

Report on Government Services

2014

Volume C: Justice

*Steering Committee
for the Review of
Government
Service Provision*

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Foreword

It gives me great pleasure, as one of my tasks as the newly appointed Chairman of the Productivity Commission, to write this foreword on behalf of the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision, which I have chaired over the past year.

The Report on Government Services was commissioned in 1993 by Heads of Government (now COAG), to help drive improvements to government services. This is the nineteenth report in the series. The previous 15 reports were overseen by Gary Banks. Over those years, the Report grew in scope and content, becoming a comprehensive repository of comparative information on the equity, effectiveness, efficiency and outcomes of a wide range of services.

Improving government services is important to us all: everyone relies on these services at different stages and the services are particularly important for disadvantaged members of our society. Improving government services is also important economically: governments spent over \$184 billion on the services covered by this Report, representing about 68.6 per cent of general government final consumption expenditure in 2012-13 — equivalent to around 12.1 per cent of Australia's gross domestic product.

In a break from previous practice, the Report is being released in electronic form only. To improve accessibility, the Report is being released in seven separate volumes across four days. All information previously included in the Report is available in the new format.

On behalf of the Steering Committee, I would like to thank the members of the twelve working groups that provide advice and input for this Report, and the statistical bodies that provide invaluable technical advice and assistance. I would also like to thank the Review Secretariat within the Productivity Commission, which supports the Steering Committee and working groups, and produces the Report.

Peter Harris
Chairman

January 2014

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This Report is in seven volumes: Volume A contains Part A (Approach to performance reporting and Statistical context), Volume B contains Part B (Child care, education and training), Volume C contains Part C (Justice), Volume D contains Part D (Emergency management), Volume E contains Part E (Health), Volume F contains Part F (Community Services) and Volume G contains Part G (Housing and Homelessness).

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Steering Committee

This Report was produced under the direction of the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP). The Steering Committee comprises the following current members:

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Mr Peter Harper		Australian Bureau of Statistics
Mr David Kalisch		Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

People who also served on the Steering Committee during the production of this Report include:

Mr Kevin Cosgriff	NSW	NSW Treasury
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Ms Jenny Coccetti	NT	Department of the Chief Minister

Acronyms and abbreviations

Abbreviations

AACR	Australasian Association of Cancer Registries
AAGR	average annual growth rates
AAT	Administrative Appeals Tribunal
AATSIHS	Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACAP	Aged Care Assessment Program
ACAT	aged care assessment team
ACARA	Australian Curriculum and Assessment Reporting Authority
ACE	adult community education
ACECQA	Australian Children's Education and Care Quality Authority
ACER	Australian Council for Educational Research
ACFI	aged care funding instrument
ACHS	Australian Council on Healthcare Standards
ACIR	Australian Childhood Immunisation Register
ACOSS	Australian Council of Social Services
ACSAA	Aged Care Standards and Accreditation Agency
ACSES	The Australian Council of State Emergency Services

ACSQHC	Australian Commission for Safety and Quality in Health Care
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ADL	activities of daily living
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AEDI	Australian Early Development Index
AFAC	Australasian Fire and Emergency Services Authorities Council
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AGCCC	Australian Government Census of Child Care Services
AGCCPS	Australian Government Child Care Provider Survey
AGPAL	Australian General Practice Accreditation Limited
AGSRC	Average Government School Recurrent Costs
AHMAC	Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council
AHMC	Australian Health Ministers' Conference
AHS	Australian Health Survey
AHV	Aboriginal Housing Victoria
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
AICTEC	Australian Information and Communications Technology Education Committee
AIFS	Australian Institute of Family Studies
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
AIJA	Australian Institute of Judicial Administration
AIPAR	Australian Institute for Population Ageing Research
AJJA	Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators

ALLS	Adult Literacy and Life Skills
ANZEMC	Australia-New Zealand Emergency Management Committee
ANZPAA	Australia and New Zealand Police Advisory Agency
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
AODTS-NMDS	Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services National Minimum Data Set
AQF	Australian Qualifications Framework
AQFC	Australian Qualifications Framework Council
AR-DRG v 5.1	Australian refined diagnosis related group, version 5.1
AR-DRGs	Australian refined diagnosis related groups
ARHP	Aboriginal Rental Housing Program
ARIA	Accessibility and Remoteness Index for Australia
ARO	Authorised Review Officer
ASCED	Australian Standard Classification of Education
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ASGS	Australian Statistical Geography Standard
ASM	Active Service Model
ASO	ambulance service organisation
ASOC	Australian Standard Offence Classification
ASR	Age-standardised rate
ASSNP	core activity need for assistance
ASQA	Australian Skills Quality Authority

ATC	Australian Transport Commission
Aust	Australia
AVETMISS	Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard
BBF	Building a Better Future
BEACH	Bettering the Evaluation and Care of Health
BMI	Body Mass Index
CAA	Council of Ambulance Authorities
CACP	Community Aged Care Package
CAD	computer aided dispatch
CAEPR	Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research
CALD	culturally and linguistically diverse
CAP	conditional adjustment payment
CAP	Crisis Accommodation Program
Cat. no.	Catalogue number
CAWG	Court Administration Working Group
CCB	Child Care Benefit
CCET	Child care, education and training
CCMS	Child Care Management System
CCR	Child Care Rebate
CCTR	Child Care Tax Rebate
CDC	Community Directed Care
CDC	consumer directed care
CD-ROM	Compact Disc Read Only Memory

CDSMAC	Community and Disability Services Ministers' Advisory Council
CEaCS	Childhood Education and Care Survey
CFA	Country Fire Authority
CFCs	Child and Family Centres
CGC	Commonwealth Grants Commission
CGRIS	Coordinator-General for Remote Indigenous Services
CHDSMC	Community, Housing and Disability Services Ministers' Conference
CHIP	Community Housing and Infrastructure Program
CHOS	Canadian National Occupancy Standard
CI	confidence interval
CIS	Complaints Investigation Scheme
CMHC	Community Mental Health Care
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CPG	Court Practitioners Group
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRA	Commonwealth Rent Assistance
CRC	COAG Reform Council
CR	Crude rate
CRS	Commonwealth Rehabilitation Services
CRS	Complaints Resolution Scheme
CRYPAR	Coordinated Response to Young People at Risk
CSASAW	Commonwealth-State Agreement for Skilling Australia's Workforce

CSHA	Commonwealth State Housing Agreement
CSMAC	Community Services Ministers' Advisory Council
CSTDA	Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement
CURF	confidentialised unit record file
DDHCS	Department of Disability, Housing and Community Services
DEEWR	Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations
DET	Department of Education (NSW)
DHAC	Department of Health and Aged Care
DHS	Department of Human Services
DHSH	Department of Human Services and Health
DIISRTE	Department of Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education
DiRCS	Differences in Recorded Crime Statistics
DoCS	Department of Community Services (NSW)
DoHA	Department of Health and Ageing
DPEM	Department of Police and Emergency Management (Tas)
DPIE	Department of Primary Industries and Energy
DQI	data quality information
DSE	Department of Sustainability and Environment
DSS	Department of Social Services
DVA	Department of Veterans' Affairs
EACH	Extended Aged Care at Home
EACH-D	EACH Dementia

ECEC	Early Childhood Education and Care
ECEC NMDS	Early Childhood Education and Care National Minimum Data Set
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
EMS	emergency medical service
ERP	estimated resident population
ESO	emergency services organisation
FaCS	Department of Family and Community Services
FaHCSIA	Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
FDC	family day care
FFR	Federal Financial Relations
FLAG	Flexible Learning Advisory Group
FSO	fire services organisation
FTE	full time equivalent
FWE	full time workload equivalent
FYA	Foundation for Young Australians
GDP	gross domestic product
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GGFCE	General Government Final Consumption Expenditure
GP	general practitioner
GPII	General Practice Immunisation Incentives Scheme
GSAIG	Green Skills Agreement Implementation Group
GSP	gross state product
GSS	General Social Survey

GST	goods and services tax
HACC	Home and Community Care
HAF	Housing Affordability Fund
HDSC	Health Data Standards Committee
HECS	Higher Education Contribution Scheme
HELP	Higher Education Loan Program
HHWR	Hospitals and Health Workforce Reform
HILDA	Household Income and Labour Dynamic Australia
HIP	Home Independence Project
HMAC	Housing Ministers' Advisory Council
HOIST	New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007
HoTS	Heads of Treasuries
HREOC	Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission
HRSCEET	House of Representatives Standing Committee on Employment, Education and Training
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
ICD-10-AM	Australian modification of the International Standard Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, version 10
ICH	Indigenous community housing
ICHO	Indigenous Community Housing Organisation
ICT	information and communication technologies
IER	Indigenous Expenditure Report
IGA	Intergovernmental Agreement
IMR	Infant mortality rate

IPD	Implicit Price Deflator
IRG	Independent Reference Group
IRSD	Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
ISS	Inclusion Support Subsidy
JCIE	Joint Committee on International Education
JJ NMDS	Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set
JJ RIG	Juvenile Justice Research and Information Group
K10	Kessler Psychological Distress Scale
KPIs	key performance indicators
LBOTE	Language background other than English
LCL	lower confidence limit
LDC	long day care
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LGCSA	Local Government Community Services Association of Australia
LMO	local medical officer
LOTE	Language other than English
LSOP	Long Stay Older Patients
LSAC	Longitudinal Study of Australian Children
LSAY	Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth
MBI	Modified Barthel Index
MBS	Medicare Benefits Schedule
MCATSIA	Ministerial Council on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs

MCEECDYA	Ministerial Council for Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs
MCEETYA	Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs
MCFFR	Ministerial Council on Federal Financial Relations
MCTEE	Ministerial Council of Tertiary Education and Employment
MFS	Metropolitan Fire Service
MHE	Mental Health Establishments
MHS	mental health services
MPS	multi-purpose services
NA	National Agreement
na	not available
NAHA	National Affordable Housing Agreement
NAP	National Assessment Program
NAPLAN	National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy
NASWD	National Agreement for Skills and Workforce Development
NATESE	National Advisory for Tertiary Education, Skills and Employment
NMVTRC	National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council
NATSISS	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey
NCAG	National Corrections Advisory Group
NCCH	National Centre for Classification in Health

NCIRS	National Centre for Immunisation Research and Surveillance of Vaccine Preventable Diseases
NCJSF	National Criminal Justice Statistical Framework
NCPASS	National Child Protection and Support Services data working group
NCSIMG	National Community Services Information Management Group
NCVER	National Centre for Vocational Education Research
NDA	National Disability Agreement
NDIS	National Disability Insurance Scheme
NEA	National Education Agreement
NEAT	Department of Natural Resources Environment and the Arts
NESB	non-English speaking background
NGOs	non-government organisations
NHA	National Healthcare Agreement
NHMP	National Homicide Monitoring Program
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
NHPAC	National Health Priority Action Council
NHPC	National Health Performance Committee
NHS	National Health Survey
NIA ECEC	National Information Agreement on Early Childhood Education and Care
NIDP	National Information Development Plan
NIHEC	National Indigenous Health Equality Council
NIRA	National Indigenous Reform Agreement

NISC	National Industry Skills Committee
NMDS	national minimum data set
NMHS	National Mental Health Strategy
NMS	National Minimum Standard
NNDSS	National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
no.	number
NOOSR	National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition
NP	National Partnership
np	not published
NPAs	National Partnership Agreements
NPC	National Preschool Census
NP ECE Education	National Partnership Agreement on Early Childhood Education
NPMC	Navigation Projects Management Committee
NQA ITS	National Quality Agenda IT System
NQF	National Quality Framework
NQS	National Quality Standard
NRCP	National Respite for Carers Program
NRF	National Reporting Framework
NRSS	National Road Safety Strategy
NSCSP	National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing
NSOC	National Senior Officials Committee
NSSC	National Schools Statistics Collection
NSSC	National Skills Standards Council

NSMHS	National Standards for Mental Health Services
NSW RFS	New South Wales Rural Fire Service
NSW	New South Wales
NSWFB	New South Wales Fire Brigade
NT	Northern Territory
NTCE	Northern Territory Certificate of Education
NTES	National Territory Emergency Services
NVEAC	National VET Equity Advisory Council
NYPR	National Youth Participation Requirement
OCYFS	Office for Children, Youth and Family Support (ACT)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OID	Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage
OMP	other medical practitioner
OSHC	outside school hours care
OSR	Online services report
PBS	Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme
PC	Productivity Commission
PDF	Portable Document Format
PDWG	Performance and Data Working Group
PEP	Personal Enablement Program
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PhARIA	Pharmacy Access/Remoteness Index of Australia
PIF	performance indicator framework

PIP	Practice Incentives Program
PIRLS	Progress in International Reading Literacy Study
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
PSM	ABS Population Survey Monitor
PWI	personal wellbeing index
QE	Qualification Equivalents
QFRS	Queensland Fire and Rescue Service
QIAS	Quality Improvement and Accreditation System
Qld	Queensland
QMF	Quality Management Framework
RACGP	Royal Australian College of General Practitioners
RAV	Rural Ambulance Victoria
RCS	resident classification scale
RFDS	Royal Flying Doctor Service
RISS	Remote and Indigenous Service Support
RoGS	Report on Government Services
ROSC	return of spontaneous circulation
RPBS	Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme
RPL	recognition of prior learning
RRMA	Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas
RSE	relative standard error
RTO	Registered Training Organisation
S/TES	State/Territory Emergency Service

SA	South Australia
SAAP CAD	SAAP Coordination and Development Committee
SAAP NDCA	SAAP National Data Collection Agency
SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
SAAS	SA Ambulance Service
SCCHDS	Standing Council on Community, Housing and Disability Services
SCDC	Strategic Cross Sectoral Data Committee
SCOTESE	Standing Council on Tertiary Education, Skills and Employment
SCRCSSP	Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision
SCRGSP	Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision
SCSEEC	Standing Council for School Education and Early Childhood
SDAC	Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers
SE	standard error
SEIFA	Socio Economic Indexes for Areas
SEM	standard error of the mean
SES	socioeconomic status
SES	State Emergency Services
SHSC	Specialist Homelessness Services collection
SIQ	standard Indigenous question
SLA	statistical local area
SMHWB	National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing

SMR	standardised mortality ratios
SOMIH	State-owned and managed Indigenous housing
SPP	specific purpose payment or special purpose payment
SPRC	Social Policy Research Centre
SSAT	Social Security Appeals Tribunal
SWPE	standardised whole patient equivalent
TAC	Training Accreditation Council
TAFE	technical and further education
Tas	Tasmania
TAS	Tasmanian Ambulance Service
TCP	Transition Care Program
TEQSA	Tertiary Education Quality Standards Agency
TFS	Tasmania Fire Service
TGR	total growth rate
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
UCC	user cost of capital
UCL	upper confidence limit
UK	United Kingdom
URTI	upper respiratory tract infection
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
USA	United States of America
U-Turn	U-Turn diversionary program for young motor vehicle offenders
VCAT	Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal

VET	vocational education and training
VF	ventricular fibrillation
VHC	Veterans' Home Care
Vic	Victoria
VRQA	Victorian Registration Quality Authority
VT	ventricular tachycardia
WA	Western Australia
WGIR	Working Group on Indigenous Reform
WHO	World Health Organisation
YAT	Youth Attainment and Transitions
YPIRAC	Younger people in residential aged care

Glossary

Access	Measures how easily the community can obtain a delivered service (output).
Appropriateness	Measures how well services meet client needs and also seeks to identify the extent of any underservicing or overservicing.
Constant prices	See ‘real dollars’.
Cost effectiveness	Measures how well inputs (such as employees, cars and computers) are converted into outcomes for individual clients or the community. Cost effectiveness is expressed as a ratio of inputs to outcomes. For example, cost per life year saved is a cost effectiveness indicator reflecting the ratio of expenditure on breast cancer detection and management services (including mammographic screening services, primary care, chemotherapy, surgery and other forms of care) to the number of women’s lives that are saved.
Current prices	See ‘nominal dollars’.
Descriptors	Descriptive statistics included in the Report that relate, for example, to the size of the service system, funding arrangements, client mix and the environment within which government services are delivered. These data are provided to highlight and make more transparent the differences among jurisdictions.
Effectiveness	Reflects how well the outputs of a service achieve the stated objectives of that service (also see program effectiveness).
Efficiency	Reflects how resources (inputs) are used to produce outputs and outcomes, expressed as a ratio of outputs to inputs (technical efficiency), or inputs to outcomes (cost effectiveness). (Also see ‘cost effectiveness’ and ‘technical efficiency’.)

Equity	Measures the gap between service delivery outputs or outcomes for special needs groups and the general population. Equity of access relates to all Australians having adequate access to services, where the term adequate may mean different rates of access for different groups in the community (see chapter 1 for more detail).
Inputs	The resources (including land, labour and capital) used by a service area in providing the service.
Nominal dollars	Refers to financial data expressed ‘in the price of the day’ and which are not adjusted to remove the effects of inflation. Nominal dollars do not allow for inter-year comparisons because reported changes may reflect changes to financial levels (prices and/or expenditure) and adjustments to maintain purchasing power due to inflation.
Output	The service delivered by a service area, for example, a completed episode of care is an output of a public hospital.
Outcome	The impact of the service on the status of individuals or a group, and the success of the service area in achieving its objectives. A service provider can influence an outcome but external factors can also apply. A desirable outcome for a school, for example, would be to add to the ability of the students to participate in, and interact with, society throughout their lives. Similarly, a desirable outcome for a hospital would be to improve the health status of an individual receiving a hospital service.
Process	Refers to the way in which a service is produced or delivered (that is, how inputs are transformed into outputs).
Program effectiveness	Reflects how well the outcomes of a service achieve the stated objectives of that service (also see effectiveness).
Quality	Reflects the extent to which a service is suited to its purpose and conforms to specifications.

Real dollars	Refers to financial data measured in prices from a constant base year to adjust for the effects of inflation. Real dollars allow the inter-year comparison of financial levels (prices and/or expenditure) by holding the purchasing power constant.
Technical efficiency	A measure of how well inputs (such as employees, cars and computers) are converted into service outputs (such as hospital separations, education classes or residential aged care places). Technical efficiency reflects the ratio of outputs to inputs. It is affected by the size of operations and by managerial practices. There is scope to improve technical efficiency if there is potential to increase the quantity of outputs produced from given quantities of inputs, or if there is potential to reduce the quantities of inputs used in producing a certain quantity of outputs.
Unit costs	Measures average cost, expressed as the level of inputs per unit of output. This is an indicator of efficiency.

Terms of Reference

The Report on Government Services

1. The Steering Committee will measure and publish annually data on the equity, efficiency and cost effectiveness of government services through the Report on Government Services (ROGS). Outputs and objectives
2. The ROGS facilitates improved service delivery, efficiency and performance, and accountability to governments and the public by providing a repository of meaningful, balanced, credible, comparative information on the provision of government services, capturing qualitative as well as quantitative change. The Steering Committee will seek to ensure that the performance indicators are administratively simple and cost effective.
3. The ROGS should include a robust set of performance indicators, consistent with the principles set out in the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations; and an emphasis on longitudinal reporting, subject to a program of continual improvement in reporting.
4. To encourage improvements in service delivery and effectiveness, ROGS should also highlight improvements and innovation.
5. The Steering Committee exercises overall authority within the ROGS reporting process, including determining the coverage of its reporting and the specific performance indicators that will be published, taking into account the scope of National Agreement reporting and avoiding unnecessary data provision burdens for jurisdictions. Steering Committee authority
6. The Steering Committee will implement a program of review and continuous improvement that will allow for changes to the scope of the ROGS over time, including reporting on new service areas and significant service delivery areas that are jurisdiction-specific.
7. The Steering Committee will review the ROGS every three years and advise COAG on jurisdictions' compliance with data provision requirements and of potential improvements in data collection. It may also report on other matters, for example, ROGS's scope, relevance and usefulness; and other matters consistent with the Steering Committee's terms of reference and charter of operations. Reporting to COAG

C Justice sector overview

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Attachment tables

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

C.1 Introduction

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

Policy context

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

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

Civil justice services are provided at State and Territory government levels, as well as at the federal level. There is a wide variety of services available for civil dispute resolution and the vast majority of civil matters are resolved outside of courts. Most states and territories now have an overarching civil and administrative tribunal which processes many matters which would once have been dealt with through the courts. Tribunals are not currently included in the Report on Government Services but nevertheless constitute an important component of the justice system. Both courts and tribunals have the power to resolve disputes by making legally binding decisions. Many matters are also resolved through alternative dispute resolution (ADR) processes, by which a neutral third party assists disputing parties to reach a resolution without a formal decision by a court or tribunal.

The operations of the civil and criminal justice systems require the provision of government services for crime prevention, detection and investigation, judicial processes and dispute resolution, prisoner and offender management, and rehabilitation services. These are largely delivered through the three service delivery agency types that are reported in this Report — police services, courts and corrective services — however it is acknowledged that not all of the above justice-related operations are included in this Report. Other agencies also deliver some of these functions, although more restricted in scope. For example, government departments may investigate and prosecute particular offences directly, as in the case of social security fraud or tax evasion. Public prosecutions are an important link between charges being laid by police and cases going to court.

Police services

Police services are the principal means through which State and Territory governments pursue the achievement of safe and secure communities. This is through the investigation of criminal offences, response to life threatening situations, provision of services to the judicial process and provision of road safety

and traffic management activities. Police services also respond to more general needs in the community — for example, working with emergency management organisations and a wide range of government services and community groups, and advising on general policing and crime issues. Additionally, police are involved in various activities which aim to improve public safety and prevent crime.

Courts

Courts provide independent adjudication of disputes and application of the law within an environment that protects human rights. This is a necessary role to ensure that the principles of justice operate in society. Court administration provides services which support the judiciary and court users through the efficient and effective management of court resources and court caseloads.

Corrective services

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

Sector scope

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

Box C.1 Justice sector services covered in this Report

In this Report:

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

Other government services that contribute to criminal and civil justice outcomes but are not covered in this Report are:

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

-
- law enforcement functions delivered by national agencies such as the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC) or Department of Immigration (in relation to illegal immigrants).

Justice services for children and young offenders are covered under youth justice in chapter 16 of the Report.

Profile of the Justice sector

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

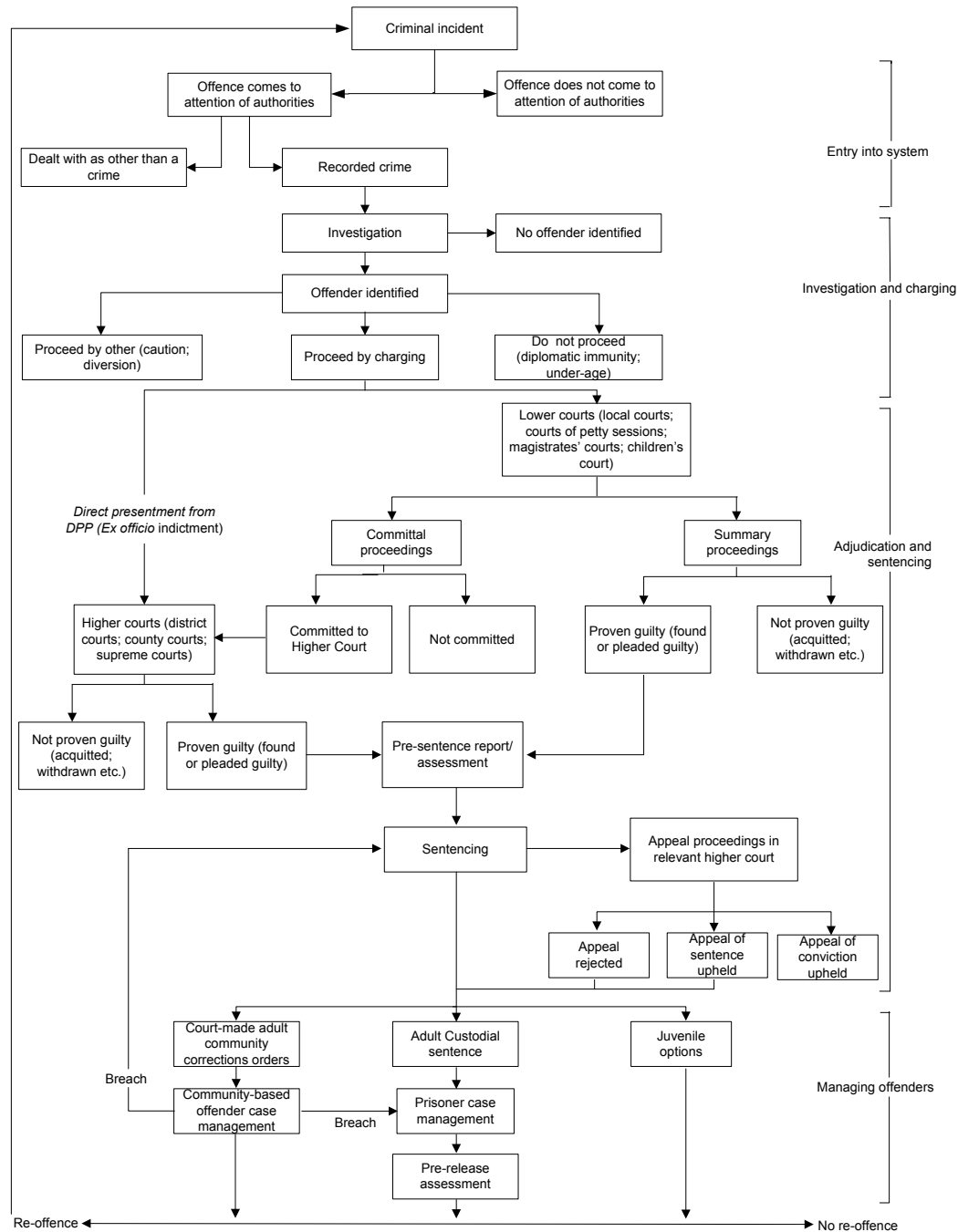
- size and scope of the individual service types
- roles and responsibilities of each level of government
- funding and expenditure.

Overview of the criminal justice system

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

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

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



^a Does not account for all variations across Australian, State and Territory governments' criminal justice systems. ^b The flow diagram is indicative and does not seek to include all the complexities of the criminal justice system. ^c Youth justice is covered in chapter 16.

Overview of the civil justice system

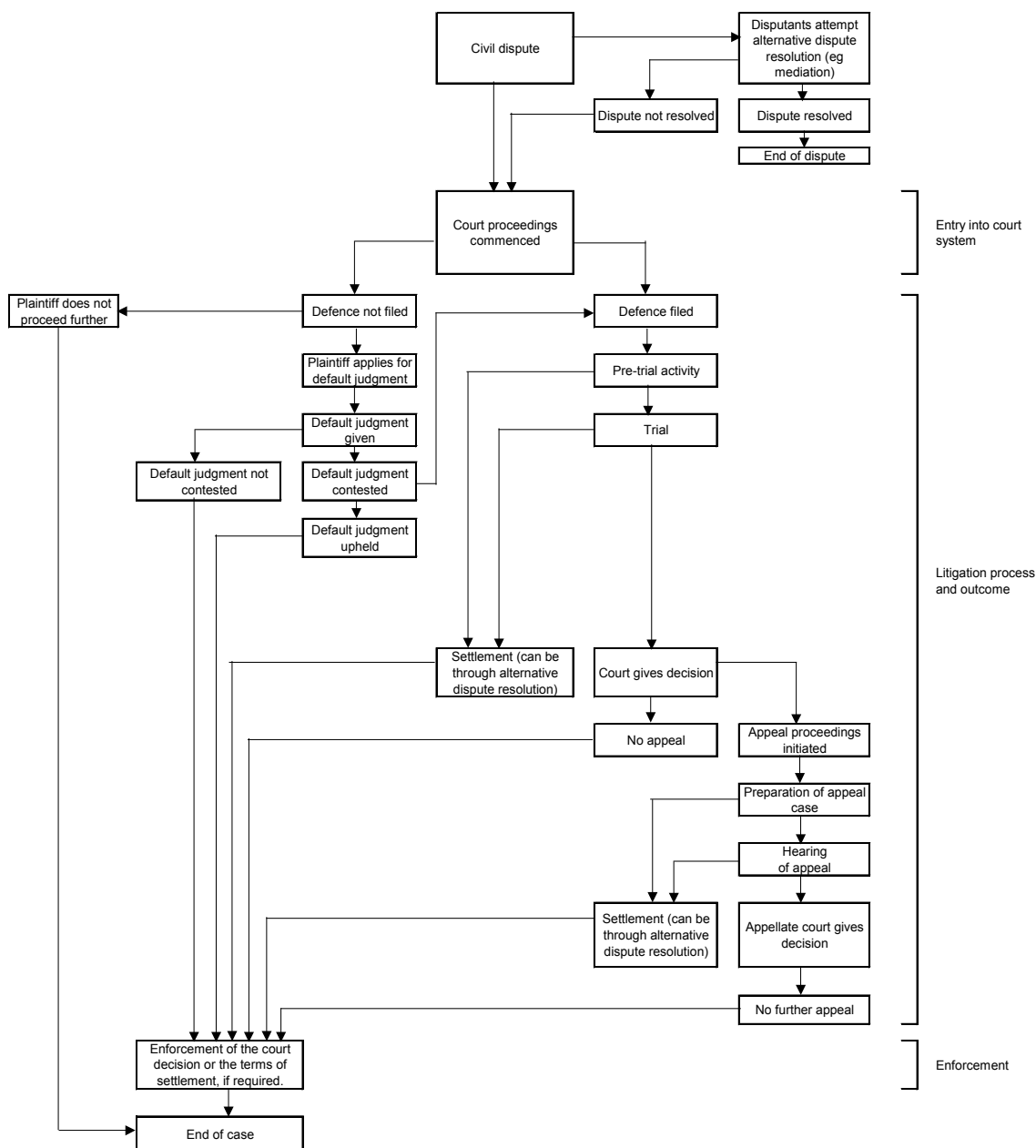
In the civil justice system, courts deal with civil law matters. The civil justice system involves the interaction of a number of practices, procedures and case

management processes aimed at achieving fair, accessible and effective dispute resolution.

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

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

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



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

Government funding

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

Real recurrent expenditure on justice services in this Report

Recurrent expenditure relates to the annual service costs for the parts of the justice system covered in this Report, and excludes payroll tax. Real recurrent expenditure is derived by applying the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (see chapter 2 section 2.5 and tables 2A.51 and 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of this report. Total real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) for those parts of the justice system covered in this Report was \$14.1 billion in 2012-13 (table C.1).

Table C.1 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) on justice services by Australian, State and Territory governments (2012-13 dollars)^{a, b, c, d}

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Average annual growth rate
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
Police services	8 527	8 898	9 181	9 612	9 528	2.8
Courts — criminal	719	727	741	793	771	1.8
Courts — civil ^e	640	655	647	665	620	-0.8
Corrective services ^f	2 992	3 037	3 039	3 179	3 186	1.6
Total justice system	12 877	13 316	13 608	14 250	14 105	2.3
	%	%	%	%	%	
Police services	66.2	66.8	67.5	67.5	67.5	..
Courts — criminal	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.5	..
Courts — civil ^e	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.4	..
Corrective services	23.2	22.8	22.3	22.3	22.6	..
Total justice system	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..

^a Totals may not sum as a result of rounding. ^b Expenditure data for all services include depreciation, but exclude payroll tax and user cost of capital. This treatment has been adopted to aid comparability in the above table and may differ from the treatment used in tables within individual chapters. ^c Excludes expenditure on justice services outside the scope of this Report (for example, specialist courts, legal aid, public prosecutions). ^d Real expenditure based on the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2012-13 = 100). ^e Civil real net recurrent expenditure for courts includes the Federal Court of Australia, the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Circuit Court but excludes real net recurrent expenditure on probate matters. ^f Excludes debt servicing fees, transport and escort service costs where they are reported separately by jurisdictions. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 6A.10, 7A.14-15 and 8A.12.

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

Although the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and High Court of Australia are not covered in this Report and therefore not included in table C.1, a rough guide to their estimated total net expenditure in 2012-13 is provided in the Attorney General's Department 2013-14 Portfolio Budget Statements. For 2012-13 the estimated total net expenditure for the AFP was close to \$1.1 billion and for the High Court was almost \$18 million (Attorney-General's Department, 2013).

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

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

Nationally, real expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person on the areas of justice reported on in 2012-13 was \$615 (table C.2).

Table C.2 **Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person on justice services, 2012-13^{a, b, c, d, e}**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Police services	\$	412	372	415	479	401	376	415	1 166	416
Courts — criminal	\$	27	32	32	51	38	33	35	94	34
Courts — civil ^{f, g}	\$	17	18	10	30	11	11	29	48	27
Corrective services	\$	125	113	125	240	129	130	119	554	139
Total justice system	\$	581	534	582	800	580	551	597	1 863	616
Police services	%	70.9	69.6	71.2	59.9	69.2	68.3	69.5	62.6	67.5
Courts — criminal	%	4.7	6.0	5.5	6.4	6.6	6.1	5.8	5.1	5.5
Courts — civil ^{f, g}	%	2.9	3.3	1.8	3.7	1.9	2.0	4.8	2.6	4.4
Corrective services	%	21.5	21.1	21.5	30.0	22.2	23.7	19.9	29.7	22.6
Total justice system	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Totals may not sum as a result of rounding. ^b Expenditure data for all services include depreciation, but exclude payroll tax and user cost of capital. This treatment has been adopted to aid comparability in the above table and may differ from the treatment used in tables within individual chapters. ^c Population is estimated by taking the midpoint population estimate of the 2012-13 financial year. ^d Excludes expenditure on justice services outside the scope of this Report (for example, specialist courts, legal aid, public prosecutions). ^e Real expenditure based on the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index (2012-13 = 100). ^f The Australian total includes net court administration expenditure for the Federal Court of Australia, the Family Court of Australia, and the Federal Circuit Court of Australia, which are not attributed to State or Territory jurisdictions. ^g WA civil net court administration expenditure includes the Family Court of WA, so is not directly comparable with other jurisdictions.

Source: Australian, State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 6A.10, 7A.14-15 and 8A.13.

Box C.2 Government funding for Legal Assistance

Legal Aid commissions across Australia receive the majority of their funding from both Australian Government grants and State/Territory government appropriations. Other sources of revenue include public purpose fund grants, interest income and client contributions. The National Partnership Agreement on Legal Assistance Services (NPA) is a four year agreement between the Commonwealth and the State and Territory governments for Australian Government funding of legal aid commissions that commenced on 1 July 2010. The NPA uses objective measures such as population size, demographic characteristics and socio-economic variables to provide an equitable distribution of Australian government funding based on the incidence and risk of disadvantage. The objective of the NPA is a national system of legal assistance that is integrated, efficient and cost-effective, and focused on providing services for disadvantaged Australians in accordance with access to justice principles.

This table provides information, sourced from State and Territory legal aid commission annual reports, about the amounts of Australian Government and State and Territory governments' funding provided to State and Territory legal aid commissions in 2011-12. Government funding for community legal centres and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander legal services is excluded. As the level of detail provided in annual reports varies across jurisdictions the information below should be considered as illustrative only. Approximately \$506 million was provided to legal aid commissions through government appropriations during 2011-12, with the majority contributed by State and Territory governments (approximately 60 per cent).

Funding by State/Territory and Australian governments, 2011-12^a

	State/Territory (\$m)	Australian (\$m)	Total (\$m)
Legal Aid NSW	113.3	61.6	174.9
Victoria Legal Aid	72.8	46.2 ^b	119.0
Legal Aid Queensland	45.0	43.5 ^c	88.5
Legal Aid WA	35.8	20.9 ^d	56.7
Legal Services SA	20.5 ^e	15.4	35.9
Legal Aid Tasmania	5.8	6.0	11.8
Legal Aid ACT	4.8 ^f	4.5	9.2
NT Legal Aid	5.1	4.5	9.6
Total estimated funding	303.1	202.6	505.6

^a Excludes government funding for community legal centres, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander legal services (ATSILS), family violence prevention legal services and public purpose fund grants. Dollar values are rounded up or down. ^b Includes supplementary funding of \$2.6 million for expensive criminal cases. ^c Includes supplementary funding of \$2.8 million for expensive criminal cases. ^d Includes supplementary funding of \$510,532 for expensive criminal cases. ^e Includes supplementary funding of \$1.6 million for expensive cases. ^f Excludes capital injection funding and a Treasurer's advance.

