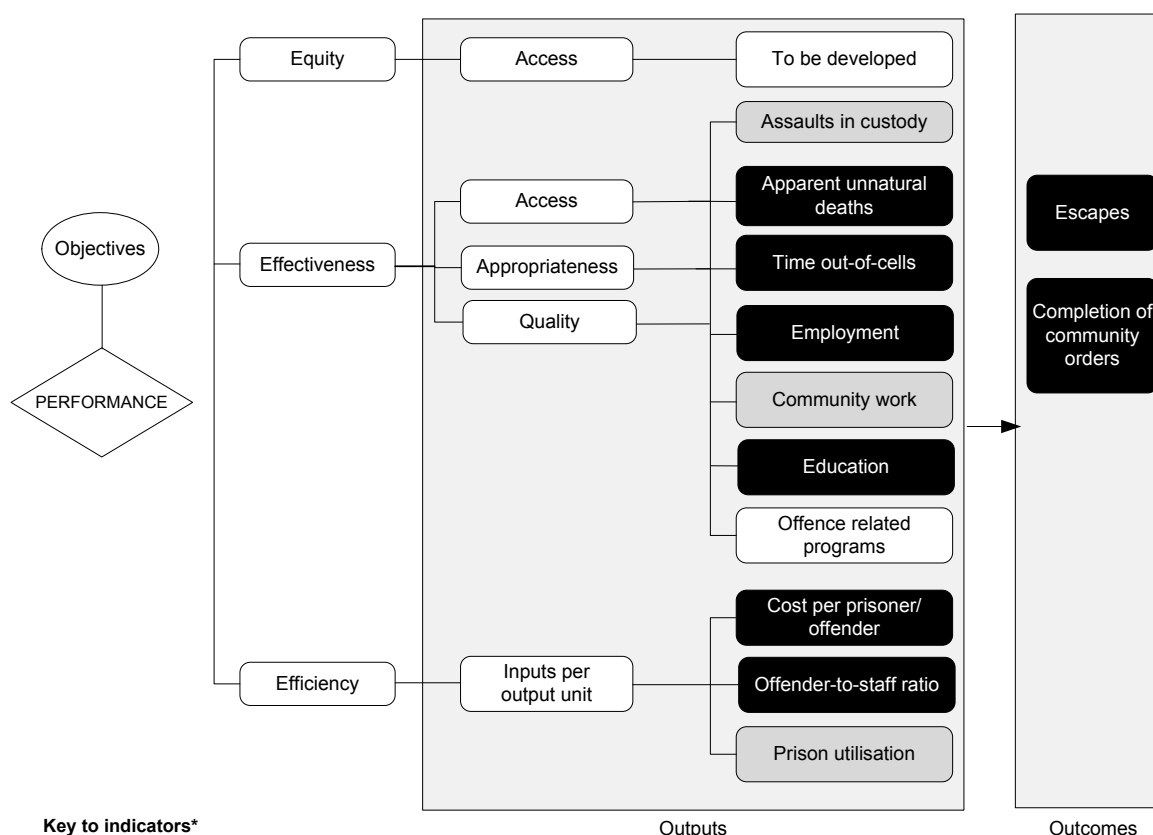
These objectives are to be met through the provision of services in an equitable and efficient manner.

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 generally 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



Key to indicators*

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

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

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 and by the seriousness of the impact. ‘Assaults’ refer to acts of physical violence resulting in a physical injury but not requiring overnight hospitalisation or on-going medical treatment. ‘Serious assaults’ refer to acts of physical violence resulting in injuries that require 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 measure are:

- comparable over time but not directly comparable across jurisdictions due to different reporting practices and variation in service delivery arrangements for delivering prisoner health care whereby not all jurisdictions have access to the medical information needed to accurately classify incidents into the assault categories used in this indicator
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

Nationally in 2012-13, the rate of prisoner on prisoner assaults was 9.2 per 100 prisoners and the rate of prisoner on prisoner serious assaults was 0.6. Prisoner on officer rates were 0.8 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.

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 measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

Nationally, the rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes for all prisoners was 0.05 per 100 prisoners in 2012-13 (table 8A.15). Table 8.1 presents data on number and rates of death from apparent unnatural causes in 2012-13, for Indigenous and non-Indigenous prisoners.

Table 8.1 Rate and number of prisoner deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by indigenous status, 2012-13

	<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	–	–	–	0.05	–	–	–	–	0.01
Non-indigenous	0.11	0.06	0.07	0.03	–	–	–	–	0.07
Number of deaths									
Indigenous	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Non-indigenous	8	3	3	1	–	–	–	–	15

– 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.

At 0.01 per 100 Indigenous prisoners, the national rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes for Indigenous prisoners in 2012-13 has declined from the previous reporting period. The non-Indigenous rate of 0.07 is higher than in 2011-12 but similar to levels of the prior three years (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									
2007-08	0.05	–	–	0.06	–	–	–	–	0.03
2008-09	0.04	–	–	0.10	–	–	–	0.11	0.05
2010-11	0.04	–	–	0.06	0.21	–	–	–	0.04
2011-12	0.05	–	0.06	–	–	–	–	–	0.03
2012-13	–	–	–	0.05	–	–	–	–	0.01
Non-indigenous									
2007-08	0.05	0.08	0.10	–	0.07	–	1.01	–	0.06
2008-09	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.14	–	–	–	–	0.08
2010-11	0.13	0.05	0.08	–	0.07	–	–	0.48	0.08
2011-12	0.07	–	0.03	–	0.06	0.23	–	–	0.04
2012-13	0.11	0.06	0.07	0.03	–	–	–	–	0.07

^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 2012-13 (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.

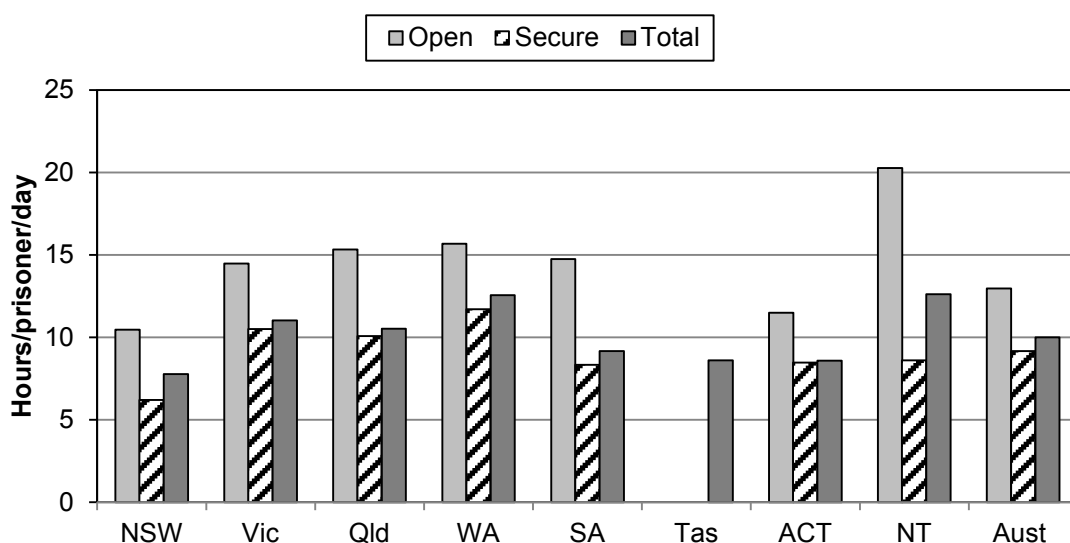
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

Nationally in 2012-13, the average number of hours of time out-of-cells per prisoner per day was 10.0 (figure 8.8). Average time out-of-cells was higher for prisoners in open custody than those held in secure custody (13.0 compared with 9.2 hours per prisoner per day, respectively).

Figure 8.8 Time out-of-cells (average hours per day), 2012-13 ^a



^a Tasmania did not report open/secure disaggregation of this indicator in 2012-13.

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.

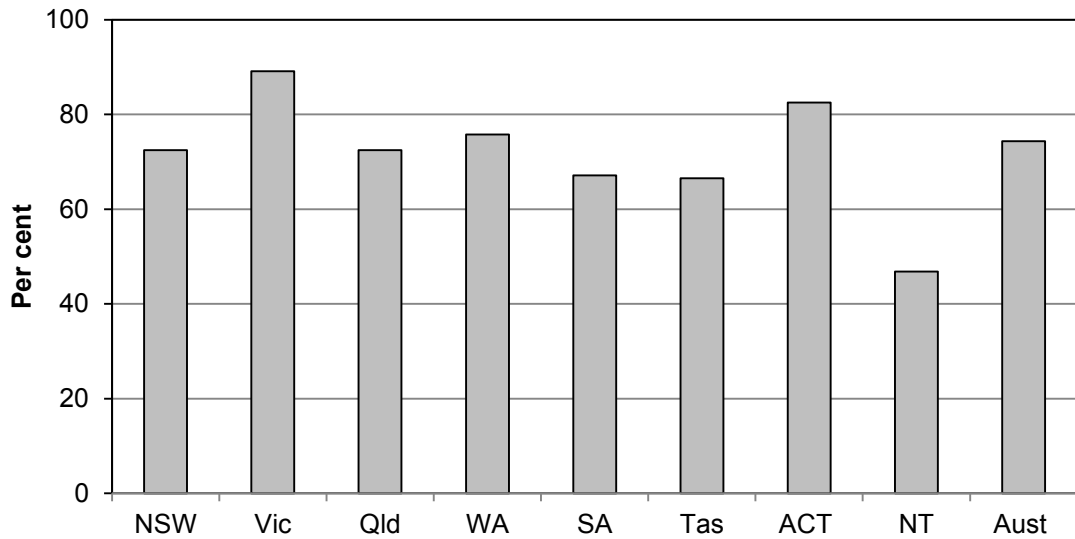
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

Nationally in 2012-13, 74.4 per cent of the eligible prisoner population was employed (figure 8.9). Most prisoners were employed in service industries (43.6 per cent) or in commercial industries (29.9 per cent), with only a small percentage (0.8 per cent) on work release (table 8A.20).

Figure 8.9 Percentage of eligible prisoners employed, 2012-13



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 measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- not complete for the current reporting period. Data for 2012-13 are not available for NSW or Tasmania and, on two of the three measures, for Victoria.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

The ratio for jurisdictions reporting on this indicator ranged between 1.6 and 3.9 (that is, for every hour worked in the year, between 1.6 and 3.9 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.

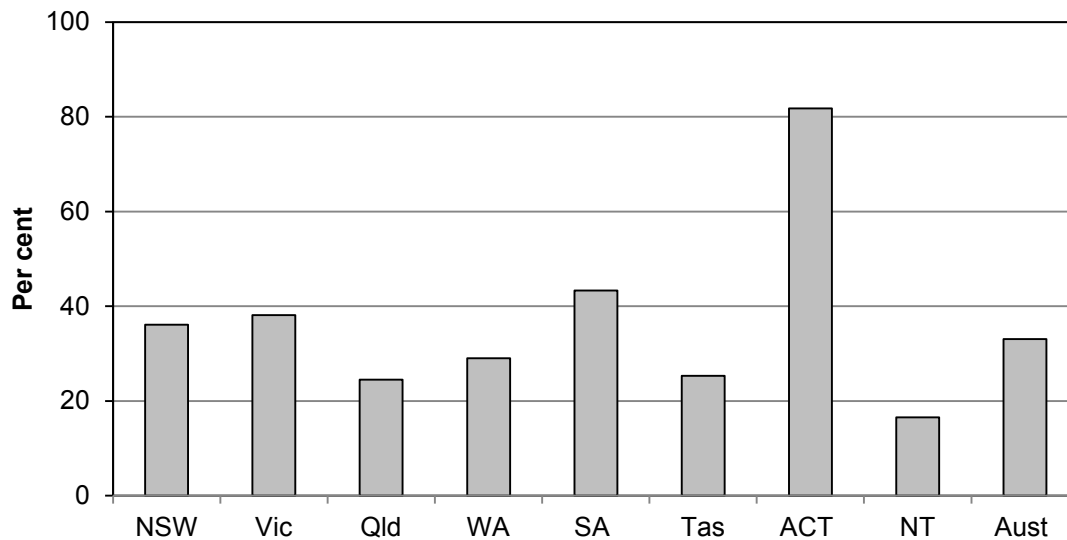
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

Nationally in 2012-13, 33.1 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 (26.3 per cent). Nationally, 5.2 per cent of eligible prisoners took part in secondary school education, 3.7 per cent in pre-certificate Level 1 courses, and 1.7 per cent in higher education (table 8A.21).

Figure 8.10 **Percentage of eligible prisoners enrolled in education and training, 2012-13**



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 2014 Report.

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 geographic area across which services are delivered

-
- 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 8.11).

Box 8.11 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 reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

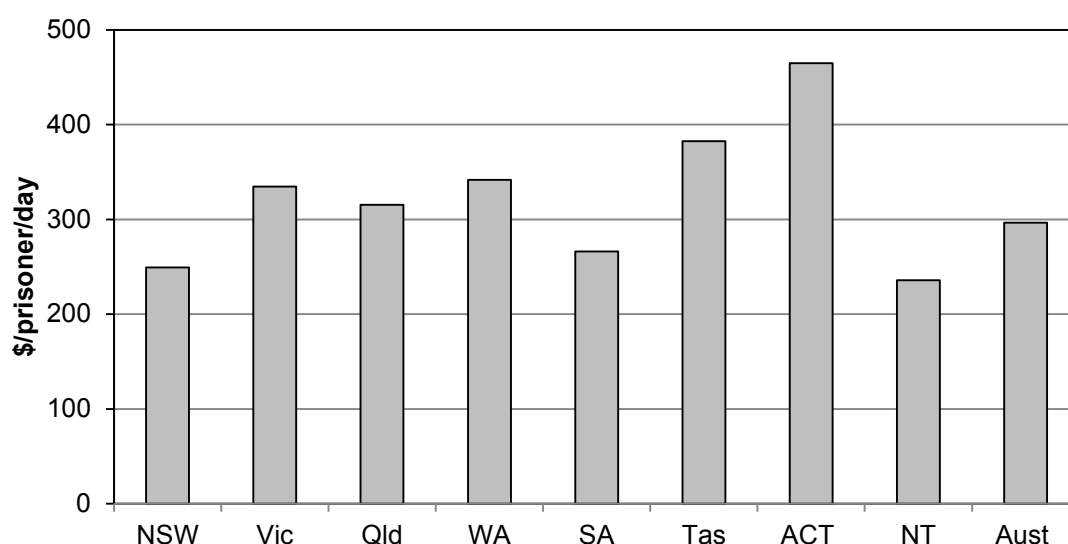
The capital costs included in this section are the user cost of capital, depreciation, and debt servicing fees. The user cost of capital is the cost of the funds tied up in government capital used to deliver services (for example, the land and buildings used to house prisoners). The user cost of capital 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 2012-13, the total cost per prisoner per day, comprising net operating expenditure, depreciation, debt servicing fees and user cost of capital, was \$297 (figure 8.11).

Figure 8.11 Total cost per prisoner per day, 2012-13^a

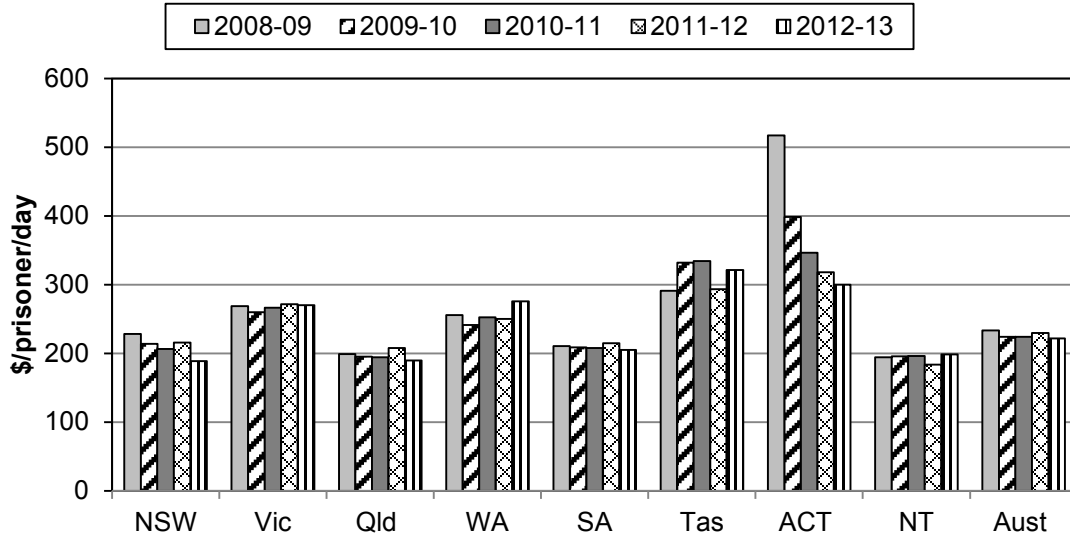


^a Total cost per prisoner per day is the combined operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day, net of operating revenues and excluding payroll tax. Capital costs include the user cost of capital (including land), depreciation and debt servicing fees where applicable. Total cost excludes 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 \$233 nationally in 2008-09 compared with \$222 in 2012-13 (figure 8.12).

Figure 8.12 Real net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2012-13 dollars)^{a, b}

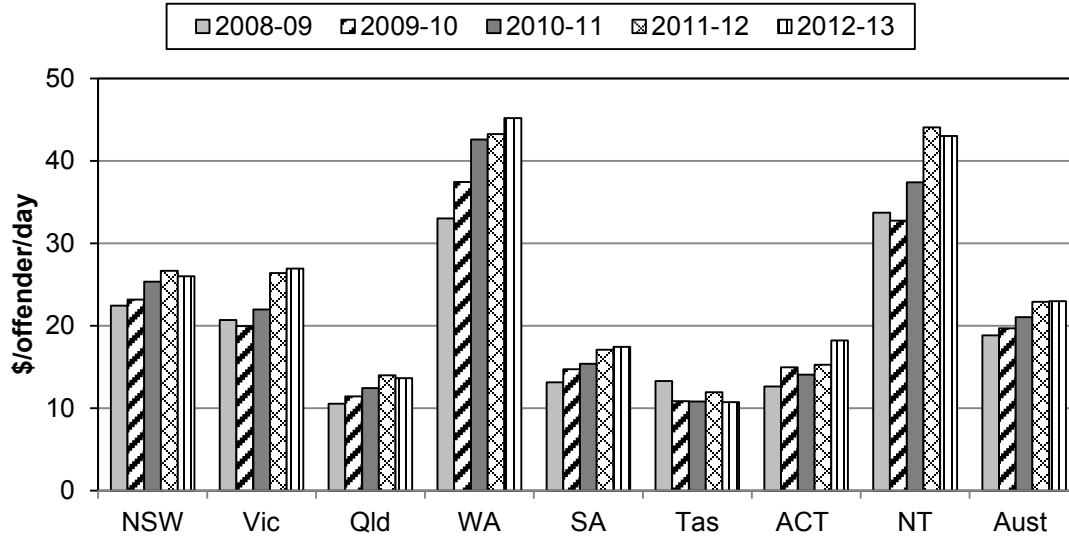


^a Based on operating expenditure on prisons, net of operating revenues, and excluding payroll tax, capital costs, and transport and escort services expenditure where this is reported separately by jurisdictions. ^b Data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2012-13 = 100) (table AA.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.

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 \$19 in 2008-09 to \$23 in 2012-13 (figure 8.13).

Figure 8.13 Real net operating expenditure per offender per day (2012-13 dollars)^{a, b}



^a Based on operating expenditure on community corrections, net of operating revenues, and excluding payroll tax and capital costs. ^b Data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2012-13 = 100) (table AA.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.

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 8.12).

Box 8.12 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.

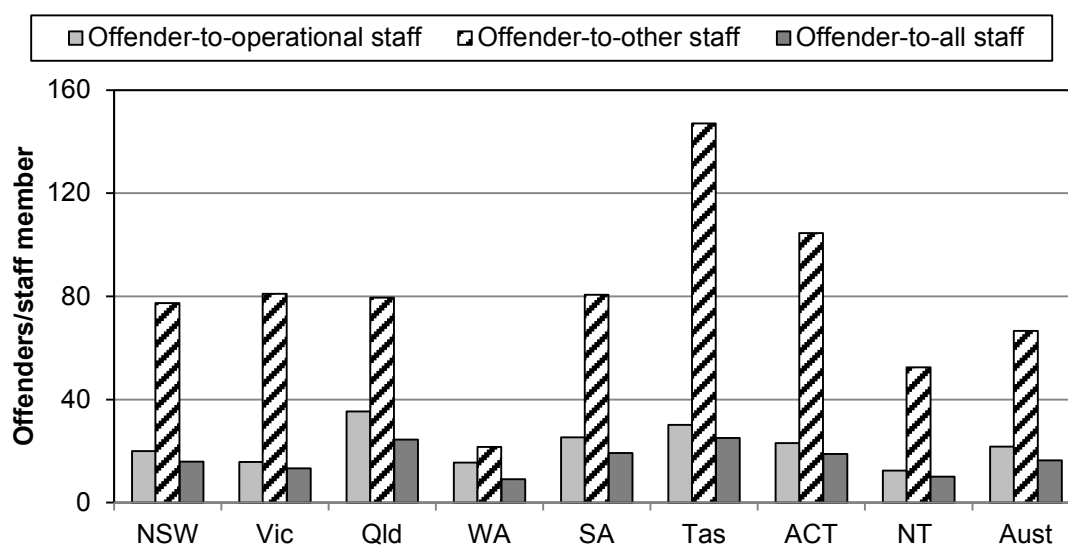
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

Nationally, on a daily average basis, there were 16 offenders for every one (full-time equivalent) community corrections staff member in 2012-13 (figure 8.14). The ratio was 22 offenders per operational staff member and 67 offenders per other staff member (table 8A.22).

Figure 8.14 Community corrections offender-to-staff ratios, 2012-13



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 8.13).

Box 8.13 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'.