Source: State and Territory legal aid commission 2011-12 annual reports.

Social and economic factors affecting demand for services

Criminal jurisdiction

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

It was estimated that in 2005 the costs associated with crime in Australia amounted to approximately \$21.3 billion (Rollings 2008). When combined with the costs of criminal justice, victim assistance, security and insurance the total estimated cost of crime to the community amounted to almost \$36 billion. Expenditure by governments on criminal justice accounted for just over one quarter of the estimated overall costs (Rollings 2008). While some estimates for criminal costs relating to fraud and drugs were included in this report, the emphasis was more on crimes against the person and likely underestimated costs associated with organised crime.

The Australian Crime Commission has conservatively estimated that the costs to Australia of serious and organised crime (such as illicit drug markets, money laundering, fraud, cybercrime, trafficking of humans and firearms) amount to around \$15 billion annually (ACC 2013). The extent and nature of organised crimes adapt to changing social, technological and financial environments. Changes in these environments can provide new opportunities for organised crime and hence new challenges for law enforcement.

Civil jurisdiction

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

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

Courts are not the primary means by which people resolve disputes and in many cases courts are not the appropriate avenue to do so. The Australian Government is committed to improving access to justice for civil litigants by making the federal civil justice system less complex and more accessible. The Attorney-General's Department is responsible for coordinating government policy and projects that will improve access to justice for all Australians.

Service-sector objectives

The overarching objectives of the justice sector are:

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

The objectives of the criminal and civil justice system are provided in box C.3. By contrast with criminal justice, civil cases involve participants using the legal system to settle disputes, and the types of parties and possible dispute resolution approaches vary considerably. Specific objectives for each of the three justice services can be found in chapters 6 (police services), 7 (courts) and 8 (corrective services).

Box C.3 Objectives of the criminal and civil justice system

The objectives of the criminal justice system are to:

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

The objectives of the civil justice system are to:

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

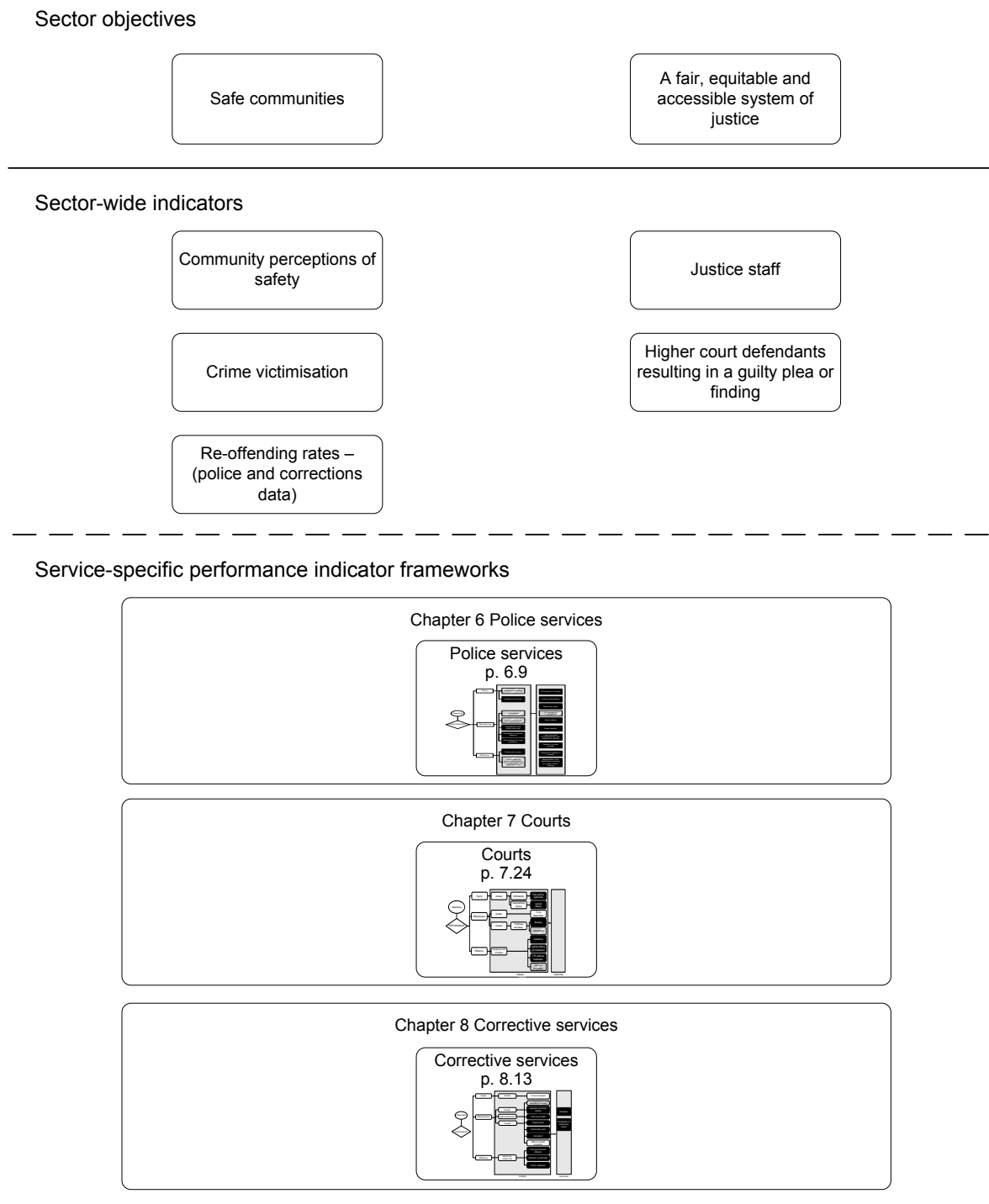
C.2 Sector performance indicator framework

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

- Sector objectives — two sector objectives, safe communities and a fair, equitable and accessible system of justice, are based on the key objectives of the Justice sector
- Sector-wide indicators — three sector-wide indicators relate to the first sector objective and two indicators relate to the second sector objective
- Information from the three service-specific performance indicator frameworks in the three justice chapters. Discussed in more detail in chapters 6, 7 and 8, the service-specific frameworks provide comprehensive information on the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of specific government services.

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

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



Sector-wide indicators

Community perceptions of safety

'Community perceptions of safety' is an indicator of governments' objective to maintain public safety (box C.4).

Box C.4 Community perceptions of safety

'Community perceptions of safety' is defined by two separate measures:

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

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

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

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (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.

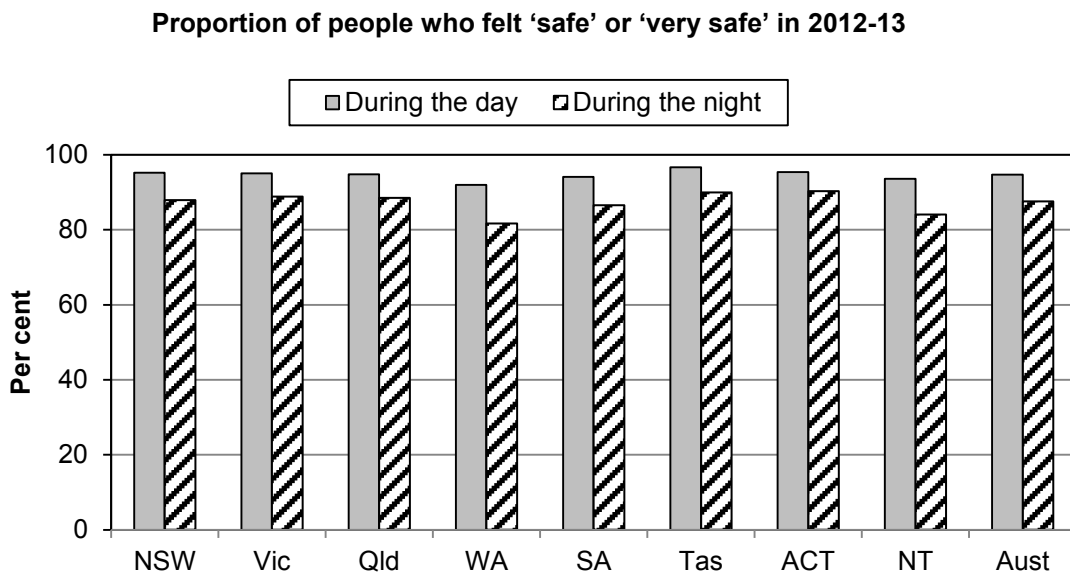
Source: Chapter 6.

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

Nationally in 2012-13:

- 94.7 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the day (figure C.4)
- 87.5 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the night (figure C.4)
- 49.8 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when walking alone locally during the night (figure C.5)
- 26.0 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when travelling on public transport during the night (figure C.5).

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



^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section 2.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

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

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



^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section 2.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results. ^c Tasmania, the ACT and the NT rely on buses as the primary means of public transportation.

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

Crime victimisation

‘Crime victimisation’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to reduce the incidence of crime against people and property (box C.5).

Box C.5 Crimes against the person and against property

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

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

Data reported for this indicator are:

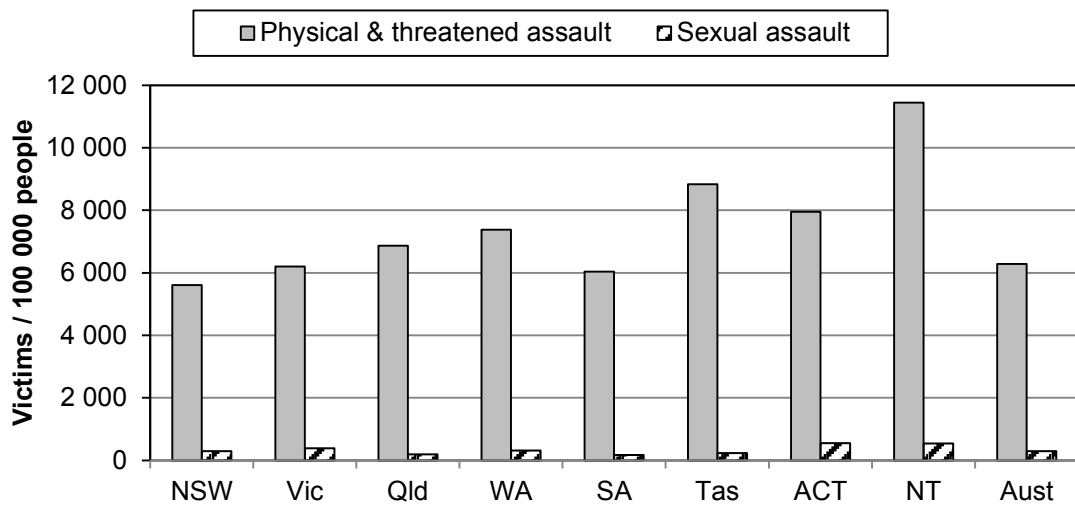
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Source: Chapter 6.

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, nationally in 2011-12, there were:

- 6289 victims of physical and threatened assault per 100 000 people (figure C.6)
- 298 victims of sexual assault per 100 000 people (figure C.6)
- 2873 victims of break-in per 100 000 households (figure C.7)
- 2261 victims of attempted break-in per 100 000 households (figure C.7)
- 701 victims of motor vehicle theft per 100 000 households (figure C.7).

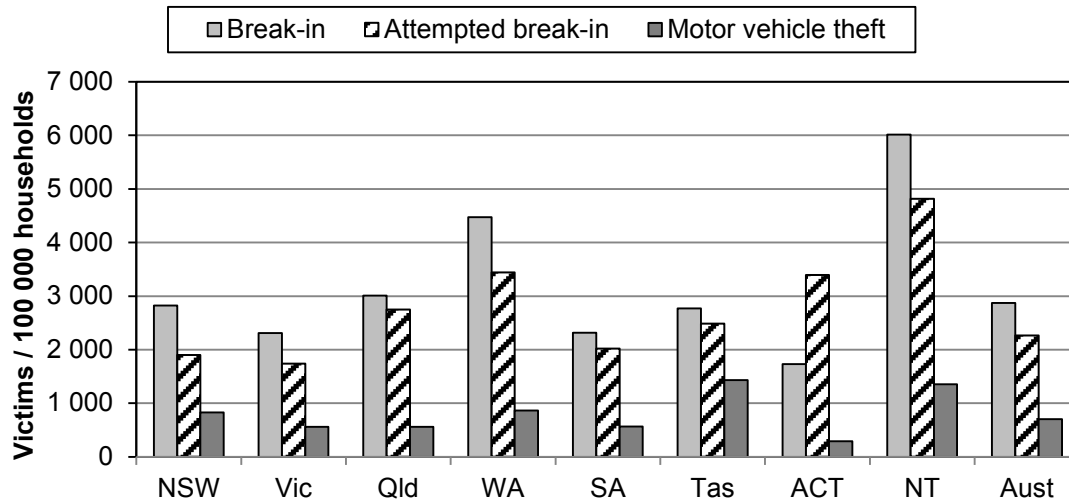
Figure C.6 **Estimated victims of physical and sexual assault, 2011-12^{a, b, c}**



^a A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences included in the Crime Victimization Survey. People who have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident. Individuals may be counted multiple times across offence types and consequently the estimated total number of victims cannot be calculated from this graph. ^b Threatened assault includes face-to-face incidents only. ^c Some sexual assault rates include data points with large standard errors (in particular Tasmania and the NT) so that comparisons between jurisdictions should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Based on survey data from ABS *Crime Victimization, Australia 2011-12*, Cat. no. 4530.0; tables 6A.27 and CA.3.

Figure C.7 **Estimated victims of break-in, attempted break-in and motor vehicle theft, 2011-12^{a, b, c, d}**



^a A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one of the offences included in the Crime Victimization Survey. Households that have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident. Individuals may be counted multiple times across offence types and consequently the estimated total number of victims cannot be calculated from this graph. ^b NT data refer to mainly urban areas. ^c Break-in is defined as an incident where the respondent's home, including a garage or shed, had been broken into. Break-in offences relating to respondents' cars or gardens are excluded. Motor vehicle theft is defined as an incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the respondent's household. It includes privately owned vehicles and excludes vehicles used mainly for commercial business/business purposes. ^d Motor vehicle theft has high standard errors for Queensland and the ACT.

Source: Based on *Crime Victimization, Australia 2011-12*, Cat. no. 4530.0; tables 6A.28, CA.4.

Re-offending rates

The extent to which people who have had contact with the criminal justice system are re-arrested, re-convicted or receive further sentences can be viewed as a partial indicator of governments' objective to improve public safety by reducing the incidence of crime (box C.6). The data reported here are sourced from corrective services and police agencies. There are no data currently available on return to courts.

Box C.6 Re-offending rates

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

- the proportion of offenders who were proceeded against more than once by police during 2011-12
- the proportion of adults released from prison during 2010-11 who returned to corrective services (either prison or community corrections) within two years
- the proportion of adults who were discharged from community corrections orders during 2010-11 who returned with a new correctional sanction within two years.

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

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

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

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time, but there are jurisdictional differences in how alleged offenders are dealt with and the range of court and non-court actions available to police
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2011-12 and 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Source: ABS (2013) Recorded Crime – Offenders, 2011-12, Cat. no. 4519.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Offenders proceeded against more than once by police

An offender can be proceeded against multiple times during a given period. Table C.3 provides data on the number of times offenders, aged 10 years and over, were proceeded against in 2011-12. The data represent each separate occasion that police initiated a legal action against an offender. In each State and Territory, the majority of offenders (around three quarters) were proceeded against only once during 2011-12.

Table C.3 **Number of times offenders were proceeded against during 2011-12 (per cent)^a**

	NSW ^b	Vic	Qld	WA ^c	SA ^d	Tas	ACT ^e	NT
1	73.0	82.9	68.0	na	81.0	71.1	80.9	67.5
2	14.4	9.6	16.9	na	9.8	13.7	11.9	17.6
3	5.7	3.5	6.9	na	3.9	5.5	4.2	7.5
4	2.8	1.6	3.4	na	1.9	3.0	1.6	3.6
≥ 5	4.1	2.4	4.8	na	3.4	6.6	1.4	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total repeat offenders	27.0	17.1	32.0	na	19.0	28.8	19.1	32.5

^a Totals may not sum as a result of rounding. ^b Excludes offenders who were proceeded against under the NSW Young Offenders Act 1997. ^c WA offender data are recorded on two different systems and police proceedings cannot be matched between these two systems. WA data are therefore excluded, as police proceedings would be overstated. ^d SA data relating to offenders issued with Cannabis Expiation Notices (CENs), drug diversions or General Expiation Notices (GEN) are stored separately from other offender databases that store information about police proceedings. If an offender has committed an offence in addition to the above that offender may be counted twice. Therefore SA data may be overstated. ^e Data for the ACT now include criminal infringement notices (CINs). As CINs are recorded separately to other offences it is possible that an offender with an offence in addition to a CIN may be counted twice. Therefore ACT data may be overstated. **na** Not available.

Source: ABS (2013), *Recorded Crime – Offenders, selected states and territories, 2011-12*, Cat. no. 4519.0.

Adult offenders released from prison

The most recent data for adult offenders released from prison who returned to corrective services within two years relate to prisoners released during 2010-11 who returned to corrective services by 2012-13 (table C.4). Nationally, 40.3 per cent of released prisoners had returned to prison within two years, while 46.4 per cent had returned to corrective services.

Table C.4 **Prisoners released during 2010-11 who returned to corrective services with a new correctional sanction within two years (per cent)^a**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Prisoners returning to:									
— prison	42.7	36.8	38.3	36.3	29.0	39.1	46.6	57.5	40.3
— corrective services ^b	47.9	45.3	43.5	43.2	41.0	50.6	58.4	58.4	46.4

^a Refers to all prisoners released following a term of sentenced imprisonment including prisoners subject to correctional supervision following release, that is, offenders released on parole or other community corrections orders. Data include returns to prison resulting from the cancellation of a parole order. ^b Includes a prison sentence or a community corrections order.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table C.5 provides a time series on the proportion of adult offenders released from prison who returned to prison under sentence within two years. Approximately 4 in 10 released prisoners return to prison within two years and this ratio has remained relatively stable since 2008-09.

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008-09	42.9	34.0	37.9	44.7	32.2	36.4	..	47.3	40.0
2009-10	42.4	33.7	33.5	45.3	30.2	31.7	..	47.9	38.5
2010-11	43.3	37.1	35.2	44.2	29.8	36.2	na	47.1	39.8
2011-12	42.5	35.1	37.7	36.1	29.1	36.4	40.8	52.4	39.3
2012-13	42.7	36.8	38.3	36.3	29.0	39.1	46.6	57.5	40.3

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Adult offenders discharged from community corrections orders

Table C.6 provides data on offenders who were discharged after serving orders administered by community corrections, including post-prison orders such as parole or licence, and then returned with a new correctional sanction within two years. Nationally, of those offenders who were released during 2010-11, 14.2 per cent had returned with a new correctional sanction to community corrections, and 24.8 per cent had returned to corrective services by 2012-13.

Table C.6 Offenders discharged from community corrections orders during 2010-11 who returned with a new correctional sanction within two years (per cent)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Offenders returning to:									
— community corrections	11.8	16.2	16.6	9.6	15.9	19.9	16.7	7.3	14.2
— corrective services ^a	21.8	22.0	34.1	13.8	23.7	24.8	18.6	25.6	24.8

^a. Includes a prison sentence or a community corrections order.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Justice staff

‘Justice staff’ employed relative to the population is an indicator of governments’ aim to provide justice services in an equitable and efficient manner (box C.7). Staffing for police and courts are reported per 100 000 population.

Box C.7 Justice staff for police and courts

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

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

Data reported for this indicator are:

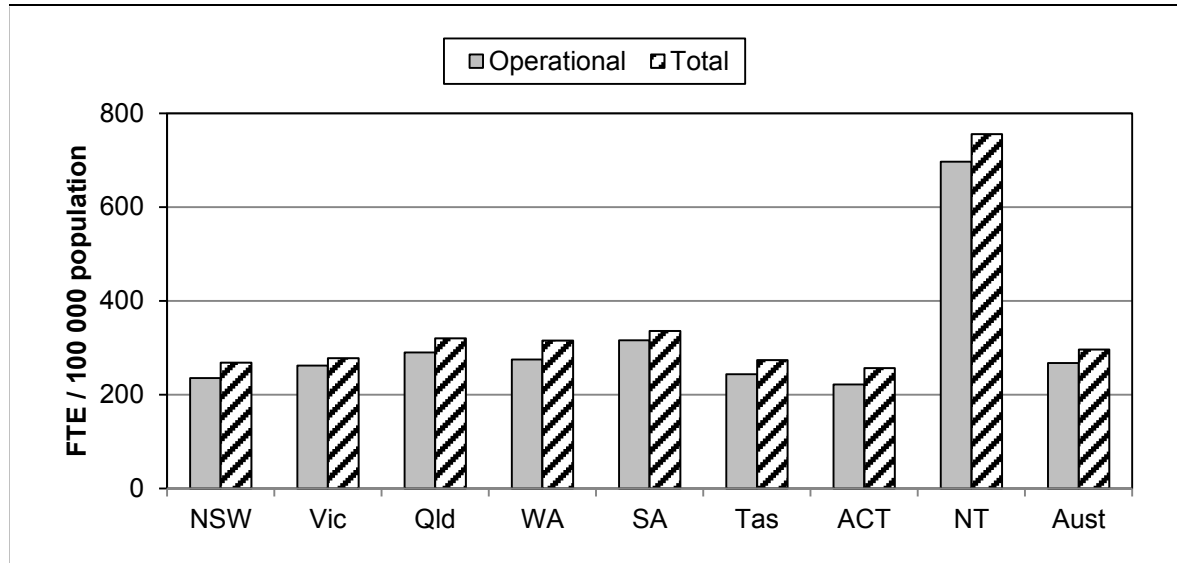
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Source: Chapters 6 and 7.

Police staff

Nationally, there was a total of 61 297 operational and 6473 non-operational staff in 2012-13. Approximately 90 per cent of police staff were operational in Australia in 2012-13. Nationally, on average, there were 268 operational police staff per 100 000 people (figure C.8). The number of staff per 100 000 people varies across jurisdictions, in part, due to differing operating environments.

Figure C.8 Police staff per 100 000 population, 2012-13^a



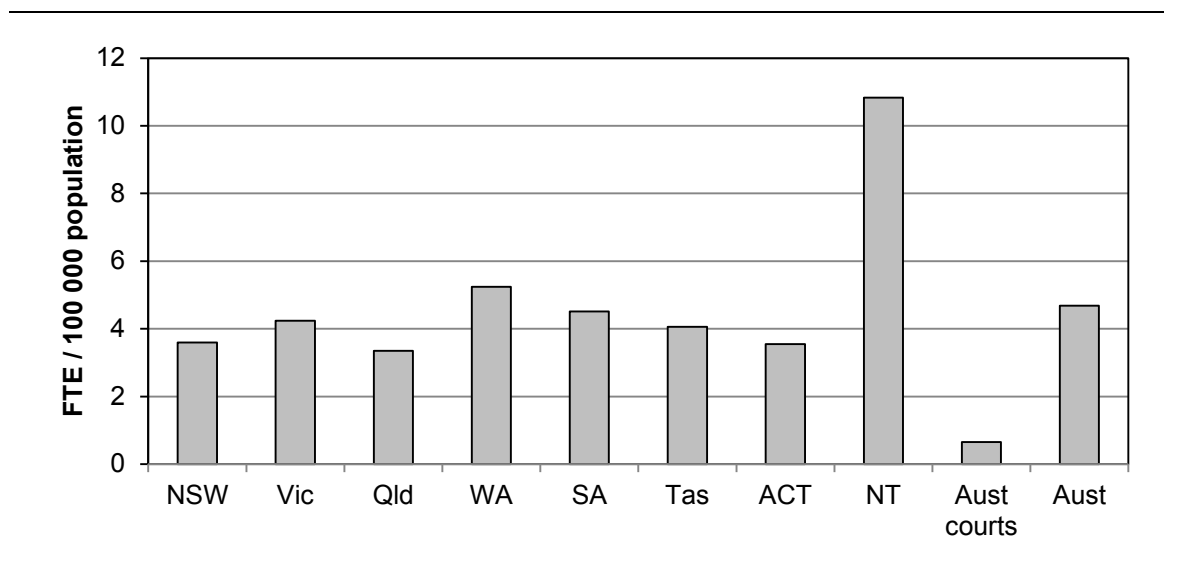
^a Data comprise all FTE staff except in the NT where data are based on a headcount at 30 June.

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

Judicial officers

Nationally, there were 4.7 FTE judicial officers per 100 000 population in 2012-13 (figure C.9). Factors such as geographical dispersion, judicial workload and population density should be considered when comparing data on judicial officers.

Figure C.9 Judicial officers per 100 000 population, 2012-13



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

Higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

‘Higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to achieve efficient and effective court case management for judicial processing (box C.8).

Box C.8 Higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

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

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

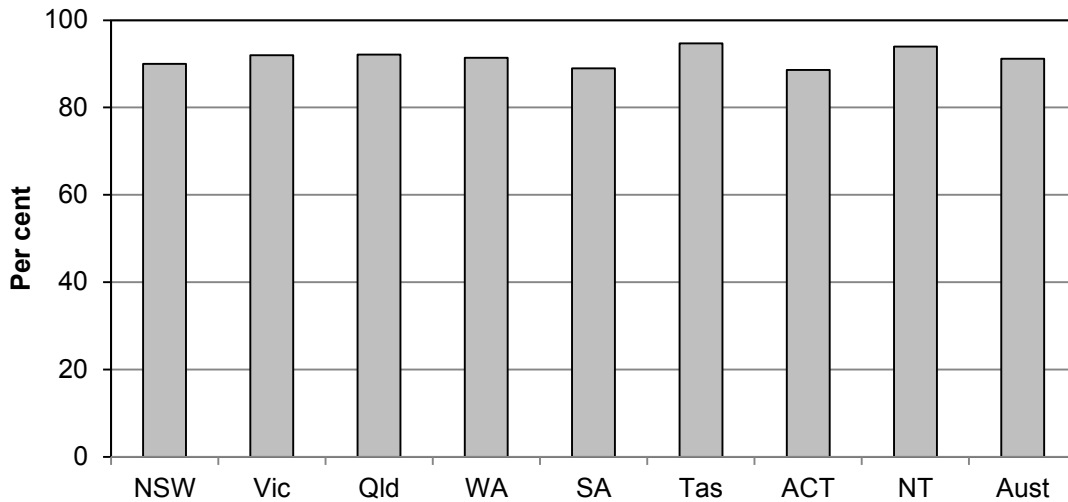
This indicator does not provide information on the number of defendants where police have identified a likely offender, but choose not to bring the likely offender to trial due to a variety of factors, nor to cases that have been finalised by a non-adjudicated method.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2011-12 data are available for all jurisdictions.

The proportion of higher court finalised adjudicated defendants who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty in 2011-12 was 91.2 per cent nationally and similar across jurisdictions (figure C.10). The vast majority of guilty outcomes (86.9 per cent) was due to a guilty plea by the defendant (ABS Criminal Courts Australia 2013).

Figure C.10 **Proportion of higher court finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding, 2011-12^{a, b}**



^a A defendant can be either a person or organisation against whom one or more criminal charges have been laid. ^b Higher courts comprise the Supreme Court and the District courts.

Source: ABS *Criminal Courts, Australia* 2013 Cat. no. 4513.0; table CA.7

Service-specific performance indicator frameworks

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

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

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

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

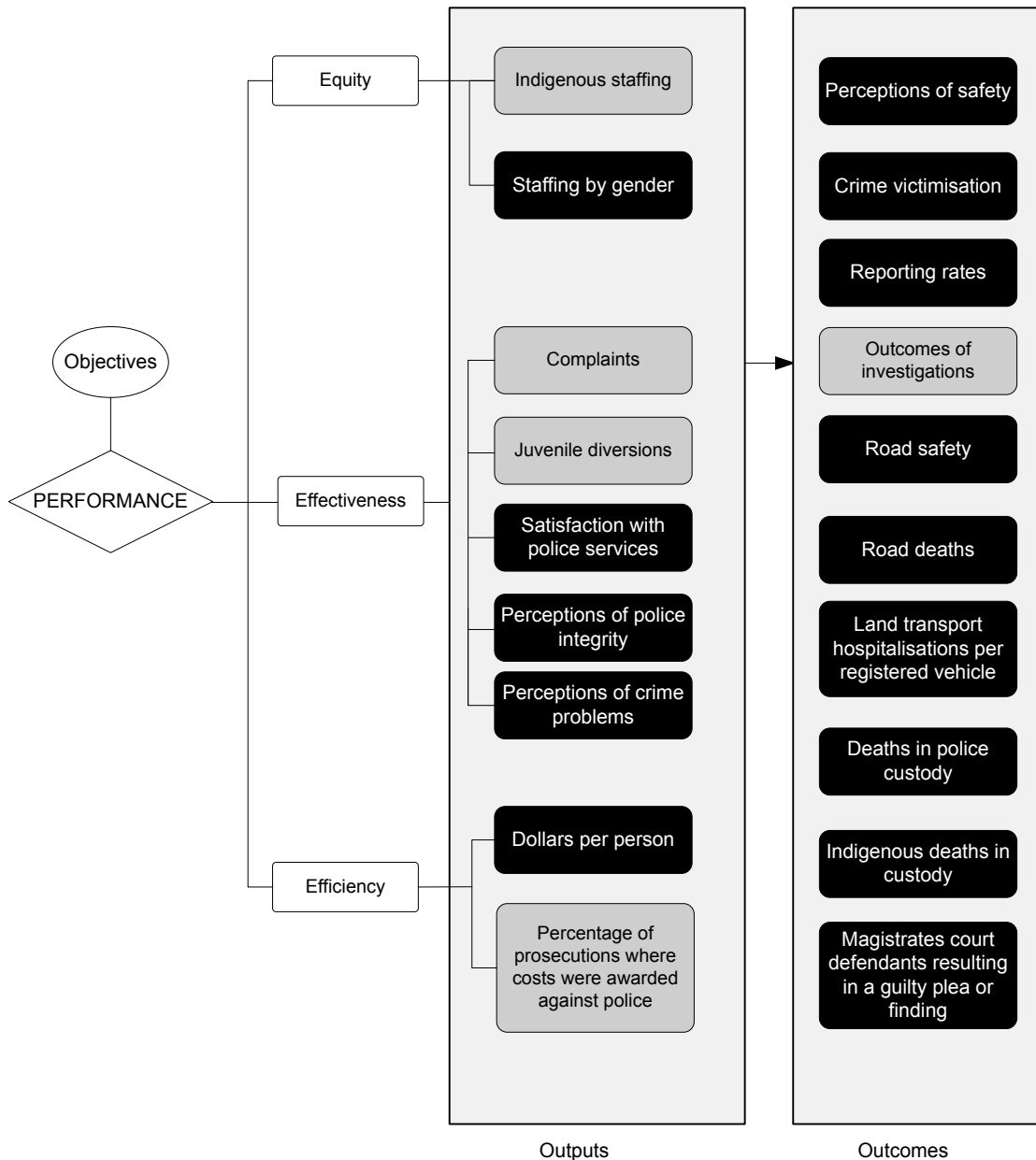
- indicator interpretation boxes, which define the measures used and indicate any significant conceptual or methodological issues with the reported information
- caveats and footnotes to the reported data
- additional measures and further disaggregation of reported measures
- data quality information for many indicators, based on the ABS Data Quality Framework.

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

Police services

The performance indicator framework for police services is presented in figure C.11. An overview of the police services performance indicator results for 2011-12 to 2012-13 is presented in table C.7.

Figure C.11 Police 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 cha

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

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Equity (access) indicators										
<i>Indigenous staffing, 2012-13</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 6, attachment table 6A.17)</i>										
%		2.1	0.3	2.4	1.6	0.9	1.6	0.8	6.8	..
<i>Staffing by gender (proportion of all staff who are female), 2012-13</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment table 6A.18)</i>										
%		32.8	30.2	34.9	29.4	30.5	35.2	35.2	35.9	32.2
Effectiveness (output) indicators										
<i>Complaints against police, 2012-13</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 6, attachment table 6A.16)</i>										
No. per 100 000 pop		46	22	36	48	101	19	60	115	..
<i>Juvenile diversions (as a proportion of offenders), 2012-13</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 6, attachment table 6A.39)</i>										
%		na	29	36	47	49	60	38	28	na
<i>General satisfaction with police services (proportion of people 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'), 2012-13</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.12)</i>										
%		76	78	78	74	79	78	80	74	77
<i>Perceptions of police integrity (proportion of people who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police are...), 2012-13 (%)</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.13–6A.15)</i>										
Fair and treat people equally	%	74	74	77	76	75	79	77	71	75
Professional	%	84	86	87	84	88	87	88	86	86
Honest	%	72	73	75	75	76	76	80	77	74
<i>Perceptions of crime problems, ('major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem') 2012-13 (%)</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.22–6A.23)</i>										
Illegal drugs	%	40	39	33	40	32	34	29	40	37
Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving	%	58	64	60	66	61	66	66	55	61

Table C.7 (continued)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Effectiveness (outcome) indicators										
<i>Perceptions of safety, 2012-13 (%)</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.19–6A.21)</i>										
Home alone during the day	%	95	95	95	92	94	97	95	94	95
Home alone at night	%	88	89	89	82	87	90	90	84	88
Walking alone at night	%	49	51	52	44	50	55	55	42	50
Travelling on public transport at night	%	27	24	31	23	24	22	33	18	26
<i>Crime victimisation, 2011-12 (rate per 100000 people^a/100000 households^b)</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.27–6A.28)</i>										
Physical assault ^a	Rate	2 703	3 125	3 099	3 299	2 758	4 213	4 706	4 622	2 989
Threatened assault ^a	Rate	2 902	3 079	3 765	4 085	3 283	4 624	3 253	6 823	3 300
Robbery ^a	Rate	253	468	358	537	315	231	657	954	368
Sexual assault ^a	Rate	297	392	197	319	174	235	547	539	298
Break in ^b	Rate	2 822	2 312	3 011	4 472	2 313	2 772	1 733	6 015	2 873
Attempted break-in ^b	Rate	1 900	1 736	2 749	3 442	2 017	2 486	3 394	4 812	2 261
Vehicle theft ^b	Rate	829	562	559	866	563	1 434	289	1 353	701
Theft from vehicle ^b	Rate	3 153	3 825	2 966	5 503	3 084	1 864	4 260	5 865	3 533
Malicious damage ^b	Rate	7 178	7 497	5 869	10 106	8 719	7 314	9 097	10 226	7 476
Other theft ^b	Rate	2 725	3 621	3 302	3 661	3 218	4 302	3 971	4 060	3 268
<i>Reporting rates, 2011-12 (%)</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.29–6A.30)</i>										
Physical assault	Rate	57	45	47	47	41	59	31	42	49
Threatened assault	Rate	45	32	39	36	34	40	33	32	38

Table C.7 (continued)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Robbery	Rate	55	50	50	70	na	32	na	56	52
Sexual assault	Rate	36	26	na	33	na	na	45	na	31
Break-in	Rate	75	85	75	88	80	69	na	na	79
Attempted break-in	Rate	38	49	45	37	27	27	32	38	41
Vehicle theft	Rate	91	na	na	83	95	na	na	72	91
Theft from vehicle	Rate	45	56	47	50	61	50	61	65	51
Malicious damage	Rate	43	48	47	55	42	39	40	54	46
Other theft	Rate	31	43	33	43	44	46	32	45	38

Outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2012 (% finalised)

Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.31–6A.32)

Homicide	%	50	60	82	81	70	79	57	100	na
Assault	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Sexual assault	%	32	38	50	40	43	48	29	63	na
Armed robbery	%	35	35	50	42	29	63	20	58	na
Unarmed robbery	%	36	32	47	35	32	49	16	71	na
Kidnapping	%	48	41	47	52	39	na	na	na	na
Unlawful entry	%	7	10	16	11	8	16	3	23	11
Vehicle theft	%	6	12	29	21	12	21	5	28	15
Other theft	%	13	16	22	12	17	29	8	23	16

Road safety (people who had driven in previous 6 months 'rarely' or more often...), 2012-13 (%)

Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.33–6A.35)

Without a seatbelt	%	4	6	5	6	6	6	4	10	5
Over alcohol limit	%	6	8	7	12	9	10	10	12	8
Speeding >10km	%	55	51	60	63	46	59	65	62	56

Road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles, 2012-13

Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.36)

Rate	7	6	8	9	8	8	4	30	7
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Table C.7 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Land transport hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles, 2011-12</i>									
Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.37)									
Rate	272	245	216	232	223	140	303	390	243
<i>Deaths in police custody, 2012-13</i>									
Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.38)									
No.	5	2	4	6	1	-	-	-	18
<i>Indigenous deaths in police custody, 2012</i>									
Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.38)									
No.	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	5
<i>Magistrates' court guilty plea or finding (of all adjudicated defendants), 2011-12</i>									
Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.40)									
%	94	95	99	99	99	87	97	95	97
Efficiency indicators									
<i>Dollars per person (real recurrent expenditure on police services per person), 2012-13</i>									
Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment table 6A.10)									
\$	412	372	415	479	401	376	415	1166	416
<i>Percentage of prosecutions where costs are awarded against the police, 2012-13</i>									
Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.41)									
%	0.23	0.19	0.04	1.31	2.28	0.02	1.16	0.22	na

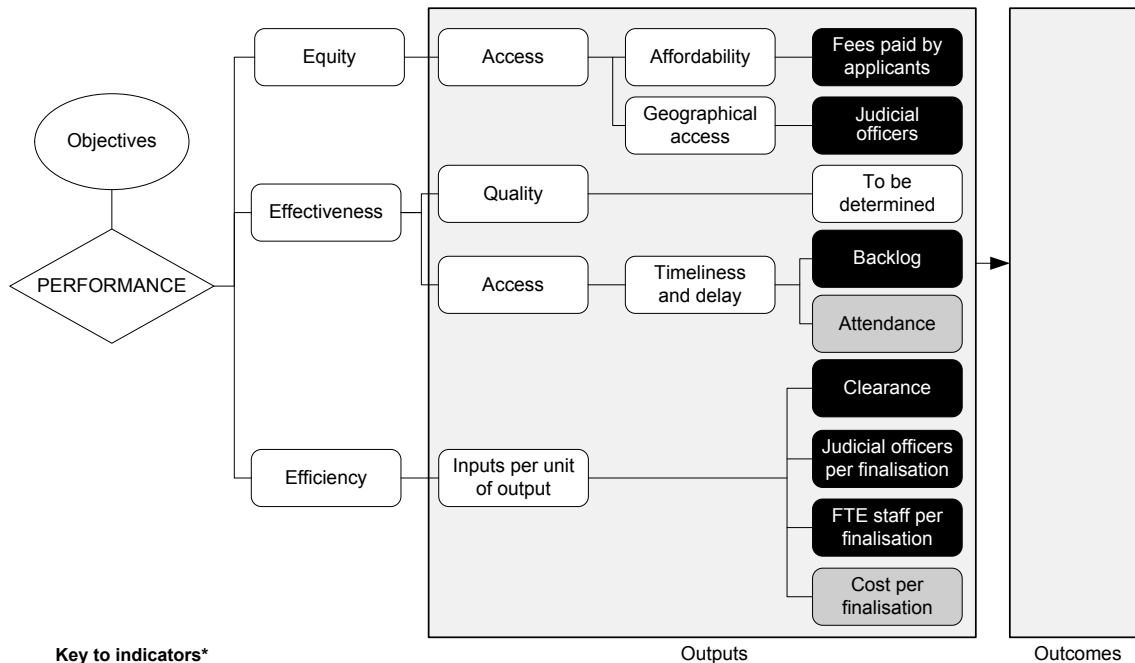
^a Caveats for these data are available in Chapter 6 and Attachment 6A. Refer to the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 6 for information to assist with interpreting data presented in this table. ^b Some data are derived from detailed data in Chapter 6 and Attachment 6A. **na** Not available.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

Source: Chapter 6 and Attachment 6A.

Courts

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

Figure C.12 **Courts 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

An overview of the courts performance indicator results for 2012-13 is presented in table C.8.

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Aust
Equity (access) indicators										
<i>Fees paid by applicants (average civil court fees collected per lodgment), (\$) 2012-13</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 7, attachment table 7A.18)</i>										
Supreme/Federal (excl. probate)	2 911	1 405	1 767	1 921	3 118	546	2 061	864	2 903	2 252
District/County	1 508	1 388	937	949	1 031	..	..	..	..	1 216
Magistrates	150	190	122	113	138	82	100	44	..	147
Family courts	..	..	..	302	..	..	..	..	171	230
Fed Circuit Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	434	434
<i>Judicial officers (full time equivalent), 2012-13</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 7, attachment table 7A.27)</i>										
Total number	264.2	240.8	154.3	129.7	75.0	20.8	13.5	25.7	149.7	1 073.6
Number per 100 000 people	3.6	4.2	3.3	5.2	4.5	4.1	3.5	10.8	0.7	4.7
Effectiveness (access) indicator										
<i>Backlog (percentage of lodgments pending completion as at 30 June), 2012-13</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 7, attachment tables 7A.19 and 7A.21)</i>										
<i>Criminal matters</i>										
<i>Higher (appeal)</i>										
>12 months	3.2	7.6	7.9	5.0	1.4	-	11.7	-	..	..
>24 months	0.6	1.6	1.6	0.4	1.4	-	5.0	-	..	..
<i>Higher (non-appeal)</i>										
>12 months	11.2	17.5	19.1	7.0	17.6	25.0	43.8	2.4	..	..
>24 months	1.2	3.2	6.3	1.3	3.1	10.4	17.0	-	..	..
<i>Magistrates</i>										
>6 months	12.2	23.7	26.4	27.2	26.5	27.8	27.0	21.8	..	..
>12 months	2.4	7.6	11.1	9.0	9.0	12.8	9.2	10.6	..	..

Table C.8 (continued)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Children's										
>6 months	14.3	14.7	23.8	24.7	18.6	29.0	30.4	18.5	..	..
>12 months	2.3	4.0	10.9	9.3	3.2	13.2	12.6	8.7	..	..
<i>Civil matters</i>										
Higher (appeal)										
>12 months	24.2	19.5	5.9	12.4	9.0	14.3	33.9	2.4	6.4	..
>24 months	9.2	3.2	2.6	1.1	3.0	3.6	11.9	2.4	2.1	..
Higher (non-appeal)										
>12 months	26.8	29.6	23.7	36.8	37.3	28.2	48.8	35.6	38.1	..
>24 months	9.7	12.5	6.3	13.6	18.5	8.2	23.9	11.5	23.1	..
Magistrates										
>6 months	25.5	38.3	41.3	45.7	35.0	39.0	38.2	41.1	..	..
>12 months	0.4	21.7	9.9	8.9	7.3	9.8	14.8	6.6	..	..
Family - appeal										
>12 months	..	..	..	7.7	..	..	..	..	30.8	..
>24 months	..	..	..	–	..	..	..	..	9.9	..
Family – non appeal										
>12 months	..	..	..	34.9	..	..	..	..	29.5	..
>24 months	..	..	..	15.3	..	..	..	..	11.2	..
Federal Circuit										
>6 months	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.4	..
>12 months	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.3	..
Coroners'										
>12 months	36.7	39.7	26.5	22.1	28.0	25.0	36.3	29.5	..	..
>24 months	22.3	20.2	10.2	9.8	10.5	10.2	17.1	19.4	..	..

Table C.8 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Aust
<i>Attendance (average number of attendances per finalisation), 2012-13</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 7, attachment table 7A.22)</i>										
<i>Criminal</i>										
Supreme	na	3.9	3.0	2.6	3.7	5.6	10.1	6.7	..	..
District/County	na	4.9	3.9	3.8	6.3	..	..	..	..	..
Magistrates	na	3.0	2.4	2.3	3.7	4.3	3.8	3.0	..	..
Children's	na	2.7	3.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	6.8	4.2	..	..
<i>Civil</i>										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal	na	1.7	1.3	2.1	3.4	na	4.9	4.5	2.5	..
District/County	na	1.0	0.6	1.2	4.1	..	..	..	..	..
Magistrates	na	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.0	..	..
Children's	na	1.6	3.5	3.1	2.8	11.9	8.0	3.2	..	..
Family	..	..	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	2.4	..
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	..
Coroners'	na	1.0	3.6	4.6	1.5	1.0	5.8	1.0	..	..

Table C.8 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Aust
Efficiency indicators										
<i>Clearance (number of finalisations in reporting period divided by number of lodgments), 2012-13</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 7, attachment tables 7A.24 and 7A.26)</i>										
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<i>Criminal</i>										
Supreme – appeal	109.1	111.3	92.8	98.2	99.6	113.6	122.2	51.7	..	..
Supreme – non appeal	129.5	88.9	118.4	98.1	115.3	101.5	175.6	94.2	..	..
District/County – appeal	99.2	92.1	271.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District/County – non appeal	89.5	96.1	105.9	101.4	95.3	..	..	..	..	..
Magistrates	98.4	107.5	97.5	95.6	100.8	102.1	98.8	107.1	..	..
Children’s	99.6	105.5	106.9	98.5	100.8	105.7	114.5	104.3	..	..
<i>Civil</i>										
Supreme/Federal - appeal	91.2	107.0	99.6	106.0	86.7	105.6	80.0	110.9	100.2	..
Supreme (excl probate)/Federal – non appeal	135.7	106.6	112.6	110.1	106.0	90.3	162.0	120.3	114.6	..
District/County – appeal	107.2	81.5	118.9	98.3	80.9	..	..	..	..	..
District/County – non appeal	104.8	92.9	107.4	98.8	94.8	..	..	..	..	..
Magistrates	99.5	107.7	97.5	100.1	91.3	109.5	93.6	104.4	..	..
Children’s	100.4	98.2	99.2	90.2	102.0	112.7	112.3	103.4	..	..
Family – appeal	..	..	..	90.3	..	..	..	..	102.1	..
Family – non appeal	..	..	..	104.5	..	..	..	..	101.2	..
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.1	..
Coroners’	110.9	93.3	105.0	102.9	84.2	81.1	104.0	99.7	..	..

Table C.8 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Aust
<i>Judicial officers per 100 finalisations, 2012-13</i>										
Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 7, attachment table 7A.28)										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal	0.44	0.67	0.43	0.84	0.83	0.44	0.47	1.05	0.85	0.61
District/Country	0.36	0.54	0.28	0.43	0.41	..	..	..	..	0.40
Magistrates	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.06	..	0.04
Children's	0.13	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.06	..	0.07
Family	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.17	0.14
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
Coroners'	0.08	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.11	0.09	0.06	0.50	..	0.14
Total	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.08

FTE staff per 100 finalisations, 2012-13

Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 7, attachment table 7A.29)

Criminal courts	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	..	0.5
Civil courts	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.7	4.6	0.6
Family courts	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	1.9	1.4
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.5
Coroners courts	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.3	..	1.2
Total	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.6

Cost per finalisation (total net recurrent expenditure divided by number of finalisations), 2012-13

Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 7, attachment tables 7A.31 and 7A.32)

Criminal

Supreme	38 874	45 089	12 089	18 619	26 414	13 638	13 146	20 704	..	21 166
District/County	6 700	15 039	7 251	18 141	10 347	..	..	..	..	9 713
Magistrates	693	436	423	894	521	523	1 276	673	..	561
Children's	757	133	679	839	704	627	1 919	692	..	524

Table C.8 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Aust
<i>Civil</i>										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal	3 551	4 960	3 110	7 231	3 832	3 841	5 096	17 218	11 427	5 621
District/County	3 088	3 200	838	2 557	1 232	..	..	..	..	2 341
Magistrates	290	158	254	197	229	89	1 364	693	..	248
Children's	800	1 879	1 344	553	602	1 079	3 341	772	..	1 150
Family courts	..	..	..	1 536	..	..	..	..	4 781	..
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	613	613
Coroners	838	2 736	2 133	2 767	1 632	878	730	3 943	..	1 873

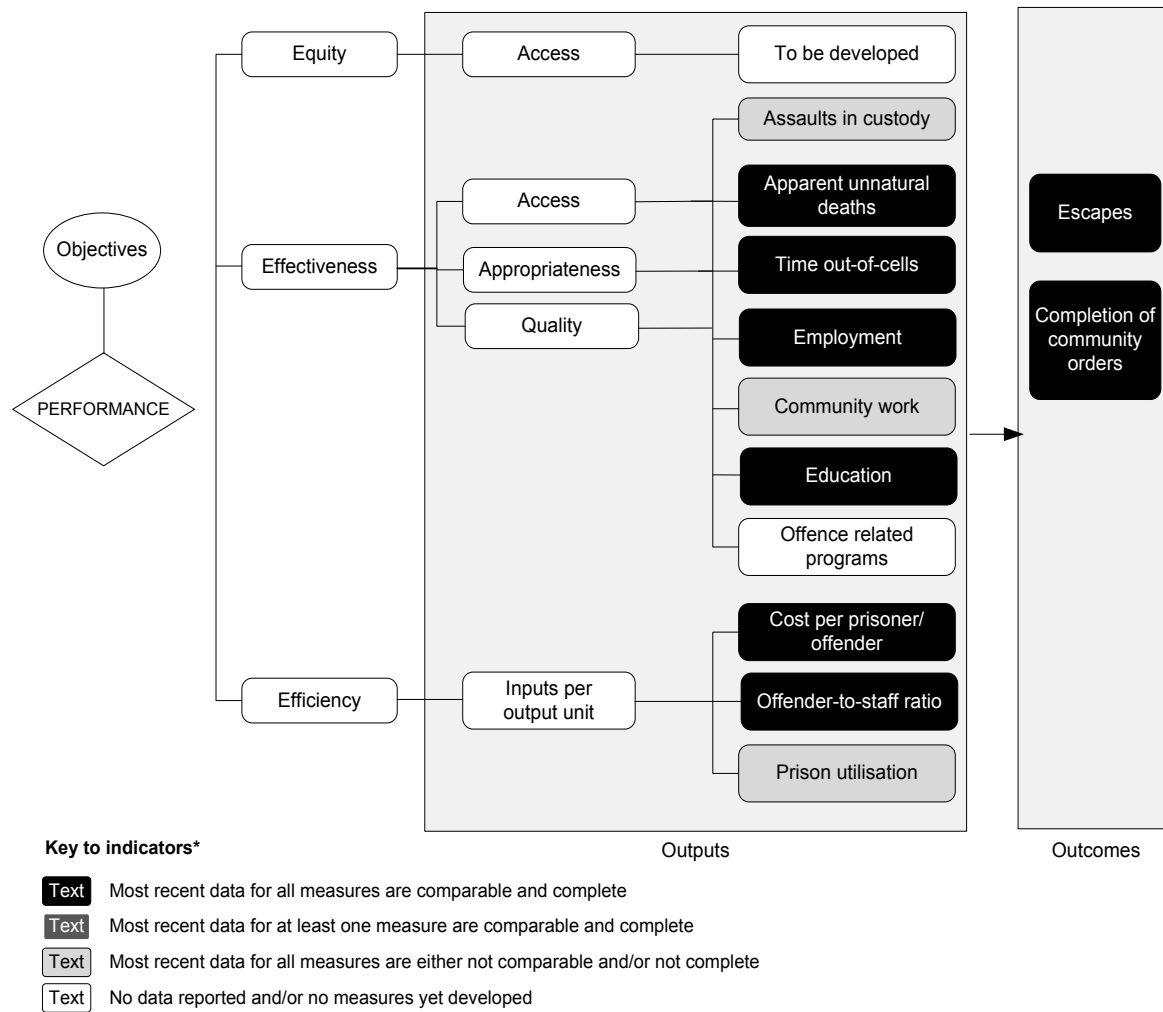
^a Caveats for these data are available in Chapter 7 and Attachment 7A. Refer to the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 7 for information to assist with interpreting data presented in this table. ^b Some data are derived from detailed data in Chapter 7 and Attachment 7A. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. **-** Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Chapter 7 and Attachment 7A.

Corrective services

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

Figure C.13 Corrective services performance indicator framework



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

An overview of the corrective services performance indicator results for 2012-13 is presented in table C.9.

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

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Effectiveness (access, appropriateness, quality) indicators										
<i>Assaults in custody, 2012-13 (rate per 100 prisoners)</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.14)</i>										
Prisoner on prisoner										
Serious assault	rate	0.28	1.60	0.63	0.36	0.51	1.27	2.63	0.49	0.65
Assault	rate	14.86	10.94	3.35	5.88	9.14	7.83	3.76	1.53	9.22
Prisoner on officer										
Serious assault	rate	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.18	–	–	–	–	0.06
Assault	rate	0.58	1.56	0.36	1.21	0.51	1.90	–	–	0.79
<i>Apparent unnatural deaths, 2012-13 (rate per 100 prisoners)</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 8, table 8.1; attachment table 8A.15)</i>										
Deaths/100 prisoners										
Indigenous	rate	–	–	–	0.05	–	–	–	–	0.01
Non-indigenous	rate	0.11	0.06	0.07	0.03	–	–	–	–	0.07
All prisoners	rate	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	–	–	–	–	0.05
Number of deaths										
Indigenous	no.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Non-indigenous	no.	8	3	3	1	–	–	–	–	15
All prisoners	no.	8	3	3	2	–	–	–	–	16
<i>Time out of cells (average hours per day), 2012-13</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.18)</i>										
Total	hours	7.8	11.0	10.5	12.6	9.2	8.6	8.6	12.6	10.0
<i>Employment (number of prisoners employed as a percentage of those eligible to work), 2012-13</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.20)</i>										
	%	72.4	89.1	72.4	75.8	67.2	66.5	82.5	46.8	74.4
<i>Community work (ratio of number of hours directed to work and hours actually worked), 2012-13</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator comparable but not complete, subject to caveats (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.20)</i>										
	Ratio	na	na	2.0	1.9	3.9	na	1.6	2.0	na

Table C.9 (Continued)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Education (number of prisoners in education courses as a percentage of those eligible), 2012-13</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.21)</i>										
	%	36.1	38.1	24.5	29.0	43.3	25.3	81.8	16.5	33.1
<i>Escapes (number and rate per 100 prisoners), 2012-13</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 8, table 8.3; attachment table 8A.17)</i>										
Open	rate	0.17	0.44	–	0.38	0.46	–	–	0.20	0.23
Secure	rate	0.02	–	–	0.05	–	0.21	–	0.21	0.03
Open	no.	6	3	–	4	1	–	–	1	15
Secure	no.	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	2	6
<i>Completion of community orders (percentage of orders completed), 2012-13</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.19)</i>										
	%	77.7	63.2	75.7	61.3	70.2	85.5	77.3	60.6	72.7
Efficiency indicators										
<i>Cost per prisoner/offender (average net cost per day excluding capital and payroll costs), 2012-13</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.7)</i>										
Prisoner	(\$)	188.82	270.12	89.87	275.66	205.31	321.24	300.14	198.56	221.92
Offender	(\$)	26.02	26.92	13.64	45.20	17.43	10.73	18.24	43.01	22.97
<i>Offender-to-staff ratio (daily average number of offenders per full time corrective services staff member), 2012-13</i>										
<i>is indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.22)</i>										
	Ratio	15.9	13.2	24.5	9.0	19.3	25.0	18.9	10.1	16.3
<i>Prison utilisation (average percentage of prison design capacity used during the year), 2012-13</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator comparable but not complete, subject to caveats (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.23)</i>										
	%	96.6	na	89.8	100.1	na	73.1	98.6	119.4	96.0

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

Source: Chapter 8 and Attachment 8A.

C.3 Cross-cutting and interface issues

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

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

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

C.4 Future directions in performance reporting

This justice sector overview will continue to be developed in future reports.

The Police services, Courts and Corrective services chapters each contain a service-specific section on future directions in performance reporting.

C.5 List of attachment tables

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

Table CA.1	Feelings of safety at home alone during the day and night
Table CA.2	Feelings of safety in public places during the night
Table CA.3	Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, 2011-12
Table CA.4	Estimated victims of selected property crimes, 2011-12
Table CA.5	Police staff, FTE and per population
Table CA.6	Judicial officers, FTE and per population
Table CA.7	Proportion of higher courts finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

C.6 References

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics)

— 2013, *Crime Victimization Australia, 2011-12*, Cat no. 4530.0, Canberra.

— 2013, *Criminal Courts Australia, 2011-12*, Cat. no. 4513.0, Canberra.

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CA Justice sector overview- attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in the Justice Sector Overview and chapters 6, 7 and 8. Data for past years have been revised for some jurisdictions, where this has occurred, totals and any derived data have been recalculated. For this reason data for past years presented in this Report may vary from figures published in earlier editions of this Report.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (see details on the inside front cover of the Report).

Attachment contents

Table CA.1	Feelings of safety at home alone ("safe" or "very safe")
Table CA.2	Feelings of safety in public places during the night ("safe" or "very safe")
Table CA.3	Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, reported and unreported (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000 people) 2011-12,
Table CA.4	Estimated victims of selected property crimes, reported and unreported (number in '000 and number per 100 000 households), 2011-12
Table CA.5	Police staff, FTE and per population
Table CA.6	Judicial officers, FTE and per population
Table CA.7	Proportion of higher courts finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

TABLE CA.1

Table CA.1 **Feelings of safety at home alone ("safe" or "very safe") (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008-09										
During the day	%	92.7	93.7	94.3	91.0	93.4	95.5	95.0	90.9	93.2
During the night	%	83.7	85.0	86.4	80.5	83.5	87.3	85.7	76.2	84.3
Sample size	<i>n</i>	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
2009-10										
During the day	%	92.8	93.7	94.9	92.2	94.5	96.2	94.4	92.8	93.6
During the night	%	82.5	85.1	86.5	81.4	84.8	87.7	86.2	82.0	84.2
Sample size	<i>n</i>	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
2010-11										
During the day	%	94.7	95.3	96.2	93.7	94.6	96.2	95.6	92.5	95.1
During the night	%	85.9	87.7	89.8	85.1	84.8	88.9	88.6	81.5	87.1
Sample size	<i>n</i>	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
2011-12										
During the day	%	94.7	95.8	95.4	92.3	93.5	95.8	96.4	90.7	94.8
During the night	%	87.6	88.9	89.8	83.0	86.0	90.3	91.0	81.3	87.8
Sample size	<i>n</i>	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
2012-13										
During the day	%	95.2	95.0	94.8	92.0	94.1	96.7	95.4	93.6	94.7
During the night	%	87.9	88.8	88.5	81.6	86.5	89.9	90.3	84.0	87.5
Sample size	<i>n</i>	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501

(a) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.

(b) Survey results are subject to sampling error.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished); Table 6A.19

TABLE CA.2

Table CA.2 **Feelings of safety in public places during the night ("safe" or "very safe") (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008-09										
Walking alone	%	58.6	61.5	60.5	56.0	59.4	64.3	60.3	49.0	59.6
On public transport	%	31.4	27.9	36.0	25.7	30.5	36.0	38.2	21.4	30.9
Sample size	<i>n</i>	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
2009-10										
Walking alone	%	58.5	59.4	62.7	58.4	59.7	65.1	60.5	54.6	59.8
On public transport	%	29.9	25.8	35.4	23.8	30.0	31.4	39.8	26.1	29.5
Sample size	<i>n</i>	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
2010-11										
Walking alone	%	46.2	47.7	46.9	44.0	43.2	53.7	49.1	35.7	46.4
On public transport	%	25.9	21.7	30.0	20.0	22.8	24.0	34.2	16.9	24.8
Sample size	<i>n</i>	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
2011-12										
Walking alone	%	51.1	53.5	53.5	45.5	49.0	56.0	55.1	40.7	51.6
On public transport	%	25.8	23.7	30.1	18.8	26.4	22.7	33.6	18.8	25.4
Sample size	<i>n</i>	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
2012-13										
Walking alone	%	49.1	51.2	51.7	44.4	49.7	55.3	55.1	42.2	49.8
On public transport	%	26.6	24.2	30.5	22.5	24.0	21.6	33.0	18.1	26.0
Sample size	<i>n</i>	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501

(a) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.

(b) Survey results are subject to sampling error.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished); Tables 6A.20 - 6A.21

TABLE CA.3

Table CA.3 Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, reported and unreported (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000 people) 2011-12, (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Number '000</i>									
Physical assault	158.2	134.9	111.7	62.1	36.8	16.4	13.6	6.3	539.8
Threatened assault	169.9	132.9	135.7	76.9	43.8	18.0	9.4	9.3	596.0
Robbery	14.8	20.2	12.9	10.1	4.2	0.9	1.9	1.3	66.4
Sexual assault	16.5	16.9	6.7	5.7	2.2	0.9	1.5	0.7	51.2
<i>No. per 100 000 people</i>									
Physical assault	2 703	3 125	3 099	3 299	2 758	4 213	4 706	4 622	2 989
Threatened assault	2 902	3 079	3 765	4 085	3 283	4 624	3 253	6 823	3 300
Robbery	253	468	358	537	315	231	657	954	368
Sexual assault	297	392	197	319	174	235	547	539	298

(a) A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences included in the Crime Victimization Survey 2011-12. Persons who have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident. Individuals may be counted multiple times across offence types and consequently the estimated total number of victims cannot be calculated from this table.

(b) Nos. per 100,000 were calculated using as denominators, the relevant populations published in ABS data cube 45300D003.

(c) Some robbery and sexual assault rates include data points with large standard errors so that comparisons between jurisdictions should be interpreted with caution.

(d) Threatened assault includes face-to-face incidents only.

Source: Based on ABS Crime Victimization, Australia 2011-12, Cat. No. 4530.0; Table 6A.27

TABLE CA.4

Table CA.4 Estimated victims of selected property crimes, reported and unreported (number in '000 and number per 100 000 households), 2011-12 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Number '000</i>									
Break-in	78.6	49.8	52.8	40.8	15.6	5.8	2.4	4.0	249.8
Attempted break-in	52.9	37.4	48.2	31.4	13.6	5.2	4.7	3.2	196.6
Motor vehicle theft	23.1	12.1	9.8	7.9	3.8	3.0	0.4	0.9	60.9
Theft from motor vehicle	87.8	82.4	52.0	50.2	20.8	3.9	5.9	3.9	307.1
Malicious property damage	199.9	161.5	102.9	92.2	58.8	15.3	12.6	6.8	649.9
Other theft	75.9	78.0	57.9	33.4	21.7	9.0	5.5	2.7	284.1
<i>No. per 100 000 households</i>									
Break-in	2 822	2 312	3 011	4 472	2 313	2 772	1 733	6 015	2 873
Attempted break-in	1 900	1 736	2 749	3 442	2 017	2 486	3 394	4 812	2 261
Motor vehicle theft	829	562	559	866	563	1 434	289	1 353	701
Theft from motor vehicle	3 153	3 825	2 966	5 503	3 084	1 864	4 260	5 865	3 533
Malicious property damage	7 178	7 497	5 869	10 106	8 719	7 314	9 097	10 226	7 476
Other theft	2 725	3 621	3 302	3 661	3 218	4 302	3 971	4 060	3 268

- (a) A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one of the offences included in the Crime Victimization Survey 2011-12. Households that have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident.
- (b) NT data refer to mainly urban areas only.
- (c) A victim of break-in is defined as a household experiencing at least one break-in/attempted break-in. Break-in is defined as an incident where the respondent's home including a garage or shed had been broken into. Break-in offences relating to respondents' cars or gardens are excluded.
- (d) A victim of motor vehicle theft is defined as a household reporting at least one motor vehicle theft. Victims were counted once only, regardless of the number of incidents of motor vehicle theft. Motor vehicle theft is defined as an incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the respondent's household. It includes privately owned vehicles and excludes vehicles used mainly for commercial business/business purposes.
- (e) The crime rate is expressed as the no. per 100 000 households as reported in ABS data cube 45300D006.
- (f) The estimates of Motor vehicle theft have large relative standard errors so that comparisons between jurisdictions should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Based on ABS Crime Victimization Australia, 2011-12 Cat. No. 4530.0; Table 6A.28

TABLE CA.5

Table CA.5 **Police staff, FTE and per population (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008-09										
Operational staff	n	16 677	11 074	11 543	6 324	4 885	1 399	819	1 472	54 193
Total staff	n	19 153	13 901	14 222	7 474	5 431	1 602	945	1 587	64 315
Operational per 100 000	n	238	208	270	286	306	279	233	661	252
Total staff per 100 000	n	274	262	333	338	340	319	269	713	299
2009-10										
Operational staff	n	16 802	12 945	13 087	6 382	5 105	1 372	798	1 528	58 019
Total staff	n	18 955	14 380	14 406	7 379	5 565	1 573	935	1 637	64 830
Operational per 100 000	n	237	239	300	282	315	271	223	671	265
Total staff per 100 000	n	267	265	330	326	344	311	261	719	296
2010-11										
Operational staff	n	17 033	14 044	13 220	6 494	5 143	1 415	858	1 614	59 821
Total staff	n	19 266	15 063	14 739	7 648	5 536	1 578	991	1 693	66 514
Operational per 100 000	n	237	256	298	280	315	277	235	701	270
Total staff per 100 000	n	268	274	332	330	339	309	272	735	300
2011-12										
Operational staff	n	17 029	14 410	13 106	6 754	5 256	1 354	835	1 620	60 364
Total staff	n	19 332	15 626	14 672	7 708	5 639	1 514	949	1 716	67 156
Operational per 100 000	n	235	259	290	283	320	265	225	697	268
Total staff per 100 000	n	267	280	325	323	343	296	256	738	299
2012-13										
Operational staff	n	17 272	14 881	13 360	6 790	5 253	1 249	841	1 651	61 297
Total staff	n	19 720	15 762	14 750	7 789	5 584	1 402	974	1 789	67 770
Operational per 100 000	n	235	262	290	275	316	244	222	697	268
Total staff per 100 000	n	268	278	320	315	336	274	257	755	296

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

Source: State and territory governments (unpublished); Tables 6A.1 - 6A.8

TABLE CA.6

Table CA.6 **Judicial officers, FTE and per population (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust crts</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008-09											
Total judicial officers	n	263	219	141	125	76	20	14	25	150	1 033
Total per 100 000		3.8	4.1	3.3	5.6	4.8	4.1	4.1	11.1	0.7	4.8
2009-10											
Total judicial officers	n	266	223	141	124	77	20	14	24	147	1 036
Total per 100 000		3.7	4.1	3.2	5.5	4.8	3.9	3.8	10.6	0.7	4.7
2010-11											
Total judicial officers	n	265	230	148	134	76	20	14	25	144	1 057
Total per 100 000		3.7	4.2	3.3	5.8	4.7	4.0	3.7	10.9	0.6	4.8
2011-12											
Total judicial officers	n	270	241	153	131	77	21	13	26	150	1 081
Total per 100 000		3.7	4.3	3.4	5.5	4.7	4.1	3.4	11.0	0.7	4.8
2012-13											
Total judicial officers	n	264	241	154	130	75	21	13	26	150	1 074
Total per 100 000		3.6	4.2	3.3	5.2	4.5	4.1	3.5	10.8	0.7	4.7

(a) Judicial officers are officers who can make enforceable orders of the court. They include judges, associate judges, magistrates, masters, coroners and judicial registrars.

Source: State and Territory and Australian governments (unpublished); Table 7A.22

TABLE CA.7

Table CA.7 **Proportion of higher courts finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding (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>
2011-12	90.0	92.0	92.1	91.4	89.0	94.7	88.6	94.0	91.2
2010-11	92.2	90.9	93.0	90.8	90.4	91.5	88.4	91.1	91.8
2009-10	91.8	91.2	92.7	89.8	89.6	94.5	86.4	92.8	91.6
2008-09	92.2	91.8	94.6	89.6	89.1	94.0	84.7	91.1	92.2

(a) Higher courts comprise the Supreme Court and the District courts.

Source: ABS (various years) *Criminal Courts Australia*, Cat. no. 4513.0, Canberra.

6 Police services

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Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '6A' prefix (for example, table 6A.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

This chapter reports on the performance of police services. These services comprise the operations of the police agencies of each State and Territory government. The national policing function of the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and other national

non-police law enforcement bodies (such as the Australian Crime Commission) are not included in this Report.

Performance is reported against four activity areas: community safety; crime; road safety; and judicial services. A general section reports on performance across all police activity areas.

The use of the term ‘offender’ in this chapter refers to a person who is alleged to have committed an offence and is not the same as the definition used in chapter 8 (‘Corrective services’), where the term ‘offender’ refers to a person who has been convicted of an offence and is subject to a correctional sentence.

Data quality information (DQI) is being 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 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.

Major improvements in reporting on police services in this edition include data quality information (DQI) available for the first time for the road safety indicator involving measures of seat belt use, the incidence of driving above the blood alcohol limit, and speeding.

6.1 Profile of police services

Service overview

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

Roles and responsibilities

Policing services are predominantly the responsibility of State and Territory government agencies. They include the ACT community policing function performed by the AFP under an arrangement between the ACT and the Commonwealth Minister for Home Affairs, Justice, Privacy and Freedom of Information for the provision of police services to the ACT. A strategic partnership with the ACT Government is underpinned by a detailed purchaser/provider agreement. The Australian Government is responsible for the AFP.

Although each jurisdiction's police service is autonomous, there is significant cooperation at a national level, including through the Standing Council on Police and Emergency Management (SCPEM).

Size and scope of sector

Client groups

Broadly, the whole community is a 'client' of the police. Some members of the community, who have more direct dealings with the police, can be considered specific client groups, for example:

- victims of crime
- those suspected of, or charged with, committing offences
- those reporting criminal incidents
- those involved in traffic-related incidents
- third parties (such as witnesses to crime and people reporting collisions)
- those requiring police services for non-crime-related matters.

Funding for police services comes almost exclusively from State and Territory government budgets, with some limited specific purpose Australian Government grants. Total recurrent expenditure was \$9.5 billion, nationally, in 2012-13 (table 6A.10).