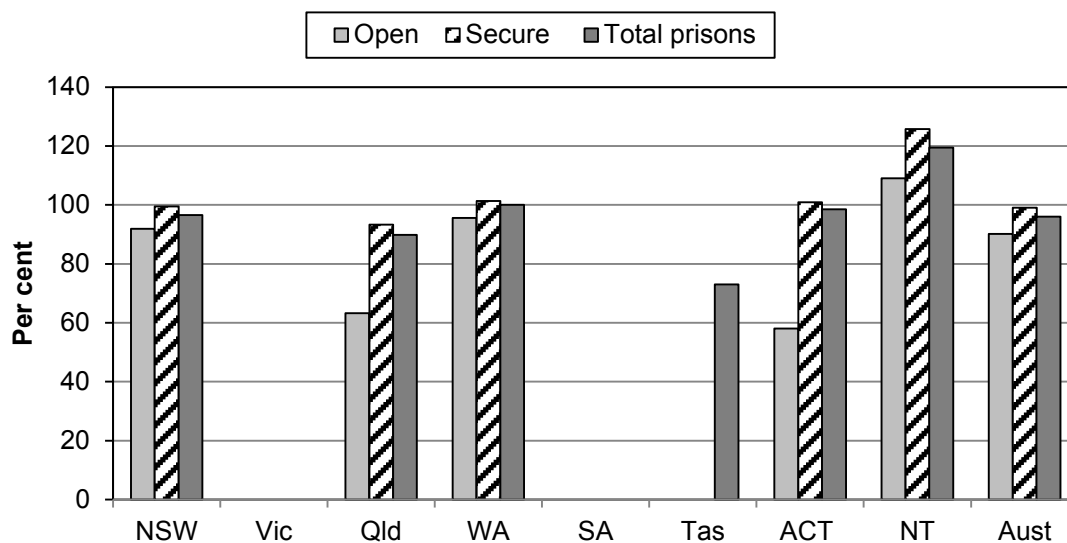
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- not complete for the current reporting period. Data for 2012-13 are not available for Victoria or SA.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

Nationally, prison utilisation was 96 per cent of prison design capacity in 2012-13. The figure for open prisons was 90 per cent and 99 per cent for secure facilities (figure 8.15).

Figure 8.15 Prison design capacity utilisation, 2012-13 ^a



^a Victoria and SA did not report on this indicator and Tasmania did not report open/secure disaggregation of this indicator in 2012-13

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 8.14).

Box 8.14 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 measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

Table 8.3 presents data on number and rates of escapes in 2012-13. Nationally, the rate of escapes from open custody was 0.23 per 100 prisoners held in open prisons and the rate of escape from secure custody was 0.03 per 100 prisoners held in secure prisons.

Table 8.3 **Rate and number of prisoner escapes, 2011-12**

	<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	0.17	0.44	–	0.38	0.46	–	–	0.20	0.23
Secure	0.02	–	–	0.05	–	0.21	–	0.21	0.03
Number of escapes									
Open	6	3	–	4	1	–	–	1	15
Secure	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	2	6

– 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 2012-13 (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 8.15).

Box 8.15 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.

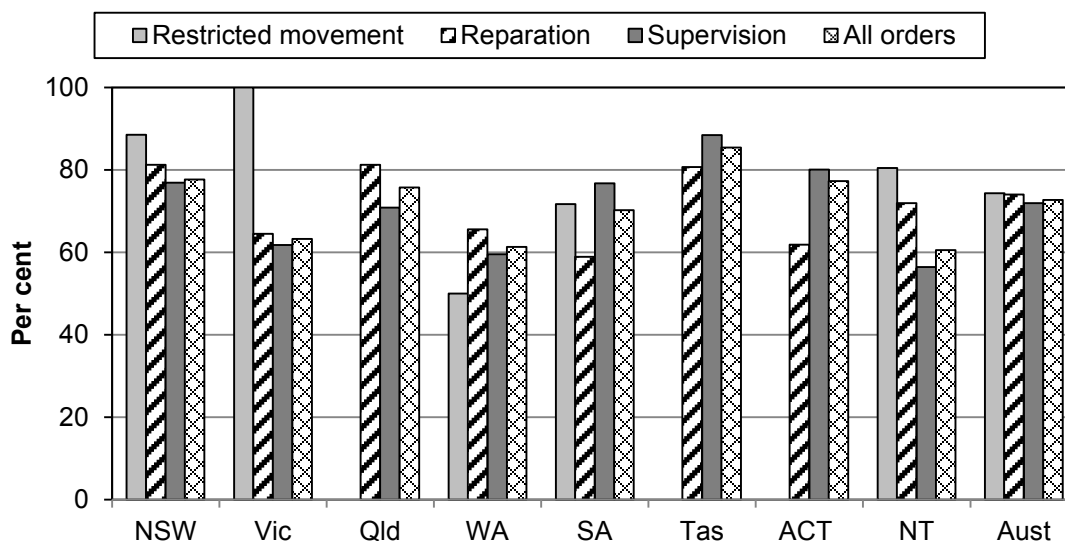
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

In 2012-13, 73 per cent of community corrections orders were completed. National completion rates were relatively similar across order types, at 74 per cent for restricted movement and reparation orders and 72 per cent for supervision orders (figure 8.16).

Figure 8.16 **Completion of community corrections orders, by type of order, 2012-13^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 and the National Corrections Advisory Group, will continue to improve data quality of existing indicators and develop new indicators. Data quality information for all indicators has now been completed.

Work will also continue to further improve the comparability of financial indicators, with a particular focus on the treatment of expenditure on prisoner health services. Disaggregation of health costs from prison operating expenditure is currently being trialled as the basis for possible revision of prisoner cost indicators in future reports.

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.

Prisoner health indicators and data collection to monitor prisoner health and their access to services over time is a prospective focus area in future (box 8.16).

Box 8.16 Prisoner Health

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, medical services delivered within prisons are limited to primary care, with more complex services 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.

Data on prisoner health can be extracted from *The health of Australia's prisoners 2012* — the third report in a series published by the AIHW. The indicators in the AIHW report are designed to provide information about the health of Australian prisoners and should not to be interpreted as 'performance indicators' in the same manner as performance indicators reported elsewhere in the RoGS.

The AIHW report is the most comprehensive of its type in Australia and is the source of the information that follows. It is not the purpose of the RoGS to duplicate the large volume of data in the AIHW report. However, the following extracts from the report explain why prisoner health is relevant from a whole-of-government perspective and why the Steering Committee continues to be interested in the topic.

Prisoners often arrive at prison with several health problems (AIHW 2011d). These include high rates of mental health problems, certain chronic conditions, communicable diseases, alcohol misuse, tobacco smoking and illicit drug use. Mental health disorders and harmful drug use are particularly prevalent in the prisoner population, with only about one-quarter of prisoners having neither problem (Friestad & Kjelsberg 2009, Smith & Trimboli 2010).

Prisoners lose access to Medicare and the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme upon entry into prison, with all medical services provided by the State or Territory in which they are imprisoned. For prisoners who underuse health services in the general community, prison can provide an opportunity to access treatment to improve their health.

The Australian Medical Association (AMA) states that ‘prisoners and detainees have the same right of access, equity and quality of health care as the general population’ (2012). This right to equivalence is outlined in a United Nations Declaration on basic principles for the treatment of prisoners (United Nations Secretariat 1990).

The importance of national prisoner health data was highlighted in the 2012 AMA Position Statement on Health and the Criminal Justice System, which recommends that:

Data collected in different jurisdictions should feed into national reporting against standardised benchmarks, with the outcomes used as a basis for continuous improvement in terms of identifying gaps in service delivery, prioritising areas of need, and allocating resources (AMA 2012, p. 12).

The median time spent on remand for un-sentenced prisoners in custody at 30 June 2012 was 2.7 months. The median time sentenced prisoners spent in prison was 23 months (ABS 2012). As a result, each year, thousands of prisoners are released back into the community and the health issues and concerns of prisoners become those of the general population. The World Health Organisation’s Health in Prisons Project supports this view of prisoner health as an aspect of community health (WHO 2007).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO 1948), health can be defined as ‘a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity’. For this reason, indicators about aspects of prisoners’ lives, including homelessness, contact with family and friends while in prison, correctional programs undertaken in prison and educational qualifications obtained in prison, were included in the AIHW’s National Prisoner Health Data Collection (NPHDC).

The NPHDC was conducted over a 2-week period in May 2012 in 74 public and private prisons in all states and territories of Australia except Western Australia. The NPHDC was designed to monitor 110 indicators which are aligned to the National Health Performance Framework (see AIHW 2009a) to help ensure appropriate health services are in place to meet the needs of the prisoner population.

The indicators and data collection were developed by the AIHW with assistance and advice from the National Prisoner Health Information Committee (NPHIC). This committee includes representatives from each State and Territory department responsible for prisoner health, and other experts in the field.

The first two editions of the AIHW report provided information on the health status of prisoners on entry only. The third edition was the first to report data collected on

discharge, with the hope that discharge data might enable monitoring of prisoner health at both entry and discharge. The third edition notes that data about discharges should be treated with caution and that entry and discharge data are not directly comparable.

During the NPHDC, there were around 29 000 prisoners in custody in Australia. Detailed data were collected for 794 prison entrants, 387 discharges (prisoners expecting to be released in the 4 weeks following the collection), just over 4000 prisoners in custody who visited a clinic, and about 9000 prisoners who were taking prescribed medication. The magnitude of two particular prisoner health measures: referrals to prison mental health services; and engagement in illicit drug use, are illustrated below.

Referrals to prison mental health services

Following initial health screening, 26 per cent of the 794 prison entrants surveyed were referred to prison mental health services for further observation or assessment (table 8.1). The table includes data on the sex, age and Indigenous status of those referred.

Table 8.4 **Prison entrant referrals to prison mental health service, 2012**

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Referred to prison mental health service</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Sex			
Male	714	187	26
Female	80	21	26
Age group (years)			
18-24	228	44	19
25-34	276	77	28
35-44	195	63	32
45+	85	23	27
Indigenous status			
Indigenous	273	46	17
Non-indigenous	496	156	31
Total	794	208	26

Source: *The health of Australia's prisoners*, 2012 AIHW p. 46.

Incidence of illicit drug use

Upon entry, 70 per cent of the 794 prison entrants surveyed reported being engaged in illicit drug use in the previous 12 months (table 8.2). The table includes a breakdown by gender, age and Indigenous status.

Table 8.5 **Prison entrants illicit drug use in previous 12 months, 2012**

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Illicit drug use in previous 12 months</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Sex			
Male	714	504	71
Female	80	49	61
Age group (years)			
18-24	228	167	73
25-34	276	198	72
35-44	195	145	74
45+	85	37	44
Indigenous status			
Indigenous	273	183	67
Non-indigenous	496	353	71
Total	794	553	70

Source: *The health of Australia's prisoners*, 2012 AIHW p. 75.

8.5 Jurisdictions' comments

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

New South Wales Government comments

“ Over the past year, CSNSW has been implementing important change to help break the cycle of re-offending and enhancing community safety. This includes planning for the future operation and configuration of the NSW custodial correctional system; provision of targeted and efficient supervision of offenders in the community and the delivery of high quality rehabilitation programs proven to help reduce re-offending.

NSW is responsible for managing the largest correctional system in Australia. In 2012-13, after two years of declining prisoner numbers, NSW experienced an increase in the daily average prison and community offender populations. The prison population increased from an average of 9752 in 2011-12 to 9808 in 2012-13. The highest daily prison population in 2012-13 was 10,071. The daily average community corrections offender population in 2012-13 increased from 16,373 in 2011-12 to 16,411.

The rate of successful completions of community corrections orders remained high at 77.7% in 2012-13, well above the national average of 72.7%. During 2012-13 a new service delivery model was developed and implemented which adopts a standardised approach to risk assessment and case management in the management and supervision of offenders.

Prisoner education enrolments continued to increase with enrolments increasing from 35.1% in 2011-12 to 36.1%. Prisoner education was enhanced with several initiatives such as the Intensive Learning Centre (ILC) at the South Coast Correctional Centre and the expansion of the ILC program at Wellington and Lithgow Correctional Centres. Also, TAFE teaching hours were expanded to increase vocational qualifications for prisoners in high risk work licences and general construction training.

The number of assaults and serious assaults on officers decreased in 2012-13 with the prisoner on officer assault rate decreasing from 0.65 in 2011-12 to 0.58 which is well below the 2012-13 national average of 0.79.

In February 2012, Stage 1 of an Intensive Drug and Alcohol Treatment Program (IDATP) commenced at John Morony Correctional Centre with the opening of a 62 bed dedicated drug and alcohol treatment unit. The IDATP incorporates a range of therapeutic, health, education, vocation and pre-release interventions aimed at addressing substance dependence, offending behaviour and reintegration. Implementation of Stage 2 of IDATP occurred in July 2012 with the program expanded with another 62 bed unit. Stage 3 of the implementation commenced in July 2013. In total, the program will house 248 male offenders.

A new 250 bed maximum security section at Cessnock Correctional Centre was opened in February 2013. The expansion makes Cessnock Correctional Centre the largest centre outside of Sydney with an operating capacity of 762 beds.

”

Victorian Government comments

“

The Government has been implementing significant reforms to the Victorian parole system. These improvements, which reflect the community's clear expectation that parole is a privilege, not a right, and that community safety is paramount, make the Victorian parole system the toughest in Australia. In May 2013, the Government commissioned former High Court Judge Justice Ian Callinan AM to conduct a major review of the Adult Parole system. Mr Callinan's report was published in August 2013, and the Government has already commenced work on implementation of the Callinan recommendations, including a first tranche of legislative reform that was passed in October 2013.

The new single flexible Community Correction Order continued to be strengthened during 2012-13 with new conditions and powers. The use of electronic monitoring has been significantly expanded to improve the monitoring of compliance with specific order conditions, including the introduction of GPS technology. Parolees can now be electronically monitored, and the higher courts have been given the power to impose electronic monitoring on offenders on Community Correction Orders. Offenders continue to be involved in a range of community work programs including the successful landmate program and graffiti removal.

Victoria's prison population increased from a daily average of 4,831 in 2011-12 to 5,120 prisoners in 2012-13. To accommodate anticipated growth in the prison population, the 2013-14 State Budget allocated more than \$131.5 million in infrastructure funding for 357 beds across the male prison system, and an expansion of maximum security facilities.

The Government subsequently decided that the new 500-bed medium security male prison to be located at Ravenhall in Melbourne's north-west, which was funded in the 2012-13 State Budget, would be expanded to its projected footprint of 1,000 beds.

These funding allocations are part of a broader prison expansion program underway which, overall, mean that Victoria's prison system will grow by over 2,500 beds by 2017-18, an increase of 50 per cent on the current system.

In addition, the Corella Place residential facility for serious sex offenders on post-sentence supervision orders will be expanded from 40 to 55 beds, in a \$3 million expansion project.

Despite the continuing growth in the size of the prison population, Victoria's real net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections per head of population continues to be the lowest in Australia, and substantially below the national average.

In addition, Victoria's rate of return to prison was the third lowest in Australia, and well below the national average of 40.3 per cent, despite increasing to 36.8 per cent in 2012-13.

”

Queensland Government comments

“ During 2012-13, Queensland experienced record growth in prisoner numbers. Based on the average daily numbers there were 199 additional prisoners in 2012-13 compared to 2011-12, which represents growth of 3.5 percent. This is reflected in the total prison utilisation rate increase compared with the previous year (from 84.9% to 89.8%).

Queensland Corrective Services (QCS) reduced excess low security capacity for male prisoners with the closure of Darling Downs Correctional Centre and increased low security capacity for female prisoners at Numinbah Correctional Centre and male prisoners at Palen Creek Correctional Centre. In turn, low security facility utilisation increased by 10 percentage points since 2011-12 (from 53.3% to 63.3%).

Throughout the year, QCS continued to focus resources on maintaining community safety by holding offenders accountable and reducing their future risk to the community. The 2012-13 cost of containment per prisoner per day was approximately 7% lower than the 2011-12 result. Additionally, Queensland's return rate for prisoners to prison or corrective services showed minimal change from the 2011-12 result and remains below the national average.

QCS improved its strong record on community safety, with no escapes from high security or low security facilities during the year. Correctional staff safety continued to be a key focus in 2012-13. A series of strategies were introduced to protect staff from harm by prisoners. The rate of assaults in all categories decreased in 2012-13 from 2011-12. No assaults on staff are acceptable and there is continuing work to be done to reduce harm to staff in 2013-14.

During 2012-13 the average daily number of offenders under supervision in the community declined. QCS continues to prioritise community based correctional resources to the highest risk offenders. The successful completion of supervision and reparation orders in the community for 2012-13 are consistent with or higher than the 2011-12 result.

The 2014 Report shows that Queensland's return rate for offenders returning to corrective services, either under a new prison sentence or community based order has increased by 1.87 percentage points from the 2011-12 result. This partly reflects the delivery of swift and certain responses to offenders who have contravened order conditions or are a risk to community safety, particularly on parole. In 2012-13, the cost of supervision per offender per day decreased when compared to the previous year. Queensland provides good value for money in community supervision while maintaining a strong focus on supervising, managing and breaching offenders where required.

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Western Australian Government comments

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After a small increase in 2011-12, the State's adult prisoner population peaked at 5032 on 23 May 2013. The daily average prison population for 2012-13 increased by 3.2% as compared with 2011-12. The daily average Aboriginal prisoner population rose by 6.4%, with the non-Aboriginal population also rising slightly by 1.2%. The female prisoner cohort grew by 16.0%.

Adult Community Corrections managed 9,873 persons during the financial year, including 3,743 Aboriginal persons. During 2012-13 the daily average community corrections population dropped by 3.0%, following a 9.1% decrease the previous year. As at 30 June 2013, 4,360 persons were subject to community corrections orders.

The Department continued to implement its Custodial Infrastructure Program in 2012-13 to expand its prison capacity to meet the growing demand and improve existing facilities. The program is the most significant custodial accommodation program in the history of Western Australia and should deliver 2661 beds. This included opening the Wandoo Reintegration Facility and the West Kimberly Regional Prison in November 2012.

Despite the increasing prisoner population, WA achieved again the second lowest rate for serious assaults by prisoners on other prisoners in the country. However, the prisoner-on-staff rate was the highest and above the national average. Current risk mitigation strategies include the effective use of intelligence and dynamic security. These are constantly evolving and being enhanced. In addition, a more defined approach to managing specific prisoners who pose a threat is currently being introduced so as to reduce these incidents.

WA had an apparent unnatural death rate of 0.04 deaths per 100 prisoners. Although this was an increase on the previous year it was below the national average. The Department has a number of strategies to identify and manage prisoners at risk, including a comprehensive suicide prevention strategy.

Within community corrections, adult offenders performed 117,000 hours of (unpaid) community work at 270 projects during 2012-13. Community work orders enable offenders to repay their debt to WA for crimes committed by contributing to important not-for-profit community projects while gaining new skills. Furthermore, WA reported the second best ratio in Australia of community work hours ordered to hours actually worked. This is evidence of the effective administering of the community work component of community corrections orders.

Future directions for WA's community corrections include decentralising administration of community work orders and returning case management to the States individual branches. Monitoring offenders under the Dangerous Sexual Offenders Act 2006 using Global Positioning System (GPS) technology commenced on 20 May 2013.

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South Australian Government comments

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Growth in the South Australian prisoner population continued in 2012-13 at a rate of 4.76%. With the system operating at or near capacity and in response to the growth in projected prisoner numbers, the 90 bed 'Banksia Unit' was commissioned at Port Augusta Prison. In addition, the department completed construction of a 108 bed unit at Mount Gambier Prison (which will be commissioned in early 2013-14). Other enhancements include the progression of the significant program of works at the Northfield sites (as part of the \$42.6 million upgrade).

The management of prisoners and offenders with complex needs continues to be a challenge and a key focus for the department. In 2012-13 the department upgraded the 'Sandalwood Unit' at Port Augusta Prison – this unit now caters for the management and care of female prisoners with complex needs (including mental health and aged-related requirements) within a multi-purpose facility.

Efforts are continually made to keep South Australian prisons in line with international security standards. As a result of extensive works in 2012-13, the new Gatehouse at Yatala Labour Prison and Reception at the Adelaide Remand Centre both now host some of the most advanced access control technologies available on the market. This includes biometric iris scanning, drug and explosive monitoring equipment and state-of-the-art metal detection systems.

In 2012-13 the department's suite of offender programs was bolstered with the inclusion of a family violence prevention program in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands (specifically for female offenders), as well as through the development of a pilot Reintegration Program (for prisoners serving sentences greater than 12 months) and a pilot Domestic Violence Program. A program for sexual offenders, assessed as having an inherited or acquired cognitive deficit, was also included as an ongoing program following a successful trial in 2012.

The tremendous partnership between the department and BHP Billiton has continued this year where eligible prisoners from Port Augusta Prison are provided with qualifications in areas such as elevated work platform, fork lift operation and front loader training whilst gaining hands-on work experience. The ground breaking Sierra Program also continued this year to target young offenders by focusing on self-discipline, education, fitness and teamwork.

As reported in the 2014 Report on Government Services, SA has the lowest rate of return to prison and community corrections in comparison to other Australian jurisdictions; SA exceeds the Aust national average of eligible prisoners participating in accredited vocational programs; and had no prisoner deaths as a result of either natural or unnatural causes in 2012-13.

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Tasmanian Government comments



The Community Corrections offender population showed signs of stabilising in 2012-13, after increases over many years. Whilst there was a continued increase in reparation orders, supervision orders were on the decrease.

Requests for Court reports have also stabilised. Consultation with the Magistrates Court has resulted in the introduction of a new shorter process for the provision of Pre Sentence Reports. Previously Reports were very detailed, and in many cases provided more information than Magistrates required.

Community Corrections is currently rolling out a new 5 stage intervention and case management model for managing sex offenders on community-based orders. This is based upon contemporary empirical research and other systems currently operational in other states and countries.

Court Mandated Diversion for drug offenders continues to address offenders' risk of reoffending through case management and therapeutic intervention.

Tasmania Prison Service

The prison population in Tasmania peaked at 507 in the spring/summer of 2012 but then decreased and was relatively stable during 2013 at around 460.

In 2013 Mr Brian Edwards was appointed to the role of Director of Prisons for five years, while retaining his focus on change management to progress the recommendations made in the Palmer Inquiry and Breaking the Cycle Strategic Plan. Mr Edwards has experience as a senior governor in the UK prison system.

The ongoing Prisons Infrastructure Redevelopment Program (PIRP) will provide additional facilities in the Risdon Prison Complex (RPC). In 2012-13 the procurement phase was concluded and the construction phase began. The project includes:

- a new Industries building and an Activities and Education Centre;
- additional multi-purpose rooms and exercise facilities; and
- upgrades to various security systems and staff facilities.

Hayes Prison Farm was officially decommissioned in September 2012. Steps in this process included the recommissioning of two divisions at the Ron Barwick Minimum Security Prison (RBMSP) and the redevelopment of cottages at the Risdon site into independent living units.