Staffing

Police staff may be categorised in two different ways:

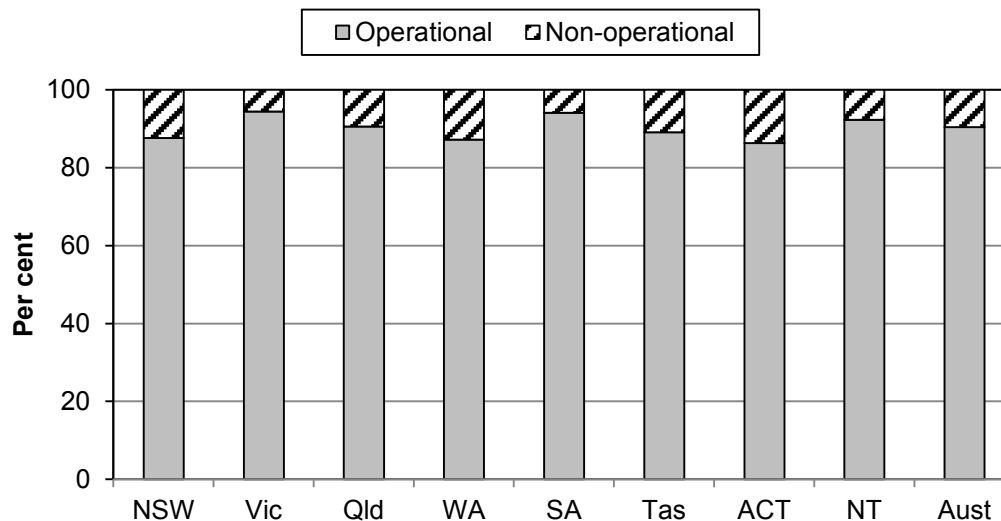
- by 'sworn' status — sworn police officers exercise police powers, including the power to arrest, summons, caution, detain, fingerprint and search. Specialised

activities may be outsourced or undertaken by administrative (unsworn) staff. This ‘civilianisation’ of police services has three key objectives:

- to reduce the involvement of sworn police staff in duties that do not require police powers (for example, administrative work, investigation support and intelligence analysis)
 - to manage effectively the need for specialist skills
 - to reduce costs.
- by operational status — an operational police staff member is any member whose primary duty is the delivery of police or police-related services to an external client (where an external client predominately refers to members of the public but may also include law enforcement outputs delivered to other government departments).

Operational status is considered the better proxy for the number of police staff actively engaged in the delivery of police-related services. Approximately 90.4 per cent of police staff were operational in Australia in 2012-13 (figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1 **Police staff, by operational status, 2012-13^a**



^a Data comprise all FTE staff except in the NT where data are based on a headcount at 30 June. NT police officers include police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.11.

Nationally, there was a total of 67 770 operational plus non-operational staff in 2012-13 (table 6.1). Nationally, on average, there were 268 operational police staff per 100 000 people (figure 6.2). The number of staff per 100 000 people varies across jurisdictions, in part, due to differing operating environments.

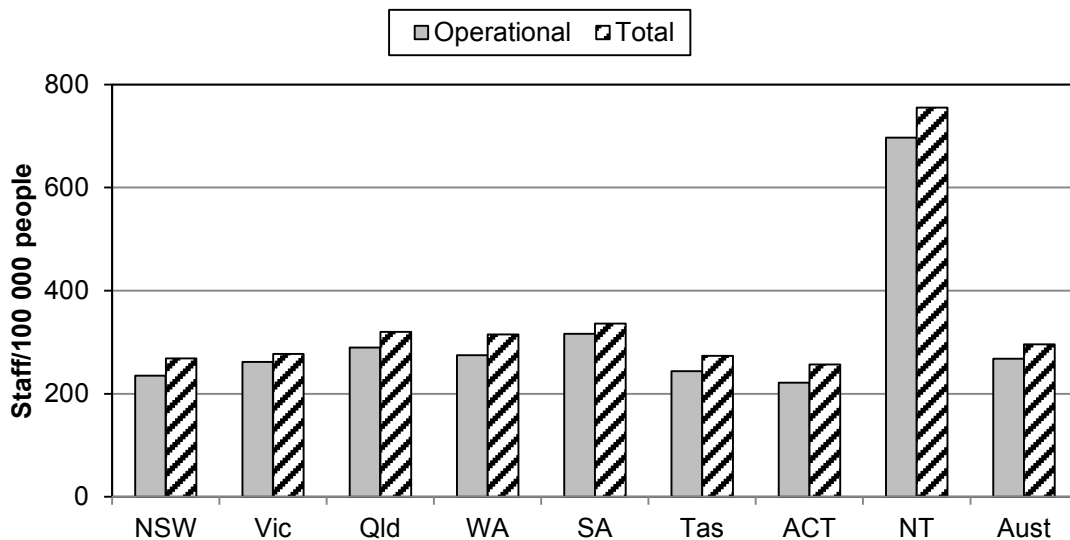
Table 6.1 Police staff per 100 000 people, 2012-13^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Police staff numbers									
Operational	17 272	14 881	13 360	6 790	5 253	1 249	841	1 651	61 297
Total	19 720	15 762	14 750	7 789	5 584	1 402	974	1 789	67 770
Population numbers									
Estimates at 31 December 2012 (100 000)	73.5	56.8	46.1	24.7	16.6	5.1	3.8	2.4	229.1
Police staff numbers per 100 000 people									
Operational	235	262	290	275	316	244	222	697	268
Total	268	278	320	315	336	274	257	755	296

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 6A.1–6A.8

Figure 6.2 Police staff per 100 000 people, 2012-13^a



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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6.1

Time series data for police staffing are reported in tables 6A.1–6A.8, 6A.11, 6A.17 and 6A.18.

The community expects police to be available and capable of responding to calls for assistance within a reasonable time. The number of police staff per 100 000 population is sometimes used as a proxy for police responsiveness. The Steering Committee is attempting to develop more robust measures of police responsiveness, building on current response times reporting in individual jurisdictions. Comparisons of response times across jurisdictions is subject to

significant variables such as legislation, systems capability and practices, infrastructure, geography and the operational environment. Although the Steering Committee is convinced that nationally comparable response times reporting is highly desirable, the SCPPEM has suggested that further work is required on the costs and benefits of a national standard for police response times.

For illustrative purposes, the Steering Committee notes the following response times reporting in the Annual Reports of several Australian police agencies.

- NSW reports the number of urgent response calls and the percentage attended to within a target time (NSW Police Force 2012). Urgent calls are where there is an imminent threat to life or property. In 2011-12, NSW Police responded to 119 254 urgent response calls, attending 80 per cent of urgent duty jobs within the 12 minute target time.
- WA police reports the average and the distribution of times taken to respond to priority 1&2 calls combined, priority 3 calls, and non-urgent priority 4 calls in the Perth metropolitan area. The Annual Report contains detailed notes describing how these data are collected and how they should be interpreted (WA Police 2013). Priority 1 calls concern life threatening incidents and, because there are relatively few of these, they are combined with priority 2 incidents where life or property is or may be in danger. Priority 3 tasks cover incidents requiring immediate attention but are not life-threatening at that time. In 2012-13, the average time to respond to priority 1 and 2 calls was 9 minutes (within the target of 9 minutes) and 31 minutes for priority 3 calls (not achieving the target of 25 minutes). The priority 3 target was not achieved due to a number of factors, including:
 - an increase in the number of calls
 - an increase in the average time at scene mainly in the key risk situations of domestic violence incidents and persons at risk
 - a greater focus on attending to priority 1 and 2 calls, and
 - the continued growth and spread of the population in the metropolitan area.
- A significant systems change implementing new counting rules from late 2011, ended previous trend reporting. For 2011-12, SA Police reported that 87.5 per cent of Grade 1 taskings in the metropolitan area, were responded to within 15 minutes (*SA Police Annual Report 2011-2012*).
- ACT Police report response times for three incident categories. The target for Priority 1 incidents — life threatening or critical situations — is 75 per cent or more of responses within 8 minutes (78.5 per cent achieved) and 90 per cent or more within 12 minutes (94.4 per cent achieved). The targets for Priority 2

incidents were 70 per cent within 20 minutes (92.8 per cent achieved) and 95 per cent within 30 minutes (97.4 per cent achieved). The target for Priority 3 incidents is 90 per cent within 48 hours (99.7 per cent achieved) (ACT Police 2013).

- NT Police reports on the proportion of incidents where police are dispatched within 10 minutes. This is for the whole of the Northern Territory for Priority 1 incidents only. In 2011-12 and 2012-13 the NT Police responded to 64.0 per cent of incidents within 10 minutes (including remote areas). This specific indicator is not an identified measure from 2013-14 (NT Police, Fire and Emergency Service).
- Victoria Police is unable to provide response time data for RoGS reporting purposes. This is not data that is reported elsewhere in Victoria, and it does not form part of the suite of corporate performance indicators.

6.2 Framework of performance indicators

Performance can be defined in terms of how well a service meets its objectives, given its operating environment. Performance indicators focus on outcomes and/or outputs aimed at meeting common, agreed objectives. The Steering Committee has identified four objectives of police services for the purposes of this Report (box 6.1).

Box 6.1 Objectives for police services

The key objectives for police services are:

- to allow people to undertake their lawful pursuits confidently and safely (reported in section 6.4, community safety)
- to bring to justice those people responsible for committing an offence (reported in section 6.5, crime)
- to promote safer behaviour on roads (reported in section 6.6, road safety)
- to support the judicial process to achieve efficient and effective court case management and judicial processing, providing safe custody for alleged offenders, and ensuring fair and equitable treatment of both victims and alleged offenders (reported in section 6.7, judicial services).
- These objectives are to be met through the provision of services in an equitable and efficient manner.

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

(figure 6.3). The performance indicator framework also shows which data are comparable in the 2014 Report. For data that are not considered complete or directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

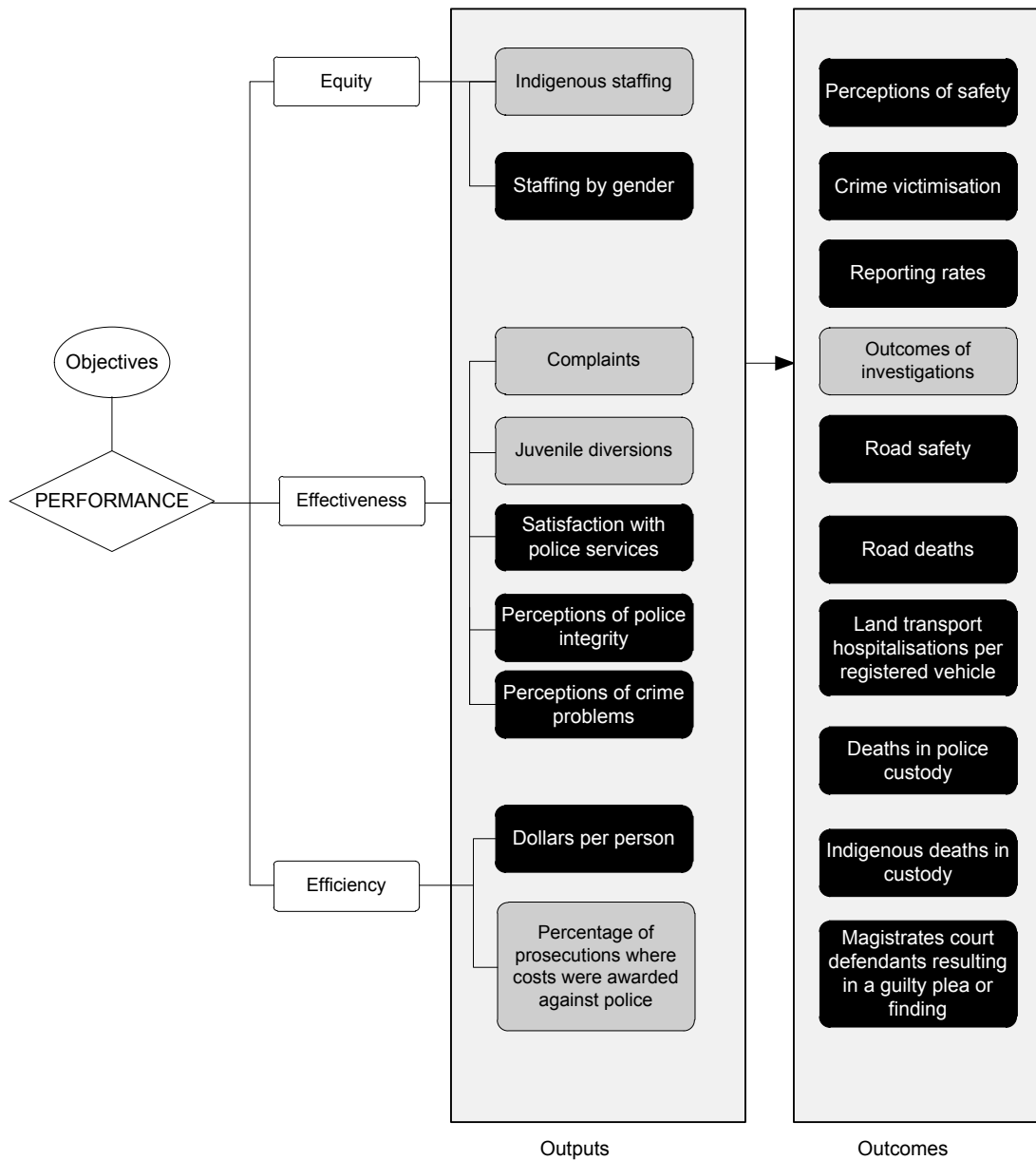
The Report's chapter 2 contains statistical data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (including Indigenous and ethnic status).

Indicators relevant to all police services are discussed in section 6.3. These include:

- two 'equity' output indicators — 'Indigenous staffing' and 'police staff by gender'
- an 'effectiveness' output indicator — 'complaints'
- an 'efficiency' output indicator — 'dollars per person'.

Other indicators are discussed under the activity areas 'Community safety' (section 6.4), 'Crime' (section 6.5), 'Road safety' (section 6.6) and 'Judicial services' (section 6.7).

Figure 6.3 Police 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

6.3 Indicators relevant to all police services

The performance indicator framework identifies the principal police activity areas. Within this context, certain indicators of police performance are not specific to any one particular area, but are relevant for all. These indicators include ‘dollars per person’, ‘satisfaction with police services’, ‘perceptions of police integrity’, ‘complaints’, ‘Indigenous staffing’ and ‘police staff by gender’.

Outputs

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

Efficiency

Dollars per person

‘Dollars per person’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that provision of services occurs in an efficient manner (box 6.2). Variations in policies, socioeconomic factors and geographic/demographic characteristics affect expenditure per person for police services in each jurisdiction. The scope of activities undertaken by police services also varies across jurisdictions.

Box 6.2 Dollars per person

'Dollars per person' is defined as expenditure (adjusted for inflation) on policing per person.

All else being equal, a low or decreasing expenditure per person represents an improvement in efficiency. However, care must be taken because efficiency data are difficult to interpret. Although high or increasing expenditure per person might reflect deteriorating efficiency, it might also reflect aspects of the service or characteristics of the policing environment (such as more effective policing or more challenging crime and safety situations). Similarly, low expenditure per person may reflect more desirable efficiency outcomes or lower quality (less intensive policing) or less challenging crime and safety situations.

Efficiency indicators should be interpreted within the context of the effectiveness and equity indicators, to derive an holistic view of performance.

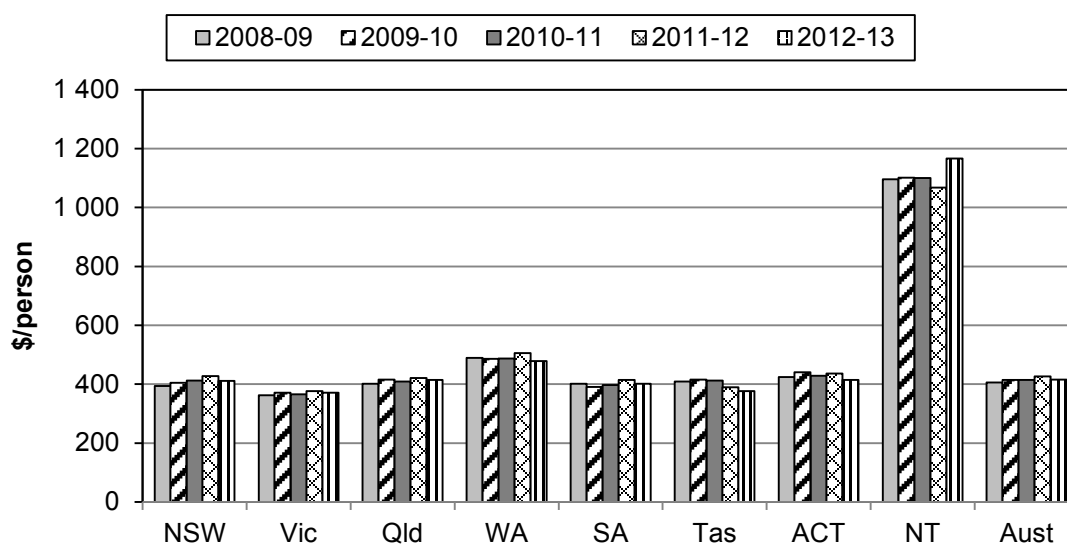
Data reported for this measure are:

- 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 under development.

Recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services across Australia was \$9.5 billion (or \$416 per person) in 2012-13 (figure 6.4).

Figure 6.4 **Real recurrent expenditure per person (including user cost of capital less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services (2012-13 dollars)^{a, b}**



^a Real recurrent expenditure is recurrent expenditure, including user cost of capital, less revenue from own sources and payroll tax. Revenue from own sources includes user charges and other types of revenue (for example, revenue from sale of stores and plant). It excludes fine revenue, money received as a result of warrant execution, and revenue from the issuing of firearm licences. ^b Time series financial 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 editions. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.10.

Nationally, real recurrent expenditure on police services per person increased by an average of 0.8 per cent each year between 2007-08 and 2012-13 (table 6A.10).

Time series data for real recurrent expenditure by jurisdiction are reported in tables 6A.1–6A.8 and 6A.10. Capital costs (including depreciation and the user cost of capital) for each jurisdiction are also contained in tables 6A.1–6A.8, with associated information on treatment of assets by police agencies in table 6A.9.

Equity — access

This section focuses on the performance of mainstream police services in relation to Indigenous Australians and females.

Indigenous staffing

‘Indigenous staffing’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that provision of services occurs in an equitable manner (box 6.3). Indigenous people might feel more comfortable in ‘accessing’ police services when they are able to deal with

Indigenous police staff. However, many factors influence the willingness of Indigenous people to access police services, including familiarity with procedures for dealing with police.

Box 6.3 Indigenous staffing

‘Indigenous staffing’ is defined as the proportion of police staff (operational plus non-operational) from Indigenous backgrounds compared to the proportion of people aged 20–64 years who are from Indigenous backgrounds. These data are used because a significantly larger proportion of the Indigenous population falls within the younger non-working age groupings compared with the non-Indigenous population. Readily available ABS population projections of people aged 20–64 years provide a proxy for the estimated working population.

A proportion of police staff from Indigenous backgrounds closer to the proportion of people aged 20–64 years who are from Indigenous backgrounds represents a more equitable outcome.

The process of identifying Indigenous staff members generally relies on self-identification as being Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. Where Indigenous people are asked to identify themselves, the accuracy of the data will partly depend on how they perceive the advantages (or disadvantages) of identification and whether these perceptions change over time.

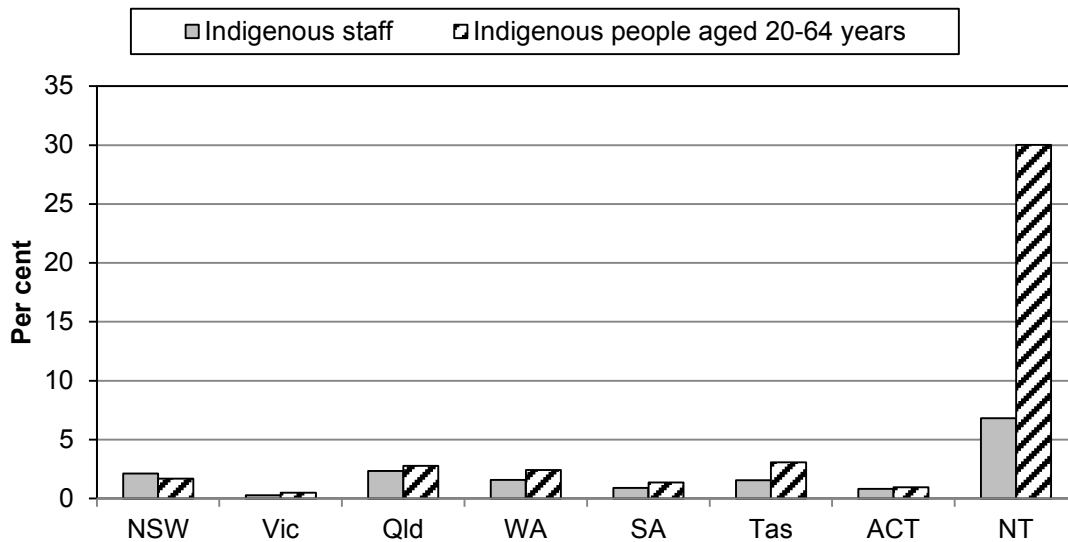
Data reported for this measure are:

- 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 under development.

The proportion of Indigenous police staff in 2012-13 was similar to the representation of Indigenous people in the population aged 20–64 years for all jurisdictions except Tasmania and the NT (figure 6.5).

Figure 6.5 Proportions of Indigenous staff in 2012-13 and Indigenous people aged 20–64 years^{a, b, c}



^a Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self-identify as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent. ^b Information on Indigenous status is collected generally at the time of recruitment. ^c Data comprise all FTE staff except in the NT, where data are based on a headcount at 30 June.

Source: ABS (2009) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous population aged 20–64 years* Cat. no. 3238.0 (Series B); State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.17.

Time series data for police Indigenous staffing are reported in tables 6A.1–6A.8 and 6A.17.

Staffing by gender

‘Staffing by gender’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide police services in an equitable manner (box 6.4). Women might feel more comfortable in ‘accessing’ police services in particular situations, such as in relation to sexual assault, when they are able to deal with female police staff.

Box 6.4 Staffing by gender

'Police staffing by gender' is defined as the number of female police staff (sworn and unsworn) divided by the total number of police staff.

A proportion of female police staff commensurate with the proportion of females in the total population is generally more equitable.

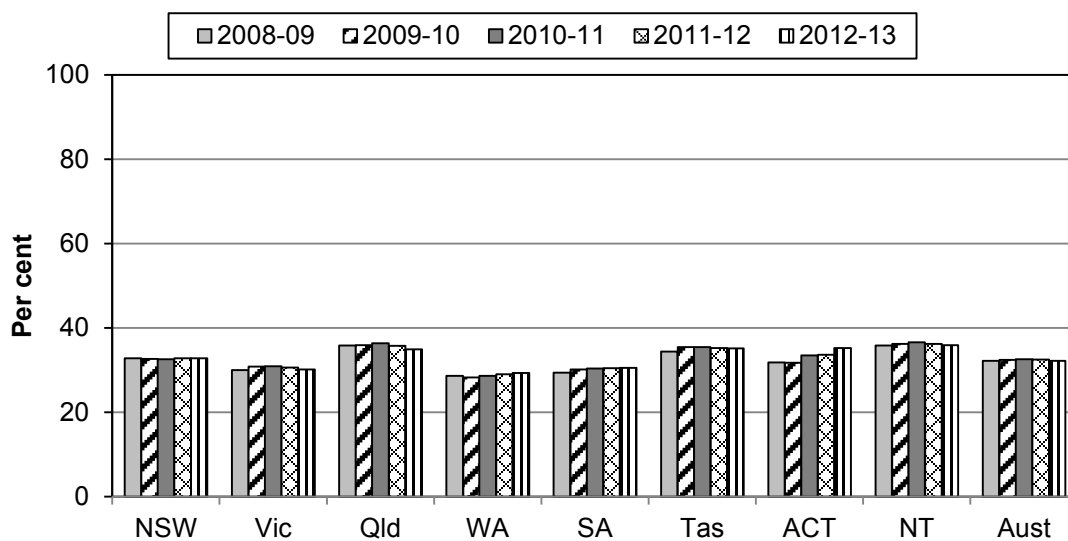
Data reported for this measure are:

- 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 under development.

Nationally, 32.2 per cent of police staff were female in 2012-13 (figure 6.6). The proportion of female police staff was relatively unchanged for most jurisdictions over the period 2008-09 to 2012-13 (figure 6.6).

Figure 6.6 Female police staff as a proportion of all staff^a



^a Data comprise all FTE staff except the NT from 2008-09, where data are based on a headcount at 30 June.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.18.

Effectiveness

Complaints

‘Complaints’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide police services in an effective manner (box 6.5). Police services across Australia encourage and foster a code of customer service that provides for openness and accountability. Complaints made against police reflect a range of issues relating to service delivery. Complaints of a more serious nature are overseen by relevant external review bodies, such as the ombudsman, the director of public prosecutions or integrity entities in each jurisdiction.

Box 6.5 Complaints

‘Complaints’ is defined as the number of complaints made by members of the public against police per 100 000 people in the total population.

A high or increasing number of complaints does not necessarily indicate a lack of confidence in police. Rather, it can indicate greater confidence in complaints resolution. It is desirable to monitor changes in the reported rate of complaints against police to identify reasons for such changes and use this information to improve the manner in which police services are delivered. Because complaints mechanisms differ between jurisdictions, data should be used only to view trends over time within jurisdictions. Therefore, the trend in complaints is presented in index form, comparing values over time to a base period or year allocated a value of 100. For complaints, the base value is calculated using a three year average for the period 2007-08 to 2009-10. A decreasing index number over time is a desirable outcome.

Rates of complaints against police are influenced by factors such as familiarity with, effectiveness of and confidence in, complaint handling procedures, as well as the definition of ‘complaint’ applicable to a particular jurisdiction.

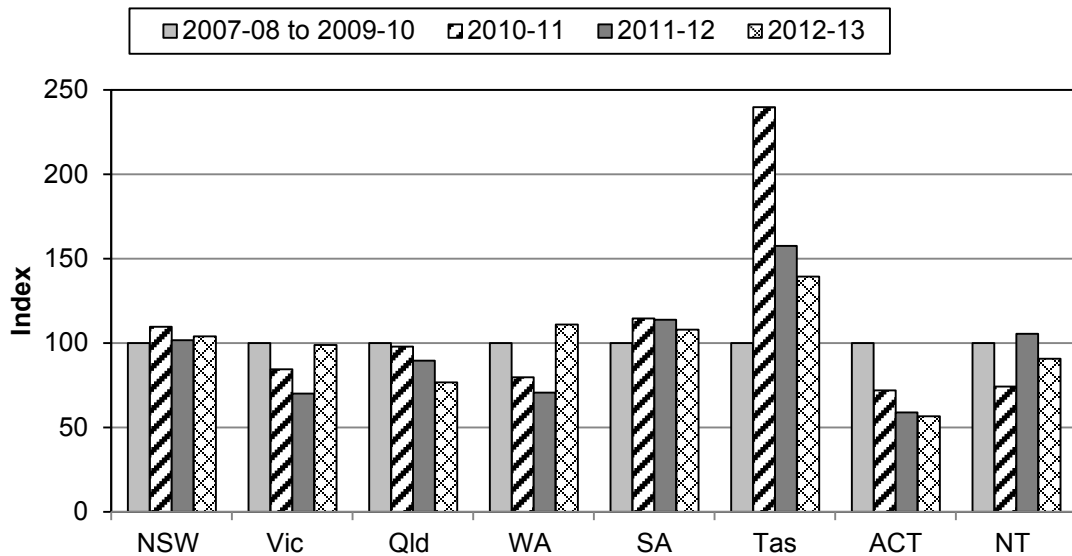
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable over time (subject to caveats) but are not comparable across jurisdictions because definitions of what constitutes a ‘complaint against police’ differ across jurisdictions.
- 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 under development.

Complaints data are presented as an index in figure 6.7 to provide a picture of trends over time for each jurisdiction. Table 6A.16 reports numbers per 100 000 people.

Figure 6.7 Trends in complaints^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i}



^a The underlying data on the number of complaints are not comparable across jurisdictions. Data can be used only to view trends over time within jurisdictions. Index 3-year average 2007-08 to 2009-10 = 100. ^b Population data relate to 31 December, so that ERP at 31 December 2012 is used as the denominator for 2012-13. ^c Complaints data refer to the number of statements of complaints by members of the public regarding police conduct when a person was in police custody or had voluntary dealing with the police. ^d For NSW, data were revised during 2010 for the period 2007-08 to 2008-09. The number of complaints previously published have changed due to the late receipt or removal of complaints from the complaints database. ^e Queensland data from 2007-08 to 2009-10 were revised in the 2012 RoGS due to retrospective capture of some complaints and improved alignment with the Report's data dictionary. ^f For WA, the number of complaints is subject to revision. ^g SA data include complaints made to the Police Complaints Authority and internal reports of alleged breaches of the Code of Conduct. ^h For Tasmania, the introduction of the Graduated Management Model means that the total number of complaints handled in 2010-11 rose to include 133 Class 1 Complaints (previously Customer Service Complaints) plus 20 Class 2 Complaints (previously Serious Complaints). ⁱ For NT, the introduction of IaPro, an holistic complaint and investigation system, has resulted in the consolidation and consistency of data into one system.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.16.

Outcomes

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

This section provides information from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP), plus other sources. The NSCSP collects information on community perceptions of police services provided, and personal experiences of contact with the police. It also elicits public perceptions of crime and safety problems in the community and local area, and reviews aspects of driving behaviour.

Satisfaction with police services

‘Satisfaction with police services’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide police services in an effective manner, specifically, of how well police services are perceived to be delivered (box 6.6).

Box 6.6 Satisfaction with police services

‘Satisfaction with police services’ is defined as the proportion of people who were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with police services. Results are reported for all people aged 15 years or over in the total population.

A high or increasing proportion of people who were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ is desirable.

Client satisfaction is a widely accepted measure of service quality. Public perceptions might not reflect actual levels of police performance, because many factors — including individual experiences, hearsay and media reporting — can influence people’s satisfaction with police services.

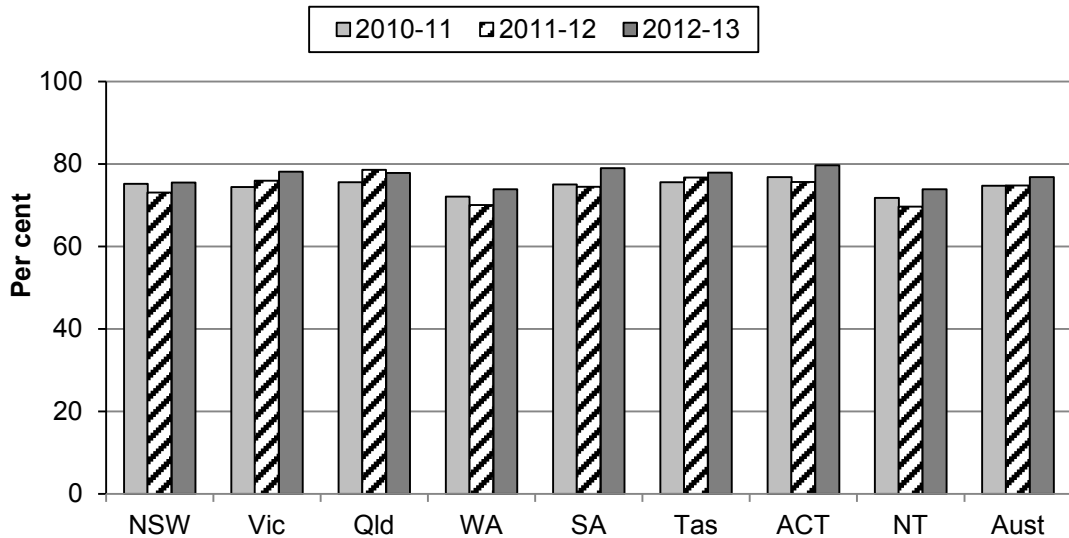
Data reported for this measure are:

- 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 under development.

Across the general population (whether or not people had contact with the police), the majority of people nationally (76.8 per cent) were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with the services provided by police in 2012-13, compared with 74.7 per cent in 2011-12 (figure 6.8).

Figure 6.8 **People who were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with police services^{a, b}**

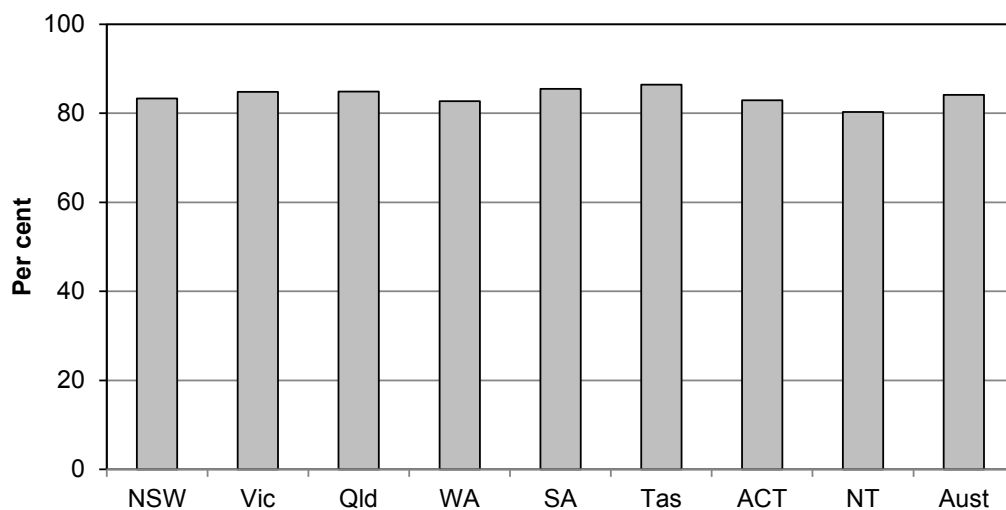


^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.12.

Of those people who had contact with police in 2012-13, 84.1 per cent nationally were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with the service they received during their most recent contact (figure 6.9).

Figure 6.9 **People who were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with police in their most recent contact, 2012-13^{a, b}**



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

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.24.

Time series data for general satisfaction with police services (and those who had contact with police in the preceding 12 months) are reported in tables 6A.12 and 6A.24 respectively.

Perceptions of police integrity

‘Perceptions of police integrity’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide police services in an effective manner. It specifically aims to provide measures of perceived integrity and professionalism (box 6.7).

Box 6.7 Perceptions of police integrity

‘Perceptions of police integrity’ refers to *public* perceptions and is defined by three separate measures:

- the proportion of people who ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that police treat people fairly and equally
- the proportion of people who ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that police perform the job professionally
- the proportion of people who ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that police are honest.

A high or increasing proportion of people who ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ with these statements is desirable.

Public perceptions might not reflect actual levels of police integrity, because many factors, including hearsay and media reporting, might influence people’s perceptions of police integrity.

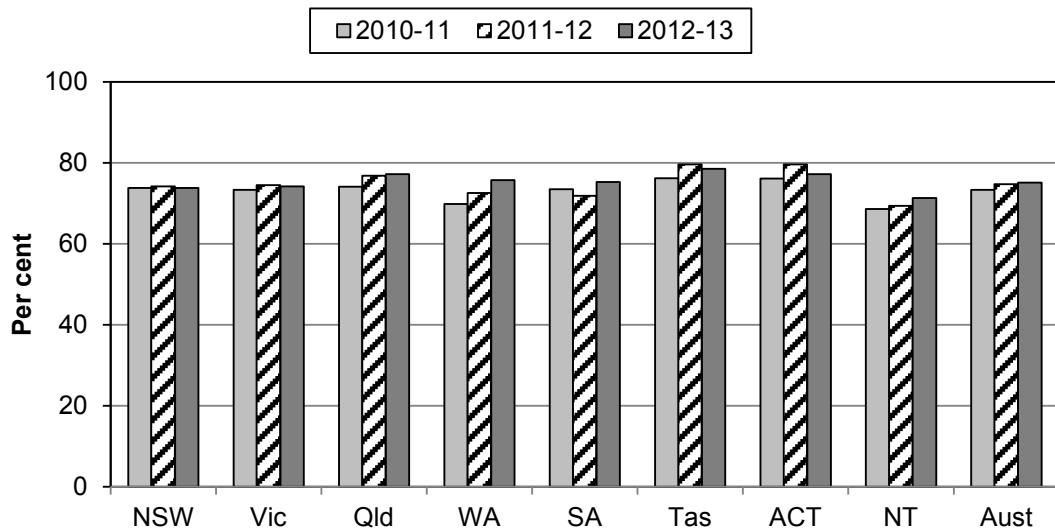
Data reported for this measure are:

- 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 under development.