Other current directions in the TPS include:

- Addressing budget pressures; and
- A closer working relationship with the Correctional Primary Health Service.

Further detail on these developments is provided in the Tasmanian Department of Justice Annual Report 2012-13, which is available online.



Australian Capital Territory Government comments

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In 2012-13, the ACT Government provided ACT Corrective Services with additional funding of \$1.2m in order to meet operational costs associated with increases in service demand including increases in community supervision orders. In 2013-14 we will see \$3.0m provided toward the design of additional facilities at the Alexander Maconochie Centre to meet future accommodation requirements.

Building on the ACT Government's strategic direction of creating a safer more secure community, \$1.1m was provided over two years to provide Throughcare beyond an offender's custodial sentence to support transition into the community and help reduce rates of recidivism. The Throughcare model has been developed and includes:

- a centralised assessment process identifying the primary needs and risks surrounding an individual's release into the community;
- a multidisciplinary panel made of peak bodies, agencies across the community sector and ACT and Commonwealth agencies to advise on the best support for each individual as they integrate;
- support services coordinated to address key integration areas: housing, jobs, health and community connections; and
- establishment of service agreements with key agencies on the level of support that will be provided to Throughcare clients.

In addition, ACT Corrective Services has made changes to its executive structure, a new General Manager for Community Corrections has been engaged completing our executive structure. A deputy General Manager, Custodial Operation has also been engaged enhancing our operational capacity and governance.

Implementing the recommendations of the *Review of Statistical Extraction and Collection Methods* has also been a focus for ACT Corrective Services in 2012-13 this has been supported by the initiation of a major project our data collection system, data collection and integrity.

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Northern Territory Government comments

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In the year ahead the Northern Territory will embark upon a fundamental philosophical change in the delivery of correctional services. In July 2014 the new Darwin Correctional Precinct (DCP) will be commissioned and fully operational. The facility will embrace new corrective industries and a broad range of programs aimed at assisting those serving a sentence to develop skills and knowledge that will provide them a solid platform for integration back into the community on release.

The delivery of services and programs in the Northern Territory is influenced by a variety of factors including the difference in climatic zones, a sparse population concentrated in major townships coupled with the tyranny of distance. Despite these challenges, the Northern Territory continues to deliver a quality correctional service fit for purpose.

According to Australian Bureau of Statistics estimates, as at December 2012 the NT has an adult populace of only 174 000 people, with approximately 26% of the population identifying as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. This populace is spread over a vast 1.349 million square kilometres.

Whilst Indigenous people constitute 26% of the NT adult population, Indigenous prisoners constitute 87% of the NT prisoner population and Indigenous offenders constitute 79% of the NT offender population. The proportion of Indigenous prisoners and Indigenous offenders is at least double the proportion of all other states and territories.

This year the Northern Territory led the way in improving inmate health. On 1 July 2013, all correctional facilities and centres became smoke-free environments. The Northern Territory is the first jurisdiction in Australia to implement such a policy. An education campaign began 18 months prior to implementation advising prisoners and correctional staff of the policy. In the first half of 2013, quit smoking assistance was offered to those wanting to take this opportunity to quit in preparation of the implementation.

In September 2013, the *Sentenced to a Job* program was launched with a view of reinvigorating the corrective industries sector to provide employment opportunities to prisoners prior to release. 525 prisoners are currently employed across three categories of employment; commercial or service industries and work release. It is anticipated that this program will lead to an increase in the number of prisoners undertaking employment while serving a sentence.

The full-time custodial population continued to increase, rising from a daily average prisoner population of 1,337 in 2011-12 to 1,438 in 2012-13, an increase of 101 prisoners or 7.6%.

There has also been a corresponding rise in the numbers of offenders subject to community orders. The full-time offender population rose from a daily average of 1,082 in 2011-12 to 1,210 in 2012-13, an increase of 128 offenders or 11.8%.

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.

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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 or periodic detainee that resulted in physical injuries. 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)

	<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>
2012-13										
All prisons	no.	9 808	5 120	5 849	4 951	2 177	473	266	1 438	30 082
Secure/open (b)										
Open	no.	3 605	685	486	1 058	216	na	9	495	6 553
Secure	no.	6 204	4 435	5 363	3 893	1 961	na	257	943	23 056
Open — share	%	36.7	13.4	8.3	21.4	9.9	na	3.3	34.4	22.1
Secure — share	%	63.3	86.6	91.7	78.6	90.1	na	96.7	65.6	77.9
Male/female										
Male	no.	9 125	4 777	5 342	4 508	2 038	432	252	1 347	27 821
Female	no.	683	342	507	443	139	41	14	91	2 260
Male — share	%	93.0	93.3	91.3	91.0	93.6	91.4	94.8	93.7	92.5
Female — share	%	7.0	6.7	8.7	9.0	6.4	8.6	5.2	6.3	7.5
Indigenous/non-Indigenous										
Indigenous	no.	2 250	375	1 789	1 985	494	73	47	1 246	8 259
Non-Indigenous	no.	7 337	4 675	4 060	2 966	1 657	399	214	192	21 498
Indigenous status unknown	no.	221	70	—	—	26	1	6	—	324
Indigenous — share	%	22.9	7.3	30.6	40.1	22.7	15.5	17.6	86.6	27.5
Non-Indigenous — share	%	74.8	91.3	69.4	59.9	76.1	84.3	80.2	13.4	71.5
Indigenous status unknown — share	%	2.3	1.4	—	—	1.2	0.2	2.2	—	1.1
Privately operated prisons										
Held in privately operated prisons	no.	1 532	1 672	1 242	1 010	176	—	—	—	5 632
Privately operated prisons — share	%	15.6	32.7	21.2	20.4	8.1	—	—	—	18.7
Periodic detention (c)										
Total detainees	no.	12	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	68
Attending residential component	no.	—	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	39

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>
2011-12										
All prisons	no.	9 752	4 831	5 650	4 795	2 078	510	259	1 337	29 213
Secure/open										
Open	no.	3 577	571	510	1 025	217	42	8	462	6 412
Secure	no.	6 175	4 260	5 140	3 771	1 861	468	251	875	22 801
Open — share	%	36.7	11.8	9.0	21.4	10.4	8.2	3	34.6	21.9
Secure — share	%	63.3	88.2	91.0	78.6	89.6	91.8	97.1	65.4	78.1
Male/female										
Male	no.	9 089	4 504	5 203	4 413	1 947	472	248	1 268	27 144
Female	no.	663	327	447	382	131	38	11	69	2 069
Male — share	%	93.2	93.2	92.1	92.0	93.7	92.5	95.8	94.8	92.9
Female — share	%	6.8	6.8	7.9	8.0	6.3	7.5	4.2	5.2	7.1
Indigenous/non-Indigenous										
Indigenous	no.	2 192	318	1 668	1 865	493	74	41	1 106	7 757
Non-Indigenous	no.	7 319	4 461	3 982	2 930	1 585	433	215	231	21 157
Indigenous status unknown	no.	241	52	—	—	—	3	3	—	299
Indigenous — share	%	22.5	6.6	29.5	38.9	23.7	14.5	15.7	82.7	26.6
Non-Indigenous — share	%	75.0	92.3	70.5	61.1	76.3	84.9	83.2	17.3	72.4
Indigenous status unknown — share	%	2.5	1.1	—	—	—	0.6	1.2	—	1.0
Privately operated prisons										
Held in privately operated prisons	no.	1 481	1 568	1 293	996	172	—	—	—	5 510
Privately operated prisons — share	%	15.2	32.5	22.9	20.8	8.3	—	—	—	18.9
Periodic detention (c)										
Total detainees	no.	55	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	117
Attending residential component	no.	—	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	46

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) In Tasmania, Hayes Prison Farm was decommissioned on 3 September 2012 and was Tasmania's only open custody facility operating up to that date during the reporting period. The O'Hara Cottages were commissioned on 14 April 2013 to provide accommodation for open prisoners. As a result, Tasmania's open prison population was significantly reduced, with a daily average of only four open prisoners over the reporting period. Given this small and atypical daily average count, figures disaggregated by open and secure custody were not reported for Tasmania in 2012-13.
- (c) Figures for NSW and Australia reflect changes to NSW legislation introduced in October 2010 that abolished periodic detention as a sentencing option. NSW populations represent periodic detainees sentenced prior to October 2010 who had not completed the periodic detention order during the reporting period.

.. 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 2013 (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	48	14	13	16	9	5	3	5	113
Government operated prisons	30	11	11	14	8	5	1	5	85
Privately operated prisons	2	2	2	2	1	–	–	–	9
Transitional centres	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	4
24-hour court cell complexes	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
Periodic detention centres	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1

– Nil.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.3

Table 8A.3

Average daily community corrections offender 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>
2012-13										
Total offenders	no.	16 411	9 010	14 942	4 104	5 642	1 971	1 325	1 210	54 616
Male/female										
Male	no.	13 957	7 434	11 969	3 161	4 668	1 548	1 126	1 011	44 874
Female	no.	2 425	1 574	2 973	943	972	423	199	199	9 708
Gender unknown	no.	30	1	–	0.1	2	–	–	–	33
Male — share	%	85.0	82.5	80.1	77.0	82.7	78.5	85.0	83.6	82.2
Female — share	%	14.8	17.5	19.9	23.0	17.2	21.5	15.0	16.4	17.8
Gender unknown — share	%	0.2	–	–	–	0.1	–	–	–	0.1
Indigenous/non-Indigenous										
Indigenous	no.	3 410	546	3 360	1 415	940	271	144	959	11 044
Non-Indigenous	no.	12 401	8 225	11 583	2 687	4 652	1 667	1 141	251	42 607
Indigenous status unknown	no.	601	238	–	2	50	33	40	–	964
Indigenous — share	%	20.8	6.1	22.5	34.5	16.7	13.7	10.9	79.3	20.2
Non-Indigenous — share	%	75.6	91.3	77.5	65.5	82.5	84.6	86.1	20.7	78.0
Indigenous status unknown — share	%	3.7	2.6	–	–	0.9	1.7	3.0	–	1.8
Offenders per order type (b)										
Restricted movement (c)	no.	84	1	..	13	380	..	..	23	500
Reparation	no.	2 692	2 159	2 603	772	1 362	1 266	138	156	11 148
Supervision	no.	14 634	7 144	13 232	3 759	3 898	1 107	1 397	1 066	46 236

TABLE 8A.3

Table 8A.3

Average daily community corrections offender 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>
2011-12										
Total offenders	no.	16 373	8 802	15 181	4 232	6 119	1 838	1 368	1 082	54 996
Male/female										
Male	no.	13 863	7 176	12 209	3 293	5 027	1 455	1 162	917	45 101
Female	no.	2 472	1 625	2 973	939	1 091	383	206	165	9 854
Gender unknown	no.	38	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	41
Male — share	%	84.7	81.5	80.4	77.8	82.2	79.2	84.9	84.7	82.0
Female — share	%	15.1	18.5	19.6	22.2	17.8	20.8	15.1	15.3	17.9
Gender unknown — share	%	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
Indigenous/non-Indigenous										
Indigenous	no.	3 266	511	3 386	1 451	1 075	243	167	815	10 913
Non-Indigenous	no.	12 473	8 029	11 796	2 778	4 993	1 569	1 175	267	43 079
Indigenous status unknown	no.	634	262	–	3	52	26	26	–	1 003
Indigenous — share	%	19.9	5.8	22.3	34.3	17.6	13.2	12.2	75.3	19.8
Non-Indigenous — share	%	76.2	91.2	77.7	65.6	81.6	85.4	85.9	24.7	78.3
Indigenous status unknown — share	%	3.9	3.0	–	0.1	0.8	1.4	1.9	–	1.8
Offenders per order type (b)										
Restricted movement	no.	92	29	..	8	393	..	..	35	557
Reparation	no.	2 831	2 254	2 637	1 282	1 522	1 097	196	149	11 968
Supervision	no.	14 393	6 792	13 502	3 764	4 204	1 145	1 420	940	46 160

(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.

(c) Figures for Victoria reflect changes to legislation that abolished home detention when the Sentencing Legislation Amendment (Abolition of Home Detention) Act 2011 came into effect on 16 January 2012.

.. 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)**

	<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>
2012-13									
Imprisonment									
<i>Crude rates</i>									
All prisoners	172.3	115.5	163.6	259.9	166.7	119.0	89.8	826.4	172.4
Male prisoners	326.2	220.1	302.0	470.3	317.8	220.5	172.6	1 466.1	323.7
Female prisoners	23.6	15.1	28.1	46.8	20.9	20.3	9.2	110.8	25.5
Indigenous prisoners	2 205.2	1 598.0	1 741.8	4 092.5	2 583.2	568.4	1 542.4	2 837.3	2 391.7
Non-Indigenous prisoners	131.2	106.0	116.9	159.7	128.7	103.7	72.8	147.6	125.7
Ratio of crude Indigenous/Non-Indigenous rates	16.8	15.1	14.9	25.6	20.1	5.5	21.2	19.2	19.0
<i>Age standardised rates</i>									
Indigenous prisoners	1 751.9	1 250.8	1 366.9	3 157.6	1 979.0	446.2	1 149.3	2 171.1	1 861.9
Non-Indigenous prisoners	166.2	128.6	142.2	187.6	171.3	152.7	78.5	164.8	155.9
Ratio of age standardised Indigenous/Non-Indigenous rates	10.5	9.7	9.6	16.8	11.6	2.9	14.6	13.2	11.9
Periodic detention									
All periodic detainees	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	18.9	..	0.4
Male detainees	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	36.0	..	0.7
Female detainees	0.04	..	..	..	..	..	2.3	..	0.1
Indigenous detainees	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	79.5	..	1.0
Non-Indigenous detainees	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	17.6	..	0.4
Community corrections									
All offenders	288.3	203.3	418.0	215.4	431.9	496.3	447.0	695.4	313.0
Male offenders	499.0	342.6	676.7	329.8	727.9	790.4	770.2	1 100.4	522.1
Female offenders	83.8	69.6	164.6	99.6	146.2	210.1	132.3	242.3	109.7
Indigenous offenders	3 341.8	2 324.4	3 270.8	2 917.3	4 915.4	2 107.2	4 757.5	2 183.8	3 198.2

TABLE 8A.4

Table 8A.4 **Imprisonment, periodic detention and community corrections rates, by sex and Indigenous status (per 100 000 adults) (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>
Non-Indigenous offenders	221.8	186.6	333.6	144.7	361.4	433.8	389.0	192.9	249.1

TABLE 8A.4

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

	<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>
2011-12									
Imprisonment									
<i>Crude rates</i>									
All prisoners	173.8	111.0	161.5	260.9	160.8	128.8	89.3	785.4	167.4
Male prisoners	330.0	211.7	301.0	479.1	307.3	242.3	173.6	1 413.9	315.8
Female prisoners	23.2	14.7	25.3	41.7	19.9	18.9	7.4	85.7	23.4
Indigenous prisoners	2 213.2	1 401.0	1 678.8	3 952.8	2 669.6	595.0	1 384.8	2 562.1	2 246.3
Non-Indigenous prisoners	132.8	103.1	117.2	163.6	124.4	112.9	75.0	181.8	123.7
Ratio of crude Indigenous/Non-Indigenous rates	16.7	13.6	14.3	24.2	21.5	5.3	18.5	14.1	18.2
<i>Age standardised rates</i>									
Indigenous prisoners	1 762.5	1 099.6	1 320.0	3 045.7	2 048.0	467.8	1 027.8	1 953.1	1 749.7
Non-Indigenous prisoners	140.8	105.8	119.4	164.6	137.5	133.7	69.6	165.6	129.1
Ratio of age standardised Indigenous/Non-Indigenous rates	12.5	10.4	11.1	18.5	14.9	3.5	14.8	11.8	13.6
Periodic detention									
All periodic detainees	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	21.5	..	0.7
Male detainees	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	40.5	..	1.2
Female detainees	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	..	0.1
Indigenous detainees	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	197.8	..	2.0
Non-Indigenous detainees	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	18.2	..	0.4
Community corrections									
All offenders	291.9	202.3	434.0	230.3	473.4	464.1	471.8	635.6	315.2
Male offenders	503.4	337.2	706.4	357.5	793.4	746.9	813.4	1 022.1	524.8
Female offenders	86.6	73.1	168.0	102.4	165.6	190.4	140.0	205.3	111.3
Indigenous offenders	3 297.0	2 250.7	3 408.1	3 074.9	5 818.3	1 954.0	5 694.8	1 888.2	3 160.2
Non-Indigenous offenders	226.3	185.5	347.1	155.1	391.9	409.1	409.3	210.1	251.9

TABLE 8A.4

Table 8A.4 **Imprisonment, periodic detention and community corrections rates, by sex and Indigenous status (per 100 000 adults) (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>
(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 of each year is used as the denominator. 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.									
.. 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)									
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
2011-12	173.8	111.0	161.5	260.9	160.8	128.8	89.3	785.4	167.4
2012-13	172.3	115.5	163.6	259.9	166.7	119.0	89.8	826.4	172.4
Periodic detention (c)									
2008-09	13.9	..	..	..	..	..	19.8	..	4.8
2009-10	14.9	..	..	..	..	..	19.5	..	5.2
2010-11	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	19.8	..	2.6
2011-12	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	21.5	..	0.7
2012-13	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	18.9	..	0.4
Community corrections									
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
2011-12	291.9	202.3	434.0	230.3	473.4	464.1	471.8	635.6	315.2
2012-13	288.3	203.3	418.0	215.4	431.9	496.3	447.0	695.4	313.0
Total corrective services									
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
2011-12	466.7	313.4	595.6	491.2	634.2	592.9	582.5	1421.0	483.3
2012-13	460.8	318.8	581.6	475.3	598.6	615.3	555.7	1521.8	485.8

(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 as the denominator are people aged 17 or over for Queensland and people aged 18 or over in all other jurisdictions, reflecting the age at which persons are remanded or sentenced to adult custody. Rates as of 2011-12 use population estimates based on the 2011 Census while those for prior years are based on estimates using the 2006 Census.

(b) In 2008-09, 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 that year 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 as of 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, 2012-13 (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>
Prisons (b) (c)										
Net operating expenditure (d)										
Open plus periodic detention	\$'000	216 283	54 866	33 608	123 324	13 940	na	2 092	na	444 113
Secure	\$'000	460 411	450 264	372 003	375 140	149 311	na	28 841	na	1 835 970
All prisons	\$'000	676 693	505 130	405 611	498 464	163 251	55 459	30 933	104 287	2 439 828
Capital costs, all prisons (e)	\$'000	216 853	120 643	268 407	119 320	48 300	10 583	16 981	19 525	820 612
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	\$'000	893 547	625 773	674 018	617 784	211 551	66 042	47 913	123 812	3 260 440
Transport and escort services (f)	\$'000	35 020	12 452	11 549	32 207	3 184	na	2 843	na	97 255
Payroll tax										
Open plus periodic detention	\$'000	8 438	1 292	796	..	330	na	..	na	10 856
Secure	\$'000	17 586	8 057	7 617	..	4 578	na	..	na	37 838
All prisons	\$'000	26 024	9 349	8 413	..	4 908	519	..	3 004	52 217
Community corrections										
Net operating expenditure (d)	\$'000	155 956	88 598	74 458	67 750	35 924	7 722	8 827	19 009	458 245
Capital costs (e)	\$'000	19 361	6 669	2 463	1 981	2 021	30	57	720	33 302
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	\$'000	175 318	95 267	76 921	69 731	37 945	7 752	8 884	19 729	491 546
Payroll tax (g)	\$'000	7 188	2 668	2 155	..	1 370	92	..	531	14 004

TABLE 8A.6

Table 8A.6

Total recurrent expenditure on prisons and community corrections, 2012-13 (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>
(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)	Given the commissioning and decommissioning of open prison facilities in Tasmania over a significant part of the reporting period that resulted in a small and atypical daily average count for open prisoners across the reporting period, operating expenditure is not disaggregated by open and secure prisoners for Tasmania.									
(d)	Net operating expenditure excludes payroll tax and is net of operating revenues from ordinary activities.									
(e)	Capital costs comprise user cost of capital, depreciation expense, and debt service fees where applicable.									
(f)	Tasmania and the NT are unable to disaggregate prisoner transport costs from other prison operating expenditure. NSW and Queensland are unable to fully disaggregate all such costs and therefore some transport and escort costs are included under operating expenditure.									
(g)	In Tasmania, payroll tax was incurred for only part of the reporting period as the result of a Tasmanian Government decision that from 1 October 2012 government agencies would no longer be required to pay payroll tax.									
	na Not available. .. Not applicable									

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.7

Table 8A.7	Net recurrent expenditure, per prisoner and offender, per day 2012-13 (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>
Prisons										
Net operating expenditure per prisoner (b) (c)										
Open plus periodic detention	\$/day	164.13	219.37	189.33	319.13	176.69	na	231.76	na	200.07
Secure	\$/day	203.18	277.95	189.92	263.84	208.46	na	306.71	na	227.32
All prisons	\$/day	188.82	270.12	189.87	275.66	205.31	321.24	300.14	198.56	221.92
Capital costs per prisoner										
User cost of capital (d)	\$/day	39.03	24.60	80.42	51.96	42.81	40.12	113.52	23.30	46.98
Land	\$/day	2.59	5.55	3.40	3.56	5.54	2.79	5.05	3.31	3.69
Other assets	\$/day	36.44	19.04	77.03	48.40	37.27	37.33	108.47	19.99	43.30
Debt servicing fees (e)	\$/day	..	17.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.91
Depreciation	\$/day	21.48	22.81	45.22	14.03	17.94	21.18	51.25	13.88	24.75
Total capital cost (e)	\$/day	60.51	64.51	125.65	65.99	60.74	61.30	164.77	37.17	74.64
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (e)	\$/day	249.33	334.63	315.52	341.64	266.05	382.54	464.91	235.73	296.56
Community corrections										
Net operating expenditure per offender (b)	\$/day	26.02	26.92	13.64	45.20	17.43	10.73	18.24	43.01	22.97
Capital costs per offender	\$/day	3.23	2.03	0.45	1.32	0.98	0.04	0.12	1.63	1.67
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day	\$/day	29.25	28.95	14.09	46.52	18.41	10.77	18.36	44.64	24.64

TABLE 8A.7

Table 8A.7

Net recurrent expenditure, per prisoner and offender, per day 2012-13 (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) 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. Given the commissioning and decommissioning of open prison facilities in Tasmania over a significant part of the reporting period that resulted in a small and atypical daily average count for open prisoners across the reporting period, operating expenditure is not disaggregated by open and secure prisoners for Tasmania.
- (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.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.8

Table 8A.8 **Real net operating expenditure on prisons (2012-13 \$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>Units</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
2008-09	\$'000	857 463	422 429	409 406	375 159	148 991	55 467	35 163	73 161	2 377 237
2009-10	\$'000	826 943	426 405	402 194	419 962	149 918	59 309	29 709	77 296	2 391 736
2010-11	\$'000	769 911	446 216	393 334	427 427	151 000	57 858	30 856	84 030	2 360 633
2011-12	\$'000	769 789	479 784	429 648	438 272	163 086	54 692	32 162	89 809	2 457 242
2012-13	\$'000	676 693	505 130	405 611	498 464	163 251	55 459	30 933	104 287	2 439 828

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

(b) Data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2012-13 = 100) (table AA.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.

(c) From 2011-12, Tasmania no longer includes the costs associated with prisoners who have been transferred out of the custody of the Director of Prisons under the *Mental Health Act 1996*. Figures from that year on are therefore not directly comparable with previous years.

(d) Data for 2010-11 and 2011-12 have been revised.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.9

Table 8A.9 **Real net operating expenditure, per prisoner per day (2012-13 dollars) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
2008-09	228.31	269.02	199.12	256.01	210.81	291.05	517.08	194.47	233.32
2009-10	213.81	259.89	195.56	241.60	209.09	332.25	398.78	195.77	224.20
2010-11	206.48	266.41	194.47	252.59	208.06	334.21	346.55	196.30	224.09
2011-12	215.76	271.91	208.19	250.23	214.87	293.61	318.36	183.91	230.03
2012-13	188.82	270.12	189.87	275.66	205.31	321.24	300.14	198.56	221.92

- (a) Calculated from net operating expenditure, which excludes payroll tax and is net of operating revenues from ordinary activities.
- (b) Data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2012-13 = 100). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.
- (c) From 2011-12, Tasmania no longer includes the costs associated with prisoners who have been transferred out of the custody of the Director of Prisons under the *Mental Health Act 1996*. Figures from that year on are therefore not directly comparable with previous years.
- (d) Data for 2010-11 and 2011-12 have been revised.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.10

Table 8A.10 **Real net operating expenditure on community corrections (2012-13 \$'000) (a), (b)**

	<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 (c)</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
2008-09	\$'000	148 471	61 200	55 715	67 835	32 572	5 720	7 397	13 355	392 265
2009-10	\$'000	149 848	65 435	62 904	73 757	34 697	5 442	7 751	14 173	414 005
2010-11	\$'000	150 097	74 028	70 378	72 433	35 547	6 376	7 347	14 792	430 997
2011-12	\$'000	159 434	84 816	77 635	66 837	38 250	8 008	7 638	17 418	460 037
2012-13	\$'000	155 956	88 598	74 458	67 750	35 924	7 722	8 827	19 009	458 245

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

(b) Data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2012-13 = 100). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

(c) Data for 2011-12 have been revised.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.11

Table 8A.11 **Real net operating expenditure, per offender per day (2012-13 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 (c)</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
2008-09	22.43	20.68	10.54	33.02	13.13	13.30	12.65	33.70	18.85
2009-10	23.20	19.98	11.44	37.44	14.74	10.87	14.97	32.75	19.71
2010-11	25.34	21.97	12.43	42.60	15.38	10.82	14.07	37.39	21.05
2011-12	26.66	26.38	14.00	43.24	17.11	11.93	15.29	44.07	22.90
2012-13	26.02	26.92	13.64	45.20	17.43	10.73	18.24	43.01	22.97

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

(b) Data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2012-13 = 100). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

(c) Data for 2011-12 have been revised.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.12

Table 8A.12 **Real net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation (2012-13 \$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>Units</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust (e)</i>
2008-09	\$'000	1 081 195	510 912	552 422	458 110	191 644	64 754	44 518	88 462	2 992 018
2009-10	\$'000	1 057 566	518 682	549 762	510 672	195 255	67 776	43 306	93 510	3 036 529
2010-11	\$'000	1 005 299	546 009	547 441	520 266	201 000	67 326	44 038	107 523	3 038 903
2011-12	\$'000	1 010 256	607 137	593 190	525 341	215 890	65 765	45 524	116 033	3 179 136
2012-13	\$'000	917 578	639 930	578 367	593 088	214 318	66 855	45 086	131 159	3 186 380

(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) Data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2012-13 = 100). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

(c) Data for 2011-12 have been revised.

(d) From 2011-12, Tasmania no longer includes the costs associated with prisoners who have been transferred out of the custody of the Director of Prisons under the *Mental Health Act 1996*. Figures from that year on are therefore not directly comparable with previous years.

(e) Data for 2010-11 and 2011-12 have been revised.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.13

Table 8A.13 Real net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation, per head of population per year (2012-13 dollars) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust (e)</i>
2008-09	153.55	95.23	127.01	207.85	118.89	129.44	127.98	399.05	138.24
2009-10	147.06	94.37	122.91	224.94	119.51	134.11	122.02	410.64	137.06
2010-11	138.24	97.75	120.35	224.54	121.79	132.20	121.68	467.75	135.20
2011-12	139.39	108.91	131.44	220.06	131.24	128.52	122.80	499.35	141.39
2012-13	124.86	112.67	125.43	239.85	128.94	130.47	118.79	553.72	139.10

(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 are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2012-13 = 100). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

(c) Data for 2011-12 have been revised.

(d) From 2011-12, Tasmania no longer includes the costs associated with prisoners who have been transferred out of the custody of the Director of Prisons under the *Mental Health Act 1996*. Figures from that year on are therefore not directly comparable with previous years.

(e) Data for 2010-11 and 2011-12 have been revised.

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

TABLE 8A.14

Table 8A.14 **Assaults in custody, 2012-13 (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	0.28	1.60	0.63	0.36	0.51	1.27	2.63	0.49	0.65
Assault	14.86	10.94	3.35	5.88	9.14	7.83	3.76	1.53	9.22
Prisoner on officer									
Serious assault	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.18	–	–	–	–	0.06
Assault	0.58	1.56	0.36	1.21	0.51	1.90	–	–	0.79
Periodic detainees (b)									
Detainee on detainee									
Serious assault	..	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..
Assault	..	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..
Detainee on officer									
Serious assault	..	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..
Assault	..	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..

(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.

(b) In 2012-13, all periodic detainees in NSW were managed under the non-residential stage of the program. Therefore effectiveness indicators that apply to incidents in custody are not applicable.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.15

Table 8A.15 **Deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by Indigenous status, 2012-13 (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	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	–	–	–	–	0.05
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	0.05	–	–	–	–	0.01
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.11	0.06	0.07	0.03	–	–	–	–	0.07
Periodic detainees (b)									
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.

(b) In 2012-13, all periodic detainees in NSW were managed under the non-residential stage of the program. Therefore effectiveness indicators that apply to incidents in custody are not applicable.

.. Not applicable – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.16

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									
2008-09	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.05	–	0.85	–	0.05
2009-10	0.05	0.09	0.07	0.13	–	–	–	0.09	0.07
2010-11	0.11	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.10	–	–	0.09	0.07
2011-12	0.06	–	0.04	–	0.05	0.20	–	–	0.03
2012-13	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	–	–	–	–	0.05
Indigenous prisoners									
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
2011-12	0.05	–	0.06	–	–	–	–	–	0.03
2012-13	–	–	–	0.05	–	–	–	–	0.01
Non-Indigenous prisoners									
2008-09	0.05	0.08	0.10	–	0.07	–	1.01	–	0.06
2009-10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.14	–	–	–	–	0.08
2010-11	0.13	0.05	0.08	–	0.07	–	–	0.48	0.08
2011-12	0.07	–	0.03	–	0.06	0.23	–	–	0.04
2012-13	0.11	0.06	0.07	0.03	–	–	–	–	0.07

(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

Table 8A.17 **Escapes, 2012-13 (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	0.17	0.44	–	0.38	0.46	–	–	0.20	0.23
Secure	0.02	–	–	0.05	–	0.21	–	0.21	0.03
Periodic detainees (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..

(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) In 2012-13, all periodic detainees in NSW were managed under the non-residential stage of the program. Therefore effectiveness indicators that apply to incidents in custody are not applicable.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.18

Table 8A.18	Time out-of-cells, 2012-13 (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 (a)	7.8	11.0	10.5	12.6	9.2	8.6	8.6	12.6	10.0
Open	10.5	14.5	15.3	15.7	14.8	na	11.5	20.3	13.0
Secure	6.2	10.5	10.1	11.7	8.3	na	8.5	8.6	9.2

(a) Given the commissioning and decommissioning of open prison facilities in Tasmania affecting both daily average open and secure prisoner population and design capacity over a significant part of the reporting period, figures are not disaggregated by open and secure average out of cell hours for Tasmania.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.19

Table 8A.19 **Completion of community corrections orders, by type of order, 2012-13 (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	77.7	63.2	75.7	61.3	70.2	85.5	77.3	60.6	72.7
Restricted movement	88.5	100.0	..	50.0	71.7	..	..	80.5	74.3
Reparation	81.2	64.5	81.2	65.6	59.0	80.7	61.9	71.9	74.0
Supervision	76.9	61.7	70.9	59.5	76.7	88.4	80.1	56.4	72.0

.. 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), 2012-13 (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	72.4	89.1	72.4	75.8	67.2	66.5	82.5	46.8	74.4
Commercial industries	42.6	36.5	30.1	16.4	19.9	16.4	–	1.2	29.9
Service industries	28.4	52.6	42.4	59.3	46.1	50.1	81.1	40.5	43.6
Work release (c)	1.5	..	..	..	1.2	–	1.4	5.2	0.8
Periodic detainees									
Total	42.0	..	..	..	..	..	64.7	..	..
Service industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	45.2	..	..
Community work	42.0	..	..	..	..	..	19.5	..	..
Community corrections (d)									
Average hours ordered per offender	na	na	66	63	143	na	115	91	na
Average hours worked per offender	na	58	32	33	36	na	71	44	na
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	na	na	2.0	1.9	3.9	na	1.6	2.0	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, WA, Tasmania, and the NT are based on the number of prisoners employed on a single day and are calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day. Percentages for other jurisdictions are based on an average of the number of prisoners employed on the first day of the
- (c) In accordance with the national counting rules, prisoners are only included if they are employed in the community under industrial award conditions as part of a pre-release scheme. Jurisdictions operating transitional centres may therefore show "Not applicable" because those prisoners working in the community are not employed under industrial award conditions, such as being paid award rate wages.
- (d) 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

Table 8A.21 **Prisoner education and training, 2012-13 (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)	36.1	38.1	24.5	29.0	43.3	25.3	81.8	16.5	33.1
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	3.5	2.0	5.4	–	16.5	8.0	13.0	0.5	3.7
Secondary school education	13.1	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.3	13.0	28.1	0.2	5.2
Vocational Education and Training	25.6	35.0	17.5	28.0	25.6	8.0	79.6	15.5	26.3
Higher education	0.9	2.6	3.3	1.4	0.9	–	1.3	0.3	1.7

- (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 Victoria, WA and Tasmania are based on the number of prisoners in education on a single day, calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day. Percentages for other jurisdictions are based on an average of the number of prisoners enrolled on the first day of the month.
- (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, 2012-13**

	<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	15.9	13.2	24.5	9.0	19.3	25.0	18.9	10.1	16.3
Offender-to-operational staff	20.0	15.8	35.3	15.5	25.3	30.1	23.1	12.4	21.7
Offender-to-other staff	77.5	81.0	79.6	21.6	80.6	147.1	104.6	52.5	66.6

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.23

Table 8A.23 **Prison/detention centre design capacity utilisation, 2012-13 (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 (a)	96.6	na	89.8	100.1	na	73.1	98.6	119.4	96.0
Open	91.9	na	63.3	95.6	na	na	58.1	109.0	90.2
Secure	99.5	na	93.4	101.4	na	na	101.0	125.7	99.1
Periodic detention centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.7	..	..

(a) Given the commissioning and decommissioning of open prison facilities in Tasmania affecting both daily average open and secure prisoner population and design capacity over a significant part of the reporting period, figures are not disaggregated by open and secure prison utilisation for Tasmania.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.24

Table 8A.24 **Categorisation of sanctions administered by corrective services during 2012-13 (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>
Community corrections								
Supervised bail (b)	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Conditionally deferred or suspended conviction/sentence (c)	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓
Fine option/conversion order	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Community service order	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Probation, Community based order, Supervised good behaviour bond	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Supervised suspended sentence (d)	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Intensive corrections/intensive supervision order (e)	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-
Home detention order (f)	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	✓
Post-prison order e.g. parole, release on licence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Post-sentence supervision order (g)	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-
Prison custody								
Remand (unconvicted or unsentenced)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Periodic detention (h)	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-
Imprisonment (i)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Transition/re-entry order (j)	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-
Post-sentence detention order (k)	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-

(a) This table relates to whether there are offenders or prisoners being managed by corrective services in accordance with the requirements of the particular sanction at 30 June of the reporting period. It may therefore show as applicable a sanction that is no longer in force as a sentencing option for the jurisdiction at that time because there are still offenders/prisoners within the corrective service population that have not yet completed an order handed down by the court before that type of sanction was removed as an option for courts to use.

(b) *NSW*: The sentencing of 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. *Tas*: Bail Diversion Order (Court Mandated Diversion program) *NT*: As part of a Bail Order, a court may request that Community Corrections supervise a person which may include the administration of any conditions of that Order, such as residence; programs and services; and curfew.

(c) Orders have been introduced in several jurisdictions which defer or suspend a conviction or sentence on an accused person pending their participation in a rehabilitation program and community corrections is involved in their supervision. In some jurisdictions these orders are issued by specialist courts. *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 Order. *Tas*: Drug Treatment Order (Court Mandated Diversion program). *NT*: SMART order (Substance Misuse Assessment and Referral for Treatment)

(d) *SA*: Supervised bonds may also have a suspended sentence component.

Table 8A.24 Categorisation of sanctions administered by corrective services during 2012-13 (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>
(e)	<i>NSW</i> : Imprisonment order of not more than 2 years served in the community under strict supervision, with conditions such as a minimum of 32 hours of community service per month, drug testing, and participating in programs to address offending behaviour, and may also involve electronic monitoring, alcohol testing, curfew or other restrictions or requirements. <i>VIC</i> : In Victoria, ICO's were abolished as a sanction in January 2012 but a small number of ICOs were still current at 30 June 2013. <i>QLD</i> : Imposed when the court decides that the sentence of imprisonment can be served by way of an Intensive Corrections Order in the community, involving twice weekly reporting, up to 12 hours of community work per week and program participation. <i>WA</i> : An Intensive Supervision Order is similar to a Community Based Order but is subject to more stringent conditions, with mandatory supervision and may include a combination of other requirements such as programs, community service and curfew.							
(f)	<i>VIC</i> : Home Detention orders were abolished as a sentencing option in Victoria in January 2012. The last home detention order was discharged in January 2013.							
(g)	<i>NSW</i> : Extended Supervision Order; <i>VIC</i> : Extended Supervision Order; <i>QLD</i> : Supervision Order; <i>WA</i> : Supervision Order							
(h)	<i>NSW</i> : Periodic Detention was abolished as a sentencing option in October 2010.							
(i)	<i>NSW</i> : An offender may be sentenced to imprisonment in the 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 Community Corrections Order which includes a term of imprisonment followed by a period of supervision by Community Corrections.							
(j)	<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 6 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.							
(k)	<i>NSW</i> : Continuing Detention Order; <i>VIC</i> : Detention Order; <i>QLD</i> : Continuing Detention Order; <i>WA</i> : Continuing Detention Order; <i>Tas</i> : A person convicted of a violent offence can be declared a Dangerous Criminal under the <i>Sentencing Act 1997, Section 19(1)</i> and be held in prison custody until the declaration is discharged by the court.							

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — NSW

TABLE 8A.25

New South Wales
Table 8A.25 Descriptors, prisons

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons	10 068	10 352	10 094	9 752	9 808
Male, Indigenous, open prison	621	652	640	617	644
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	2 608	2 586	2 655	2 656	2 643
Male, unknown, open prison	30	59	45	20	15
Female, Indigenous, open prison	113	115	103	93	97
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	189	186	198	187	204
Female, unknown, open prison	2	9	8	3	2
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	1 325	1 410	1 394	1 386	1 403
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	4 471	4 474	4 346	4 221	4 242
Male, unknown, secure prison	266	394	289	189	178
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	105	108	93	96	106
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	313	312	281	255	248
Female, unknown, secure prison	25	48	43	29	26
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	9 320	9 575	9 369	9 089	9 125
Female prisoners, all prisons	748	778	725	663	683
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	2 164	2 285	2 230	2 192	2 250
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	7 580	7 558	7 480	7 319	7 337
Unknown, all prisons	323	509	385	241	221
Total — open/secure					
Open	3 562	3 608	3 648	3 577	3 605
Secure	6 505	6 745	6 446	6 175	6 204
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	145	239	298	308	293
Non-Indigenous prisoners	630	944	1 134	1 127	1 209
Unknown	4	58	63	45	30
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	779	1 241	1 496	1 481	1 532
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					
All prisoners/100 000	184.8	186.3	179.2	173.8	172.3
Male prisoners/100 000	349.0	351.1	338.8	330.0	326.2
Female prisoners/100 000	26.9	27.5	25.3	23.2	23.6
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	2 391.4	2 454.7	2 320.8	2 213.2	2 205.2
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	141.4	138.4	135.1	132.8	131.2
Number of facilities (b)					
Government operated prisons	33	33	34	31	30
Privately operated prisons	1	2	2	2	2
Transitional centres	2	2	2	2	2
24-hour court cell centres	14	14	14	14	14

TABLE 8A.25

New South Wales
Table 8A.25 Descriptors, prisons

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total facilities (excluding detention centres)	50	51	52	49	48
Prison design capacity (c)					
Open	3 698	3 506	3 649	3 830	3 922
Secure	5 807	5 954	6 192	6 368	6 232
Total — all prisons	9 505	9 460	9 841	10 198	10 154
Recurrent expenditure (2012-13 \$'000) (d)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	897 459	867 980	801 124	815 412	734 347
Operating revenues, all prisons	39 996	41 037	31 213	45 622	57 654
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	286 248	264 966	259 293	258 865	216 283
Secure	571 215	561 977	510 618	510 924	460 411
All prisons	857 463	826 943	769 911	769 789	676 693
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	925 106	899 210	847 072	843 790	753 664
Capital costs (e)					
All prisons	291 120	305 032	295 460	290 811	216 853
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	1 148 584	1 131 975	1 065 371	1 060 600	893 547
Transport and escort services (f)	52 330	56 055	35 928	29 870	35 020
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	10 891	10 317	10 291	10 103	8 438
Secure	21 016	20 493	19 742	19 912	17 586
All prisons	31 907	30 810	30 033	30 015	26 024

(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. Rates as of 2011-12 use population estimates based on the 2011 Census while those for prior years are based on estimates using the 2006 Census.

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

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

(d) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

(e) As of 2012-13, figures exclude depreciation from the gross fixed assets value, in accordance with national counting rules. Figures from that year on are therefore not directly comparable with previous years.

(f) 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**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Assault rates (per 100 prisoners) (a)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.26	0.15	0.13	0.19	0.28
Assaults	12.83	13.43	13.06	12.27	14.86
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	–	–	–	0.02	0.01
Assaults	0.59	0.56	0.34	0.65	0.58
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes) (b)					
Indigenous prisoners	1	1	1	1	0
Non-Indigenous prisoners	4	4	10	5	8
Total — all prisoners	5	5	11	6	8
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes) (b)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	3	–	1	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	10	12	9	12	10
Total — all prisoners	10	15	9	13	11
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (c)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	1	–	–	1
Total — all prisoners	–	1	–	–	1
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Indigenous prisoners	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.07	0.11
Total — all prisoners	0.05	0.05	0.11	0.06	0.08
Number of escapes					
Open	11	2	22	12	6
Secure	4	1	1	3	1
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (d)					
Open	0.31	0.06	0.60	0.34	0.17
Secure	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.02
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (e)					
Open	13.4	19.1	19.1	18.2	10.5
Secure	7.1	6.7	7.0	6.9	6.2
Total — all prisons	9.3	11.2	11.4	11.0	7.8
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	41.1	40.2	42.9	45.1	42.6
Service (no fee for service) industries	33.3	35.3	34.4	29.5	28.4
Work release	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5
Total — all industries	75.9	76.9	78.6	76.0	72.4

TABLE 8A.26

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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (f)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	2.0	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.5
Secondary school education	14.5	13.1	12.2	14.1	13.1
Vocational Education and Training	23.6	22.6	20.0	21.2	25.6
Higher Education	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.9
Total — all education	33.9	34.0	30.3	35.3	36.1

- (a) In accordance with the national counting rule, assaults that occurred within a court complex are excluded. In 2012-13, there were no incidents of serious assault by a prisoner under the supervision of corrective services in a court complex on another prisoner or on officers. There were 14 prisoner on prisoner assaults and four prisoner on officer assaults in 24-hour court cell complexes.
- (b) In 2012-13, the death of a prisoner serving a sentence by way of Home Detention has been excluded as it does not fall within the definition of a death in custody used for this indicator.
- (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, or where the cause of death was re-classified following finalisation of a coronial hearing, 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 three escapes of this type in 2012-13. Escapes by prisoners being transported to or from court or from within a court complex are also not counted within this category. There were no escapes from court cells or court escorts during the reporting period.
- (e) In 2012-13, figures are based on a stricter interpretation of national counting rules for determining out-of-cell hours in the case of prisoners who are free to leave their cells but restricted to a locked accommodation unit. This has resulted in a decrease in average daily time out of cells.
- (f) Education is calculated as the average over a 10 month period (excluding December and January). Average prisoner population is calculated over the same period to ensure consistency between the numerator and denominator for this indicator.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.27

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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Average daily periodic detention population (a)					
Total	752	828	400	55	12
Male, Indigenous	62	80	33	1	1
Male, non-Indigenous	575	671	292	15	10
Male, unknown	55	12	42	33	–
Female, Indigenous	3	9	3	–	–
Female, non-Indigenous	51	57	26	–	–
Female, unknown	5	1	5	6	1
Total — male/female					
Male detainees	692	762	366	49	11
Female detainees	60	66	34	6	1
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous detainees	66	88	36	1	1
Non-Indigenous detainees	626	728	318	15	10
Unknown	60	12	47	39	1
Average daily population attending (residential only)	478	493	153	–	–
Periodic detention rate (b)					
Detainees/100 000	13.9	14.9	7.1	1.0	0.2
Male detainees/100 000	26.1	27.9	13.3	1.8	0.4
Female detainees/100 000	2.2	2.3	1.2	0.2	0.04
Indigenous detainees/100 000	72.7	94.6	37.1	1.0	1.0
Non-Indigenous detainees/100 000	11.8	13.3	5.7	0.3	0.2
Number of periodic detention centres	7	7	–	–	–
Useable periodic detention capacity	608	546	431	–	–

(a) The number of periodic detainees decreased 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 and subsequently 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**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Assault rates (per 100 detainees)					
Detainees on detainees					
Serious assaults	0.13	–	–	..	..
Assaults	1.06	0.84	0.25	..	..
Detainees on officers					
Serious assaults	–	–	–	..	..
Assaults	–	–	–	..	..
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 (a)	27.1	20.5	24.2	..	..
Community work	65.9	62.1	57.2	88.9	42.0
Total employed	93.1	76.9	81.5	88.9	42.0

(a) As of 2011-12, all periodic detainees in NSW still serving periodic detention orders were managed under the non-residential stage of the program. Therefore effectiveness indicators that apply to incidents in custody are not applicable.