In 2012-13, 75.1 per cent of people nationally ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that police treat people ‘fairly and equally’, compared with 74.7 per cent in 2011-12 (figure 6.10).

Figure 6.10 People who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police treat people fairly and equally^{a, b}

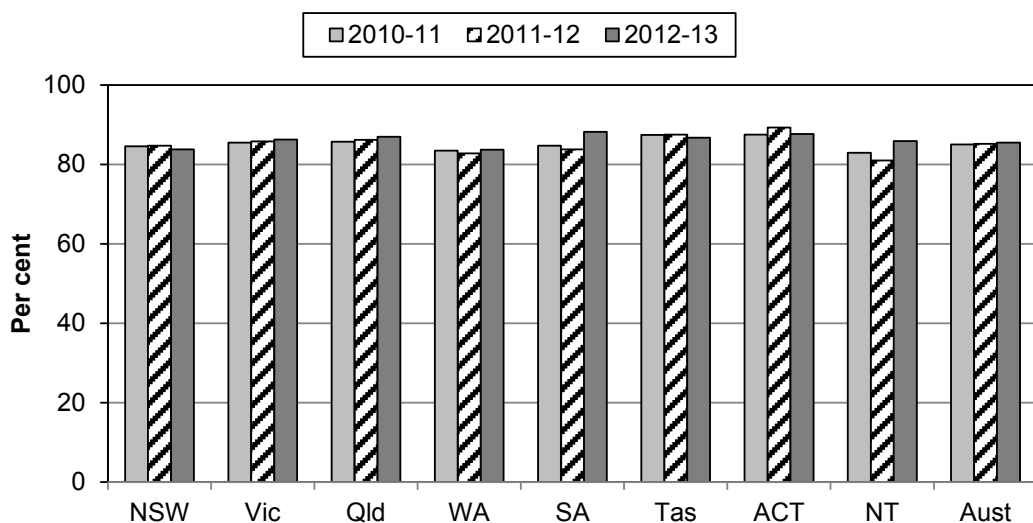


^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.14.

Nationally, 85.5 per cent of people 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' in 2012-13 that police perform the job 'professionally', compared with the 2011-12 result of 85.2 per cent (figure 6.11).

Figure 6.11 People who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police perform the job professionally^{a, b}

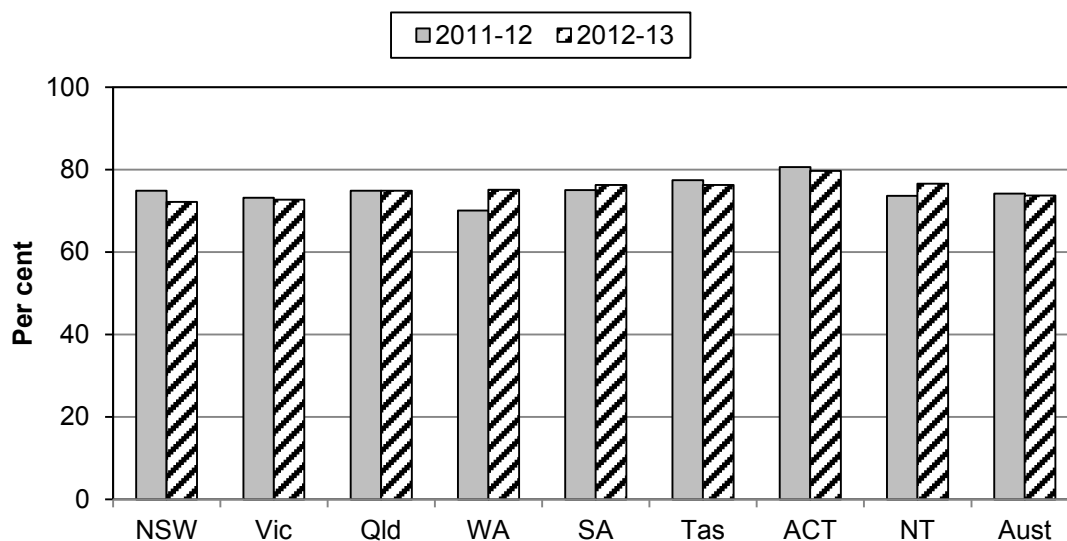


^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.13.

Police integrity can be judged to some extent by the public perception of police honesty. Nationally, 73.7 per cent of people ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ in 2012-13 that police are ‘honest’ (figure 6.12), compared with 74.2 per cent in 2011-12.

Figure 6.12 **People who ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that police are honest^{a, b, c}**



^a Due to a change in the wording of this survey question in 2010-11, there is a break in the time series for these data. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results. ^c Data are for people aged 15 years or over.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.15.

6.4 Community safety

This section reviews the role of police in preserving public order and promoting a safer community. Activities typically include:

- undertaking crime prevention and community support programs
- responding to, managing and coordinating major incidents and emergencies
- responding to calls for assistance.

Police performance in undertaking these activities is measured using a suite of indicators that draw on community perceptions data. 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).

Key community safety performance indicator results

Outputs

Outputs are the 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

The Steering Committee has identified equity and access for community safety as an area for development in future reports.

Outcomes

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

Perceptions of safety

‘Perceptions of safety’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to maintain public safety (box 6.8).

Box 6.8 Perceptions of safety

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

- the proportion of people who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home
- the proportion of people who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' in public places, including 'walking locally' and travelling on public transport

Data are disaggregated by feelings of safety during the day and feelings of safety during the night.

For either measure, a high or increasing proportion of people who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' is desirable.

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

Perceptions of safety on public transport might be influenced by the availability and types of public transport (that is, trains, buses, ferries and trams) in each jurisdiction (i.e. availability and density).

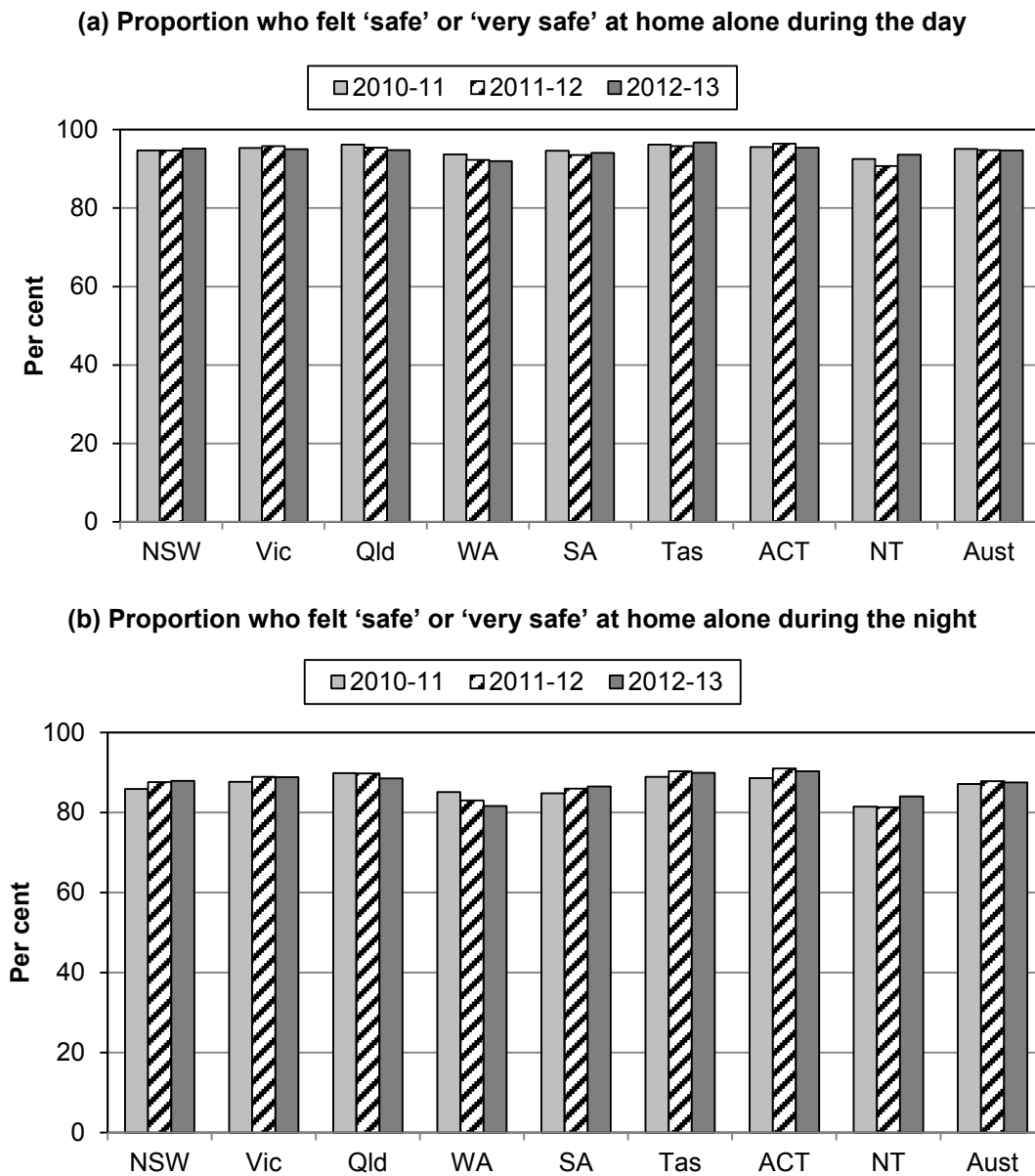
Data reported for this measure are:

- 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, 94.7 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the day in 2012-13, very similar to 94.8 per cent in 2011-12 (figure 6.13a). Nationally, 87.5 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the night in 2012-13, very similar to 87.8 per cent in 2011-12 (figure 6.13b).

Figure 6.13 Perceptions of safety at home alone^{a, b}

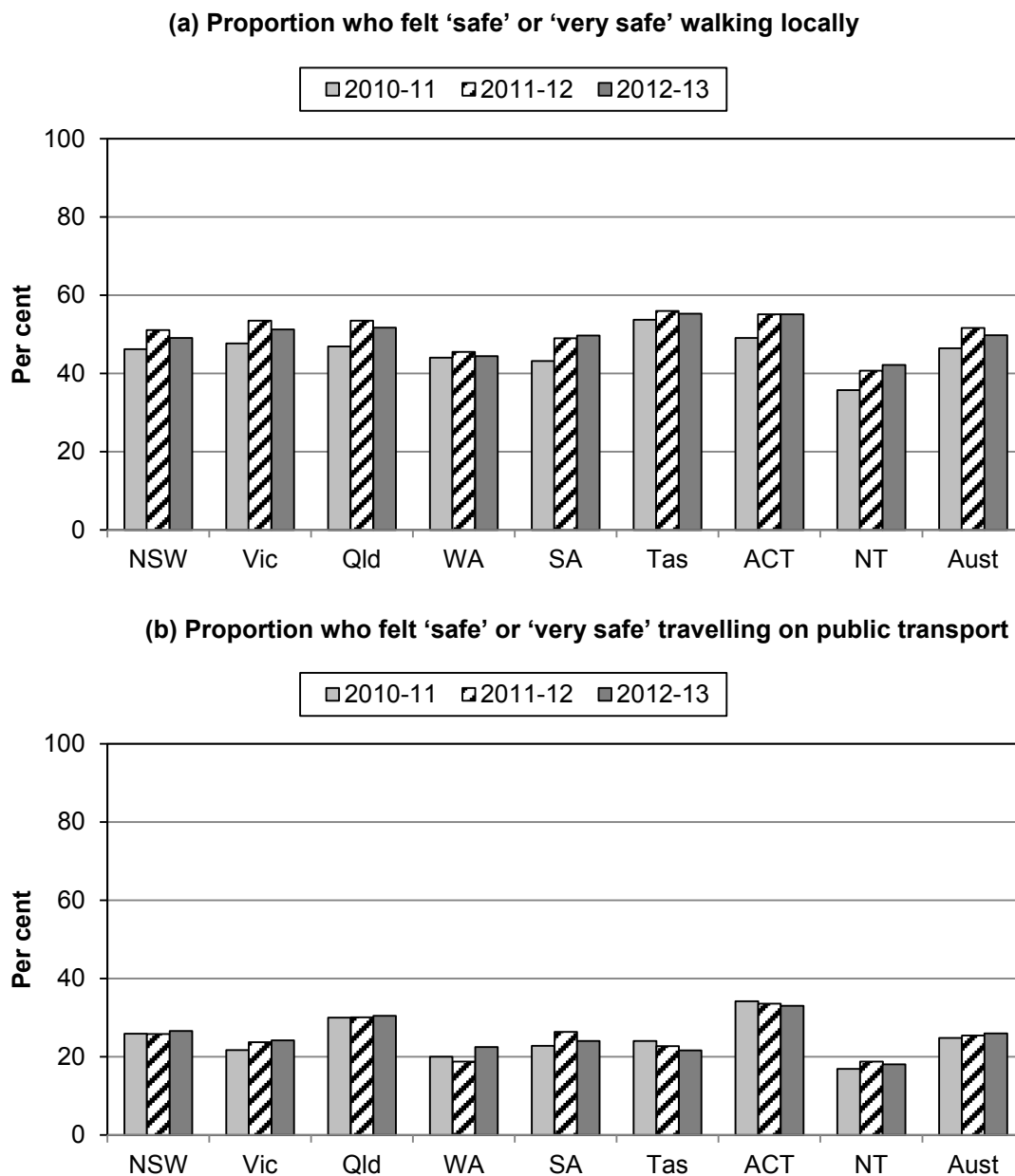


^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.19.

Nationally, 91.7 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when walking locally during the day in 2012-13 (table 6A.20) and 49.8 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when walking locally during the night in 2012-13 (figure 6.14a). Nationally, 60.1 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when travelling on public transport during the day in 2012-13 (table 6A.21) and 26.0 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when travelling on public transport during the night in 2012-13 (figure 6.14b).

Figure 6.14 Perceptions of safety in public places during the night^{a, b, c}



^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results. ^c Unlike other jurisdictions, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT do not operate a suburban train network and rely on buses as the primary means of public transportation.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); tables 6A.20 and 6A.21.

Time series data for perceptions of safety in public places are reported in tables 6A.20–6A.21.

Perceptions of crime problems

‘Perceptions of crime problems’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to reduce crime (box 6.9).

Box 6.9 Perceptions of crime problems

‘Perceptions of crime problems’ is defined as the proportion of people who thought that various types of crime were a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat of a problem’ in their neighbourhood.

A low or decreasing proportion of people who thought the selected types of crime were a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat of a problem’ in their neighbourhood, is desirable.

Care needs to be taken in interpreting data on perceptions of crime, because reducing people’s concerns about crime and reducing the actual level of crime are two separate, but related challenges. Comparisons between perceptions of crime problems and the level of crime raise questions about the factors that affect perceptions. More generally, such comparisons highlight the importance of considering the full suite of performance indicators rather than assessing performance on the basis of specific measures in isolation.

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.

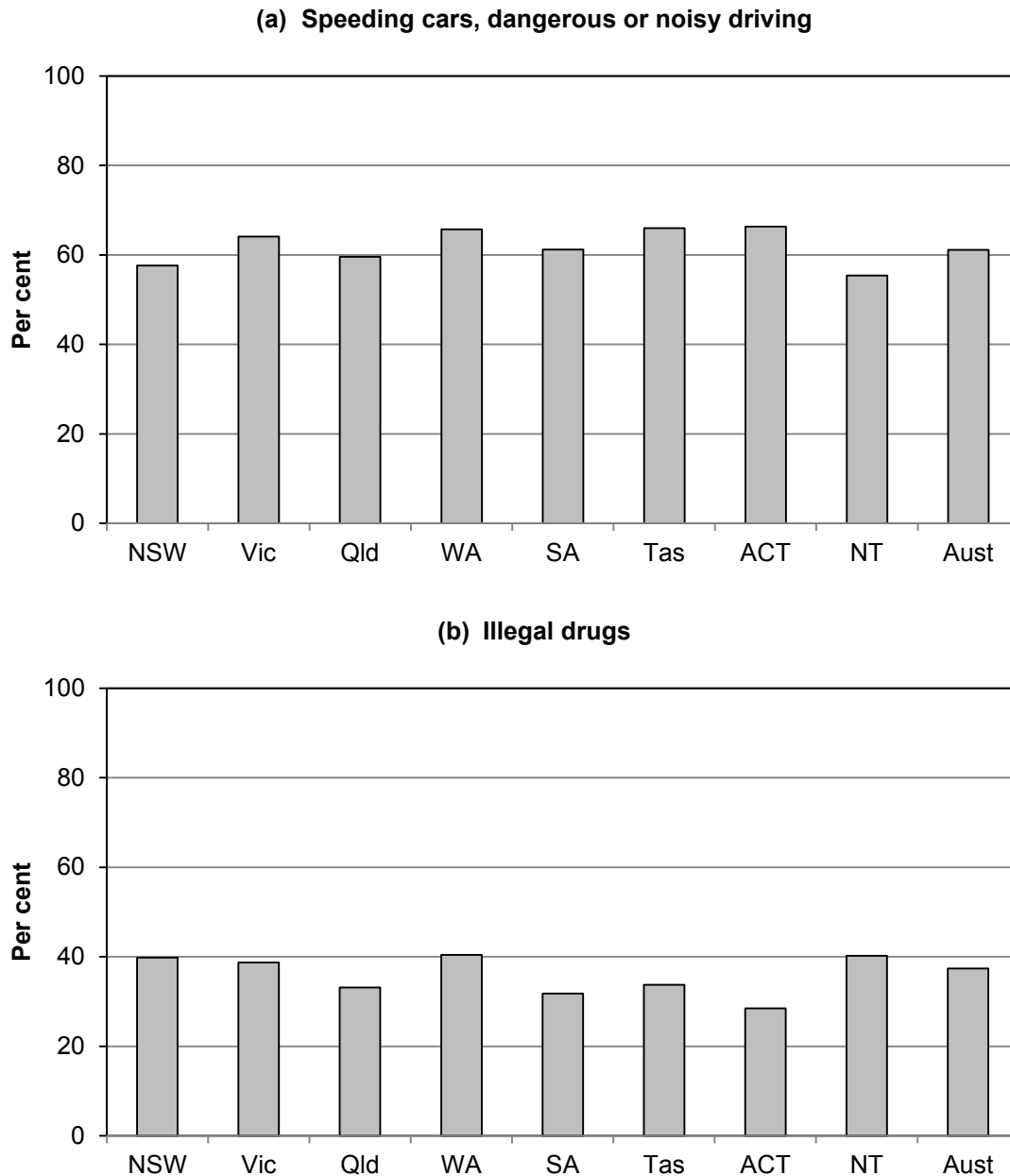
Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, people identified the following issues as a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat a problem’) in their neighbourhoods:

- 61.1 per cent of people thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving’ to be a problem in 2012-13 (figure 6.15a), down from 69.9 per cent in 2011-12 (table 6A.23)
- 37.4 per cent of people thought illegal drugs to be a problem in 2012-13 (figure 6.15b), down from 45.3 per cent in 2011-12 (table 6A.22).

Time series data for perceptions of crime problems are reported in tables 6A.22 and 6A.23.

Figure 6.15 Proportion of people who consider the identified issues to be either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their neighbourhood, 2012-13^{a, b}



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

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); tables 6A.22 and 6A.23.

6.5 Crime

This section reviews the role of police in investigating crime and identifying and apprehending offenders. It also measures the extent of crime in the community and the number of crimes reported to the police.

Framework of performance indicators

Police performance in undertaking these activities is measured using a suite of indicators that incorporates information on recorded crime levels. 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).

Key crime performance indicator results

Outcomes

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

‘Crime victimisation’, ‘Reporting rates’ and ‘Outcomes of investigations’ are outcome indicators of governments’ objective to bring to justice those people responsible for committing an offence.

Victims of crime data in Australia

Information on the level of selected crimes against the person and crimes against property is obtained from two sources for this chapter. The first source is survey data in ABS *Crime Victimisation, Australia* (ABS, 2011-12). The second source is administrative data in ABS *Recorded Crime Victims Australia* (ABS, 2012).

Survey data

Crime Victimisation, Australia presents results from the national Crime Victimisation Survey for selected categories of personal and household crimes. Personal crimes include physical and threatened assault, robbery and sexual assault (reported in table 6A.27). Household crimes include break-in, attempted break-in,

motor vehicle theft, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage, and other theft (table 6A.28).

Administrative data

Recorded Crime Victims Australia presents data on selected offences reported to, or detected by, police, the details of which are subsequently recorded on police administrative systems. Victims in this collection can be people, premises or motor vehicles. Selected offences include homicide and related offences; kidnapping and abduction; sexual assault; robbery; blackmail and extortion; unlawful entry with intent; motor vehicle theft; and other theft (tables 6A.25 and 6A.26).

Merits of survey data and administrative data

Survey data are collected in such a way that the sample is intended to be representative of the population as a whole, whereas administrative data represent all recorded crime. Survey questions are consistent across jurisdictions, whereas there are differences in the way in which recorded crime administrative data are compiled across jurisdictions (box 6.10).

Neither the administrative data in *Recorded Crime Victims*, nor the survey data in *Crime Victimization, Australia*, provide a definitive measure of crime victimisation but, together, these two data sources provide a more comprehensive picture of victimisation than either data source alone.

Box 6.10 ABS crime victimisation statistics

The ABS produces two major sources of data that can inform the user about crime victimisation. The first is direct reports from members of the public about their experiences of crime as collected in ABS household surveys. The second is a measure of crimes reported to and recorded by police, sourced from administrative records obtained from State and Territory police agencies. In some instances, the results can provide different pictures of crime in the community, with administrative data indicating a trend in one direction and personal experience indicating the opposite.

The full extent of crime is unlikely ever to be captured, because not all offences are reported to, or become known by, police. The victim's confidence in the judicial process, the nature of the offence and the relationship between the victim and perpetrator are among the key factors that influence the propensity to report an offence.

Comparing recorded crime statistics across jurisdictions

A number of standards, classifications and counting rules are applied to recorded crime statistics, but care needs to be taken when comparing these statistics across states and territories, given the different business rules, procedures, systems, policies, legislation and recording of police agencies. The ABS has worked with police agencies to develop a National Crime Recording Standard, to improve the national comparability of the recorded crime victims' collection.

The most recent survey data available are from the ABS survey conducted from July 2011 to June 2012. Personal crime victimisation rates from this survey are reported in figures 6.16–6.17. Property crime victimisation rates from the survey are reported in figures 6.18–6.19.

Crime victimisation

'Crime victimisation' is an indicator of governments' objective to reduce the incidence of crime (boxes 6.11 and 6.12).

Crime victimisation — crimes against the person

Box 6.11 Crime victimisation — crimes against the person

Four measures of the level of crime against the person are reported:

- estimated victimisation rate for physical and threatened assault per 100 000 people aged 15 years or over
- estimated victimisation rate for sexual assault per 100 000 people aged 18 years or over
- estimated victimisation rate for robbery per 100 000 people aged 15 years or over

A low or decreasing rate of crime victimisation is a desirable outcome.

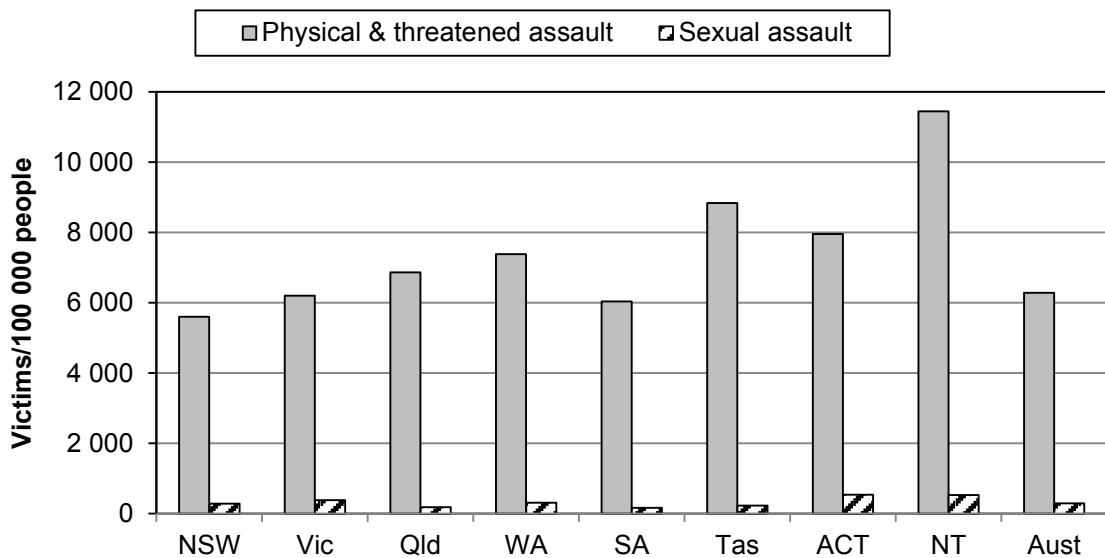
Data reported for this measure are:

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

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

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, nationally in 2011-12 there were an estimated 6289 physical and threatened assaults, 298 sexual assaults and 368 robberies per 100 000 people. These rates varied significantly across jurisdictions (figures 6.16 and 6.17).

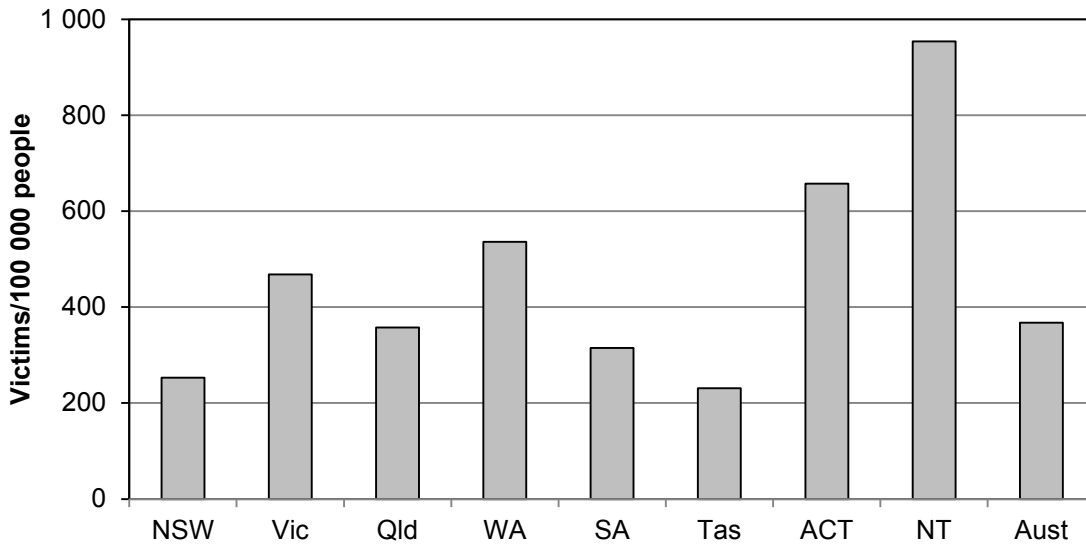
Figure 6.16 Estimated victims of assault and sexual assault, 2011-12^{a, b, c, d}



^a A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences included in the Crime Victimization Survey. Persons who have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident. Individuals may be counted multiple times across offence types and consequently the estimated total number of victims cannot be calculated from this graph. ^b Threatened assault includes face-to-face incidents only. ^c Some robbery and sexual assault rates include data points with large standard errors so that comparisons between jurisdictions and between years should be interpreted with caution. ^d Refer to the Explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4530.0 (ABS 2012) for any other data quality issues.

Source: Based on survey data from ABS *Crime Victimization, Australia 2011-12*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.27.

Figure 6.17 Estimated victims of robbery, 2011-12^{a, b, c, d}



^a Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Robbery reported is for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Robbery is where someone stole (or tried to steal) property from a respondent by physically attacking them or threatening him or her with force or violence. Includes incidents of physical assault and threatened assault which also involved robbery or attempted robbery. ^c Some of these data are subject to standard errors of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution. ^d Refer to the Explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4530.0 (ABS 2013a) for any other data quality issues.

Source: Based on survey data from ABS 2013, *Crime Victimization, Australia 2011-12*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.27.

The number of recorded personal crimes per 100 000 people in 2012, based on the ABS recorded crime victims collection, is reported in table 6A.25.

Crime victimisation — crimes against property

Box 6.12 Crime victimisation — crimes against property

Two measures of the level of crime against property are reported:

- estimated household victims of break-in/attempted break-in per 100 000 households
- estimated household victims of motor vehicle theft per 100 000 households.

A low or decreasing rate of crime victimisation is a desirable outcome.

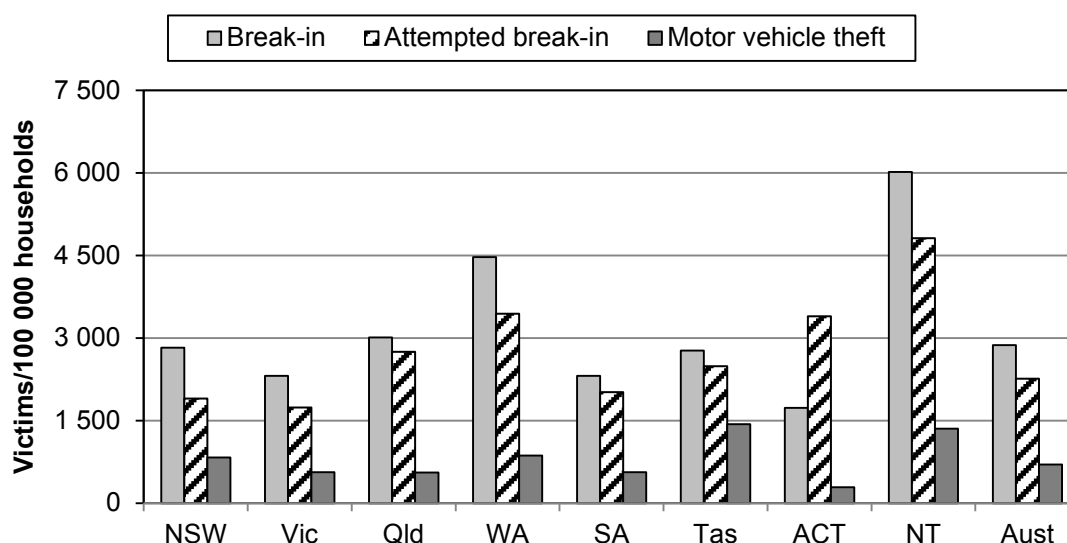
Data reported for this measure are:

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

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

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, nationally, there were 5134 estimated household victims of break-in/attempted break-in and 701 victims of motor vehicle theft per 100 000 households in 2011-12. These rates varied significantly across jurisdictions (figure 6.18).

Figure 6.18 Estimated victims of property crime, 2011-12^{a, b, c, d}



^a A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one of the offences included in the Crime Victimization Survey. Households that have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident. Individuals may be counted multiple times across offence types and consequently the estimated total number of victims cannot be calculated from this graph. ^b NT data refer to mainly urban areas only. ^c Break-in is defined as an incident where the respondent's home, including a garage or shed, had been broken into. Break-in offences relating to respondents' cars or gardens are excluded. Motor vehicle theft is defined as an incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the respondent's household. It includes privately owned vehicles and excludes vehicles used mainly for commercial business/business purposes. ^d Refer to the Explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4530.0 (ABS 2013) for any other data quality issues.

Source: Based on *Crime Victimization, Australia 2011-12*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.28.

The number of recorded property crimes per 100 000 people in 2011 and 2012 is based on the ABS recorded crime victims collection, sourced from State and Territory administrative data, is reported in table 6A.26.

Reporting rates

‘Reporting rates’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to engender public confidence in the police and judicial systems (box 6.13).

Box 6.13 Reporting rates

‘Reporting rates’ is defined as the total number of the most recent incidents of a particular offence that were reported to police, as a percentage of the total number of victims estimated using ABS crime victimisation survey data. It is reported separately for several categories of crimes against the person and crimes against property.

- Reporting rates for crimes against the person are defined as the total number of the most recent incidents of a particular offence that were reported to police, as a percentage of the total number of victims, reported separately for:
 - physical assault
 - threatened assault (face-to-face incidents only)
 - robbery.
- Reporting rates for crimes against property are defined as the total number of the most recent incidents of a particular offence that were reported to police, as a percentage of the total number of victims, reported separately for:
 - break-in
 - attempted break-in
 - motor vehicle theft
 - theft from motor vehicle
 - malicious property damage
 - other theft.

A high or increasing reporting rate is desirable.

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 2011-12 data are available for all jurisdictions. Although survey data are reported for all measures, the associated standard errors can be large for some jurisdictions. Also, reporting rates vary across different crime types. This indicator does not provide information on why some people choose not to report particular offences to the police.

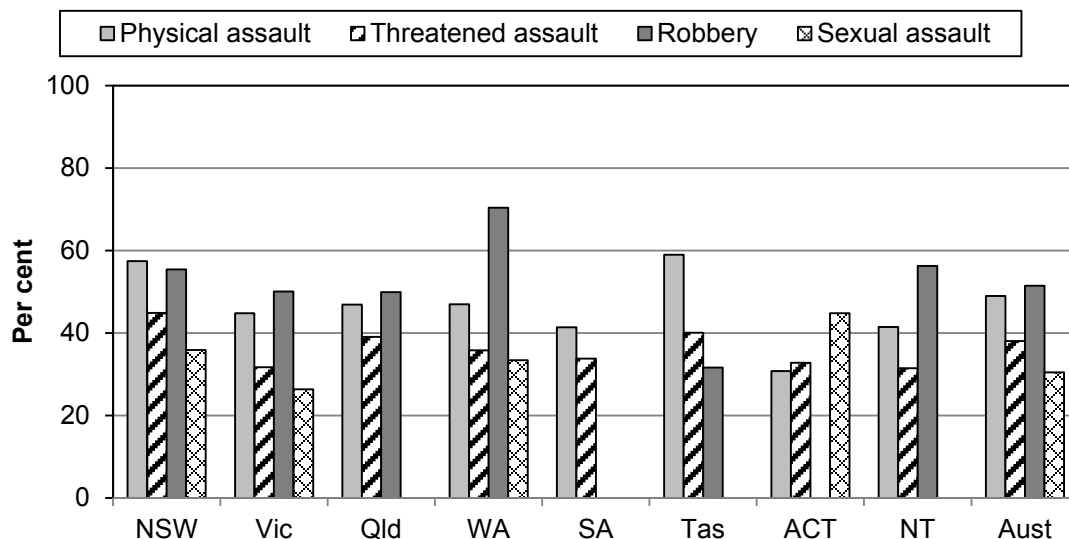
Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, nationally, reporting rates for selected offences against the person for people aged 15 years or over in 2011-12, by offence were:

- 49.0 per cent for physical assault
- 38.1 per cent for threatened assault (face-to-face incidents only)
- 51.5 per cent for robbery
- 30.5 per cent for sexual assault.

A national total for sexual assault cannot be calculated because data are not available for all jurisdictions.

Figure 6.19 Reporting rates for selected offences against the person, by offence type, 2011-12^{a, b, c, d, e, f}



^a Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Data are for people aged 15 years or over for all except sexual assault (18 years and over). ^b Threatened assault includes face-to-face incidents only. Robbery is where someone stole (or tried to steal) property from a respondent by physically attacking them or threatening him or her with force or violence. ^c NT data refer to mainly urban areas and were available for physical assault only. Robbery also includes incidents of physical assault and threatened assault which also involved robbery or attempted robbery. ^d Most robbery and sexual assault rates are subject to standard errors of 25 to 50 per cent and should be used with caution. ^e Sexual assault data not available for Qld, SA, Tas and NT. ^f Refer to the Explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4530.0 (ABS 2013) for any other data quality issues.