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

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.29

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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2012-13 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	207.47	188.71	188.69	197.26	164.13
Secure prisoners	240.41	228.11	216.86	226.53	203.18
Total — all prisoners	228.31	213.81	206.48	215.76	188.82
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2012-13 \$) (a), (b)					
User cost of capital	59.50	60.18	58.55	60.77	39.03
Land	3.14	3.13	3.12	3.23	2.59
Other Assets	56.36	57.05	55.43	57.53	36.44
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	18.01	18.68	20.69	20.74	21.48
Total capital — all prisoners	77.52	78.87	79.24	81.51	60.51
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2012-13 \$) (a)	305.83	292.67	285.72	297.27	249.33
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	96.3	102.9	100.0	93.4	91.9
Secure	112.0	113.3	104.1	97.0	99.5
Total	105.9	109.4	102.6	95.6	96.6
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent) (c)	78.6	90.4	35.4	..	..

(a) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

(b) As of 2012-13, figures exclude depreciation from the gross fixed assets value, in accordance with national counting rules. Figures from that year on are therefore not directly comparable with previous years.

(c) Rates for 2010-11 are based on the period (47 weeks) that periodic detention centres were operational during the year. Utilisation rate is no longer applicable as of 2011-12 as no periodic detention centres operated.

.. Not applicable.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.30

New South Wales

Table 8A.30 Descriptors, community corrections

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Average number of offenders					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	11	5	4	2	4
Male, non-Indigenous	133	92	82	71	56
Male, unknown	3.8	15	3	1	1
Female, Indigenous	5	3	3	2	4
Female, non-Indigenous	21	26	28	15	19
Female, unknown	2	4	4	0.2	0.3
Gender not recorded	0.4	3.0	1	1	–
Total persons	175	148	126	92	84
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	441	449	389	322	312
Male, non-Indigenous	2 609	2 472	2 230	1 958	1 868
Male, unknown	345	485	206	112	110
Female, Indigenous	128	123	124	91	75
Female, non-Indigenous	475	467	414	319	301
Female, unknown	58	114	55	25	22
Gender not recorded	31	29	18	6	4
Total persons	4 088	4 139	3 435	2 831	2 692
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	2 198	2 159	2 202	2 383	2 530
Male, non-Indigenous	9 739	8 985	8 894	9 431	9 552
Male, unknown	848	1 219	507	418	397
Female, Indigenous	638	607	586	637	665
Female, non-Indigenous	1 441	1 298	1 279	1 391	1 371
Female, unknown	197	289	121	100	92
Gender not recorded	49	45	33	33	27
Total persons	15 109	14 602	13 623	14 393	14 634
Daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	2 460	2 429	2 442	2 560	2 692
Male, non-Indigenous	11 681	10 810	10 550	10 795	10 779
Male, unknown	1 108	1 601	683	508	486
Female, Indigenous	720	692	677	702	715
Female, non-Indigenous	1 833	1 692	1 643	1 648	1 601
Female, unknown	246	387	173	121	110
Total persons, Indigenous	3 185	3 126	3 122	3 266	3 410
Total persons, non-Indigenous	13 570	12 546	12 229	12 473	12 401
Total persons, unknown	1 368	2 011	867	634	601
Total males	15 250	14 840	13 675	13 863	13 957
Total females	2 798	2 771	2 493	2 472	2 425

TABLE 8A.30

New South Wales**Table 8A.30 Descriptors, community corrections**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total gender not recorded	76	72	49	38	30
Total persons	18 123	17 683	16 217	16 373	16 411
Community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000	334.5	318.3	287.9	291.9	288.3
Male offenders/100 000	574.1	544.2	494.6	503.4	499.0
Female offenders/100 000	101.3	98.0	86.9	86.6	83.8
Indigenous offenders/100 000	3 531.5	3 357.6	3 248.8	3 297.0	3 341.8
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	254.7	229.7	220.9	226.3	221.8
Work hours ordered/100 000	na	na	na	na	na
Work hours performed/100 000	na	na	na	na	na
Recurrent expenditure (2012-13 \$'000) (c)					
Operating expenditure	150 955	153 162	151 613	164 777	162 546
Operating revenues	2 483	3 315	1 515	5 342	6 590
Net operating expenditure	148 471	149 848	150 097	159 434	155 956
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	156 089	158 357	158 227	166 467	163 913
Capital costs (d)	15 439	17 265	16 478	15 324	19 361
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	163 911	167 113	166 576	174 759	175 318
Payroll tax	6 201	6 575	6 496	7 197	7 188

(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. Rates as of 2011-12 use population estimates based on the 2011 Census while those for prior years are based on estimates using the 2006 Census.

(c) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

(d) As of 2012-13, figures exclude depreciation from the gross fixed assets value, in accordance with national counting rules. Figures from that year on are therefore not directly comparable with previous years.

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**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Completion of orders (per cent) (a)					
Restricted movement orders	79.7	83.0	86.9	90.5	88.5
Reparation orders	82.3	83.2	84.2	83.2	81.2
Supervision orders	79.3	80.6	80.1	78.7	76.9
Total — all orders	80.0	81.3	81.1	79.7	77.7
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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2012-13 \$) (a)	22.43	23.20	25.34	26.66	26.02
Capital costs per offender per day (2012-13 \$) (a), (b)	2.33	2.67	2.78	2.56	3.23
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2012-13 \$) (a)	24.76	25.87	28.12	29.22	29.25
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	23.0	22.6	19.6	19.4	20.0
Offender-to-other staff	90.6	90.2	76.8	79.9	77.5
Offender-to-all staff	18.3	18.0	15.6	15.6	15.9

(a) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

(b) As of 2012-13, figures exclude depreciation from the gross fixed assets value, in accordance with national counting rules. Figures from that year on are therefore not directly comparable with previous years. The increase in 2012-13 reflects the rise in community corrections asset values due to the transfer of some land and buildings from custodial to community corrections.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — Vic

TABLE 8A.33

Victoria
Table 8A.33 Descriptors, prisons

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons	4 299	4 492	4 586	4 831	5 120
Male, Indigenous, open prison	13	9	20	17	30
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	383	405	440	493	588
Male, unknown, open prison	4	7	3	6	11
Female, Indigenous, open prison	1.0	2	3	2	4
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	43	48	46	51	51
Female, unknown, open prison	1	3	0.5	2	2
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	219	238	240	275	314
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	3 376	3 412	3 529	3 673	3 788
Male, unknown, secure prison	47	111	39	39	48
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	17	21	23	24	27
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	189	218	237	243	249
Female, unknown, secure prison	7	18	5	5	10
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	4 042	4 182	4 271	4 504	4 777
Female prisoners, all prisons	257	310	315	327	342
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	249	271	287	318	375
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	3 991	4 083	4 251	4 461	4 675
Unknown, all prisons	59	138	48	52	70
Total — open/secure					
Open	445	474	513	571	685
Secure	3 855	4 018	4 073	4 260	4 435
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	83	101	107	122	143
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 355	1 358	1 404	1 429	1 515
Unknown	19	49	19	18	15
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	1 457	1 507	1 530	1 568	1 672
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					
Prisoners/100 000	103.6	105.2	105.4	111.0	115.5
Male prisoners/100 000	198.7	199.3	200.0	211.7	220.1
Female prisoners/100 000	12.2	14.3	14.2	14.7	15.1
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	1 219.3	1 277.8	1 305.6	1 401.0	1 598.0
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	96.6	96.1	98.2	103.1	106.0
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	12	12	11	11	11
Privately operated prisons	2	2	2	2	2
Transitional centres (b)	—	—	1	1	1
24-hour court cell centres	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 8A.33

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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
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 (2012-13 \$'000) (c)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	430 584	434 830	454 408	488 456	513 945
Operating revenues, all prisons	8 156	8 425	8 192	8 672	8 815
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	38 192	38 761	41 077	48 346	54 866
Secure	384 236	387 644	405 139	431 438	450 264
All prisons	422 429	426 405	446 216	479 784	505 130
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	448 634	451 769	470 629	520 729	547 791
Capital costs					
All prisons	95 130	94 394	118 374	127 250	120 643
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	517 559	520 799	564 590	607 034	625 773
Transport and escort services	10 105	10 943	10 755	11 494	12 452
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	962	1 016	1 053	1 116	1 292
Secure	7 473	7 559	7 660	7 630	8 057
All prisons	8 435	8 575	8 714	8 746	9 349

- (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. Rates as of 2011-12 use population estimates based on the 2011 Census while those for prior years are based on estimates using the 2006 Census.
- (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 are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.
- 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**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Assault rates (per 100 prisoners)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	1.12	0.98	0.92	2.17	1.60
Assaults	7.47	7.64	7.63	9.40	10.94
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.06
Assaults	0.53	0.85	0.59	1.16	1.56
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	3	4	2	–	3
Total — all prisoners	3	4	2	–	3
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	1	1	–	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	5	3	6	4	8
Total — all prisoners	5	4	7	4	9
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	1	–	1
Total — all prisoners	–	–	1	–	1
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.08	0.10	0.05	–	0.06
Total — all prisoners	0.07	0.09	0.04	–	0.06
Number of escapes					
Open	9	3	–	1	3
Secure	–	–	–	–	–
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open	2.02	0.63	–	0.18	0.44
Secure	–	–	–	–	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (c)					
Open	na	na	na	14.3	14.5
Secure	na	na	na	10.5	10.5
Total — all prisons	na	na	na	10.9	11.0
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	34.2	36.1	38.9	35.7	36.5
Service (no fee for service) industries	50.5	48.7	48.3	53.2	52.6
Work release	..	..	..	..	..
Total — all industries	84.7	84.8	87.2	88.9	89.1

TABLE 8A.34

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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (e)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	0.6	1.5	3.9	5.2	2.0
Secondary school education	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.1
Vocational Education and Training	32.5	33.2	35.1	32.6	35.0
Higher Education	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.6
Total — all education	34.7	35.6	40.4	37.2	38.1

- (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, or where the cause of death was re-classified following finalisation of a coronial hearing, 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 2012-13.
- (c) Figures for 2011-12 are averaged across 11 months, as results were not available for all prisons in December 2011.
- (d) Figures are based on the number of prisoners employed on a single day (26 June in 2012-13), calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.
- (d) Figures are based on the number of prisoners in education on a single day (21 June in 2012-13), 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**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2012-13 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	235.18	223.89	219.28	231.73	219.37
Secure prisoners	272.92	264.13	272.34	277.30	277.95
Total — all prisoners	269.02	259.89	266.41	271.91	270.12
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2012-13 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	17.62	16.05	33.18	26.04	24.60
Land	3.01	2.80	6.42	6.00	5.55
Other Assets	14.61	13.25	26.76	20.04	19.04
Debt servicing fees	26.27	26.02	22.92	22.88	17.10
Depreciation	16.69	15.46	14.58	23.20	22.81
Total capital — all prisoners	60.58	57.53	70.67	72.12	64.51
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2012-13 \$) (a)	329.60	317.42	337.08	344.03	334.63
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 are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.36

Victoria

Table 8A.36 Descriptors, community corrections

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Average number of offenders					
on restricted movement orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	–	–	–	1	0.03
Male, non-Indigenous	0.2	1	2	22	–
Male, unknown	27	27	23	–	–
Female, Indigenous	–	–	–	0.5	–
Female, non-Indigenous	–	–	1	6	1
Female, unknown	5	7	10	–	–
Gender not recorded	1	–	1	–	–
Total persons	32	34	37	29	1
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	78	118	126	107	110
Male, non-Indigenous	1 337	1 810	1 751	1 440	1 401
Male, unknown	327	174	156	79	85
Female, Indigenous	36	47	64	56	54
Female, non-Indigenous	467	598	587	541	473
Female, unknown	131	68	67	31	35
Gender not recorded	3	1	1	1	1
Total persons	2 380	2 816	2 751	2 254	2 159
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	227	271	290	291	320
Male, non-Indigenous	4 292	5 027	5 306	5 340	5 671
Male, unknown	463	122	118	123	96
Female, Indigenous	56	71	77	85	93
Female, non-Indigenous	727	848	888	921	939
Female, unknown	117	24	31	32	24
Gender not recorded	4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6
Total persons	5 886	6 364	6 709	6 792	7 144
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (b)					
Male, Indigenous	291	371	391	377	406
Male, non-Indigenous	5 503	6 657	6 858	6 600	6 850
Male, unknown	800	318	294	199	179
Female, Indigenous	88	115	135	134	140
Female, non-Indigenous	1 163	1 408	1 438	1 429	1 375
Female, unknown	249	98	106	63	60
Total persons, Indigenous	380	485	527	511	546
Total persons, non-Indigenous	6 671	8 066	8 296	8 029	8 225
Total persons, unknown	1 052	417	403	262	238
Total males	6 594	7 346	7 543	7 176	7 434
Total females	1 501	1 621	1 680	1 625	1 574

TABLE 8A.36

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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total gender not recorded	8	1	3	1	1
Total persons	8 103	8 969	9 226	8 802	9 010
Crude Community corrections rates (c)					
Offenders/100 000	195.2	210.0	212.1	202.3	203.3
Male offenders/100 000	324.1	350.1	353.3	337.2	342.6
Female offenders/100 000	70.9	74.6	75.9	73.1	69.6
Indigenous offenders/100 000	1 858.6	2 290.7	2 398.6	2 250.7	2 324.4
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	161.6	189.8	191.7	185.5	186.6
Work hours ordered/100 000	na	na	na	na	na
Work hours performed/100 000	18 118	18 970	18 341	16 393	13 631
Recurrent expenditure (2012-13 \$'000) (d)					
Operating expenditure	61 200	65 435	74 028	84 816	88 598
Operating revenues	–	–	–	–	–
Net operating expenditure	61 200	65 435	74 028	84 816	88 598
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	62 279	66 913	75 381	86 408	92 139
Capital costs	1 264	3 548	3 538	3 291	6 669
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	62 464	68 983	77 566	88 108	95 267
Payroll tax	1 776	2 011	2 145	2 436	2 668

(a) Figures for 2012-13 reflect changes to Victorian legislation that abolished home detention when the Sentencing Legislation Amendment (Abolition of Home Detention) Act 2011 came into effect on 16 January 2012.

(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. Rates as of 2011-12 use population estimates based on the 2011 Census while those for prior years are based on estimates using the 2006 Census.

(d) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

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**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	97.7	96.9	96.8	96.6	100.0
Reparation orders	62.8	62.7	61.0	52.0	64.5
Supervision orders	68.8	68.9	73.4	67.8	61.7
Total — all orders	65.7	65.6	66.3	58.7	63.2
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	na	na	na	na	na
Average hours worked per offender	69	66	65	64	58
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**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2012-13 \$) (a)	20.68	19.98	21.97	26.38	26.92
Capital costs per offender per day (2012-13 \$) (a)	0.43	1.08	1.05	1.02	2.03
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2012-13 \$) (a)	21.11	21.06	23.02	27.40	28.95
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	18.4	20.3	19.1	16.2	15.8
Offender-to-other staff	70.8	64.4	68.8	74.7	81.0
Offender-to-all staff	14.6	15.5	14.9	13.3	13.2

(a) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — Qld

TABLE 8A.39

Queensland
Table 8A.39 Descriptors, prisons

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons	5 629	5 631	5 537	5 650	5 849
Male, Indigenous, open prison	138	168	141	145	165
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	381	435	316	301	235
Male, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	10	6	6	9	11
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	58	59	52	55	74
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	1 246	1 345	1 372	1 368	1 456
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	3 428	3 252	3 291	3 388	3 486
Male, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	109	124	143	146	157
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	259	241	217	237	264
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	5 193	5 200	5 120	5 203	5 342
Female prisoners, all prisons	436	431	417	447	507
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 504	1 643	1 661	1 668	1 789
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	4 125	3 988	3 876	3 982	4 060
Unknown, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Total — open/secure					
Open	587	668	515	510	486
Secure	5 042	4 963	5 022	5 140	5 363
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	193	243	253	231	217
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 050	1 074	1 088	1 062	1 025
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	1 243	1 317	1 340	1 293	1 242
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					
Prisoners/100 000	168.0	163.1	157.4	161.5	163.6
Male prisoners/100 000	312.6	303.8	293.6	301.0	302.0
Female prisoners/100 000	25.8	24.7	23.5	25.3	28.1
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	1 683.6	1 773.7	1 730.1	1 678.8	1 741.8
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	126.5	118.7	113.3	117.2	116.9
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	12	12	12	12	11
Privately operated prisons	2	2	2	2	2
Transitional centres	—	—	—	—	—
24-hour court cell centres	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 8A.39

Queensland
Table 8A.39 Descriptors, prisons

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total correctional custodial facilities	14	14	14	14	13
Prison design capacity					–
Open	973	963	963	958	768
Secure	5 466	5 723	5 723	5 697	5 742
Total — all prisons	6 439	6 686	6 686	6 655	6 510
Recurrent expenditure (2012-13 \$'000) (b)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	439 251	436 554	422 029	458 264	441 021
Operating revenues, all prisons	29 845	34 360	28 695	28 616	35 410
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	49 677	37 462	37 298	38 716	33 608
Secure	359 728	364 732	356 036	390 932	372 003
All prisons	409 406	402 194	393 334	429 648	405 611
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	494 908	485 376	475 587	514 064	502 214
Capital costs					
All prisons	229 307	219 768	211 123	238 399	268 407
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	638 712	621 962	604 457	668 047	674 018
Transport and escort services	9 289	9 890	11 324	11 966	11 549
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	955	903	889	918	796
Secure	7 513	8 113	8 073	8 103	7 617
All prisons	8 468	9 016	8 963	9 020	8 413

(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. Rates as of 2011-12 use population estimates based on the 2011 Census while those for prior years are based on estimates using the 2006 Census.

(b) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

– 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**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Assault rates (per 100 prisoners)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.83	1.12	1.32	1.01	0.63
Assaults	3.73	3.18	3.25	3.77	3.35
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	0.02	0.07	0.09	0.12	0.07
Assaults	0.23	0.43	0.72	0.60	0.36
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	1	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	4	4	3	1	3
Total — all prisoners	4	4	3	2	3
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	2	4	–	1	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	3	2	8	1	3
Total — all prisoners	5	6	8	2	4
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	2	1
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	2	2
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	0.06	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.03	0.07
Total — all prisoners	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.05
Number of escapes					
Open	6	10	1	1	–
Secure	–	–	–	–	–
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open	1.02	1.50	0.19	0.20	–
Secure	–	–	–	–	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open	19.0	17.9	16.2	15.7	15.3
Secure	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.2	10.1
Total — all prisons	11.4	11.4	11.2	10.7	10.5
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	26.9	34.1	32.4	31.4	30.1
Service (no fee for service) industries	40.7	41.7	43.2	44.1	42.4
Work release	..	..	..	..	..
Total — all industries	67.6	75.7	75.5	75.5	72.4

TABLE 8A.40

Queensland
Table 8A.40 Effectiveness, prisons

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	5.0	6.5	5.8	5.8	5.4
Secondary school education	2.3	2.9	2.6	1.4	1.2
Vocational Education and Training	17.7	17.6	19.0	18.8	17.5
Higher Education	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.3
Total — all education	27.1	27.4	27.8	26.5	24.5

- (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, or where the cause of death was re-classified following finalisation of a coronial hearing, 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 2012-13, both of which were from a work camp.
- (c) 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**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2012-13 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	231.57	153.52	198.18	207.70	189.33
Secure prisoners	195.34	201.22	194.09	208.24	189.92
Total — all prisoners	199.12	195.56	194.47	208.19	189.87
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2012-13 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	69.94	66.41	63.72	74.62	80.42
Land	4.17	4.08	3.89	3.93	3.40
Other Assets	65.77	62.33	59.83	70.69	77.03
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	41.59	40.45	40.67	40.91	45.22
Total capital — all prisoners	111.53	106.86	104.38	115.52	125.65
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2012-13 \$) (a)	310.65	302.42	298.86	323.72	315.52
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	60.4	69.4	53.5	53.3	63.3
Secure	92.2	86.7	87.8	90.2	93.4
Total	87.4	84.2	82.8	84.9	89.8
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.42

Queensland
Table 8A.42 Descriptors, community corrections

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
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	351	485	595	547	499
Male, non-Indigenous	1 402	1 646	1 682	1 527	1 549
Male, unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous	117	143	177	183	157
Female, non-Indigenous	451	471	422	381	398
Female, unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Gender not recorded	—	—	—	—	—
Total persons	2 322	2 745	2 875	2 637	2 603
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	1 829	2 039	2 184	2 238	2 260
Male, non-Indigenous	8 647	8 698	8 838	8 695	8 395
Male, unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous	567	606	646	673	693
Female, non-Indigenous	1 909	1 938	1 969	1 896	1 884
Female, unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Gender not recorded	—	—	—	—	—
Total persons	12 952	13 281	13 636	13 502	13 232
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	2 046	2 348	2 588	2 585	2 563
Male, non-Indigenous	9 519	9 701	9 854	9 624	9 406
Male, unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous	656	714	781	801	796
Female, non-Indigenous	2 246	2 291	2 279	2 171	2 177
Female, unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Total persons, Indigenous	2 702	3 062	3 369	3 386	3 360
Total persons, non-Indigenous	11 765	11 992	12 133	11 796	11 583
Total persons, unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Total males	11 565	12 049	12 441	12 209	11 969
Total females	2 902	3 005	3 061	2 973	2 973

TABLE 8A.42

Queensland
Table 8A.42 Descriptors, community corrections

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	14 467	15 054	15 502	15 181	14 942
Crude community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000	431.7	436.0	440.6	434.0	418.0
Male offenders/100 000	696.1	704.0	713.4	706.4	676.7
Female offenders/100 000	171.8	172.6	172.5	168.0	164.6
Indigenous offenders/100 000	3 024.7	3 305.2	3 508.7	3 408.1	3 270.8
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	360.7	356.9	354.5	347.1	333.6
Work hours ordered/100 000	18 356	20 491	19 433	17 933	16 706
Work hours performed/100 000	10 035	11 200	9 834	8 880	8 183
Recurrent expenditure (2012-13 \$'000) (c)					
Operating expenditure	57 197	63 063	71 324	77 973	74 591
Operating revenues	1 482	159	946	337	133
Net operating expenditure	55 715	62 904	70 378	77 635	74 458
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	57 514	64 387	71 854	79 126	76 153
Capital costs	2 738	2 486	2 427	2 383	2 463
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	58 453	65 390	72 804	80 018	76 921
Payroll tax	1 844	1 930	2 054	2 106	2 155

- (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. 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. Rates as of 2011-12 use population estimates based on the 2011 Census while those for prior years are based on estimates using the 2006 Census.
- (c) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.
- .. 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**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	..	..	..	..	..
Reparation orders (a)	57.3	63.4	54.6	74.7	81.2
Supervision orders	66.0	68.0	68.7	71.1	70.9
Total — all orders	62.9	66.1	62.7	72.6	75.7
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	76	74	72	71	66
Average hours worked per offender	42	41	37	35	32
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	1.83	1.83	1.98	2.02	2.04

.. Not applicable.

(a) Figures as of 2011-12 reflect the rectification of a technical systems issue that affected reparation order completion data in previous years.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.44

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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2012-13 \$) (a)	10.54	11.44	12.43	14.00	13.64
Capital costs per offender per day (2012-13 \$) (a)	0.52	0.45	0.43	0.43	0.45
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2012-13 \$) (a)	11.06	11.89	12.86	14.43	14.09
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	29.1	33.3	38.0	30.5	35.3
Offender-to-other staff	128.4	95.3	84.2	115.0	79.6
Offender-to-all staff	23.7	24.7	26.2	24.1	24.5

(a) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — WA

TABLE 8A.45

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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Average daily prison population (a)					
Total — all prisons	4 012	4 759	4 633	4 795	4 951
Male, Indigenous, open prison	371	299	240	241	239
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	664	535	624	675	716
Male, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	45	43	40	36	32
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	59	55	66	73	71
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	1 151	1 425	1 374	1 448	1 537
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	1 519	2 113	2 020	2 049	2 016
Male, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	101	146	130	140	177
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	102	143	139	134	163
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	3 705	4 372	4 257	4 413	4 508
Female prisoners, all prisons	307	387	376	382	443
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 668	1 913	1 783	1 865	1 985
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	2 344	2 846	2 850	2 930	2 966
Unknown, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Total — open/secure					
Open	1 139	932	970	1 025	1 058
Secure	2 873	3 827	3 663	3 771	3 893
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	287	329	372	391	409
Non-Indigenous prisoners	537	624	619	605	601
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	823	954	991	996	1 010
Crude imprisonment rate (b)					
Prisoners/100 000	238.9	274.1	261.0	260.9	259.9
Male prisoners/100 000	437.7	499.3	475.3	479.1	470.3
Female prisoners/100 000	36.8	45.0	42.7	41.7	46.8
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	3 854.5	4 293.1	3 889.0	3 952.8	4 092.5
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	143.3	168.2	164.8	163.6	159.7
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	12	12	13	13	14
Privately operated prisons	1	1	1	1	2
Transitional centres	—	—	—	—	—
24-hour court cell centres	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 8A.45

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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total correctional custodial facilities	13	13	14	14	16
Prison design capacity (c)					
Open	872	743	743	945	1 107
Secure	2 561	2 691	2 691	3 681	3 839
Total — all prisons	3 433	3 434	3 434	4 626	4 946
Recurrent expenditure (2012-13 \$'000) (d)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	395 738	441 002	451 119	476 162	523 227
Operating revenues, all prisons	20 580	21 040	23 692	37 891	24 762
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	79 213	95 262	101 914	105 511	123 324
Secure	295 946	324 700	325 513	332 760	375 140
All prisons	375 159	419 962	427 427	438 272	498 464
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	389 364	435 955	446 948	457 062	523 833
Capital costs					
All prisons	69 775	70 718	80 499	102 898	119 320
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	444 933	490 680	507 926	541 170	617 784
Transport and escort services (e)	19 069	21 063	23 656	31 943	32 207
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	..	..	..	..	..
Secure	..	..	..	..	..
All prisons	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Daily average in 2008-09 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. Rates as of 2011-12 use population estimates based on the 2011 Census while those for prior years are based on estimates using the 2006 Census.

(c) In 2011-12 and 2012-13 prison design capacity is at 30 June rather than an average of capacity across the whole reporting period.

(d) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

(e) Figures for 2011-12 have been revised to exclude a component of costs applicable to court security and not corrective services transport and escort expenditure.

.. 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**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Assault rates (per 100 prisoners)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.77	0.08	0.35	0.33	0.36
Assaults	7.38	9.94	5.68	5.84	5.88
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	0.12	–	0.19	0.06	0.18
Assaults	0.65	0.95	1.27	0.90	1.21
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	1	2	1	–	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	4	–	–	1
Total — all prisoners	1	6	1	–	2
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	3	2	1	2	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	3	5	7
Total — all prisoners	3	2	4	7	8
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	0.06	0.10	0.06	–	0.05
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	0.14	–	–	0.03
Total — all prisoners	0.02	0.13	0.02	–	0.04
Number of escapes					
Open	3	1	4	3	4
Secure	–	–	–	2	2
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open	0.26	0.11	0.41	0.29	0.38
Secure	–	–	–	0.05	0.05
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open	14.4	13.1	13.7	15.1	15.7
Secure	11.4	12.1	11.7	11.8	11.7
Total — all prisons	11.8	12.2	12.1	12.5	12.6
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	11.3	10.6	18.5	16.6	16.4
Service (no fee for service) industries	66.3	60.2	65.8	54.9	59.3
Work release	..	..	..	..	..
Total — all industries	77.6	70.8	84.2	71.4	75.8

TABLE 8A.46

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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	–	–	–	0.6	0.02
Secondary school education	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Vocational Education and Training	47.4	35.5	35.2	30.4	28.0
Higher Education	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4
Total — all education	48.7	37.1	36.3	31.8	29.0

- (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, or where the cause of death was re-classified following finalisation of a coronial hearing, 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 three escapes of this type in 2012-13, all of which were from a Work Camp Centre.
- (c) Employment data for 2011-12 has been revised to include prisoners whose situation excludes them from employment for reasons other than being in full-time education in the calculation, in accordance with national counting rules. That figure was not available for last year's Report. Revised figures include data for the privately-operated prison. As of 2011-12, figures are based on the number of prisoners employed on a single day (30 June in 2012-13) and calculated against the total number of prisoners in custody on that day.
- (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. As of 2011-12, figures are based on the number of prisoners in education on a single day (30 June in 2012-13), 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**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2012-13 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	190.45	279.84	287.63	281.93	319.13
Secure prisoners	281.99	232.29	243.31	241.61	263.84
Total — all prisoners	256.01	241.60	252.59	250.23	275.66
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2012-13 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	37.92	31.48	36.04	48.02	51.96
Land	2.59	2.12	2.16	2.07	3.56
Other Assets	35.33	29.36	33.87	45.95	48.40
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	9.69	9.20	11.54	10.73	14.03
Total capital — all prisoners	47.61	40.68	47.57	58.75	65.99
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2012-13 \$) (a)	303.62	282.29	300.16	308.98	341.64
Prison utilisation rates (per cent) (b)					
Open	130.6	125.4	130.6	108.4	95.6
Secure	112.2	142.2	136.1	102.4	101.4
Total	116.9	138.6	134.9	103.7	100.1
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

(b) Prison utilisation rates in 2011-12 and 2012-13 are calculated against prison design capacity at 30 June rather than an average of capacity across the whole reporting period and are therefore not directly comparable with previous years.

.. Not applicable.

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.48

Western Australia

Table 8A.48 Descriptors, community corrections

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Average number of offenders					
on restricted movement orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	–	1	–	2	2
Male, non-Indigenous	3	3	1	6	8
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	–	–	–	–	1
Female, non-Indigenous	1	–	–	–	1
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	4	4	1	8	13
on reparation orders (b)					
Male, Indigenous	562	613	494	433	305
Male, non-Indigenous	623	698	556	533	262
Male, unknown	3	3	1	2	0.2
Female, Indigenous	240	253	181	176	124
Female, non-Indigenous	210	219	175	137	80
Female, unknown	2	2	–	1	0.2
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	1 640	1 788	1 407	1 282	772
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	1 201	1 029	903	854	853
Male, non-Indigenous	2 850	2 651	2 360	2 109	2 053
Male, unknown	3	3	–	1	1
Female, Indigenous	414	402	351	325	352
Female, non-Indigenous	618	616	569	475	500
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	1
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	0.1
Total persons	5 086	4 701	4 183	3 764	3 759
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (c)					
Male, Indigenous	1 408	1 309	1 098	1 038	1 003
Male, non-Indigenous	2 993	2 846	2 497	2 253	2 157
Male, unknown	5	5	1	2	1
Female, Indigenous	531	541	442	413	412
Female, non-Indigenous	685	691	617	525	530
Female, unknown	3	2	–	1	1
Total persons, Indigenous	1 939	1 850	1 540	1 451	1 415
Total persons, non-Indigenous	3 678	3 537	3 114	2 778	2 687
Total persons, unknown	8	7	1	3	2
Total males	4 406	4 160	3 596	3 293	3 161
Total females	1 219	1 234	1 059	939	943

TABLE 8A.48

Western Australia

Table 8A.48 Descriptors, community corrections

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	0.1
Total persons	5 625	5 394	4 655	4 232	4 104
Community corrections rates (d)					
Offenders/100 000	334.9	310.7	262.3	230.3	215.4
Male offenders/100 000	520.5	475.1	401.5	357.5	329.8
Female offenders/100 000	146.4	143.4	120.4	102.4	99.6
Indigenous offenders per 100 000	4 481.6	4 151.7	3 358.4	3 074.9	2 917.3
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	224.8	209.1	180.1	155.1	144.7
Work hours ordered/100 000	18 252	19 478	14 880	13 993	11 552
Work hours performed/100 000	9 682	11 184	8 433	6 920	6 058
Recurrent expenditure (2012-13 \$'000) (e)					
Operating expenditure	71 236	77 346	76 625	70 423	71 958
Operating revenues	3 401	3 589	4 193	3 587	4 208
Net operating expenditure	67 835	73 757	72 433	66 837	67 750
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	68 746	74 717	73 319	68 279	69 255
Capital costs	2 317	2 132	1 498	1 900	1 981
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	70 152	75 889	73 931	68 737	69 731
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) Figures for reparation in 2012-13 reflect a change in the data extraction methods used to derive the count of orders in cases where an order has both a supervision component and a reparation component and is therefore counted under both categories. As of 2012-13, the reparation aspect of an order is no longer included in the reparation count once the hours are completed even though the supervision component of the order continues to be in force.

(c) 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.

(d) 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. Rates as of 2011-12 use population estimates based on the 2011 Census while those for prior years are based on estimates using the 2006 Census.

(e) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

.. 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**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Completion of orders (per cent) (a)					
Restricted movement orders	70.6	56.3	50.0	69.7	50.0
Reparation orders (b)	57.5	58.5	57.3	52.5	65.6
Supervision orders	60.8	60.9	59.0	57.2	59.5
Total — all orders	59.8	60.0	58.4	55.6	61.3
Reparation — employment (hours) (c)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	70	69	62	65	63
Average hours worked per offender	37	40	35	32	33
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	1.89	1.74	1.76	2.02	1.91

(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) As of 2012-13, the reparation aspect of an order is no longer included in the reparation count once the hours are completed even though the supervision component of the order continues to be in force. The reparation aspect of an order is counted as a successful completion once the hours are completed in full even though the supervision component of the order may have been breached.

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

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.50

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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2012-13 \$) (a)	33.02	37.44	42.60	43.24	45.20
Capital costs per offender per day (2012-13 \$) (a)	1.13	1.08	0.88	1.23	1.32
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2012-13 \$) (a)	34.15	38.52	43.48	44.47	46.52
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	16.6	22.8	18.3	16.0	15.5
Offender-to-other staff	55.7	24.2	26.3	23.3	21.6
Offender-to-all staff	12.8	11.7	10.8	9.5	9.0

(a) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — SA

TABLE 8A.51

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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons	1 935	1 963	1 987	2 078	2 177
Male, Indigenous, open prison	22	20	20	19	20
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	193	187	184	198	196
Male, unknown, open prison	—	1	2	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	377	401	422	429	427
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	1 216	1 216	1 216	1 301	1 369
Male, unknown, secure prison	—	13	16	—	26
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	30	31	33	45	47
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	96	93	90	86	92
Female, unknown, secure prison	1	1	4	—	—
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	1 808	1 838	1 860	1 947	2 038
Female prisoners, all prisons	127	125	127	131	139
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	429	452	475	493	494
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 505	1 496	1 490	1 585	1 657
Unknown, all prisons	1	15	22	—	26
Total — open/secure					
Open	215	208	206	217	216
Secure	1 720	1 755	1 781	1 861	1 961
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	14	12	13	16	17
Non-Indigenous prisoners	133	144	149	156	158
Unknown	—	—	—	—	1
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	147	156	162	172	176
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					
Prisoners/100 000	153.8	153.5	153.6	160.8	166.7
Male prisoners/100 000	294.0	293.7	293.7	307.3	317.8
Female prisoners/100 000	19.8	19.1	19.2	19.9	20.9
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	2 519.5	2 575.4	2 628.2	2 669.6	2 583.2
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	121.3	118.6	116.8	124.4	128.7
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**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total correctional custodial facilities	9	9	9	9	9
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 (2012-13 \$'000) (b)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	159 649	158 583	159 082	170 601	170 297
Operating revenues, all prisons	10 657	8 665	8 082	7 514	7 046
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	14 802	14 860	14 923	14 856	13 940
Secure	134 190	135 058	136 077	148 231	149 311
All prisons	148 991	149 918	151 000	163 086	163 251
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	158 569	160 053	164 780	176 778	177 513
Capital costs					
All prisons	32 548	41 857	45 179	45 823	48 300
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	181 539	191 775	196 179	208 910	211 551
Transport and escort services	2 580	2 859	2 876	3 063	3 184
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	452	462	459	419	330
Secure	4 320	4 317	4 286	4 456	4 578
All prisons	4 773	4 780	4 744	4 875	4 908

(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. Rates as of 2011-12 use population estimates based on the 2011 Census while those for prior years are based on estimates using the 2006 Census.

(b) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

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**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Assault rates (per 100 prisoners)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	1.09	0.51	0.86	1.01	0.51
Assaults	8.63	7.90	8.35	7.31	9.14
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	0.62	0.61	0.81	0.77	0.51
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	1	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1	–	1	1	–
Total — all prisoners	1	–	2	1	–
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	4	5	2	3	–
Total — all prisoners	4	5	2	3	–
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	0.07	–	0.07	0.06	–
Total — all prisoners	0.05	–	0.10	0.05	–
Number of escapes					
Open	5	–	–	–	1
Secure	–	3	2	–	–
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open	2.33	–	–	–	0.46
Secure	–	0.17	0.11	–	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open	16.0	16.0	15.1	14.8	14.8
Secure	9.4	9.5	8.9	8.5	8.3
Total — all prisons	10.2	10.1	9.5	9.2	9.2
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	21.5	20.4	20.9	19.8	19.9
Service (no fee for service) industries	48.7	52.9	52.6	47.7	46.1
Work release	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.2
Total — all industries	71.8	74.8	74.6	68.7	67.2

TABLE 8A.52

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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d), (e)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	13.8	6.1	5.8	21.0	16.5
Secondary school education	2.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3
Vocational Education and Training	49.2	39.1	50.3	25.0	25.6
Higher Education	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.9
Total — all education	66.0	45.9	48.9	46.4	43.3

- (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, or where the cause of death was re-classified following finalisation of a coronial hearing, 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 2012-13.
- (c) In 2012-13, employment was calculated as the average over a 10 month period (excluding December and January). Average prisoner population is calculated over the same period to ensure consistency between the numerator and denominator for this indicator.
- (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 excluded from this count. As of 2011-12, data for "Pre-certificate Level 1 courses" includes prisoners enrolled in numeracy and literacy courses below the Certificate I level that in previous years were included in the AQF Vocational and Education Sector.
- (e) In 2012-13, education is calculated as the average over a 10 month period (excluding December and January). Average prisoner population is calculated over the same period to ensure consistency between the numerator and denominator for this indicator.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.53

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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2012-13 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	188.49	195.59	198.34	187.43	176.69
Secure prisoners	213.60	210.69	209.18	218.07	208.46
Total — all prisoners	210.81	209.09	208.06	214.87	205.31
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2012-13 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	32.50	44.24	43.26	42.33	42.81
Land	6.66	6.39	6.07	5.28	5.54
Other Assets	25.85	37.85	37.20	37.06	37.27
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	13.55	14.14	18.99	18.04	17.94
Total capital — all prisoners	46.05	58.38	62.25	60.37	60.74
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2012-13 \$) (a)	256.86	267.47	270.31	275.25	266.05
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 are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.54

South Australia

Table 8A.54 Descriptors, community corrections

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Average number of offenders					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	59	47	54	54	45
Male, non-Indigenous	313	296	285	294	288
Male, unknown	1	3	2	3	5
Female, Indigenous	7	8	8	7	9
Female, non-Indigenous	43	33	32	35	32
Female, unknown	0.3	–	–	0.3	1
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	423	387	380	393	380
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	186	199	169	187	156
Male, non-Indigenous	967	936	956	974	887
Male, unknown	11	8	11	16	11
Female, Indigenous	66	66	60	66	57
Female, non-Indigenous	293	252	256	275	247
Female, unknown	2	1	4	3	3
Gender not recorded	–	–	0.4	–	1
Total persons	1 525	1 462	1 455	1 522	1 362
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	658	653	667	596	527
Male, non-Indigenous	3 349	3 097	3 018	2 885	2 724
Male, unknown	19	23	18	18	23
Female, Indigenous	174	176	182	164	144
Female, non-Indigenous	638	635	602	531	472
Female, unknown	5	11	6	10	7
Gender not recorded	–	–	1	1	1
Total persons	4 843	4 595	4 494	4 204	3 898
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	903	899	889	837	729
Male, non-Indigenous	4 629	4 328	4 259	4 152	3 900
Male, unknown	31	35	31	38	39
Female, Indigenous	247	250	250	238	210
Female, non-Indigenous	974	921	889	841	751
Female, unknown	7	12	11	13	11
Total persons, Indigenous	1 150	1 149	1 139	1 075	940
Total persons, non-Indigenous	5 603	5 249	5 149	4 993	4 652
Total persons, unknown	38	47	42	52	50
Total males	5 563	5 262	5 178	5 027	4 668
Total females	1 228	1 183	1 150	1 091	972

TABLE 8A.54

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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total gender not recorded	–	–	1	1	2
Total persons	6 791	6 445	6 330	6 119	5 642
Crude community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000	539.9	503.9	489.3	473.4	431.9
Male offenders/100 000	904.7	840.7	817.6	793.4	727.9
Female offenders/100 000	190.9	181.2	174.2	165.6	146.2
Indigenous offenders/100 000	6 753.5	6 546.8	6 299.7	5 818.3	4 915.4
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	451.6	416.1	403.6	391.9	361.4
Work hours ordered/100 000	40 460	38 216	40 323	42 328	39 414
Work hours performed/100 000	10 553	10 909	10 855	11 345	10 025
Recurrent expenditure (2012-13 \$'000) (c)					
Operating expenditure	33 741	36 832	37 589	40 434	37 986
Operating revenues	1 169	2 135	2 042	2 184	2 062
Net operating expenditure	32 572	34 697	35 547	38 250	35 924
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	33 075	35 202	36 220	39 112	36 805
Capital costs	1 757	1 892	2 049	2 167	2 021
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	34 329	36 589	37 596	40 417	37 945
Payroll tax	1 161	1 336	1 333	1 398	1 370

- (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. Rates as of 2011-12 use population estimates based on the 2011 Census while those for prior years are based on estimates using the 2006 Census.
- (c) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.
- 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**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	75.2	74.7	77.5	81.6	71.7
Reparation orders	59.6	58.0	60.5	57.0	59.0
Supervision orders	80.9	77.7	79.2	78.1	76.7
Total — all orders	73.7	71.1	73.1	71.8	70.2
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	129	126	132	132	143
Average hours worked per offender	34	36	36	35	36
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	3.83	3.50	3.71	3.73	3.93

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.56

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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2012-13 \$) (a)	13.13	14.74	15.38	17.11	17.43
Capital costs per offender per day (2012-13 \$) (a)	0.71	0.80	0.89	0.97	0.98
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2012-13 \$) (a)	13.84	15.54	16.26	18.08	18.41
Offender to staff ratios (b)					
Offender-to-operational staff	34.8	27.4	25.8	26.1	25.3
Offender-to-other staff	71.4	70.1	70.3	87.0	80.6
Offender-to-all staff	23.4	19.7	18.9	20.1	19.3

(a) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

(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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons (a)	522	489	474	510	473
Male, Indigenous, open prison	6	6	4	4	na
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	50	45	45	37	na
Male, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	1	na
Female, Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	na
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	na
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	na
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	55	53	58	62	na
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	375	346	332	367	na
Male, unknown, secure prison	1	—	1	1	na
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	7	7	7	8	na
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	28	32	27	29	na
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	1	na
Total - male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	486	450	440	472	432
Female prisoners, all prisons	36	39	34	38	41
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	68	66	69	74	73
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	453	423	404	433	399
Unknown, all prisons	1	—	1	3	1
Total — open/secure (a)					
Open	56	51	49	42	na
Secure	466	438	425	468	na
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	..	..	..	..	..
Crude imprisonment rate (b)					
Prisoners/100 000	136.6	126.3	121.3	128.8	119.0
Male prisoners/100 000	261.5	238.9	231.3	242.3	220.5
Female prisoners/100 000	18.1	19.5	17.0	18.9	20.3
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	604.7	567.9	574.0	595.0	568.4
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	122.1	112.7	106.7	112.9	103.7
Number of facilities (c)					
Government operated prisons	6	6	6	6	5
Privately operated prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Transitional centres	—	—	—	—	—
24-hour court cell centres	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 8A.57

Tasmania
Table 8A.57 Descriptors, prisons

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total correctional custodial facilities	6	6	6	6	5
Prison design capacity (d)					
Open	69	69	69	69	na
Secure	574	553	555	572	na
Total — all prisons	643	622	624	641	647
Recurrent expenditure (2012-13 \$'000) (e) (f)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	59 554	63 025	61 473	58 289	58 097
Operating revenues, all prisons	4 088	3 716	3 615	3 597	2 638
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	4 684	5 092	4 830	4 456	na
Secure	50 783	54 217	53 028	50 236	na
All prisons	55 467	59 309	57 858	54 692	55 459
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	59 034	62 335	60 950	57 747	59 115
Capital costs					
All prisons	12 266	11 339	10 933	10 088	10 583
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	67 733	70 648	68 792	64 780	66 042
Transport and escort services	na	na	na	na	na
Payroll tax (d) (g)					
Open plus periodic detention	164	158	152	150	na
Secure	1 623	1 686	1 685	1 681	na
All prisons	1 787	1 843	1 837	1 831	519

(a) Hayes Prison Farm was decommissioned on 3 September 2012 and was Tasmania's only open custody facility operating up to that date during the reporting period. The O'Hara Cottages were commissioned on 14 April 2013 to provide accommodation for open prisoners. As a result, Tasmania's open prison population was significantly reduced, with a daily average of only four open prisoners over the reporting period. Given this small and atypical daily average count, figures disaggregated by open and secure custody were not reported in 2012-13.