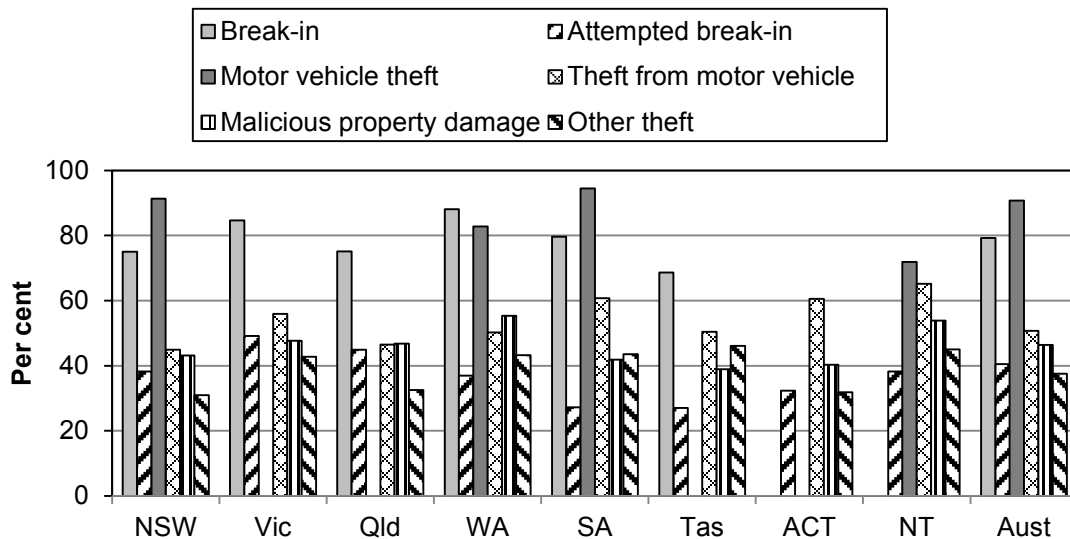
Source: Based on ABS *Crime Victimization, Australia 2011-12*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.29.

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, nationally, reporting rates for selected offences against property for people aged 15 years or over, in 2011-12, by offence were:

- 79.3 per cent for break-in offences
- 40.5 per cent for attempted break-in offences
- 90.7 per cent for motor vehicle theft

- 50.7 per cent for theft from motor vehicles
- 46.4 per cent for malicious property damage
- 37.5 per cent for other theft (figure 6.20).

Figure 6.20 Reporting rates for selected offences against property, by offence type, 2011-12^{a, b, c, d}



^a Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b NT data refer to mainly urban areas. ^c Reporting rates for Motor Vehicle Theft were not available for publication by the ABS for some states/territories due to data confidentialisation. In general, only a small number of people do not report motor vehicle theft to police. Consequently, to avoid potential identification of individuals, the number of people who do and do not report to police are not published. ^d Refer to the Explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4530.0 (ABS 2013) for any other data quality issues.

Source: Based on data from ABS *Crime Victimization, Australia 2011-12*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.30.

Outcomes of investigations

‘Outcomes of investigations’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to bring offenders to justice. It is reported separately for personal crimes (box 6.14) and property crimes (boxes 6.15).

Outcomes of investigations — personal crimes

‘Outcomes of investigations — personal crimes’ is a measure of the effectiveness of police investigations (box 6.14).

Box 6.14 Outcomes of investigations — personal crimes

‘Outcomes of investigations’ – personal crimes is defined by two separate measures:

- the proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police
- the proportion of the investigations finalised within 30 days (as above) where proceedings were instituted against the offender.

Measures are reported for a range of offences against the person including homicide and armed robbery.

A high or increasing proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police is desirable. Similarly, a high or increasing proportion of finalised investigations where proceedings had started against the alleged offender within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, is desirable.

Data reported for this measure are:

- not directly comparable across jurisdictions because of differences in the way data are compiled. A number of standards, classifications and counting rules have been developed since the inception of this collection to improve national comparability. However, over time significant differences and changes in the business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia have resulted in some discrepancies in data across states and territories for some offence types.
- 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.

Activities associated with ‘outcomes of investigations — personal crimes’ include gathering intelligence on suspects and locations to assist with investigations, and collecting and securing evidence in relation to both the offence and the suspect.

The ABS collects data on the 30 days status of investigations — that is, the stage that a police investigation has reached 30 days after the recording of the incident by the police.

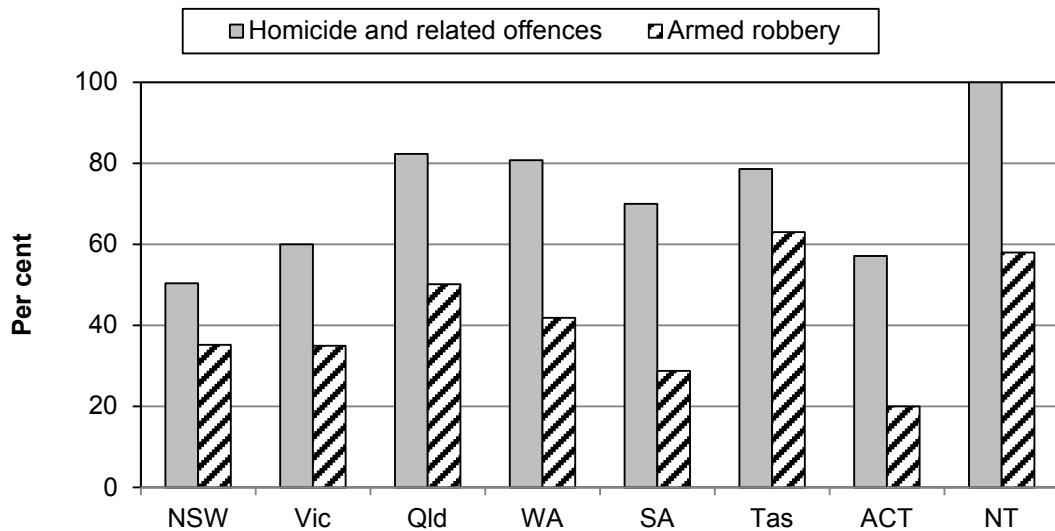
Figure 6.21a presents for each jurisdiction in 2012, the per cent of investigations finalised for homicide and related offences, and for armed robbery. For the percentage of these finalised investigations for which proceedings had commenced against an alleged offender, see figure 6.21b.

Figure 6.22a presents, for each jurisdiction in 2012, the proportion of recorded unarmed robbery investigations, kidnapping/abduction investigations and blackmail/extortion investigations that were finalised within 30 days of the offence

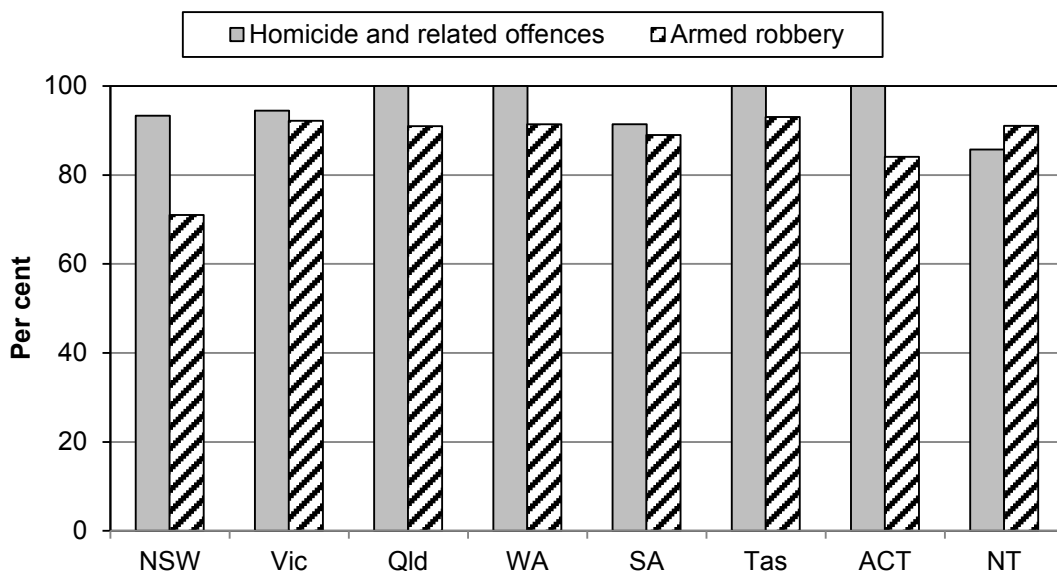
becoming known to police. For these finalised investigations, figure 6.22b presents the proportion for which proceedings had started against an alleged offender.

Figure 6.21 **Crimes against the person: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2012^{a, b, c}**

(a) Proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police



(b) Proportion of finalised investigations for which proceedings had begun within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police

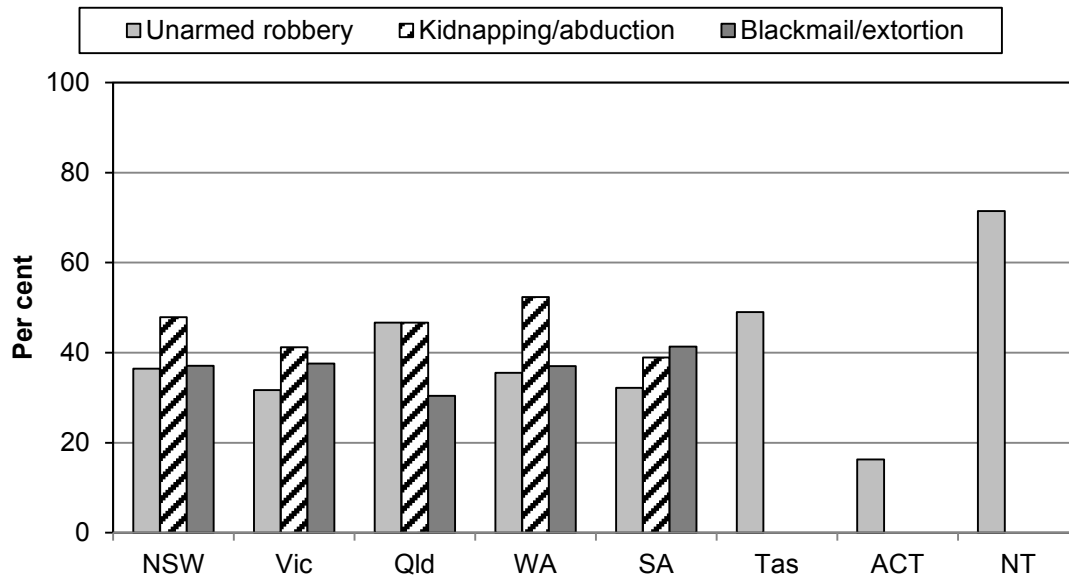


^a Armed robbery data include persons and organisations. ^b Caution should be used in making comparisons between states and territories. Investigation has found significant differences in business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia. ^c Refer to the Explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4510.0 (ABS 2012) for any other data quality issues.

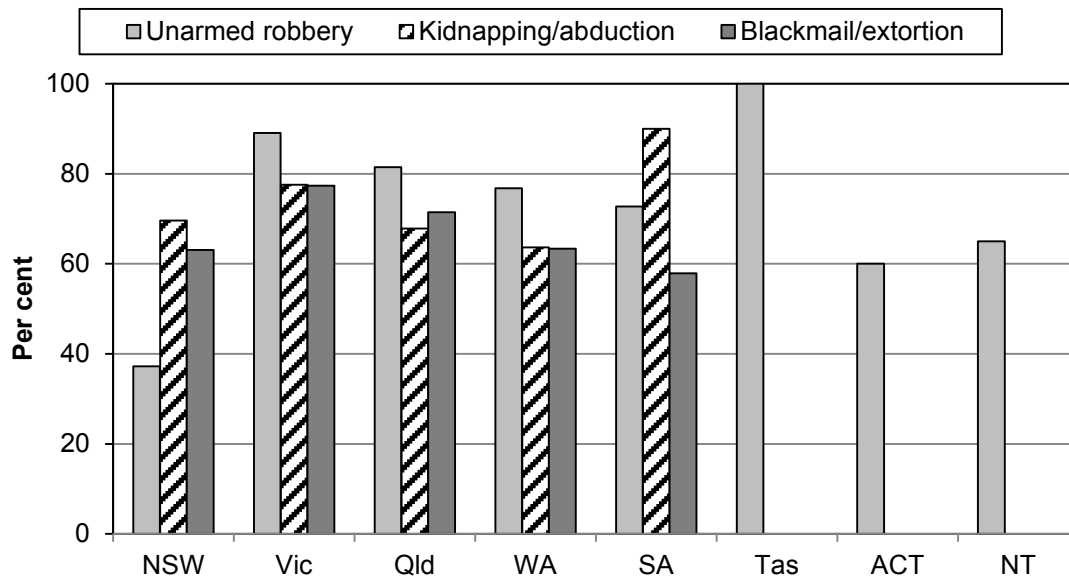
Source: ABS (2012) *Recorded Crime – Victims*, Cat. no. 4510.0; table 6A.31.

Figure 6.22 Crimes against the person: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2012^{a, b, c}

(a) Proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police



(b) Proportion of finalised investigations for which proceedings had begun within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police



^a Kidnapping/abduction and blackmail/extortion data on investigations finalised are not published or are rounded to zero for some jurisdictions due to small numbers and ABS confidentiality rules. ^b Caution should be used in making comparisons between states and territories. Investigation has found significant differences in business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia. ^c Refer to the Explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4510.0 (2012) for any other data quality issues.

Source: Based on data from ABS (2012) *Recorded Crime – Victims*, Cat. no. 4510.0; table 6A.31.

Outcomes of investigations — property crimes

‘Outcomes of investigations — property crimes’ is a measure of the effectiveness of police investigations (box 6.15).

Box 6.15 Outcomes of investigations — property crimes

‘Outcomes of investigations — property crimes’ is defined by two separate measures:

- the proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police
- the proportion of the investigations finalised within 30 days (as above) where proceedings were instituted against the offender.

Outcomes of investigations measures are reported for three property offences: unlawful entry with intent, motor vehicle theft and other theft.

A high or increasing proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police is desirable. Similarly, a high or increasing proportion of finalised investigations where proceedings had started against the alleged offender within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police is desirable.

Data reported for this measure are:

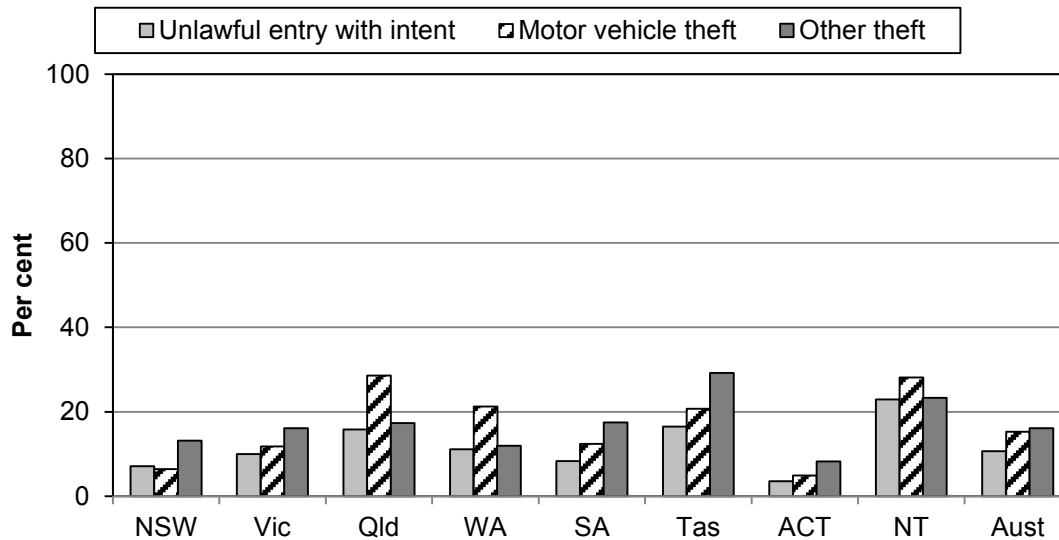
- not directly comparable across jurisdictions because of differences in the way data are compiled. A number of standards, classifications and counting rules have been developed since the inception of this collection to improve national comparability. However, over time significant differences and changes in the business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia have resulted in some discrepancies in data across states and territories for some offence types.
- 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

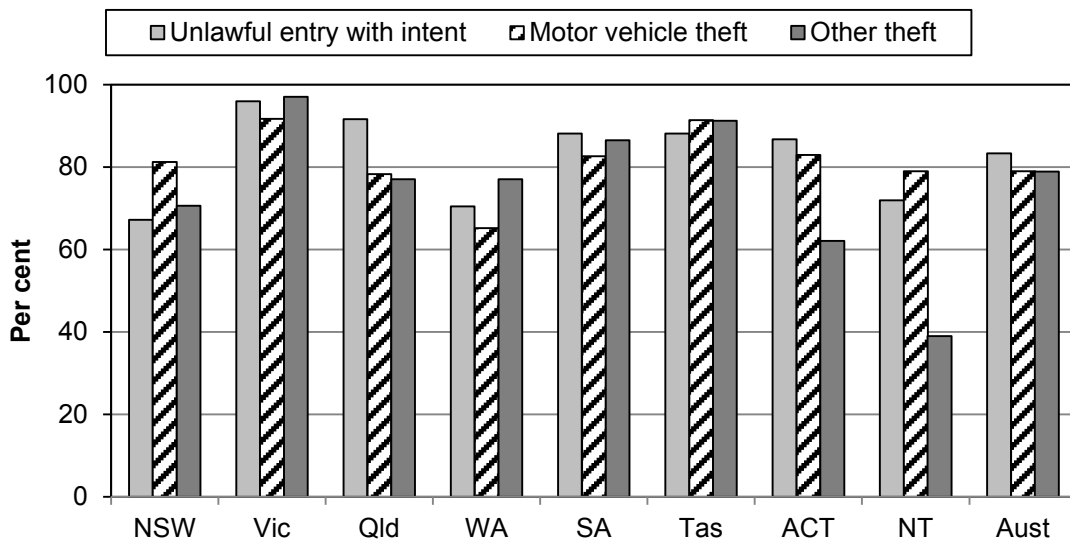
Figure 6.23a reports for each jurisdiction in 2012, the proportion of recorded unlawful entry with intent investigations, motor vehicle theft investigations and other theft investigations that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police. For these finalised investigations, figure 6.23b presents the proportion for which proceedings had started against an alleged offender.

Figure 6.23 Crimes against property: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2012^{a, b}

(a) Proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police



(b) Proportion of finalised investigations for which proceedings had begun within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police



^a Caution should be used in making comparisons between states and territories. Investigation has found significant differences in business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia. ^b Refer to the Explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4510.0 (2012) for any other data quality issues.

Source: Based on data from ABS (2012) *Recorded Crime – Victims*, Cat. no. 4510.0; table 6A.32.

6.6 Road safety

This section reviews the role of police in maximising road safety through targeted operations to reduce the incidence of traffic offences and through attendance at, and investigation of, road traffic collisions and incidents.

Activities typically include:

- monitoring road user behaviour, including speed and alcohol-related traffic operations
- undertaking general traffic management functions
- attending and investigating road traffic collisions and incidents
- improving public education and awareness of traffic and road safety issues.

Police performance in undertaking road safety activities is measured using a suite of indicators that includes people's behaviour on the roads and the number of land transport hospitalisations and road fatalities. 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).

Key road safety indicator results

Outputs

Outputs are the 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

The Steering Committee has identified equity and access for road safety as an area for development in future reports.

Outcomes

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

The objective of police road safety programs is to promote safer behaviour on roads and influence road user behaviour so as to reduce the incidence of road collisions

and the severity of road trauma. Many of these programs target the non-wearing of seat belts, excessive speed and drink driving.

This section reports data from the *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (NSCSP) about driver behaviour.

Road safety

‘Road safety’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of promoting road safety (box 6.16).

Box 6.16 Road safety

Three road safety measures are reported:

- use of seatbelts, defined as the proportion of people who had driven in the previous 6 months and who indicated that, in that time, they had driven without wearing a seatbelt
- driving under the influence, defined as the proportion of people who had driven in the previous 6 months and who indicated that, in that time, they had driven when possibly over the alcohol limit
- degree of speeding, defined as the proportion of people who had driven in the previous 6 months and who indicated that, in that time, they had driven 10 kilometres per hour or more above the speed limit.

A low or decreasing proportion of people who stated that they had driven without wearing a seatbelt, driven when possibly over the alcohol limit and/or driven 10 kilometres per hour or more above the speed limit is desirable.

The use of seatbelts, the prevalence of driving under the influence of alcohol and speeding in the population is affected by a number of factors in addition to activities undertaken by police services, such as driver education and media campaigns.

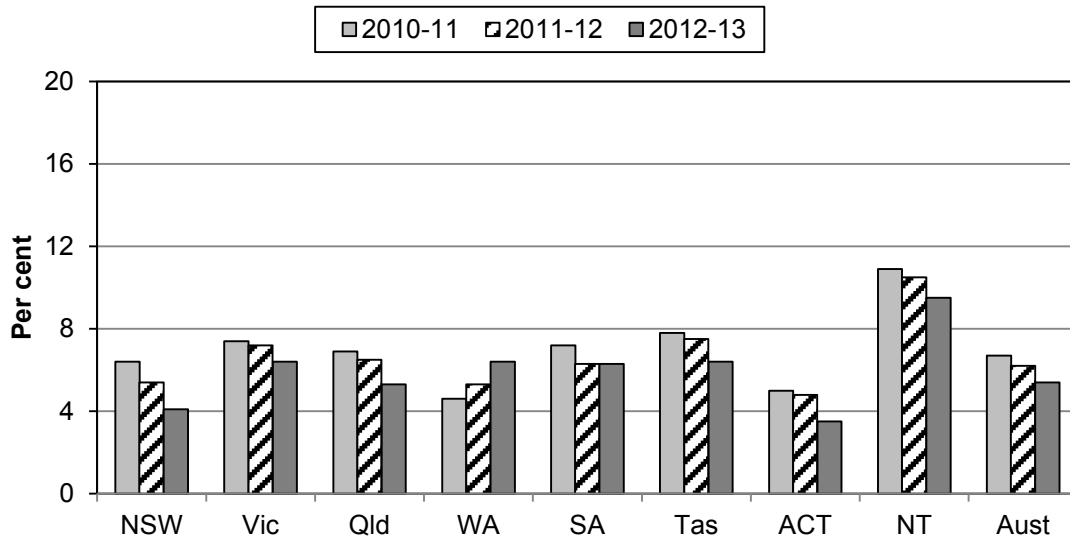
Data reported for this measure are:

- 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 under development.

Nationally, in 2012-13, 5.4 per cent of people who had driven in the previous six months said they had ‘rarely’ or more often (‘sometimes’, ‘most of the time’ or ‘always’) driven without wearing a seat belt (down from 6.2 per cent in 2011-12 and 6.7 per cent in 2010-11) (figure 6.24).

Figure 6.24 People who had driven in the previous six months without wearing a seat belt 'rarely' or more often^{a, b}

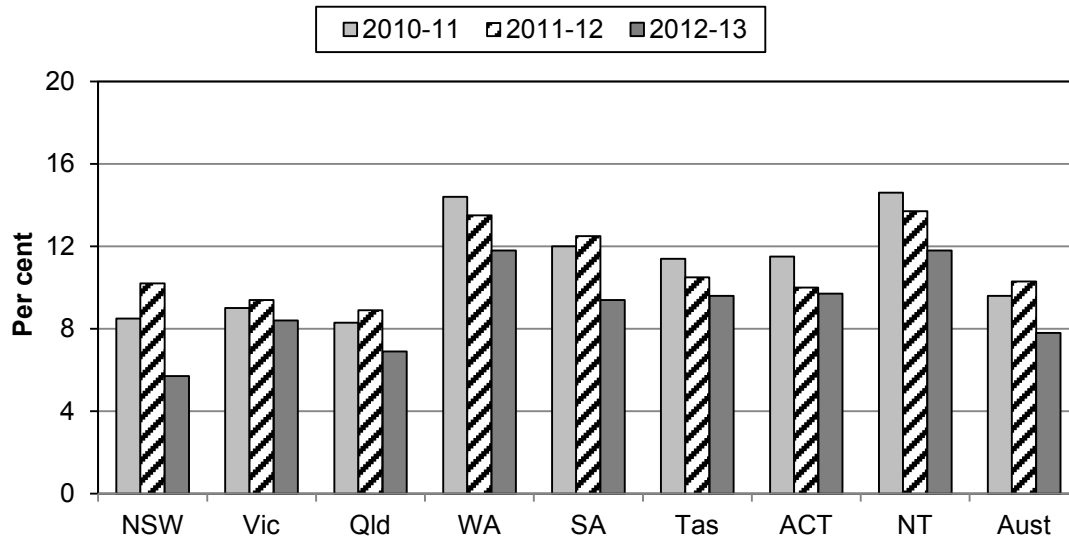


^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.33.

Nationally, in 2012-13, 7.8 per cent of people who had driven in the previous six months indicated that they had 'rarely' or more often ('sometimes', 'most of the time' or 'always') driven when possibly over the blood alcohol limit (down from 10.3 per cent in 2011-12 and 9.6 per cent in 2010-11) (figure 6.25).

Figure 6.25 People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit ‘rarely’ or more often^{a, b}

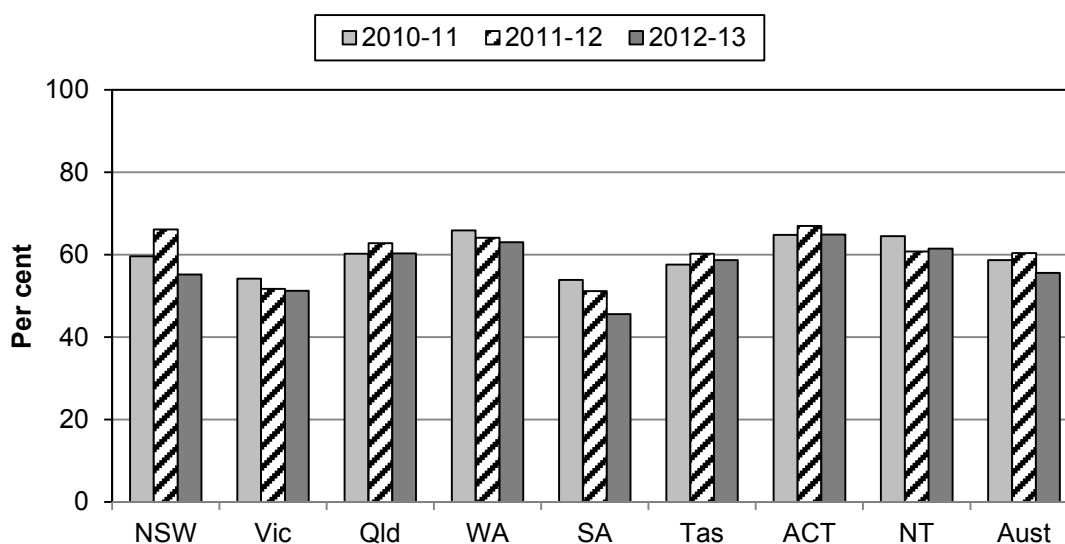


^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.34.

Nationally, in 2012-13, 55.6 per cent of people who had driven in the previous 6 months reported travelling 10 kilometres per hour or more above the speed limit ‘rarely’ or more often (‘sometimes’, ‘most of the time’ or ‘always’) (down from 60.4 per cent in 2011-12 and 58.7 per cent in 2010-11) (figure 6.26).

Figure 6.26 **People who had driven in the previous six months 10 kilometres per hour or more above the speed limit ‘rarely’ or more often^{a, b}**



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

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.35.

Road deaths

‘Road deaths’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of promoting road safety (box 6.17). One aim of policing is to contribute to a reduction in road crashes and related road deaths and hospitalisations.

Box 6.17 Road deaths

‘Road deaths’ is defined as the number of road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles.

A low or decreasing rate of road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles is desirable.

The rate of road deaths is affected by a number of factors in addition to activities undertaken by police services, such as the condition of roads, driver education and media campaigns.

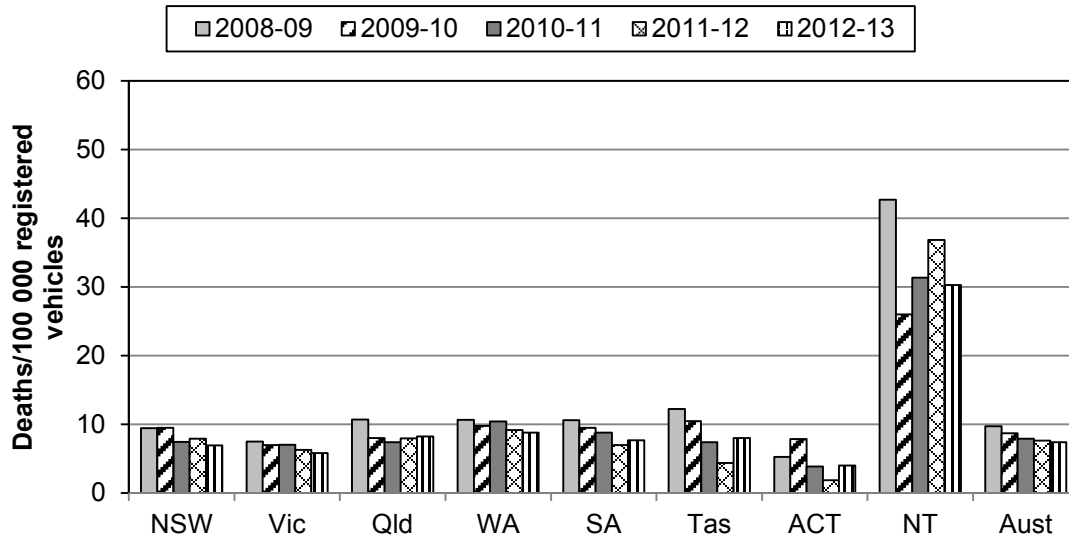
Data reported for this measure are:

- 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, there were 1269 road deaths in 2012-13 (down from 1279 in 2011-12). Road fatalities for all jurisdictions from 2002-03 to 2012-13 are reported in table 6A.36. There were 7.4 road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles in Australia in 2012-13, (compared with 7.6 in 2011-12) (figure 6.27).

Figure 6.27 Road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles^a



^a Registered vehicles data have been used for earlier years and Motor Vehicle Census data have been used for 2011-12 and 2012-13.

Source: Australian Road Fatality Statistics at www.infrastructure.gov.au/roads/safety/road_fatality_statistics/fatal_road_crash_database (data accessed on 14 November 2013); ABS *Motor Vehicle Census* (various years), Australia, Cat. no. 9309.0; table 6A.36.

Land transport hospitalisations per registered vehicle

‘Land transport hospitalisations per registered vehicle’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of promoting road safety (box 6.18).

Box 6.18 Land transport hospitalisations per registered vehicle

'Land transport hospitalisations per registered vehicle' is defined as the number of hospitalisations from traffic accidents per 100 000 registered vehicles.

A low or decreasing number of hospitalisations from traffic accidents per 100 000 registered vehicles is desirable.

Hospitalisations from traffic accidents is affected by a number of factors in addition to activities undertaken by police services, such as the condition of roads, driver education and media campaigns.

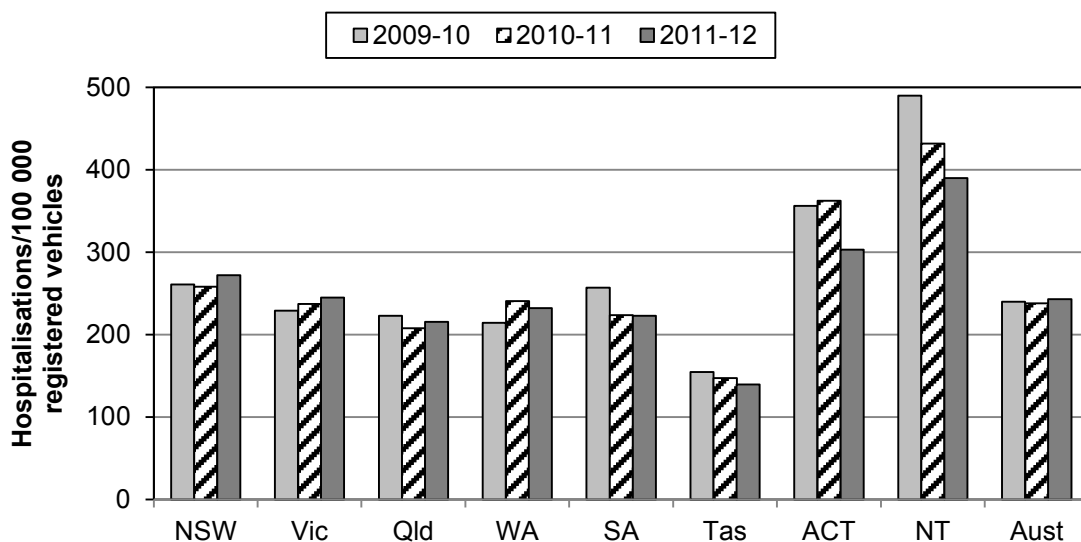
Data reported for this measure are:

- 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, there were 243 land transport hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles in 2011-12 (figure 6.28).

Figure 6.28 Land transport hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles



Source: AIHW (various years) *Australian Hospital Statistics* (unpublished); ABS (various years) *Motor Vehicle Census*, Cat. no. 9309.0; table 6A.37.

6.7 Judicial services

This section reviews the role of police in providing effective and efficient support to the judicial process, including the provision of safe custody for alleged offenders and fair and equitable treatment of both victims and alleged offenders.

Activities typically include:

- preparing briefs
- presenting evidence at court
- conducting court and prisoner security (although the role of police services in court and prisoner security differs across jurisdictions).

Police performance in undertaking these activities is measured using a suite of indicators that include the percentage of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police, the proportion of defendants pleading guilty or being found guilty, and the effectiveness of police in diverting offenders from the criminal justice system. 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).

Key judicial services performance indicator results

Outputs

Outputs are the 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

The Steering Committee has identified equity and access to judicial services as an area for development in future reports.

Efficiency

Percentage of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police

‘Percentage of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to undertake police activities associated with the judicial process efficiently (box 6.19).

Box 6.19 Percentage of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police

Percentage of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police' is a measure of police efficiency in preparing evidence that is relevant to, and supports, a prosecution.

Court costs are generally awarded against police when a criminal action against an offender has failed; in this respect, it represents at least some of the resources expended when a prosecution fails. A low or decreasing percentage of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police in criminal actions is therefore desirable.

Data reported for this measure are:

- not comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions because the process by which costs are awarded differs between jurisdictions
- complete for the current reporting period (2012-13).

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

The process by which costs are awarded differs between jurisdictions. The proportion of prosecutions where costs were awarded against the police in 2012-13 was low (less than 1.5 per cent) in all jurisdictions (table 6A.41).

Effectiveness

Juvenile diversions

'Juvenile diversions' is an indicator of governments' objective to divert juveniles from the criminal justice system where appropriate (box 6.20).

Box 6.20 Juvenile diversions

'Juvenile diversions' is defined as the number of juveniles who would otherwise be proceeded against (that is, taken to court) but who are diverted by police, as a proportion of all juvenile offenders formally dealt with by police. Offenders who would not normally be sent to court for the offence detected, and who are treated by police in a less formal manner (for example, those issued with infringement notices), are not included in this measure.