(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. Rates as of 2011-12 use population

(c) Despite being an 'open' classification, the O'Hara Cottages are considered part of the Ron Barwick Prison, not a separate prison facility.

(d) Given the commissioning and decommissioning of open prison facilities affecting design capacity over a significant part of the reporting period, annual average figures are not disaggregated by open and secure design capacity in 2012-13.

(e) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

(f) From 2011-12, Tasmania no longer includes the costs associated with prisoners who have been transferred out of the custody of the Director of Prisons under the *Mental Health Act 1996*. Figures from that year on are therefore not directly comparable with previous years.

(g) Payroll tax was incurred for only part of the reporting period as the result of a Tasmanian Government decision that from 1 October 2012 government agencies would no longer be required to pay payroll tax.

TABLE 8A.57

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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
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**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Assault rates (per 100 prisoners)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	1.92	2.05	0.63	0.98	1.27
Assaults	4.79	10.84	9.07	8.63	7.83
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	–	0.41	0.42	0.39	–
Assaults	0.96	1.02	1.48	1.18	1.90
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	1	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	1	–
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1	2	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	1	2	–	–	1
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	–	–	–	0.23	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	0.20	–
Number of escapes					
Open	–	–	–	4	–
Secure	–	–	3	5	1
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open	–	–	–	9.52	–
Secure	–	–	0.71	1.07	0.21
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (c)					
Open	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	na
Secure	11.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	na
Total — all prisons	12.2	9.5	9.5	9.2	8.6
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	18.3	17.5	20.5	13.0	16.4
Service (no fee for service) industries	45.4	50.8	45.0	47.5	50.1
Work release	–	0.4	0.6	–	–
Total — all industries	63.7	68.8	66.2	60.5	66.5

TABLE 8A.58

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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (e)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	na	na	na	8.5	8.0
Secondary school education	na	na	na	17.4	13.0
Vocational Education and Training	na	na	na	11.5	8.0
Higher Education	na	na	na	1.0	–
Total — all education	na	na	na	28.5	25.3

- (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, or where the cause of death was re-classified following finalisation of a coronial hearing, 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 2012-13.
- (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. Given the commissioning and decommissioning of open prison facilities affecting both daily average open and secure prisoner population and design capacity over a significant part of the reporting period, figures are not disaggregated by open and secure average out of cell hours in 2012-13.
- (d) Figures are based on the number of prisoners employed on a single day (31 May in 2012-13), calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.
- (e) Figures are based on the number of prisoners in education on a single day (30 June in 2012-13), calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.
- na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.59

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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2012-13 \$) (a) (b) (c)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	231.07	273.29	270.05	290.49	na
Secure prisoners	298.19	339.12	341.61	293.88	na
Total — all prisoners	291.05	332.25	334.21	293.61	321.24
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2012-13 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	45.64	46.57	45.29	37.76	40.12
Land	2.80	2.91	2.88	2.63	2.79
Other Assets	42.84	43.66	42.41	35.13	37.33
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	18.72	16.95	17.86	16.40	21.18
Total capital — all prisoners	64.36	63.52	63.16	54.16	61.30
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2012-13 \$) (a) (b)	355.42	395.77	397.37	347.76	382.54
Prison utilisation rates (per cent) (d)					
Open	80.4	73.9	71.0	60.9	na
Secure	81.2	79.2	76.6	81.8	na
Total	81.1	78.6	76.0	79.6	73.1
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

(b) From 2011-12, Tasmania no longer includes the costs associated with prisoners who have been transferred out of the custody of the Director of Prisons under the *Mental Health Act 1996*. Figures from that year on are therefore not directly comparable with previous years.

(c) Given the commissioning and decommissioning of open prison facilities over a significant part of the reporting period that resulted in a small and atypical daily average count for open prisoners across the reporting period, operating expenditure is not disaggregated by open and secure prisoners in 2012-13.

(d) Given the commissioning and decommissioning of open prison facilities affecting both daily average open and secure prisoner population and design capacity over a significant part of the reporting period, figures are not disaggregated by open and secure prison utilisation in 2012-13.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.60

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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
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 (a)					
Male, Indigenous	53	59	79	101	115
Male, non-Indigenous	378	437	562	727	841
Male, unknown	20	28	21	23	26
Female, Indigenous	13	17	29	42	51
Female, non-Indigenous	106	111	154	204	232
Female, unknown	1	4	–	0.2	1
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	571	656	845	1 097	1 266
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	83	105	113	131	126
Male, non-Indigenous	541	640	778	800	754
Male, unknown	5	7	4	4	5
Female, Indigenous	22	28	39	35	42
Female, non-Indigenous	127	156	161	174	177
Female, unknown	0.3	1	2	0.1	2
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	777	937	1 097	1 145	1 107
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (b)					
Male, Indigenous	114	137	152	180	195
Male, non-Indigenous	799	923	1 114	1 249	1 322
Male, unknown	24	34	23	26	30
Female, Indigenous	30	38	56	63	76
Female, non-Indigenous	209	234	267	320	345
Female, unknown	2	4	2	0.2	3
Total persons, Indigenous	144	175	208	243	271
Total persons, non-Indigenous	1 008	1 157	1 381	1 569	1 667
Total persons, unknown	26	38	25	26	33
Total males	937	1 094	1 289	1 455	1 548
Total females	241	276	325	383	423

TABLE 8A.60

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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	1 177	1 370	1 614	1 838	1 971
Crude community corrections rates (c)					
Offenders/100 000	308.2	354.1	413.1	464.1	496.3
Male offenders/100 000	503.7	580.8	677.5	746.9	790.4
Female offenders/100 000	122.7	139.1	162.2	190.4	210.1
Indigenous offenders/100 000	1 284.5	1 505.8	1 730.2	1 954.0	2 107.2
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	271.8	308.3	364.7	409.1	433.8
Work hours ordered/100 000 (d)	11 300	15 298	17 100	18 201	17 040
Work hours performed/100 000	na	na	na	na	na
Recurrent expenditure (2012-13 \$'000) (e)					
Operating expenditure (f)	5 721	5 445	6 376	8 008	7 722
Operating revenues	1	3	–	–	–
Net operating expenditure	5 720	5 442	6 376	8 008	7 722
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	5 720	5 442	6 376	8 018	7 740
Capital costs (g)	–	–	–	24	30
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	5 720	5 442	6 376	8 032	7 752
Payroll tax (h)	259	268	291	348	92

- (a) Due to data processing issues the reparation offender numbers are marginally overinflated in 2012-13. Community Corrections in Tasmania are working to rectify this issue.
- (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. Rates as of 2011-12 use population estimates based on the 2011 Census while those for prior years are based on estimates using the 2006 Census.
- (d) 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.
- (e) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.
- (f) Expenditure associated with managing the Court Mandated Diversion (CMD) program has been included as of 2011-12.
- (g) Up to 2011-12, capital expenditure was zero as Tasmania did not own any community corrections assets over \$5000 in value.
- (h) Payroll tax was incurred for only part of the reporting period as the result of a Tasmanian Government decision that from 1 October 2012 government agencies would no longer be required to pay payroll tax.
- 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**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Completion of orders (per cent) (a)					
Restricted movement orders	..	..	..	..	..
Reparation orders	78.6	85.3	80.4	86.6	80.7
Supervision orders	92.4	91.2	93.2	92.5	88.4
Total — all orders	86.5	88.5	87.9	90.2	85.5
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) Data for completions of Court Mandated Diversion (CMD) program orders have been included as of 2011-12.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.62

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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2012-13 \$) (a)	13.30	10.87	10.82	11.93	10.73
Capital costs per offender per day (2012-13 \$) (a) (b)	–	–	–	0.04	0.04
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2012-13 \$) (a)	13.30	10.87	10.82	11.97	10.77
Offender to staff ratios (c)					
Offender-to-operational staff	29.0	34.1	28.2	31.3	30.1
Offender-to-other staff	76.0	90.1	110.5	126.4	147.1
Offender-to-all staff	21.0	24.7	22.5	25.1	25.0

(a) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

(b) Up to 2011-12, capital costs per offender were zero as Tasmania did not own any community corrections assets over \$5000 in value.

(c) Staff managing the Court Mandated Diversion (CMD) program have been included as of 2011-12.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — ACT

TABLE 8A.63

Australian Capital Territory
Table 8A.63 Descriptors, prisons

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons	171	189	228	259	266
Male, Indigenous, open prison	5	—	—	—	1
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	47	—	—	8	7
Male, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	1
Female, Indigenous, open prison	1	—	—	—	—
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	5	—	—	—	—
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	17	27	34	38	44
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	87	146	177	199	195
Male, unknown, secure prison	—	—	2	3	5
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	2	2	3	2	2
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	6	13	11	9	11
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	1
Total - male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	157	173	214	248	252
Female prisoners, all prisons	14	15	14	11	14
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	25	29	37	41	47
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	146	159	189	215	214
Unknown, all prisons	—	—	2	3	6
Total — open/secure (a)					
Open	57	—	—	8	9
Secure	114	189	228	251	257
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	..	..	..	..	..
Crude imprisonment rate (b)					
Prisoners/100 000	63.4	68.3	80.9	89.3	89.8
Male prisoners/100 000	117.9	127.5	153.9	173.6	172.6
Female prisoners/100 000	10.5	10.8	9.7	7.4	9.2
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	961.2	1 070.8	1 302.6	1 384.8	1 542.4
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	54.5	58.3	67.7	75.0	72.8
Number of facilities (c)					
Government operated prisons	1	1	1	1	1
Privately operated prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Transitional centres	—	—	—	1	1
24-hour court cell centres	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 8A.63

Australian Capital Territory
Table 8A.63 Descriptors, prisons

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total facilities (excluding detention centres)	1	1	1	2	2
Prison design capacity (d)					
Open	35	15	15	15	15
Secure	118	255	255	255	255
Total — all prisons	153	270	270	270	270
Recurrent expenditure (2012-13 \$'000) (e)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	35 163	29 709	30 856	32 162	30 933
Operating revenues, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	10 847	1 077	1 266	2 174	2 092
Secure	24 315	28 632	29 590	29 988	28 841
All prisons	35 163	29 709	30 856	32 162	30 933
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	37 098	35 515	36 652	37 847	36 214
Capital costs					
All prisons	3 126	18 840	18 116	17 946	16 981
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	38 288	48 549	48 972	50 108	47 913
Transport and escort services	2 643	2 355	2 840	3 083	2 843
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	..	..	..	..	..
Secure	..	..	..	..	..
All prisons	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Open/secure custody breakdowns do not apply as of 2009-10 up until 2011-12 when the transitional centre became operational, as the Alexander Maconochie Centre was deemed to be a secure facility over that period.

(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. Rates as of 2011-12 use population estimates based on the 2011 Census while those for prior years are based on estimates using the 2006 Census.

(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. Figures for 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 have been revised to exclude special-purpose accommodation not falling within the scope of the count of design capacity, in accordance with the national counting rules.

(e) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

.. 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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Assault rates (per 100 prisoners)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	na	na	na	1.55	2.63
Assaults	na	na	na	15.84	3.76
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	na	na	na	–	–
Assaults	na	na	na	0.77	–
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	–	..	..	1	–
Secure	–	–	–	–	–
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open	–	..	..	13.25	–
Secure	–	..	..	–	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (c)					
Open	17.3	..	..	12.0	11.5
Secure	9.5	..	..	10.4	8.5
Total — all prisons	10.8	14.1	13.3	10.5	8.6
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	na	–	–	–	–
Service (no fee for service) industries	na	92.3	84.8	85.5	81.1
Work release	na	..	..	..	1.4
Total — all industries	na	92.3	84.8	85.5	82.5

TABLE 8A.64

Australian Capital Territory
Table 8A.64 Effectiveness, prisons

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (e)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	na	1.7	8.5	6.6	13.0
Secondary school education	na	15.2	17.9	33.9	28.1
Vocational Education and Training	na	84.8	75.5	76.0	79.6
Higher Education	na	1.9	1.8	0.5	1.3
Total — all education	na	92.0	89.8	85.1	81.8

- (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, or where the cause of death was re-classified following finalisation of a coronial hearing, 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 2012-13.
- (c) Figures for 2008-09 are based on the three-month period that the Alexander Maconochie Centre was operating during the reporting period.
- (d) 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) 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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Average daily periodic detention population (a)					
Total	53	54	56	62	56
Male, Indigenous	2	2	5	5	2
Male, non-Indigenous	44	45	41	49	49
Male, unknown	–	–	4	4	2
Female, Indigenous	–	0.3	2	1	0.4
Female, non-Indigenous	7	6	4	4	3
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total — male/female					
Male detainees	46	47	50	58	53
Female detainees	7	7	6	4	3
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous detainees	2	3	7	6	2
Non-Indigenous detainees	51	51	45	52	52
Unknown	–	–	4	4	2
Average daily population attending (residential only)	35	35	40	46	39
Crude periodic detention rate (b)					
Detainees/100 000	19.8	19.5	19.8	21.5	18.9
Male detainees/100 000	34.6	34.8	36.0	40.5	36.0
Female detainees/100 000	5.4	4.7	4.0	3.0	2.3
Indigenous detainees/100 000	80.7	93.6	230.3	197.8	79.5
Non-Indigenous detainees/100 000	19.1	18.8	16.1	18.2	17.6
Number of periodic detention centres	1	1	1	1	1
Useable periodic detention capacity	45	45	65	104	104

(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**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Assault rates (per 100 detainees)					
Detainees on detainees					
Serious assaults	na	na	na	–	–
Assaults	na	na	na	6.43	–
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	42.3	22.3	37.3	na	45.2
Community work	21.9	44.5	34.3	na	19.5
Total employed	64.1	66.8	71.6	na	64.7

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**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2012-13 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	408.90	191.49	217.63	235.02	231.76
Secure prisoners	586.28	415.71	355.56	326.76	306.71
Total — all prisoners	517.08	398.78	346.55	318.36	300.14
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2012-13 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	17.51	174.95	138.36	121.37	113.52
Land	11.22	9.97	6.05	5.23	5.05
Other assets	6.29	164.98	132.32	116.14	108.47
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	28.46	77.94	65.09	56.28	51.25
Total capital — all prisoners	45.96	252.89	203.46	177.65	164.77
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2012-13 \$) (a)	563.04	651.67	550.00	496.01	464.91
Prison utilisation rates (per cent) (b) (c)					
Open	55.3	..	..	50.3	58.1
Secure	83.1	..	..	98.5	101.0
Total	76.7	69.8	84.4	95.9	98.6
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	77.1	78.3	61.6	44.1	37.7

(a) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

(b) Open/secure custody breakdowns did not apply after 2008-09 until 2011-12 when the transitional centre became operational.

(c) Figures for past years have been revised to exclude special-purpose accommodation not falling within the scope of the count for design capacity, in accordance with the national counting rules

.. Not applicable.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.68

Australian Capital Territory

Table 8A.68 Descriptors, community corrections

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
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	12	18	16	14	10
Male, non-Indigenous	125	126	130	139	96
Male, unknown	6	12	12	4	8
Female, Indigenous	2	3	2	5	1
Female, non-Indigenous	29	42	39	32	22
Female, unknown	3	3	3	2	1
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	176	204	202	196	138
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	121	134	140	146	129
Male, non-Indigenous	1 019	1 034	1 063	1 045	1 032
Male, unknown	59	84	61	19	31
Female, Indigenous	36	34	26	32	28
Female, non-Indigenous	177	189	186	173	171
Female, unknown	12	16	8	5	6
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	1 424	1 490	1 483	1 420	1 397
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	134	118	129	136	119
Male, non-Indigenous	1 143	984	1 019	1 005	974
Male, unknown	65	84	65	21	34
Female, Indigenous	38	31	24	31	26
Female, non-Indigenous	206	184	184	170	167
Female, unknown	15	17	9	5	6
Total persons, Indigenous	172	149	153	167	144
Total persons, non-Indigenous	1 349	1 168	1 203	1 175	1 141
Total persons, unknown	80	101	74	26	40
Total males	1 342	1 186	1 212	1 162	1 126
Total females	259	232	217	206	199

TABLE 8A.68

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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	1 601	1 418	1 430	1 368	1 325
Crude community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000	593.4	513.8	507.6	471.8	447.0
Male offenders/100 000	1 010.0	871.6	871.4	813.4	770.2
Female offenders/100 000	189.2	165.7	152.4	140.0	132.3
Indigenous offenders/100 000	6 504.4	5 461.0	5 390.9	5 694.8	4 757.5
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	505.1	427.3	431.6	409.3	389.0
Work hours ordered/100 000	22 862	26 927	30 552	18 965	16 807
Work hours performed/100 000	11 917	12 081	12 555	12 199	10 350
Recurrent expenditure (2012-13 \$'000) (c)					
Operating expenditure	7 397	7 751	7 347	7 638	8 827
Operating revenues	–	–	–	–	–
Net operating expenditure	7 397	7 751	7 347	7 638	8 827
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	7 420	7 790	7 386	7 677	8 871
Capital costs	39	60	58	52	57
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	7 436	7 811	7 405	7 690	8 884
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. Rates as of 2011-12 use population estimates based on the 2011 Census while those for prior years are based on estimates using the 2006 Census.

(c) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

.. 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**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	..	..	..	..	..
Reparation orders (a)	73.7	58.9	68.9	86.5	61.9
Supervision orders	90.0	88.9	85.1	81.1	80.1
Total — all orders	88.9	86.2	83.5	81.6	77.3
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	150	161	182	114	115
Average hours worked per offender (b)	78	72	75	73	71
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	1.92	2.23	2.43	1.55	1.62

(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.

(b) Past year data have been revised.

.. Not applicable.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.70

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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2012-13 \$) (a)	12.65	14.97	14.07	15.29	18.24
Capital costs per offender per day (2012-13 \$) (a)	0.07	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.12
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2012-13 \$) (a)	12.72	15.08	14.18	15.39	18.36
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	31.4	25.6	28.4	25.3	23.1
Offender-to-other staff	123.1	132.0	134.0	171.0	104.6
Offender-to-all staff	25.0	21.4	23.4	22.1	18.9

(a) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — NT

TABLE 8A.71

Northern Territory
Table 8A.71 Descriptors, prisons

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons	1 030	1 081	1 172	1 337	1 438
Male, Indigenous, open prison	255	274	311	389	425
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	42	34	50	55	47
Male, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	8	13	13	12	18
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	4	5	4	6	5
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	554	570	609	659	741
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	131	156	149	165	134
Male, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	31	27	32	46	62
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	5	2	4	5	6
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	982	1 034	1 119	1 268	1 347
Female prisoners, all prisons	48	47	53	69	91
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	848	884	965	1 106	1 246
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	182	197	207	231	192
Unknown, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Total — open/secure					
Open	309	326	378	462	495
Secure	721	755	794	875	943
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	..	..	..	..	..
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					
Prisoners/100 000	646.7	655.8	700.6	785.4	826.4
Male prisoners/100 000	1 186.6	1 208.0	1 286.7	1 413.9	1 466.1
Female prisoners/100 000	62.7	59.3	66.0	85.7	110.8
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	2 127.2	2 163.8	2 304.2	2 562.1	2 837.3
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	152.4	158.9	165.1	181.8	147.6
Number of facilities (b)					
Government operated prisons	4	4	4	5	5
Privately operated prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Transitional centres	—	—	—	—	—
24-hour court cell centres	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 8A.71

Northern Territory
Table 8A.71 Descriptors, prisons

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total correctional custodial facilities	4	4	4	5	5
Prison design capacity					
Open	238	284	389	454	454
Secure	620	664	732	750	750
Total — all prisons	858	948	1 121	1 204	1 204
Recurrent expenditure (2012-13 \$'000) (c) (d)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	73 161	77 296	84 030	89 809	104 287
Operating revenues, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	na	na	na	na	na
Secure	na	na	na	na	na
All prisons	73 161	77 296	84 030	89 809	104 287
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	75 008	79 213	92 375	98 192	111 575
Capital costs (e)					
All prisons	6 287	12 373	19 231	20 677	19 525
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	79 447	89 669	103 261	110 486	123 812
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	2 333	2 577	2 639	2 716	3 004

(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. Rates as of 2011-12 use population estimates based on the 2011 Census while those for prior years are based on estimates using the 2006 Census.

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

(c) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

(d) Figures for 2010-11 and 2011-12 have been revised to include Barkly Work Camp expenditure.

(e) Figures for 2011-12 have been revised.

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**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Assault rates (per 100 prisoners)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.29	0.46	0.34	0.37	0.49
Assaults	6.89	3.24	2.39	3.07	1.53
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	–	0.09	–	0.07	–
Assaults	0.87	0.28	0.17	0.22	–
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	–	–	5	1	2
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	1	–	1	–
Total — all prisoners	–	1	5	2	2
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	0.11	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	0.48	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	0.09	0.09	–	–
Number of escapes (b)					
Open	2	3	6	4	1
Secure	–	1	2	–	2
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open	0.65	0.92	1.59	0.87	0.20
Secure	–	0.13	0.25	–	0.21
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.3
Secure	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.6
Total — all prisons	12.3	12.3	12.6	12.9	12.6
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	3.2	4.6	2.6	2.7	1.2
Service (no fee for service) industries	59.5	52.4	66.5	65.7	40.5
Work release	0.9	1.0	1.6	0.4	5.2
Total — all industries	63.6	58.0	70.7	68.9	46.8

TABLE 8A.72

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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	1.5	14.6	9.9	2.8	0.5
Secondary school education	0.4	–	–	0.1	0.2
Vocational Education and Training	23.2	15.3	22.6	19.3	15.5
Higher Education	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total — all education	25.3	30.1	32.7	22.4	16.5

- (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, or where the cause of death was re-classified following finalisation of a coronial hearing, 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 six escapes of this type in 2012-13, all of which were escapes from a Work Camp Centre. Figures for 2011-12 have been revised to exclude two escapes of this type that had been included in the open escape category.
- (c) Figures are based on the number of prisoners employed on a single day (31 May in 2012-13), 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**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2012-13 \$) (a) (b)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	na	na	na	na	na
Secure prisoners	na	na	na	na	na
Total — all prisoners	194.47	195.77	196.30	183.91	198.56
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2012-13 \$) (a) (c)					
User cost of capital	11.80	26.48	25.43	25.18	23.30
Land	0.66	4.86	4.30	3.62	3.31
Other Assets	11.14	21.62	21.13	21.56	19.99
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	4.91	4.85	19.49	17.17	13.88
Total capital — all prisoners	16.71	31.34	44.92	42.34	37.17
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2012-13 \$) (a) (b)	211.18	227.10	241.22	226.25	235.73
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	129.8	114.8	97.2	101.8	109.0
Secure	116.3	113.7	108.5	116.7	125.7
Total	120.0	114.0	104.5	111.0	119.4
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

(b) Figures for 2010-11 and 2011-12 have been revised.

(c) Figures for 2011-12 have been revised.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.74

Northern Territory

Table 8A.74 Descriptors, community corrections

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Average number of offenders					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	9	10	7	7	4
Male, non-Indigenous	15	18	11	17	11
Male, unknown	1	–	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	4	3	4	8	5
Female, non-Indigenous	2	3	4	3	3
Female, unknown	–	1	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	31	35	26	35	23
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	112	96	85	99	93
Male, non-Indigenous	32	28	26	26	32
Male, unknown	–	2	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	22	18	13	18	24
Female, non-Indigenous	5	7	6	6	7
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	171	151	130	149	156
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	632	687	623	601	717
Male, non-Indigenous	164	262	232	204	185
Male, unknown	–	3	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	95	112	107	113	143
Female, non-Indigenous	18	29	24	22	21
Female, unknown	–	1	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	909	1 094	986	940	1 066
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	733	731	679	679	789
Male, non-Indigenous	208	285	253	238	222
Male, unknown	1	8	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	118	125	119	137	170
Female, non-Indigenous	25	35	32	29	29
Female, unknown	–	1	–	–	–
Total persons, Indigenous	851	856	798	815	959
Total persons, non-Indigenous	233	320	285	267	251
Total persons, unknown	1	9	–	–	–
Total males	942	1 024	932	917	1 011
Total females	143	161	151	165	199

TABLE 8A.74

Northern Territory**Table 8A.74 Descriptors, community corrections**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	1 085	1 185	1 083	1 082	1 210
Crude community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000 adults	681.3	718.9	647.4	635.6	695.4
Male offenders/100 000	1 138.3	1 196.3	1 071.7	1 022.1	1 100.4
Female offenders/100 000	186.9	203.2	188.0	205.3	242.3
Indigenous offenders/100 000 adults	2 134.7	2 095.3	1 905.4	1 888.2	2 183.8
Non-Indigenous/100 000	195.1	258.1	227.3	210.1	192.9
Work hours ordered/100 000 (c)	17 529	na	16 717	18 308	23 905
Work hours performed/100 000	7 299	na	6 393	9 062	11 727
Recurrent expenditure (2012-13 \$'000) (c) (d)					
Operating expenditure	13 355	14 173	14 792	17 418	19 009
Operating revenues	–	–	–	–	–
Net operating expenditure	13 355	14 173	14 792	17 418	19 009
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	13 455	14 297	15 148	17 840	19 584
Capital costs	170	191	533	596	720
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	13 525	14 364	15 325	18 013	19 729
Payroll tax	412	449	414	467	531

(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. Rates as of 2011-12 use population estimates based on the 2011 Census while those for prior years are based on estimates using the 2006 Census.

(c) Figures for 2011-12 have been revised.

(d) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports. 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**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	92.3	90.2	85.1	86.0	80.5
Reparation orders	69.9	83.1	68.2	77.0	71.9
Supervision orders	53.2	71.4	61.8	61.1	56.4
Total — all orders	59.0	75.0	64.0	65.1	60.6
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	80	na	91	96	91
Average hours worked per offender (a)	34	na	35	47	44
Ratio of ordered to worked hours (a)	2.40	na	2.61	2.02	2.04

(a) Figures for 2011-12 have been revised.

na Not available

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.76

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

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2012-13 \$) (a) (b)	33.70	32.75	37.39	44.07	43.01
Capital costs per offender per day (2012-13 \$) (a) (b) (c)	0.43	0.44	1.35	1.51	1.63
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2012-13 \$) (a) (b)	34.13	33.19	38.74	45.58	44.64
Offender to staff ratios (d)					
Offender-to-operational staff	16.2	16.5	18.1	14.8	12.4
Offender-to-other staff	49.3	65.8	54.2	62.7	52.5
Offender-to-all staff	12.2	13.2	13.5	12.0	10.1

(a) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

(b) Figures for 2011-12 have been revised.

(c) 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.

(d) As of 2012-13, Family Violence Program Coordinators have been included in the count of staff numbers. Figures for 2012-13 also reflect an increase in community corrections positions to expand community work and increase service delivery in remote regions.

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 2014 Report provides DQI against the ABS data quality framework dimensions for seven performance indicators in the Corrective Services chapter.

DQI are available for the following performance indicators:

Data quality information — Corrective Services, chapter 8	1
Escapes	2
Order completions	4
Unnatural deaths	6
Assaults	8
Offender-to-staff ratio	10
Prisoner employment	12
Time out-of-cells	14
Community work	16
Education	18
Cost per prisoner/offender per day	20
Prison Utilisation rate	22

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 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 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 centresState/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>

	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>

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>

	<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

Assaults

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework - Effectiveness
Indicator	Assaults in prison custody (per 100 prisoners/periodic detainees)
Measure (computation)	<p>The indicator is defined as the rate of assaults by prisoners/detainees on other prisoners/detainees and staff in each State/Territory during the reference period.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of assaults by prisoners/detainees on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Other prisoners▪ Other detainees▪ Staff <p><u>Denominator:</u> Annual average population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Prisoners▪ Periodic detainees <p>The indicator is calculated as the number of assaults divided by the annual average prisoner/detainee population, multiplied by 100.</p> <p>The indicator is reported as the annual rate of assaults disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Assaults▪ Serious Assaults▪ State/Territory and Australian total
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator:</u> Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>The data for assault rates is compiled for the Report on Government Services by the corrective services agencies in each State/Territory.</p> <p>Corrective services agencies in all State/Territories record details of reported assault incidents in prisons/periodic detention centres and the assault data for the Report is based on the incident records.</p>
Relevance	<p>The rate of assaults is an output indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment.</p> <p>Assault rates are based on assaults by prisoners/detainees in corrective services physical and legal custody on other prisoners, detainees and prison staff. The rates include assaults that occur in public and private prisons, periodic detention centres and during transport between prisons.</p> <p>The assault rate represents the number of victims of acts of physical violence committed by prisoners/detainees resulting in physical injuries during the reference period, divided by the annual daily average prisoner/detainee population, multiplied by 100. An assault victim is defined as a person subjected to physical violence by a prisoner/detainee in corrective services physical and legal custody.</p> <p>Assaults are classified by the seriousness of the impact on the victim.</p> <p>The category of 'Assault' refers to acts of physical violence that result in a physical injury but do not require hospitalisation or on-going medical treatment.</p>

	<p>The category of ‘Serious assault’ refers to acts of physical violence resulting in injuries requiring medical treatment involving overnight hospitalisation in a medical facility or on-going medical treatment and all sexual assaults.</p>
Timeliness	<p>Data on assaults by prisoners/detainees on other prisoners, detainees and staff is published annually following the end of the reference period in which the assaults occurred.</p>
Accuracy	<p>The assault rates are based on information provided in reports on incidents involving assaults by prisoners and detainees that occurred during the reference period.</p>
Coherence	<p>In some jurisdictions, corrective services does not have reliable access to information that is relevant to the classification of an assault, e.g. whether a victim required overnight hospitalisation or on-going medical treatment. All States/Territories apply the same definitions for assaults and the prisoner/detainee populations. The definitions are subject to review and refinement by corrective services agencies to improve consistency and comparability.</p>
Accessibility	<p>Five-year trend data for the rates of assaults on prisoners, detainees and staff by assault category in each jurisdiction are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services.</p>
Interpretability	<p>The rates of assaults on prisoners, detainees and staff should be interpreted with caution. A single occurrence in a jurisdiction with a relatively small prisoner/detainee population, can significantly increase the rate in that jurisdiction, but would have only a minor impact in jurisdictions with larger prisoner/detainee populations.</p>
Key data gaps/issues	<p>The assaults indicator is not completely comparable due to differences between jurisdictions in the availability of information that is relevant to the classification of an assault.</p> <p>None</p>

Offender-to-staff ratio

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework – output indicator
Indicator	Offender-to-staff ratio
Measure (computation)	<p>The indicator is defined as the ratio of offenders to the number of active full-time equivalent (FTE) employees in community corrections in each State/Territory:</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Total daily average offender population</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Average number of staff disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Operational staff▪ Other staff <p>The indicator is calculated as the total daily average offender population, divided by the number of active FTE staff in community corrections.</p> <p>The indicator is reported as the ratio of offenders to community corrections staff disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Operational staff▪ Other staff▪ State/Territory and Australian total
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator:</u> Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The data for the ratio of offenders-to-staff is compiled for the Report on Government Services by corrective services agencies in each State/Territory.
Relevance	<p>The ratio of offenders to full-time community corrections staff is an output indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing an effective community corrections environment.</p> <p>The numerator for the offender to staff ratio is the average daily number of offenders under supervision by community corrections.</p> <p>The denominator is the average number of full-time staff equivalents directly employed in community corrections at the end of each month. Staff numbers are disaggregated by operational staff and other staff.</p> <p>'Operational' refers to staff whose main responsibility involves the supervision or provision of support services directly to offenders. 'Other' refers to staff whose responsibilities are primarily managerial or administrative.</p> <p>'Active employee' means a person who attends work and is paid or is on paid leave in the last pay period before the end of the reference period.</p> <p>Part-time positions are converted into full-time equivalent positions for the purposes of the indicator.</p>

Timeliness	Data on ratio of offenders to community corrections staff is published annually following the end of the reference period.
Accuracy	The offender-to-staff ratio is based on corrective services administrative data on the numbers of offenders under supervision by community corrections and the number of staff directly employed in community corrections during the reference period.
Coherence	All States/Territories apply the same definitions for community corrections staff and the offender population.
Accessibility	Five-year trend data for offender-to-staff ratios in each jurisdiction are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	Offender-to-staff ratios should be interpreted in conjunction with other factors such as the supervision and program requirements of the offender populations as well differences in geographic dispersion and isolation factors.
Data Gaps/Issues Analysis	
Key data gaps/issues	None

Prisoner employment

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework – output indicator
Indicator	Per cent of prisoners/periodic detainees employed
Measure (computation)	<p>The indicator is defined as the number of prisoners/detainees employed as a percentage of those eligible to participate in employment in each State/Territory:</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of prisoners/detainees employed</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total prisoner/detainee population eligible to participate in employment:</p> <p>The indicator is calculated as the number of prisoners/detainees employed, divided by the total number of prisoners/ detainees eligible to work, multiplied by 100.</p> <p>The indicator is reported as the rate of prisoners/detainee employment disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Employment category:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Commercial industries▪ Service industries▪ Work release▪ State/Territory and Australian total
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator:</u> Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The data for the prisoner employment rate is compiled for the Report on Government Services by corrective services agencies in each State/Territory.
Relevance	<p>The percentage of prisoners/detainees employed is an output indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment.</p> <p>The indicator represents the number of prisoners/detainees employed as a percentage of those eligible for employment.</p> <p>Prisoners/detainees not eligible for employment may include those unable to participate in work programs because of full-time education, ill health, age-related factors or relatively short periods of imprisonment.</p> <p>The numerator for the employment rate is derived from the same population as the denominator, i.e. the total number of prisoners/periodic detainees eligible to participate in employment.</p>
Timeliness	Data on prisoner/detainee employment is published annually following the end of the reference period.
Accuracy	The prisoner/detainees employment rates are based on corrective services administrative data on prisoners/detainees participating in work and the number of prisoners/detainees ineligible to participate in work during the reference period.
Coherence	All States/Territories apply the same definitions for the number of prisoners/detainees employed and the prisoner/detainees populations.

	The definition allows jurisdictions to use either an average of the end-of-month data or an end-of-year snapshot of prisoner employment and prisoner population data.
Accessibility	Five-year trend data for the rates of prisoner employment in each jurisdiction are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	The percentage of the total prison population ineligible to participate in employment varies between jurisdictions depending on the numbers in the various exclusion categories.
Data Gaps/Issues Analysis	
Key data gaps/issues	None

Time out of cells

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework – output indicator
Indicator	Time out-of-cells (average hours per prisoner per day)
Measure (computation)	<p>This indicator is defined as the average number of hours per day that prisoners are not confined to their cells or units during the reference period.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Total out-of-cell hours during the reference period</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Days in reference period</p> <p>The indicator is calculated as the total hours out-of-cell divided by 365.25. The indicator is reported as the average time out of cell per prisoner per day disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Open/secure prisons▪ State/Territory and Australian total
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator:</u> Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The data for the average time out-of-cell is compiled for the <i>Report on Government Services</i> by corrective services agencies in each State/Territory.
Relevance	<p>Average time out-of-cell is an output indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment.</p> <p>The total out-of-cell hours include all the hours when prisoners are free to leave their cells/units, for example for meals, exercise, work, study and recreation. The count of out-of-cell hours excludes periods for regular lock-ins or irregular lock-downs.</p> <p>In locations where a curfew applies but prisoners are not locked in their cells due to the configuration of the prison/unit for other reasons, time out-of-cell is calculated as the time during which the curfew does not apply.</p>
Timeliness	Data on average time out-of-cell per prisoner per day is published annually following the end of the reference period.
Accuracy	<p>Average time-out-of-cell is based on corrective services administrative data on the number of out-of-cell hours in each prison/unit during the reference period.</p> <p>The average out-of-cell hours is based on the total out-of-cell hours for all prisoners during the year.</p>
Coherence	All States/Territories apply the same definitions for calculating the number of out-of-cell hours.
Accessibility	Five-year trend data for the annual average time out-of-cell for open, secure and all prisons in each jurisdiction are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services.

Interpretability No issues
Data Gaps/Issues Analysis
Key data None
gaps/issues

Community work

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework – output indicator
Indicator	Community work – hours worked
Measure (computation)	<p>The indicator is defined 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.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of hours directed to be worked. <u>Denominator:</u> Number of hours actually worked.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator:</u> Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory <u>Denominator:</u> Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The data for community work is compiled for the Report on Government Services (RoGS) by corrective services agencies in each State/Territory.
Relevance	<p>The Community work indicator is an output indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing an effective community corrections environment..</p> <p>The numerator is derived from the same population as the denominator, i.e. the total number of offenders subject to corrections orders.</p>

Timeliness	Data on community work is published annually following the end of the reference period.
Accuracy	<p>The indicator is based on corrective services administrative data. 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Coherence	All States/Territories apply the same definitions in the NCAG data manual.
Accessibility	Annual data for each jurisdiction are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	Data on community work are provided in the RoGS attachment tables.
Data Gaps/Issues Analysis Key data gaps/issues	None

Education

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework – output indicator
Indicator	Percentage of eligible prisoners participating in education.
Measure (computation)	<p>The indicator 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.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of prisoners participating in one or more accredited education and training courses.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Number of prisoners eligible to participate.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator:</u> Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The data is compiled for the Report on Government Services (RoGS) by corrective services agencies in each State/Territory.
Relevance	<p>Education is an indicator of governments' objective of providing program interventions to reduce the risk of re-offending.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The numerator is derived from the same population as the denominator, i.e. the total number of prisoners eligible to participate in accredited education and training courses.</p>

Timeliness	Data is published annually following the end of the reference period.
Accuracy	The indicator is based on corrective services administrative data. Data for some jurisdictions data are based on the number of prisoners on a single day, with other jurisdictions using an average number calculated over a longer period of time.
Coherence	All States/Territories apply the same definitions in the NCAG data manual.
Accessibility	Annual data for each jurisdiction are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	Data on Education are provided for all jurisdictions in the attachment tables of the Report on Government Services.
Data Gaps/Issues Analysis Key data gaps/issues	None

Cost per prisoner/offender per day

Indicator definition and description

Element Corrective services performance indicator framework – Efficiency
Indicator Annual average operating expenditure per prisoner/offender per day.
Measure (computation) The indicator is defined as the net operating expenditure (excluding payroll tax) per prisoner/offender per day during the reference period for each jurisdiction:

Numerator: Annual net operating expenditure on corrective services by:

- Prisons, disaggregated by secure, open (including periodic detention) and total
- Community corrections

Denominator: Annual average population:

- Prisoners, disaggregated by secure, open (including periodic detainees) and total
- Offenders

The indicator is calculated as the annual net operating expenditure on prisons/community corrections divided by the annual average prisoner/offender population and 365.25, multiplied by 100.

The indicator is reported as the average cost per:

- Prisoner per day:
 - Open prisons(including periodic detainees)
 - Secure prisons
 - State/Territory and Australian total
 - Offender per day
 - State/Territory and Australian total

Data source/s Numerator: Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory
Denominator: Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment The data for the cost per prisoner/offender is compiled for the *Report on Government Services* by corrective services agencies in each State/Territory.

Relevance The cost per prisoner/offender is an output indicator of governments' achievement of efficient resource management by corrective services. Operating expenditure is expenditure of an on-going or recurrent nature incurred by government in the delivery of corrective services, i.e. the management, security and supervision of prisoners and offenders in the custody or under the supervision of corrective services. Operating expenditure includes the full direct and indirect recurrent costs to government for the delivery of corrective services. Corrective services report the annual capital costs, i.e. depreciation, debt service fees and the user cost of capital, for prisoners and offenders separately from the operating expenditure.

Timeliness	Data on the cost per prisoner/offender is published annually following the end of the reference period.
Accuracy	<p>The operating expenditure data for the cost per prisoner/offender indicator is based on annual financial statements prepared by each corrective services agency in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and other mandatory reporting requirements.</p> <p>The corrective services expenditure data has been subject to extensive review and verification.</p>
Coherence	All States/Territories apply the same definition of cost per prisoner/offender. The operating expenditure is reported net of payroll tax. The exclusion of payroll tax from the operating expenditure is the only substantive change to the cost per prisoner/offender indicator since reporting commenced.
Accessibility	The numerators and denominators for the cost per prisoner/offender in each jurisdiction are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the <i>Report on Government Services</i> .
Interpretability	<p>Efficiency indicators are difficult to interpret in isolation and need to 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Data Gaps/Issues Analysis Key data gaps/issues	A review of the cost per prisoner/ offender found that the operating expenditure is reported on a comparable basis except in the reporting of the costs of the health services delivered to prisoners. There is variation between jurisdictions in the extent to which prisoner health services costs are included in the operating expenditure as a result of service delivery and funding arrangements and corrective services is currently addressing this issue.

Prison utilisation rate

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework – output Efficiency
Indicator	Prison utilisation rate of the prison and periodic detention centre design capacity (per 100 prisoners/detainees).
Measure (computation)	<p>The indicator is defined as the rate of the utilisation of the prison design capacity during the reference period:</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Annual average population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Prisoners, disaggregated by open and secure prisons▪ Periodic detainees <p><u>Denominator:</u> Annual average design capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Prisons, disaggregated by open and secure prisons▪ Periodic detention centres <p>The indicator is calculated as the number of prisoners/periodic detainees, divided by the average design capacity, multiplied by 100.</p> <p>The indicator is reported as the utilisation rate disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Open prisons▪ Secure prisons▪ State/Territory and Australian total▪ Periodic detention centres

Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator:</u> Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory</p>
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Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The data for the numerator and denominator used for the prison utilisation rate is recorded and compiled for the Report on Government Services by corrective services agencies in each State/Territory.
Relevance	<p>The prison utilisation rate is an output indicator of governments' achievement of efficient resource management by corrective services.</p> <p>The prison utilisation rate is an indicator of the extent to which the design capacity meets the demand for prison and periodic detention accommodation.</p> <p>Design capacity includes both permanent accommodation plus the design capacity of any temporary accommodation units.</p> <p>Included in the prison design capacity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Gazetted prisons

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transitional centres ▪ Cells in police facilities administered by corrective services
	Design capacity in periodic detention centres is reported separately.
	Design capacity does not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ additional bed places that have been placed in any type of accommodation over and above the design capacity. ▪ accommodation used for special purposes, i.e. disciplinary segregation; observation or crisis care; or hospital or infirmary accommodation unless it is special accommodation for the long term accommodation for aged prisoners or prisoners with long term illnesses. ▪ facilities or sections of facilities that have been decommissioned. ▪ Cells out of commission for maintenance or refurbishment.
Timeliness	Data on the utilisation rates for prisons and periodic detention centres is published annually following the end of the reference period.
Accuracy	The utilisation rates are based on capacity data maintained by the corrective services agencies for the management of the prison and periodic detention systems.
Coherence	All States/Territories that report data for this indicator apply the same definitions of design capacity and prisoner/periodic detainee populations. No substantive changes have been made to the utilisation rate indicator since reporting commenced.
Accessibility	Five-year trend data for the utilisation rates for prisons and periodic detention centres in each jurisdiction are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	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.
Data Gaps/Issues Analysis	
Key data gaps/issues	None