A high or increasing proportion of juvenile diversions as a proportion of juvenile offenders represents a desirable outcome.

This indicator does not provide information on the relative success or failure of diversionary mechanisms.

When police apprehend offenders, they have a variety of options available. They can charge the offender (in which case criminal proceedings occur through the traditional court processes) or they can use their discretion to divert the offender away from this potentially costly, time consuming and stressful situation (for both the offender and victim). Diversionary mechanisms include cautions and attendances at community and family conferences. These options can be beneficial because they allow the offender to be admonished, without the necessity of traditional court processes. They are particularly useful mechanisms for dealing with juvenile offenders.

The term 'diverted' includes diversions of offenders away from the courts by way of community conference, diversionary conference, formal cautioning by police, family conferences, and other programs (for example, drug assessment/treatment). Not all options are available or subject to police discretion in all jurisdictions.

Data reported for this measure are:

- not comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions because the process by which juvenile diversions are recorded differs between jurisdictions
- not complete for the current (2012-13) reporting period, with data for NSW and the NT not available.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

The proportion of juvenile offenders undergoing diversionary programs varied across jurisdictions in 2012-13. Within most jurisdictions, proportions of juvenile offenders undergoing diversionary programs were relatively consistent over time (table 6.2).

Table 6.2 Juvenile diversions as a proportion of juvenile offenders (per cent)^{a, b, c, d, e}

	NSW ^b	Vic ^c	Qld	WA ^d	SA	Tas	ACT ^e	NT
2008-09	51	40	47	47	52	61	47	41
2009-10	57	39	47	47	52	58	42	42
2010-11	57	33	44	49	51	60	38	49
2011-12	61	31	39	50	47	61	40	35
2012-13	na	29	36	47	49	60	38	28

^a Juvenile diversion is defined as juveniles who would otherwise be proceeded against (that is, taken to court) but who are diverted by police as a proportion of all juvenile offenders formally dealt with by police. The term diverted includes diversions of offenders away from the courts by way of: community conference, diversionary conference, formal cautioning by police, family conferences; and other diversionary programs (for example, to drug assessment/treatment). Offenders who would not normally be sent to court for the offence detected and are treated by police in a less formal manner (for example, issued infringement notices) are excluded. ^b NSW data series revised based on improved data extraction methodology. Data include juveniles diverted by police via Caution, Compliance Notice, Youth Conference or Warning as a proportion of all juveniles so diverted or sent to court. Data exclude Breach of Bail Legal Actions and Non-NSW Charges; juveniles issued with Infringement Notices; and Cautions and Youth Conferences issued by Courts. Data collection system enhancements in 2009-10 improved recording of Warnings under the Young Offenders Act (Warnings were inconsistently recorded in previous years). ^c Victorian data reflect only those instances where a juvenile is taken into police custody and subsequently issued with a formal caution or placed on an alcohol diversion. Instances where a juvenile is released into non-police care or involving a safe-custody application are not included. ^d WA juvenile diversions include formal cautions and referrals to Juvenile Justice Teams as a proportion of the total recorded number of juveniles diverted or arrested. ^e In the ACT, the proportion of juvenile diversions has been calculated on total recorded police contacts with juveniles comprising juvenile cautions, referrals to diversionary conferencing, juveniles taken into protective custody and charges pertaining to juveniles. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.39.

Outcomes

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

Deaths in police custody and Indigenous deaths in custody

‘Deaths in police custody’, and ‘Indigenous deaths in police custody’ are indicators of governments’ objective to provide safe custody for alleged offenders, and ensure fair and equitable treatment for both victims and alleged offenders (box 6.21).

Box 6.21 Deaths in police custody, and Indigenous deaths in police custody

‘Deaths in police custody’ and ‘Indigenous deaths in police custody’ are defined as the number of non-Indigenous and Indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations.

A low or decreasing number of deaths in custody and custody-related operations is desirable.

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, there were 18 deaths in police custody and custody-related operations in 2012-13. Of these 18 deaths, 5 were Indigenous (table 6.3). Time series data are available in table 6A.38.

Table 6.3 Deaths in police custody and custody-related operations^{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 deaths									
2007-08	7	8	4	4	2	1	–	3	29
2008-09	6	3	7	7	4	–	1	1	29
2009-10	3	6	6	1	1	1	1	2	21
2010-11	5	1	6	1	2	2	1	–	18
2011-12	10	6	8	5	3	–	–	–	32
2012-13	5	2	3	3	–	–	–	–	13
Indigenous deaths									
2007-08	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	5
2008-09	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	4	8
2009-10	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	6
2010-11	1	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	7
2011-12	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	3
2012-13	–	–	1	3	1	–	–	–	5
Total Indigenous deaths 2007–08 to 2012-13	3	–	5	11	5	–	–	10	34
Total deaths									
2007-08	7	8	5	4	4	1	–	5	34
2008-09	6	3	8	8	6	–	1	5	37
2009-10	5	6	6	3	1	1	1	4	27
2010-11	6	1	7	6	2	2	1	–	25
2011-12	10	6	9	5	3	–	–	2	35
2012-13	5	2	4	6	1	–	–	–	18
Total deaths 2007–08 to 2012-13	39	26	39	32	17	4	3	16	176

^a Deaths in police custody include: deaths in institutional settings (for example, police stations/lockups and police vehicles, or during transfer to or from such an institution, or in hospitals following transfer from an institution); and other deaths in police operations where officers were in close contact with the deceased (for example, most raids and shootings by police). Deaths in custody-related operations cover situations where officers did not have such close contact with the person as to be able to significantly influence or control the person's behaviour (for example, most sieges and most cases where officers were attempting to detain a person, such as pursuits). ^b The AIC data are subject to revision and data in other publications might differ. Also, data for historic years were revised during 2010 and are now presented on a financial year basis so they differ from those in earlier reports. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIC (various years, unpublished) *Deaths in Custody*, Australia; table 6A.38.

Magistrates court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

The police assist the judicial process in a variety of ways, including collecting evidence and providing testimony in court. Police work in this area can be measured to some extent by the success in achieving a guilty plea or finding in court. 'Magistrates court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding' is an indicator of

governments' objective for police to support the judicial process to achieve efficient and effective court case management for judicial processing (box 6.22).

Box 6.22 Magistrates court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

'Magistrates court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding' is defined as the number of finalised adjudicated defendants in lower courts who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty, as a proportion of the total number of magistrates court adjudicated defendants.

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

This indicator does not provide information on the number of cases where police have identified a likely offender but choose not to bring the likely offender to court due to a number of factors.

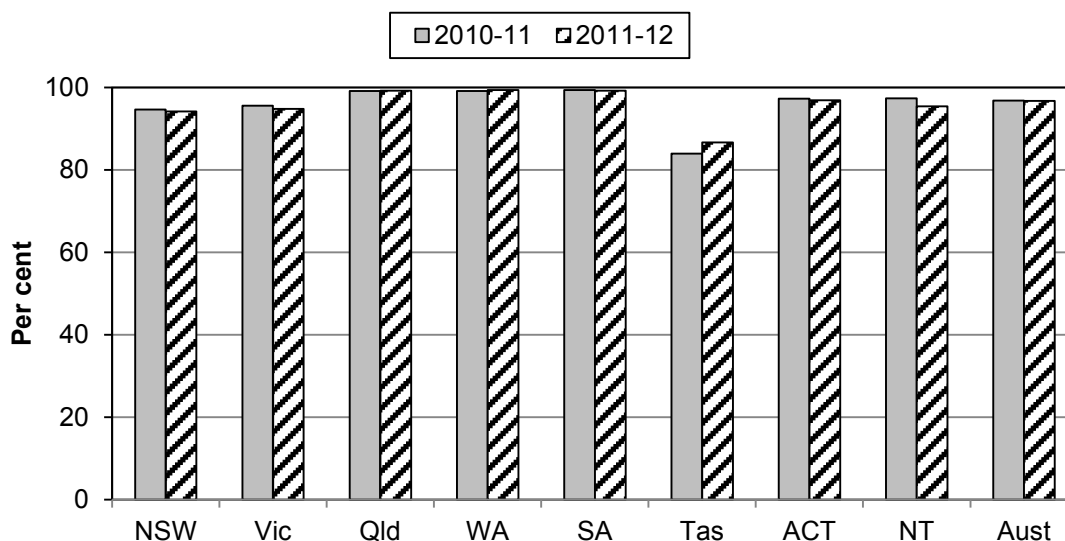
Data reported for this measure are:

- 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 proportion of magistrates court adjudicated defendants who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty was 96.7 per cent in 2011-12, very similar to the 96.8 per cent in 2010-11 (figure 6.29).

Figure 6.29 Proportion of magistrates court finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding^a



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

Source: ABS Criminal Courts, Australia (various years) Cat. no. 4513.0; table 6A.40.

Time series data for magistrates court finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding are reported in table 6A.40.

6.8 Future directions in performance reporting

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

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

The Steering Committee is convinced that nationally comparable response times reporting is highly desirable, although the Standing Council on Police and Emergency Management (SCPEM) has suggested that further work is required on the costs and benefits of a national standard for police response times.

Two particular issues currently present challenges to performance evaluation and reporting:

- Police are increasingly required to work in close partnership with other sectors of government, including health and community services, corrections, courts, other emergency service providers and transport. Police services are also working more frequently with Australian Government agencies on crime data issues, to combat the threat and impact of terrorism, and to manage environmental issues such as the policing response to emergencies and natural disasters. These partnerships address the need to deliver agreed whole-of-government outcomes at the State and Territory and national levels. Measuring the efficiency and effectiveness of police contributions to these outcomes is particularly challenging.
- A number of police jurisdictions are moving towards using more locally focused service delivery models, recognising that communities and the people who live in them demand more direct participation in service delivery priorities and approaches. This accords with the now well established policing emphasis on localised performance planning, measurement and accountability for internal and external performance reporting purposes. However, the indicators used in this report, which generally represent State and Territory and national results, are difficult to disaggregate for reflection on performance at the local community level.

6.9 Jurisdictions' comments

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

New South Wales Government comments

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2012-2013 was another year of strong achievements right across the NSW Police Force, accompanied by positive outcomes for the communities we serve.

NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) confirms that most crime categories are stable or have fallen over the 12 months to June 2013, continuing the positive trend that has been maintained over several years. The most recent Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) figures indicate that the number of people recorded as being victims of crime is falling faster in New South Wales than for Australia as a whole.

Our significant focus on frontline policing continued, with police tackling issues such as street offences, alcohol related crime and antisocial behaviour. Our Vikings Unit supported Local Area Commands (LACs) with local operations targeting these issues and other crime types throughout the year across NSW.

Along with other police agencies across Australia and New Zealand, we played our part in Operation Unite 2012, targeting alcohol related violence and antisocial behaviour. Our Drug & Alcohol Coordination Team hosted the Australasian Drug & Alcohol Strategy Conference in Sydney, with local and international speakers.

Our officers worked closely with other emergency service agencies to respond to emergencies throughout the year, particularly the bushfires and floods that occurred in early January 2013. We policed a number of major events this financial year, including the welcome home for athletes returning from the London Olympics in August 2012.

The NSW Police Force continued to take advantage of new technology, with faster fingerprint identifications, the rollout of the Electronic Evidence First Responders Program and improvements to our information systems, including the development of a new Data Security Framework for our Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS). Our Marine Area Command launched their new fleet of fast response multi-purpose vessels, enhancing our capacity for search and rescue operations at sea and marine policing in general.

New and amended legislation introduced throughout the year brought more flexibility for police across a range of policing portfolios, including serious and organised crime, firearms licensing, the security industry and illicit drugs and alcohol.

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Victorian Government comments

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During 2012-13, Victoria Police faced many challenges. The total crime rate, measured as a rate per 100,000 of population, increased by 1.6 per cent from the 2011-12 rate. While there have been increases across a range of offence types, a significant part of this can be attributed to the deployment of additional police on our streets, resulting in more offences being detected.

Family violence continued to be a major focus for Victoria Police in 2012-13, and there is a continuing increase in the reporting of family violence across Victoria. While this is a positive trend, as more victims are willing to report family violence offences to police, everyone deserves to be safe from violence. In February 2013, Victoria Police and the Victorian Government launched the 'Go4Zero' campaign, sending the message that violence of any kind, whether it is happening in the home or on the streets, is unacceptable. Victoria Police will continue to strengthen partnerships with government, courts, and our community stakeholders to respond more effectively to family violence, sexual assault and child abuse.

In 2012-13, Victoria Police also noted some positive results. There was a 4.8 per cent decrease in road fatalities compared to the 2011-12 period, with total injuries also decreasing by 6.0 per cent. Whilst the continued decrease in fatalities and injuries is a positive result, there are still too many people being killed or injured on Victoria's roads. During 2012-13, 256 Victorians were killed, and a further 17,947 people were injured. Victoria Police is working with its road safety partners to ensure everyone plays a part in reducing the road toll. In May 2013, the Victorian Government launched *Victoria's Road Safety Strategy (2013-2022)* which provides Victoria Police with a solid framework for road policing over the next decade. In addition, Victoria Police released the *2013-18 Victoria Police Road Safety Strategy* which aligns with the framework and works towards achieving the Victorian government road trauma reduction targets.

The recruitment, training and deployment of an additional 1,700 frontline police and 940 Protective Services Officers (PSOs) has continued to be a priority for Victoria Police over the previous 12 months, and this will continue until Victoria Police targets are reached in November 2014. At 30 June 2013, an additional 1,200 new police had been allocated since the 1,700 initiative commenced in November 2010, with a further 103 recruits in training at the Police Academy. An additional 308 PSOs were also deployed to railway stations across the metropolitan area in 2012-13. As at 30 June 2013, PSOs had been deployed at 53 stations across the rail network, having a positive impact on commuter safety. In 2012-13, Victoria Police maintained its focus on strengthening community engagement and improving service delivery to all Victorians. 86.0 per cent of Victorians surveyed in the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP) report that they have confidence in Victoria Police, and that 84.8 per cent of all Victorians who have had direct contact with Victoria Police during 2012-13 were satisfied with the service they received.

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Queensland Government comments

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The National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing indicates that general satisfaction with police in 2012-13 was 77.8 per cent. Also in 2012-13, 86.9 per cent of Queenslanders indicated they had confidence in police. Both of these outcomes were above the national average.

During 2012-13, compared to the previous financial year, there was a 2 per cent increase in the rate of total offences. However, the crime rate is still considerably lower than it was in 2000-01. There were 12 424 total offences per 100 000 population in 2000-01, which compares to 9 561 per 100 000 population in 2012-13.

The road toll for 2012 was 280, with 6.13 fatalities per 100 000 population. This was the third lowest fatality rate recorded in Queensland for a calendar year since accurate records began in July 1952.

Despite the many positive aspects of QPS performance, there is always room for improvement. There is an opportunity for the QPS to contribute to, and lead, reform to improve public services to the community.

In August 2012, the QPS commenced an internal review guided by the Public Sector Renewal Program. The Review Report, *Overview of the proposed changes to the structure and governance of the Queensland Police Service*, outlined the proposed new future for the Queensland Police.

In the future we will be a Police Service that works with the community to stop crime and make Queensland safer, including stopping road trauma. We will:

- provide more options for the community to communicate with police;
- build relationships with the community, based on fairness and integrity;
- release police from tasks that don't add value or can be completed by other means;
- be more mobile, flexible and capable of working across boundaries, to deliver the services the community needs;
- focus on proactive work and be able to respond quickly when needed; and
- act with courage and be proud of our contribution to the community.

Moving toward the future state starts with the implementation of a streamlined organisational structure. However, this is just the beginning.

In 2013-14, the Queensland Police Service will progress a range of renewal initiatives and the implementation of accepted recommendations from the Police and Community Safety Review.

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Western Australian Government comments

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In 2012-13, the Western Australia Police maintained its focus on tackling crime and keeping the community safe. These frontline policing priorities are influenced by a range of social issues and WA Police continues to work with other government and non government agencies to prevent and reduce crime.

An ever increasing demand has driven the need for a more mobile and responsive policing style. ‘Carombola’ was the first of a planned series of long term, flexible operations where strike teams of police were deployed to high crime locations south of the city targeting specific offence types.

Crime prevention is at the core of all WA Police activity and a number of strategies were adopted in response to emerging trends. A Vehicle Crime Unit was established to address a rise in stolen motor vehicles and re-birthing offences.

Operation Redirect apprehended children ‘at risk’ who were on the street unaccompanied during school hours while the child abuse intervention strategy, Operation Reset, continued its multi agency work in remote and regional WA. The Family and Domestic Violence Response Team was also established.

Alcohol misuse has a major impact on police resources and liquor restrictions were successfully sought in a number of high risk locations around the State. This past year has seen an increase in applications for Prohibited Behaviour Orders to target offenders committing lower level, higher volume anti social crimes.

WA Police conducted a series of targeted campaigns and sustained enforcement effort to reduce injury on our roads and ensure road users were protected from unlawful and anti social road behaviour. The opening of the new Perth Police Complex and watch house provided a state of the art facility in the city precinct.

During the year, laws were introduced giving police greater powers to deal with public disorder at ‘out of control’ gatherings. Changes to the Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2004 gave the Commissioner of Police the authority to release information about dangerous sex offenders.

WA Police commenced work on its comprehensive reform program, Frontline 2020, to create a sustainable and effective policing model for the future. Frontline 2020 will position the agency to continue to provide quality core policing services despite the challenges of increasing demand and finite resources. Frontline 2020 is the highest priority corporate project for WA Police.

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South Australian Government comments

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In 2012-13 Commissioner Burns completed his first year as Commissioner of South Australia Police (SAPOL).

His focus was on improving services around the basic priorities of policing; protecting life and property, reducing road trauma and managing emergencies, for a safe and reassured South Australian community.

Commissioner Burns delivered an innovative and significant program of structural change across SAPOL. At the heart of this was a focus on achieving greater efficiencies in tight financial times while increasing support to front-line officers and improving service delivery.

Metropolitan and regional services were realigned and new areas of focus in security and emergency management and serious and organised crime implemented, for better support to SAPOL's Local Service Areas.

Introduction of a new dark blue uniform, the biggest visual difference to SAPOL for 30 years, resulted in very positive public feedback.

The community also continued to enthusiastically interact with SAPOL's more proactive online spaces, through our Internet site and social media platforms of Facebook, Twitter and YouTube.

Victim reported crime again reduced, with thousands less offences occurring in South Australia. The community also had high levels of satisfaction and confidence in SAPOL's policing services.

More work remains to be done to reduce the road toll wherever it is possible, as these are not just numbers. They represent individuals, families, and communities, who may carry the consequences for the rest of their lives.

SAPOL will also continue to think innovatively about future service delivery models for ongoing improved efficiency and effectiveness and to support wider justice system reform programs. This will help meet the challenges of financial constraints and evolving crime trends.

Finally, 2013 marked 175 years of policing in South Australia.

SAPOL has the honour of being the oldest centrally-controlled police service in Australia and one of the oldest in the world. This is a rich and proud history and SAPOL remains committed to honouring it through continued dedicated and professional policing services to the South Australian community.

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Tasmanian Government comments

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2012-13 was a challenging year for Tasmania Police in which a voluntary redundancy program was necessary to meet budget targets. Despite these difficulties crime fell by 4 per cent, with decreases in Offences Against the Person and Offences Against Property. There were reductions in Assault, Stolen Motor Vehicles and Injure/Destroy Property. National recorded crime statistics show that Tasmania's victimisation rate in 2012 was the lowest in the country for most offence categories.

Results from the *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2012-13* show that a higher proportion of Tasmanians are satisfied with their Police Service than the national average. Tasmania also scored above the national average for persons having confidence in police and who believe police perform their job professionally, treat people fairly and equally and are honest.

More Tasmanians felt safe at home in their local neighbourhood than was the case nationally. 96.6 per cent of Tasmanians felt safe at home alone during the day and 90.0 per cent during the night. 92.8 per cent felt safe walking in their neighbourhood during the day 55.5 per cent during the night.

Tasmania Police maintained a high-visibility strategy on arterial roads and focused on decreasing speeding, drink driving and drug driving offences. Replacement of ageing speed camera technology was also undertaken during this period. The 229 fatal and serious injury crashes recorded in 2012-13 was a ten per cent reduction on the previous year and the lowest number recorded in over forty years.

A restructuring project was undertaken during 2012-13 to redesign our operating structure for a reduced workforce. The project resulted in the Southern and East Police Districts being amalgamated and the creation of specialist groups Road and Public Order Services, and Community Support Services.

This period also saw the implementation of the *Support to the Frontline Strategy*, which ensured that members working in non-frontline roles could be deployed to the frontline, providing a more flexible and responsive workplace. Recruiting processes recommenced in April 2013 for the first time since 2011 and the State Government has committed to maintaining current police levels.

Tasmania Police reached out to the community and embraced social media with the publication of a Facebook page in April 2013. Facebook allows police to directly engage with the community on matters such as missing persons, witnesses to incidents, road closures and emergency warnings.

New technology was embraced with a mobile data tablet trial commencing in Kingston Division in April 2013. Forty data tablets were deployed, enabling police to have real-time access to operational information. The trial will evaluate the feasibility of a mobility business model.

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Australian Capital Territory Government comments

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In 2012-13, ACT Policing met or exceeded the majority of its key performance indicators (KPIs) with 27 of the 32 measures being achieved. During this time ACT Policing continued to develop new and improve current initiatives to further reduce crime in the ACT.

ACT Policing remains supportive of the 2012-2015 ACT Property Crime and Reduction Strategy and is committed to working with the ACT Justice and Community Safety Directorate (JaCSD) to ensure the targets for reducing burglary and motor vehicle theft victims are achieved. The target for the 2012-15 Property Crime Reduction Strategy is to reduce reported ACT burglary crime by a further 10 per cent and motor vehicle theft by a further 20 per cent by 31 December 2015. The 2012 results for burglary show a 43.7 per cent decrease in property crime from the original 2010 baseline. A decrease of 27.3 per cent is reported for motor vehicle theft compared to the 2010 baseline.

With high quality roads and low density traffic in the region, ACT Policing maintains a strong focus on reducing dangerous driving behaviour. In July 2012, ACT Policing for the first time was awarded a grant from the 2012-13 NRMA-ACT Road Safety Trust Grant Program. This grant was allocated to ACT Policing to undertake market segmentation research into dangerous driving behaviour such as speeding. The research grant has assisted ACT Policing to continue developing more effective road safety strategies and communication channels by having a greater understanding of the profile of dangerous drivers and their motivations. From the nine organisations awarded trust grants by the NRMA, ACT Policing received the largest grant allocation of \$75,900. The research grant coincided with other ACT Policing road safety strategies that aim to enforce traffic laws and promote safer behaviour on ACT roads. Since being awarded the grant there has been a downward trend in the number of Infringement Notices issued for speeding, however, dangerous driving behaviour continues to be an area of focus for ACT Policing as self-reported levels in the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing remain above the benchmark agreed with the ACT Government.

During 2012-13 ACT Policing enhanced one of its most innovative strategies. In 2011 a joint initiative was undertaken between ACT Policing and ACT Health, known as the Mental Health and Community Policing Initiative (MHCPI) to build effective partnerships and enhance the care and treatment of individuals experiencing mental illness or dysfunction. One of the main components of the MHCPI was the placement of ACT Health clinicians in ACT Policing Operations part-time. Almost two years since the launch of the successful MHCPI this component has been expanded so that clinicians now provide police officers with frontline support seven days a week. Clinicians have access to the ACT Health database and are able to triage and provide timely and direct information to police in the field. Since the launch the clinicians have been involved with more than 2000 cases, and data shows a steady increase in the percentage of cases where police are actively seeking clinician assistance in determining whether an emergency apprehension order is required for an individual.

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Northern Territory Government comments

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During 2012-13, the Northern Territory Police Force (NTPF) conducted and implemented numerous operational and corporate initiatives to meet its primary policing objectives under the *Operational Excellence* strategic direction.

The NTPF welcomed 184 new police recruits and an additional Assistant Commissioner position based in Alice Springs was created to reinforce the NTPF focus on policing the urban and remote communities across the Territory. Police stations and housing were built at Ramingining and Gapuwiyak.

Our Memorandum of Understanding with the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Citizenship has transformed our business model in relation to how we respond to incidents at immigration detention centres and has seen the establishment of dedicated public order units, Police Mounted and Dog Operation Units, under the Special Operations Command (SOC). A purpose built SOC Headquarters was commissioned in July 2012.

In 2012, "Project Respect" was implemented which is a three-dimensional strategy aimed at reducing domestic and family violence crime and supporting victims. The zero tolerance and pro-arrest approach to domestic and family violence aims to reduce this type of offending in the long term for the Northern Territory community.

The Family Safety Framework (FSF) was introduced in Alice Springs in July 2012 to provide an action based, integrated service response to individuals and families experiencing family or domestic violence that are at high risk of injury or death. The FSF is a co-ordinated effort between key agencies in Alice Springs and is led by the NTPF.

Custody nurses have continued to deliver a vital role through the joint partnership between the NTPF and the Department of Health. The presence of custody nurses in watch houses provides for the application of best practice in custody matters and allow for timely health intervention and for the assessment, treatment, referral and management of police prisoners in custody. The program was expanded during 2012-13 with increased nurses in Alice Springs, Darwin and Katherine watch houses.

The NTPF has taken the lead on the development, implementation and ownership of Community Safety Action Plans across the Northern Territory. The plans will focus on four key goals being: mutual respect and working partnerships; reduce domestic and family violence; reduce substance abuse; and improve community amenity. Central to the plan is the involvement of community members.

Key projects that will continue to progress will include mobile technology solutions to make policing more efficient and ensure our officers are available on the frontline to assist and respond to community needs and to keep the community safe.

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6.10 Definitions of key terms

Adjudicated defendant	A defendant is a person or organisation against whom one or more criminal charges have been laid and which are heard together as one unit of work by a court level. An adjudicated finalisation is a method of finalisation based on a judgement or decision by the court as to whether or not the defendant is guilty of the charge(s) laid against them.
Armed robbery	Robbery conducted with the use (actual or implied) of a weapon, where a weapon can include, but is not restricted to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• firearms — pistol, revolver, rifle, automatic/semi-automatic rifle, shotgun, military firearm, airgun, nail gun, cannon, imitation firearm and implied firearm• other weapons — knife, sharp instrument, blunt instrument, hammer, axe, club, iron bar, piece of wood, syringe/hypodermic needle, bow and arrow, crossbow, spear gun, blowgun, rope, wire, chemical, acid, explosive, vehicle, bottle/glass, other dangerous article and imitation weapons.
Assault	The direct (and immediate/confrontational) infliction of force, injury or violence on a person(s) or the direct (and immediate/confrontational) threat of force, injury or violence where there is an apprehension that the threat could be enacted.
Available full time equivalent staff	Any full time equivalent category where the individual is on duty performing a function. To be measured using average staffing level for the whole reporting period.
Average non-police staff salaries	Salaries and payments in the nature of salary paid to civilian and other employees, divided by the total number of such employees.
Average police salaries	Salaries and payments in the nature of salary paid to sworn police officers, divided by the number of sworn officers.
Blackmail and extortion	Unlawful demanding with intent to gain money, property or any other benefit from, or with intent to cause detriment to, another person, accompanied by the use of coercive measures, to be carried out at some point in the future if the demand is not met. This may also include the use and/or threatened use of face-to-face force or violence, provided there is a threat of continued violence if the demand is not met.
Cautioning	A formal method of dealing with young offenders without taking court proceedings. Police officers may caution young offenders instead of charging them if the offence or the circumstance of the offence is not serious.
Civilian staff	Unsworn staff, including specialists (civilian training and teaching medical and other specialists) and civilian administrative and management staff.
Complaints	Number of statements of complaint by members of the public regarding police conduct.
Death in police custody and custody-related incident	Death of a person who was in police custody; death caused or contributed to by traumatic injuries while in custody; death of a person who was fatally injured when police officers attempted to detain that person; or death of a person who was fatally injured when escaping or attempting to escape from police custody.
Depreciation	Where possible, based on current asset valuation.
Executive staff	Number of sworn and unsworn staff at the rank of chief superintendent or equivalent grade to assistant commissioner grade.

Full time equivalent (FTE)	The equivalent number of full time staff required to provide the same hours of work as performed by staff actually employed. A full time staff member is equivalent to a full time equivalent of one, while a part time staff member is greater than zero but less than one.
Higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding	<p>Total number of higher courts finalised defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding, as a proportion of the total number of higher courts finalised defendants. A defendant can be either a person or organisation against whom one or more criminal charges have been laid.</p> <p>A higher court is either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an intermediate court (known either as the district court or county court) that has legal powers between those of a court of summary jurisdiction (lower level courts) and a supreme court, and that deals with the majority of cases involving serious criminal charges • a supreme court (a higher court level which deals with the most serious criminal charges and has the greatest legal powers of all the State and Territory court levels). <p>Guilty finding is an outcome of a trial in which a court determines that the criminal charge against a defendant has been proven.</p>
Indigenous staff	Number of staff who are identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.
Juvenile diversions	Total number of juvenile offenders who are diverted by police (for example, through the use of cautions, official warnings or other diversionary programs) away from the criminal justice system, as a proportion of the total number of juvenile offenders either diverted from or dealt with by the criminal justice system (that is, those who are either diverted or prosecuted).
Land transport hospitalisations	Hospitalisations due to traffic accidents that are likely to have required police attendance; these may include accidents involving trains, bicycles and so on.
Lower court defendants resulting in guilty plea or finding	<p>Total number of cases (excluding committal hearings) heard before lower courts of law only, for which there was a plea of guilty, as a proportion of the total number of cases (excluding committal hearings) heard before lower courts of law only.</p> <p>A lower court is a court of summary jurisdiction (commonly referred to as magistrates' court, local court or court of petty sessions) that deals with relatively less serious charges and has the most limited legal powers of all State and Territory court levels. Such courts are presided over by a magistrate and have jurisdiction to hear trial and sentence matters relating to summary offences. Under some circumstances, this court level may also deal with the less serious indictable offences known as 'minor indictable' or 'triable either way' offences.</p> <p>A guilty plea is the formal statement by a defendant admitting culpability in relation to a criminal charge. A not guilty plea is the formal statement by a defendant denying culpability in relation to a charge. For this data collection, a plea of 'not guilty' should also include 'no plea', 'plea reserved' and 'other defended plea'.</p> <p>Further, these definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exclude preliminary (committal) hearings for indictable offences dealt with by a lower court • count cases that involve multiple charges as a 'lower court case resulting in a plea of guilty' if a plea of guilty has resulted for at least one of those charges.
Management full time equivalent staff	Number of management full time equivalent staff, including civilian (managers) and sworn (inspector to superintendent) staff.

Motor vehicle theft	The taking of another person's motor vehicle illegally and without permission.
Murder	The wilful killing of a person either intentionally or with reckless indifference to life.
Non-Indigenous full time equivalent staff	Number of full time equivalent staff who do not satisfy the Indigenous staff criteria.
Non-operational full time equivalent staff	Any person who does not satisfy the operational staff criteria, including functional support staff only. Functional support full time equivalent staff include any person (sworn or unsworn) not satisfying the operational or operational support staff criteria (for example, finance, policy, research, personnel services, building and property services, transport services, and management above the level of station and shift supervisors).
Offender	In the Police Services chapter, the term 'offender' refers to a person who is alleged to have committed an offence. This definition is not the same as the definition used in chapter 8 (Corrective services).
Operational staff	An operational police staff member (sworn or unsworn) is any member of the police force whose primary duty is the delivery of police or police related services to an external customer (where an external customer predominately refers to members of the public but may also include law enforcement outputs delivered to other government departments). Operational staff include: general duties officers, investigators, traffic operatives, tactical officers, station counter staff, communication officers, crime scene staff, disaster victim identification, and prosecution and judicial support officers.
Other recurrent expenditure	Maintenance and working expenses; expenditure incurred by other departments on behalf of police; expenditure on contracted police services; and other recurrent costs not elsewhere classified. Expenditure is disaggregated by service delivery area.
Other theft	The taking of another person's property with the intention of depriving the owner of the property illegally and without permission, but without force, threat of force, use of coercive measures, deceit or having gained unlawful entry to any structure, even if the intent was to commit theft.
Outcome of investigations	The stage reached by a police investigation after a period of 30 days has elapsed since the recording of the incident.
Practitioner staff	Number of practitioner staff, including civilian (administration) and sworn (constable to senior constable) staff.
Property crimes	Total recorded crimes against property, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unlawful entry with intent • motor vehicle theft • other theft.
Real expenditure	Actual expenditure adjusted for changes in prices. Time series financial 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 editions. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details. GDP price deflator, and expressed in terms of final year prices.
Recorded crime	Crimes reported to (or detected) and recorded by police.
Registered vehicles	Total registered motor vehicles, including motorcycles.
Reporting rate	The proportion of crime victims who told police about the last crime incident of which they were the victim, as measured by a crime victimisation survey.

Revenue from own sources	Revenue from activities undertaken by police, including revenue from the sale of stores, plant and vehicles; donations and industry contributions; user charges; and other revenue (excluding fine revenue and revenue from the issuing of firearm licenses).
Road deaths	Fatal road injury accidents as defined by the Australian Transport Safety Bureau.
Robbery	The unlawful taking of property from the immediate possession, control, custody or care of a person, with the intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property accompanied by the use, and/or threatened use of immediate force or violence.
Salaries and payments in the nature of salary	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • base salary package • motor vehicle expenses that are part of employer fringe benefits • superannuation, early retirement schemes and payments to pension schemes (employer contributions) • workers compensation (full cost) including premiums, levies, bills, legal fees • higher duty allowances (actual amounts paid) • overtime (actual amounts paid) • actual termination and long service leave • actual annual leave • actual sick leave • actual maternity/paternity leave • fringe benefits tax paid • fringe benefits provided (for example, school fee salary sacrifice at cost to the government, car parking, duress alarms, telephone account reimbursements, 'gold passes', other salary sacrifice benefits, frequent flyer benefits, overtime meals provided and any other components that are not part of a salary package) • payroll tax.
Senior executive staff	Number of senior executive staff, including civilian (top senior executive service) and sworn (commissioner, deputy commissioner and equivalent civilian executives) staff.
Sexual assault	Physical contact of a sexual nature directed towards another person where that person does not give consent, that person gives consent as a result of intimidation or fraud, or consent is proscribed (that is, the person is legally deemed incapable of giving consent as a result of youth, temporary/permanent (mental) incapacity or a familial relationship). Includes rape, attempted rape, indecent assault and assault with intent to commit sexual assault. Excludes sexual harassment not leading to assault.
Supervisory full time equivalent staff	Number of supervisory full time equivalent staff, including civilian (team leaders) and sworn (sergeant to senior sergeant) staff.
Sworn staff	Sworn police staff recognised under each jurisdiction's Police Act.
Total capital expenditure	Total expenditure on the purchase of new or second hand capital assets, and expenditure on significant repairs or additions to assets that add to the assets' service potential or service life.
Total expenditure	Total capital expenditure plus total recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources).

Total FTE staff	Operational staff and non-operational staff, including full time equivalent staff on paid leave or absence from duty (including secondment and training), as measured using absolute numbers for the whole reporting period.
Total number of staff	Full time equivalent staff directly employed on an annual basis (excluding labour contracted out).
Total recurrent expenditure	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • salaries and payments in the nature of salary • other recurrent expenditure • depreciation • less revenue from own sources.
Unarmed robbery	Robbery conducted without the use (actual or implied) of a weapon
Unavailable full time equivalent staff	Any full time equivalent category where the individual is on paid leave or absent from duty (including secondment and training), as measured using the average staffing level for the whole reporting period.
Unlawful entry with intent — involving the taking of property	The unlawful entry of a structure (whether forced or unforced) with intent to commit an offence, resulting in the taking of property from the structure. Includes burglary and break-in offences. Excludes trespass or lawful entry with intent.
Unlawful entry with intent — other	The unlawful entry of a structure (whether forced or unforced) with intent to commit an offence, but which does not result in the taking of property from the structure. Excludes trespass or lawful entry with intent.
User cost of capital	The opportunity cost of funds tied up in the capital used to deliver services. Calculated as 8 per cent of the current value of non-current physical assets (excluding land).
Value of physical assets — buildings and fittings	The value of buildings and fittings under the direct control of police.
Value of physical assets — land	The value of land under the direct control of police.
Value of physical assets — other	The value of motor vehicles, computer equipment, and general plant and equipment under the direct control of police.

6.11 List of attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an ‘6A’ prefix (for example, table 6A.1 is table 1). Attachment tables are provided on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

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Table 6A.40	Courts adjudicated defendants who submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty
Table 6A.41	Percentage of prosecutions where costs were awarded against the police

6.12 References

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2013, *Crime Victimisation, Australia*, Cat no. 4530.0, Canberra.

— 2013, *Recorded Crime Victims, Australia*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Canberra.

— 2013, *Criminal Courts, Australia*, 2011-12, Cat. no. 4513.0, Canberra

NSW Police Force, 2012, *Annual Report 2010-11*, p. 23.

WA Police, 2013, *Annual Report 2012-13*, p. 99.

SA Police Force, 2013, personal communication.

ACT Policing, 2013, *Annual report 2012-13*, p. 56.

6A Police services — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 6.10 of the chapter. Data in this Report are examined by the Police Services Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. A peer review process is also undertaken by the Police Practitioners' Group in the development of the data definitions. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

Data reported in the attachment tables are the most accurate available at the time of data collection. Historical data may have been updated since the last edition of RoGS.

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

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Table 6A.31	Outcomes of investigations of crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2012
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Table 6A.39	Juvenile diversions as a proportion of offenders (per cent)
Table 6A.40	Courts adjudicated defendants who submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty
Table 6A.41	Percentage of prosecutions where costs were awarded against the police, 2012-13

TABLE 6A.1

Table 6A.1 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NSW**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Expenditure							
Recurrent expenditure (a)							
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries							
Salaries and related payments	\$m	1 616.0	1 729.6	1 863.3	2 086.2	2 195.6	2 120.8
Superannuation	\$m	194.6	186.2	190.7	208.2	264.7	285.7
Payroll tax	\$m	99.9	99.7	102.8	102.4	114.2	108.7
Total salaries and payments	\$m	1 910.5	2 015.5	2 156.8	2 396.7	2 574.4	2 515.2
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	432.7	421.7	434.9	427.8	463.3	482.0
Depreciation	\$m	105.1	106.6	115.2	132.8	125.6	136.5
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	2 448.3	2 543.9	2 707.0	2 957.3	3 163.3	3 133.7
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS) (e)	\$m	118.8	91.3	69.4	89.4	90.0	101.9
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	2 229.6	2 352.9	2 534.7	2 765.5	2 959.1	2 923.0
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (b)	\$m	85.9	90.5	92.9	92.6	98.8	104.4
Capital expenditure (f)	\$m	142.2	120.0	130.4	153.7	135.7	137.3
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure (c)	\$m	2 485.4	2 557.2	2 722.1	2 978.2	3 173.3	3 134.5
Total accrual costs (d)	\$m	2 534.1	2 634.3	2 799.9	3 050.0	3 262.1	3 238.1
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	105 572	109 379	119 129	131 235	138 771	132 969
Average non-police staff costs	\$	85 411	88 244	91 526	95 353	109 425	104 030
Staff by Indigenous and operational status							

TABLE 6A.1

Table 6A.1 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NSW

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Operational FTE staff							
Sworn (h)	FTE	14 560	14 587	14 917	15 179	15 230	15 456
Civilian	FTE	1 617	1 927	1 731	1 685	1 627	1 647
Other	FTE	140	163	154	169	172	169
Operational FTE staff	FTE	16 317	16 677	16 802	17 033	17 029	17 272
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	460	807	370	418	412	569
Civilian	FTE	2 017	1 639	1 751	1 787	1 866	1 854
Other	FTE	29	30	32	28	25	25
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	2 506	2 476	2 153	2 233	2 303	2 448
Total staff	FTE	18 823	19 153	18 955	19 266	19 332	19 720
Indigenous FTE staff (g)							
Operational	FTE	219	230	271	328	332	287
Non-operational	FTE	61	78	50	125	123	134
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	280	308	321	453	455	421
Assets by value							
Land	\$'000	358 536	403 692	442 873	440 886	401 296	407 927
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	553 628	601 279	627 697	629 166	707 346	754 480
Other	\$'000	519 508	529 511	534 112	528 949	527 038	550 426
Total value of assets	\$'000	1 431 672	1 534 482	1 604 682	1 599 001	1 635 680	1 712 833

- (a) Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries include long service leave, workers' compensation insurance and fringe benefits tax.
- (b) User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land).
- (c) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (d) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (e) This will differ from Audited Financial Statements Revenue includes recurrent grant (appropriation) however disclosure is consistent with prior year RoGS.

TABLE 6A.1

Table 6A.1 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NSW

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
(f)	This amount is now included as part of total revenue in the Audited Financial Statements (appropriation), however disclosure is consistent with prior year RoGS.						

(g) Figures sourced from WRS Aboriginal Employment Program.

(h) Increase in Authorised Strength of 150 on 1 January 2012.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.2

Table 6A.2 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Victoria

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Expenditure							
Recurrent expenditure							
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries							
Salaries and related payments	\$m	981.4	1 040.7	1 117.1	1 150.2	1 281.0	1 334.2
Superannuation	\$m	116.1	120.2	122.3	138.1	142.7	153.1
Payroll tax	\$m	53.0	52.9	57.2	63.9	62.6	69.9
Total salaries and payments	\$m	1 150.5	1 213.7	1 296.6	1 352.1	1 486.2	1 557.2
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	414.2	442.5	489.0	529.1	519.5	497.2
Depreciation	\$m	54.6	52.9	56.8	62.1	67.0	71.2
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	1 619.2	1 709.1	1 842.5	1 943.4	2 072.7	2 125.6
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	15.8	11.4	13.8	13.9	15.2	17.1
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	1 550.4	1 644.9	1 771.4	1 865.6	1 994.9	2 038.6
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (a)	\$m	50.5	53.1	58.0	74.0	72.5	72.9
Capital expenditure	\$m	62.6	86.7	120.8	98.6	84.7	75.4
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure (b)	\$m	1 627.2	1 742.9	1 906.5	1 979.8	2 090.5	2 129.8
Total accrual costs (c)	\$m	1 669.7	1 762.2	1 900.4	2 017.4	2 145.2	2 198.5
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	90 234	94 309	98 260	97 103	102 330	107 429
Average non-police staff costs	\$	57 052	60 454	60 568	62 196	66 508	65 198

TABLE 6A.2

Table 6A.2 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Victoria

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Staff by Indigenous and operational status							
Operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	10 554	10 547	10 968	11 752	12 324	12 506
Civilian (d)	FTE	354	386	1 825	2 139	1 791	1 837
Other	FTE	144	141	152	153	295	538
Operational FTE staff	FTE	11 052	11 074	12 945	14 044	14 410	14 881
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	467	481	325	145	154	34
Civilian	FTE	2 079	2 175	857	602	937	685
Other	FTE	157	171	253	272	125	162
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	2 703	2 827	1 435	1 019	1 216	881
Total staff	FTE	13 755	13 901	14 380	15 063	15 626	15 762
Indigenous FTE staff (e)							
Operational	FTE	na	na	34	50	44	43
Non-operational	FTE	na	na	1	1	3	1
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	47	44
Assets by value (f)							
Land	\$'000	227 912	225 476	225 823	373 338	366 744	374 094
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	522 449	551 617	602 997	802 766	783 837	788 037
Other	\$'000	108 883	112 268	121 651	122 143	121 831	123 180
Total value of assets	\$'000	859 244	889 361	950 471	1 298 247	1 272 412	1 285 311

(a) User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land).

TABLE 6A.2

Table 6A.2 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Victoria**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
(b) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.						
(c) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.						
(d) A comprehensive review of civilian position descriptions, relative to the definition of operational staff contained in the Police Services Working Group Data Manual, has led to the reclassification of a significant number of those positions as operational as distinct from non-operational in 2009-10 data. Data for previous years have not been revised. Organisational restructures have resulted in civilian support duties being more closely aligned with sworn operational areas and an increase in the relative number of operational civilians.						
(e) The introduction of a new human resources system has supported initial capture of data relating to Indigenous status. The data are indicative only (provided on a voluntary basis). Indigenous and non-Indigenous staff were unable to be separated in Victoria prior to 2009-10.						
(f) Land and buildings revalued in 2010-11.						

na Not available.

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.3

Table 6A.3 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Queensland

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Expenditure (a)							
Recurrent expenditure							
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries							
Salaries and related payments	\$m	917.9	1 003.5	1 094.2	1 179.0	1 261.3	1 298.7
Superannuation	\$m	119.9	127.6	141.2	149.6	158.1	165.1
Payroll tax	\$m	48.3	53.0	56.9	61.3	64.0	67.1
Total salaries and payments	\$m	1 086.0	1 184.1	1 292.3	1 389.9	1 483.4	1 530.9
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	267.6	274.5	312.0	309.0	342.3	328.8
Depreciation (b)	\$m	62.6	68.3	67.8	86.3	89.9	95.5
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	1 416.2	1 526.9	1 672.1	1 785.1	1 915.7	1 955.2
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	67.6	72.5	73.3	79.0	91.8	85.4
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	1 300.3	1 401.3	1 541.9	1 644.9	1 759.9	1 802.8
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (c)	\$m	93.3	104.3	104.9	108.0	110.6	109.0
Capital expenditure	\$m	171.6	224.9	149.8	149.6	139.7	99.5
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure (d)	\$m	1 525.2	1 683.5	1 754.1	1 848.4	1 965.4	1 959.3
Total accrual costs (e)	\$m	1 509.5	1 631.2	1 777.0	1 893.1	2 026.3	2 064.3
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	90 481	93 948	100 570	106 787	111 419	113 151
Average non-police staff costs (i)	\$	53 878	56 849	62 527	64 522	75 111	77 605

TABLE 6A.3

Table 6A.3 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Queensland

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Staff by Indigenous and operational status							
Operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	9 129	9 450	9 808	9 899	9 989	10 421
Civilian (f),(h)	FTE	1 548	1 592	2 954	2 995	2 782	2 632
Other	FTE	459	501	325	326	335	307
Operational FTE staff	FTE	11 136	11 543	13 087	13 220	13 106	13 360
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	566	674	485	486	514	444
Civilian (h)	FTE	1 368	1 427	466	555	526	456
Other	FTE	500	578	368	478	526	490
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	2 434	2 679	1 319	1 519	1 566	1 390
Total staff	FTE	13 570	14 222	14 406	14 739	14 672	14 750
Indigenous FTE staff							
Operational	FTE	310	301	316	311	298	325
Non-operational	FTE	20	20	22	21	20	22
Indigenous FTE staff (g)	FTE	330	321	338	332	318	347
Assets by value							
Land	\$'000	500 749	532 321	508 884	471 643	474 206	466 487
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	897 933	952 335	981 641	978 477	1 028 423	986 754
Other	\$'000	267 971	351 094	329 268	371 039	354 468	376 352
Total value of assets	\$'000	1 666 653	1 835 750	1 819 793	1 821 159	1 857 097	1 829 593

(a) Salaries, payroll tax, other recurrent expenditure, revenue from own sources, capital expenditure, value of land and other assets, and depreciation for 2008-09 was adjusted in the 2011 RoGS. Data revision was required mainly due to audit requirements and updated major project expenses, changed treatment of non reciprocal grants and prepayment of government appropriations, and changes in salary recoveries.

TABLE 6A.3

Table 6A.3 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Queensland**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
(b)	Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis so as to write off net cost or revalued amount of each depreciable asset, less its estimated residual value, progressively over its estimated useful life.						
(c)	User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land).						
(d)	Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.						
(e)	Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.						
(f)	A comprehensive review of civilian position descriptions, relative to the definition of operational staff contained in the Police Services Working Group Data Manual, led to the reclassification of a significant number of positions as operational in 2009-10 data. Data for previous years were not revised.						
(g)	Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.						
(h)	The decrease in civilian operational and non operational staff is a result of State Government initiatives in 2011-12 to reduce the size of the Queensland Public Sector.						
(i)	The average non-police staff costs are calculated as the Total Non-Police Staff Expenditure over the Total Non-Police FTE numbers for that year. The increase in the average non-police staff costs in 2011-12 is a result of severance payments and 2011-12 non-police FTE numbers being less than in 2010-11.						

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.4

Table 6A.4 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, WA

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Expenditure							
Recurrent expenditure							
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries							
Salaries and related payments	\$m	558.0	626.5	661.9	721.2	793.2	792.9
Superannuation	\$m	53.2	54.3	60.8	60.7	69.4	72.0
Payroll tax (a)	\$m	31.2	34.6	40.1	43.2	43.8	43.6
Total salaries and payments	\$m	642.3	715.4	762.8	825.1	906.4	908.5
Other recurrent expenditure (b)	\$m	181.1	201.9	216.3	256.8	269.8	258.8
Depreciation (c)	\$m	37.8	40.9	40.0	40.4	42.1	45.2
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	861.2	958.2	1 019.0	1 122.3	1 218.2	1 212.5
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	25.1	25.7	30.9	37.3	39.7	41.8
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	804.9	898.0	948.1	1 041.8	1 134.8	1 127.1
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (d)	\$m	41.8	45.6	46.2	50.7	55.4	56.5
Capital expenditure	\$m	65.0	66.9	76.8	67.2	123.8	79.7
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure (e)	\$m	888.4	984.2	1 055.9	1 149.1	1 299.9	1 247.0
Total accrual costs (f)	\$m	903.0	1 003.8	1 065.2	1 173.0	1 273.6	1 269.0
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs (h)	\$	99 659	105 901	113 558	119 389	132 150	130 138
Average non-police staff costs (i)	\$	64 857	66 908	74 154	75 102	78 039	79 156

TABLE 6A.4

Table 6A.4 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, WA

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Staff by Indigenous and operational status							
Operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	4 813	5 176	5 118	5 157	5 290	5 319
Civilian	FTE	866	1 034	1 097	1 131	1 190	1 208
Other	FTE	31	114	167	206	274	263
Operational FTE staff	FTE	5 710	6 324	6 382	6 494	6 754	6 790
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	569	346	353	505	344	407
Civilian	FTE	704	767	608	594	560	550
Other	FTE	33	37	36	55	50	42
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	1 306	1 150	997	1 154	954	999
Total staff	FTE	7 016	7 474	7 379	7 648	7 708	7 789
Indigenous FTE staff							
Operational	FTE	141	124	136	125	110	112
Non-operational	FTE	7	12	13	8	8	11
Indigenous FTE staff (g)	FTE	148	136	149	133	118	123
Assets by value							
Land	\$'000	169 936	174 418	151 831	179 627	200 216	243 279
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	340 759	404 272	405 922	452 627	440 491	499 820
Other	\$'000	181 612	165 267	171 305	181 312	252 153	205 883
Total value of assets	\$'000	692 307	743 957	729 058	813 566	892 860	948 982

(a) WA does not pay payroll tax, however the 'notional' payroll tax rate for WA has been estimated based on 5.5 per cent of payroll costs.

(b) Includes training costs (previously reported under salaries).

(c) Depreciation based on the straight-line method of calculation. Data for 2007-08 include \$3.1 million in impairment expense.

TABLE 6A.4

Table 6A.4 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, WA**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
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(d) User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land).

(e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.

(f) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.

(g) Employees Indigenous status is provided on a voluntary basis.

(h) Calculated by dividing sworn police staff expenditure by sworn police numbers.

(i) Calculated by dividing non-police staff expenditure by non-police staff numbers.

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.5

Table 6A.5 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, SA**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Expenditure							
Recurrent expenditure							
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries							
Salaries and related payments (a)	\$m	400.7	436.7	444.4	475.4	512.1	508.2
Superannuation (b)	\$m	51.3	55.6	54.4	58.0	61.3	63.6
Payroll tax	\$m	22.1	23.2	24.0	25.8	26.8	28.3
Total salaries and payments	\$m	474.1	515.5	522.9	559.2	600.3	600.0
Other recurrent expenditure (c)	\$m	106.7	110.3	119.7	124.4	133.8	132.6
Depreciation (f)	\$m	15.0	17.2	17.3	15.6	20.6	22.1
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	595.8	643.0	659.8	699.2	754.6	754.7
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS) (d)	\$m	57.0	61.6	70.5	62.3	78.0	82.9
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	516.7	558.1	565.3	611.1	649.8	643.5
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital	\$m	13.9	13.3	12.7	15.6	22.7	23.4
Capital expenditure (e)	\$m	13.7	17.3	36.7	60.0	27.9	23.4
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure	\$m	594.4	643.2	679.3	743.6	761.9	756.1
Total accrual costs	\$m	609.6	656.3	672.5	714.7	777.4	778.1
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	100 564	107 338	103 277	111 787	116 901	116 376
Average non-police staff costs	\$	49 412	52 160	59 549	59 747	64 878	70 774

TABLE 6A.5

Table 6A.5 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, SA

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Staff by Indigenous and operational status							
Operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	3 986	4 083	4 265	4 313	4 428	4 428
Civilian	FTE	748	774	813	805	803	802
Other	FTE	27	28	27	25	25	23
Operational FTE staff	FTE	4 761	4 885	5 105	5 143	5 256	5 253
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	130	126	114	76	78	64
Civilian	FTE	282	272	233	222	229	218
Other	FTE	160	148	113	95	76	49
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	572	546	460	393	383	331
Total staff	FTE	5 333	5 431	5 565	5 536	5 639	5 584
Indigenous FTE staff							
Operational	FTE	58	56	53	52	55	50
Non-operational	FTE	5	2	1	1	–	–
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	63	58	54	53	55	50
Assets by value							
Land	\$'000	54 334	55 143	55 700	66 367	66 797	66 668
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	139 237	133 304	127 260	157 834	245 427	255 132
Other	\$'000	34 046	32 849	30 896	36 609	38 641	37 465
Total value of assets	\$'000	227 617	221 296	213 856	260 810	350 865	359 265

(a) Decrease in workers compensation and long service leave (LSL) provisions in 2012-13 offset by police Enterprise Bargaining (EB) increase.

(b) Police EB offset by decrease in LSL.

TABLE 6A.5

Table 6A.5 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, SA**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
(c) Mainly reflects a decrease in accommodation due to the new Police Academy and move to new Police Headquarters being finalised.						
(d) Mainly relates to hoon recoveries and revenue relating to CrimTrac.						
(e) Net decrease takes into account the completion of the new Police Academy in 2012 partially offset by the expenditure relating to the new Murray Bridge Police Station and new Road Safety School.						
(f) Relates to full year depreciation for the new Police Academy and new Police Headquarters and part year depreciation of the new Murray Bridge Police Station and new Road Safety School.						

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.6

Table 6A.6 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Tasmania**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Expenditure							
Recurrent expenditure							
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries							
Salaries and related payments (a)	\$m	114.2	122.5	128.1	138.5	138.3	137.1
Superannuation	\$m	12.3	12.9	13.6	16.1	16.3	16.0
Payroll tax (b)	\$m	7.4	8.1	8.5	9.1	6.5	2.2
Total salaries and payments	\$m	133.9	143.5	150.2	163.7	161.1	155.3
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	39.0	38.5	46.6	48.4	50.3	45.7
Depreciation	\$m	4.3	4.5	5.2	6.6	7.3	7.1
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	177.2	186.6	202.1	218.8	218.7	208.1
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	19.3	8.4	14.0	20.2	28.6	26.3
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	150.5	170.0	179.6	189.5	183.6	179.5
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (c)	\$m	10.1	13.0	13.5	13.9	13.0	13.3
Capital expenditure	\$m	1.0	10.1	6.0	8.3	9.5	13.9
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure (d)	\$m	173.8	192.1	202.8	220.4	220.9	214.9
Total accrual costs (e)	\$m	187.2	199.5	215.6	232.7	231.6	221.4
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	91 531	95 916	101 724	108 612	108 171	114 107
Average non-police staff costs	\$	59 644	69 859	75 825	86 386	99 633	97 993

TABLE 6A.6

Table 6A.6 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Tasmania

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Staff by Indigenous and operational status							
169 Operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	1 135	1 169	1 145	1 193	1 150	1 064
Civilian	FTE	240	230	227	222	204	185
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational FTE staff	FTE	1 375	1 399	1 372	1 415	1 354	1 249
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	46	43	50	40	48	50
Civilian	FTE	146	137	126	123	112	102
Other	FTE	46	23	25	–	–	1
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	238	203	201	163	160	153
Total staff	FTE	1 613	1 602	1 573	1 578	1 514	1 402
Indigenous FTE staff							
Operational	FTE	27	27	27	25	24	22
Non-operational	FTE	2	2	1	1	1	–
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	29	29	28	26	25	22
Assets by value							
Land	\$'000	26 992	34 504	36 231	35 164	34 976	34 701
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	109 185	139 752	144 825	147 841	133 756	135 537
Other	\$'000	16 485	22 651	24 531	26 114	28 318	31 272
Total value of assets	\$'000	152 662	196 907	205 587	209 119	197 050	201 510

(a) Includes redundancy program in 2012-13

(b) Payroll tax ceased from 1 Oct 2012

(c) User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land). Capital expenditure includes only capital appropriations.

TABLE 6A.6

Table 6A.6 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Tasmania**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
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(d) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure and capital expenditure.

(e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation and the user cost of capital.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.7

Table 6A.7 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, ACT

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Expenditure							
Recurrent expenditure							
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries							
Salaries and related payments	\$m	79.2	85.4	88.4	91.4	96.5	94.4
Superannuation	\$m	9.9	12.0	13.7	16.6	17.8	17.1
Payroll tax (a)	\$m	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total salaries and payments	\$m	89.0	97.4	102.1	108.0	114.3	111.5
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	26.7	28.2	34.7	36.0	35.1	35.4
Depreciation	\$m	2.4	3.5	3.4	4.5	5.0	5.5
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	118.1	129.1	140.1	148.5	154.3	152.3
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.9
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax (b)	\$m	116.7	128.5	139.8	147.7	153.2	151.4
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (c)	\$m	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.6	5.9	6.0
Capital expenditure	\$m	2.0	4.3	8.9	15.6	14.2	4.5
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure (d)	\$m	117.6	129.9	145.6	159.6	163.6	151.4
Total accrual costs (e)	\$m	121.7	132.4	143.5	152.1	160.2	158.4
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	101 108	103 151	109 240	117 483	128 478	122 941
Average non-police staff costs	\$	100 373	102 787	108 974	86 474	98 973	93 448

TABLE 6A.7

Table 6A.7 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, ACT

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Staff by Indigenous and operational status							
Operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	652	707	678	697	673	674
Civilian	FTE	98	112	120	161	162	167
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational FTE staff	FTE	750	819	798	858	835	841
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	26	22	29	22	17	21
Civilian	FTE	106	104	108	111	97	112
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	132	126	137	133	114	133
Total staff	FTE	882	945	935	991	949	974
Indigenous FTE staff							
Operational	FTE	1	1	8	7	7	6
Non-operational	FTE	1	na	2	3	2	2
Indigenous FTE staff (f)	FTE	2	1	10	10	9	8
Assets by value							
Land	\$'000	25 850	27 681	27 681	27 685	23 950	23 950
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	40 857	36 368	38 233	38 115	62 850	62 763
Other	\$'000	3 396	5 360	4 720	6 935	11 105	12 714
Total value of assets	\$'000	70 103	69 409	70 634	72 735	97 905	99 427

(a) The Australian Federal Police (AFP) is exempt from paying payroll tax.

TABLE 6A.7

Table 6A.7 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, ACT**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
(b) The ACT does not pay payroll tax, however a 'notional' payroll tax rate for the ACT has been estimated.						
(c) User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land).						
(d) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.						
(e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.						
(f) During 2009-10, the AFP (incorporating ACT Policing) improved Indigenous status recording. Data now capture all Indigenous members and account for the FTE increase in 2009-10 from previous years.						

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.8

Table 6A.8 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NT (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Expenditure (b)							
Recurrent expenditure							
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries							
Salaries and related payments	\$m	135.9	152.8	169.1	182.3	194.5	204.3
Superannuation	\$m	13.2	15.3	16.3	17.4	18.3	20.3
Payroll tax (d)	\$m	8.3	8.9	9.8	10.2	9.9	10.2
Total salaries and payments	\$m	157.4	177.0	195.2	209.9	222.7	234.8
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	46.6	55.5	55.5	55.6	61.2	62.6
Depreciation(c)	\$m	7.0	8.1	9.2	12.3	14.7	15.3
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	211.1	240.6	259.9	277.8	298.6	312.7
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS) (k)	\$m	27.0	26.8	35.4	41.6	63.4	45.2
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	175.7	204.9	214.6	226.0	225.3	257.2
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (e)	\$m	9.1	9.3	12.4	18.8	19.2	19.0
Capital expenditure (f)	\$m	18.9	14.0	121.9	277.1	15.1	32.0
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure (g)	\$m	222.9	246.5	372.6	542.6	299.0	329.4
Total accrual costs (h)	\$m	220.2	249.9	272.2	296.6	317.8	331.7
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	146 943	152 367	162 904	167 189	171 546	171 705
Average non-police staff costs	\$	38 674	37 284	37 330	40 762	49 876	49 877

TABLE 6A.8

Table 6A.8 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NT (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Staff by Indigenous and operational status (i)							
Operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	904	995	1 045	1 107	1 099	1 187
Civilian	FTE	209	254	248	284	293	258
Other (j)	FTE	216	223	235	223	228	206
Operational FTE staff	FTE	1 329	1 472	1 528	1 614	1 620	1 651
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	27	29	23	7	28	8
Civilian	FTE	50	38	55	48	47	70
Other (j)	FTE	58	48	31	24	21	60
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	135	115	109	79	96	138
Total staff	FTE	1 464	1 587	1 637	1 693	1 716	1 789
Indigenous FTE staff							
Operational	FTE	115	120	132	129	124	113
Non-operational	FTE	2	11	5	–	3	9
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	117	131	137	129	127	122
Assets by value (f)							
Land	\$'000	6 202	6 202	9 253	10 118	10 118	9 981
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	83 075	85 965	121 295	192 152	188 963	197 396
Other	\$'000	30 947	30 338	33 191	42 832	50 606	40 305
Total value of assets	\$'000	120 224	122 505	163 739	245 102	249 687	247 682

(a) The NT Police are part of a tri-service agency incorporating the NT Fire and Rescue Service and the NT Emergency Service. Where possible, all expenditure directly relating to the non-police arms of the department has been excluded.

(b) Based on actuarial advice on the cost of the schemes, not actuals.

TABLE 6A.8

Table 6A.8 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NT (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
(c) Depreciation is calculated using a straight-line method.						
(d) Payroll tax decreased from 5.9% to 5.5% in 2011-12.						
(e) User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land).						
(f) For the NT, capital expenditure and assets data for 2009-10 include asset revaluations across the land, and buildings and fittings, categories. In 2010-11, further revaluations took place. Capital expenditure in 2012-13 includes completion of Gapuwiyak Police Station and upgrades to Alice Springs, Mataranka, Alice Springs, Katherine Police Stations and the Peter McAuley centre.						
(g) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.						
(h) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.						
(i) Structure changes have impacted this data. Some non operational units have been moved to operational units.						
(j) Includes police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers. – Nil or rounded to zero. na Not available.						
(k) The revenue in 2012-13 reflects a change for National Partnership Agreements.						

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.9

Table 6A.9 Treatment of assets by police agencies, 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>
Revaluation method (a)	Land	Market value	Fair value	Fair value	A mix of Current use (\$157m) and Market Values (\$86m)	Deprival	Fair Value	Market	Market
	Buildings	Written down replacement value	Fair value	Fair value	Mix of current use (\$485m) and Market values (\$15m)	Deprival	Fair Value	Market	Market
	Other assets	Straight-line depreciation over useful life	na	Cost (aircraft are at market valuation)	Cost	na	Cost	Deprival	Cost - only land & buildings revalued
Frequency of revaluations	Land	3 yrs	3 yrs	Annual valuations over 5 year rolling plan	Annual	3 yrs	3 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs
	Buildings	3 yrs	na	Annual valuations over 5 year rolling plan	Annual	3 yrs	3 yrs	na	5 yrs
	Other assets	Annual capitalisation of group	na	No other asset classes are revalued (except aircraft which are done annually)	na	na	na	3 yrs	5 yrs
Useful asset lives (years) (b), (c)	Buildings	Useful life/Lease term, determined individually	1-95 yrs	10-50 yrs is standard	50 yrs (except for portables depreciated over 20 years)	15-60 yrs	7-112 yrs	25-59 yrs	20-50 yrs

TABLE 6A.9

Table 6A.9 Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2012-13

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Plant and equipment	6.5–10 yrs	5–20 yrs	5–50 yrs	7–25 yrs	10 yrs	1–40 yrs	3–25 yrs	1–10 yrs
IT equipment	4 yrs	3–5 yrs	2-7 yrs	4-67yrs	3 yrs	5 yrs	3 yrs	3–6 yrs
Office equipment (d)	10 yrs	5–40 yrs	3–40 yrs	7 yrs	10 yrs	1–40 yrs	5 yrs	5–10 yrs
Motor vehicles (e)	Owned vehicles 6.5 yrs	6–16 yrs	1.1–10yrs	5-7 yrs	3-10 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs	1–10 yrs
Threshold capitalisation levels	Buildings 5 000	na	10 000	5 000	10 000	5 000	na	5 000
	IT equipment –	1 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	5 000	2 000	5 000
	Other assets (f) 5 000	1 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	5 000	2 000	5 000
Current asset value as at 30 June 2011 (\$'000)	Land 407 927	374 094	466 487	243 279	66 668	34 701	23 950	9 981
	Buildings 754 480	788 037	986 754	499 820	255 132	135 537	62 763	197 396
	Other Assets 550 426	123 180	376 352	205 883	37 465	31 272	12 714	40 305

(a) DRC = depreciated replacement cost; CV = current value; market value = current (net) value, market selling price or exchange value; and deprival value may be either the DRC of an asset of a similar service potential or the stream of its future economic benefits.

(b) Estimated as (1/depreciation rate).

(c) Asset lives for some assets have been grouped with other classifications.

(d) For NSW office equipment includes computer software, furniture and fittings, firearms and musical instruments.

(e) Includes all transport equipment. However, marine equipment is amortised over 20 years and livestock over 8 years. Leased vehicles, including aircraft and vessels are amortised over the lease term.

(f) For WA, other assets include aircraft, vessels and livestock; buildings include leased buildings; and plant and equipment include aircraft, vessels, livestock, artwork and leased equipment.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.10

Table 6A.10 **Real recurrent expenditure (including user cost of capital, less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services (2012-13 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Real recurrent expenditure										
2007-08	\$m	2 664	1 842	1 604	974	611	185	138	213	8 231
2008-09	\$m	2 709	1 882	1 669	1 046	634	203	146	238	8 527
2009-10	\$m	2 838	1 976	1 778	1 074	624	209	155	245	8 898
2010-11	\$m	2 959	2 008	1 815	1 131	649	211	157	253	9 181
2011-12	\$m	3 108	2 101	1 901	1 210	683	200	162	248	9 612
2012-13	\$m	3 027	2 112	1 912	1 184	667	193	157	276	9 528
Real recurrent expenditure on police services per person										
2007-08	\$	393	361	395	469	391	376	409	1 008	399
2008-09	\$	394	362	401	490	401	409	425	1 096	406
2009-10	\$	405	372	416	486	391	416	440	1 102	414
2010-11	\$	412	365	409	488	397	413	429	1 100	414
2011-12	\$	428	377	421	506	415	390	436	1 068	427
2012-13	\$	412	372	415	479	401	376	415	1 166	416
Average annual percentage change in real recurrent expenditure per person										
2007-08 to 2012-13		1.0	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	3.0	0.8

- (a) Real recurrent expenditure is recurrent expenditure, including user cost of capital, less revenue from own sources and payroll tax.
- (b) Revenue from own sources includes user charges and other types of revenue (for example, from sale of stores and plant). It excludes fine revenue, money received as a result of warrant execution, and revenue from the issuing of firearm licences.
- (c) Historical data may differ from those in previous RoGS, because population data have been revised. Population data relate to 31 December ERP for the relevant year.
- (d) Time series financial 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 editions. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.

Source: ABS (various years) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.11

Table 6A.11 **Police staff, by operational status (per cent)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (a)</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Operational staff									
2007-08	86.7	80.3	82.1	81.4	89.3	85.2	85.0	90.8	83.9
2008-09	87.1	79.7	81.2	84.6	89.9	87.3	86.7	92.8	84.3
2009-10	88.6	90.0	90.8	86.5	91.7	87.2	85.3	93.3	89.5
2010-11	88.4	93.2	89.7	84.9	92.9	89.7	86.6	95.3	89.9
2011-12	88.1	92.2	89.3	87.6	93.2	89.4	88.0	94.4	89.9
2012-13	87.6	94.4	90.6	87.2	94.1	89.1	86.3	92.3	90.4
Non-operational staff									
2007-08	13.3	19.7	17.9	18.6	10.7	14.8	15.0	9.2	16.1
2008-09	12.9	20.3	18.8	15.4	10.1	12.7	13.3	7.2	15.7
2009-10	11.4	10.0	9.2	13.5	8.3	12.8	14.7	6.7	10.5
2010-11	11.6	6.8	10.3	15.1	7.1	10.3	13.4	4.7	10.1
2011-12	11.9	7.8	10.7	12.4	6.8	10.6	12.0	5.6	10.1
2012-13	12.4	5.6	9.4	12.8	5.9	10.9	13.7	7.7	9.6

(a) In Victoria and Queensland, a comprehensive review of civilian position descriptions, relative to the definition of operational staff contained in the Police Services Working Group Data Manual, led to the reclassification of a significant number of positions as operational in 2009-10 data. Data for previous years were not revised.

(b) NT police officers include police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.12

Table 6A.12 **General satisfaction with services provided by the police (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10										
Very satisfied	%	18.1	19.2	19.3	19.2	22.3	22.0	19.4	16.3	19.2
Satisfied	%	46.1	46.2	45.2	48.1	48.4	45.9	46.8	45.1	46.3
Neither	%	23.9	22.2	23.3	21.4	19.8	22.5	23.2	25.0	22.8
Dissatisfied	%	6.9	7.8	7.2	7.8	5.4	6.1	6.7	9.0	7.1
Very dissatisfied	%	3.1	2.8	3.1	1.8	2.7	2.3	1.8	3.1	2.8
Don't know	%	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	2.1	1.5	1.8
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>64.2</i>	<i>65.4</i>	<i>64.5</i>	<i>67.3</i>	<i>70.7</i>	<i>67.9</i>	<i>66.2</i>	<i>61.4</i>	<i>65.5</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>9.9</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>10.0</i>
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	3.71	3.72	3.72	3.77	3.83	3.80	3.77	3.63	3.73
2010-11										
Very satisfied	%	21.1	20.1	21.9	17.1	21.4	23.2	20.2	18.3	20.6
Satisfied	%	54.1	54.3	53.7	55.0	53.6	52.4	56.6	53.5	54.1
Neither	%	15.1	17.1	17.1	19.4	17.9	16.2	16.4	16.8	16.7
Dissatisfied	%	5.8	4.9	3.7	5.0	4.2	5.2	3.9	7.9	4.9
Very dissatisfied	%	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.4
Don't know	%	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.2
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>75.2</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>72.1</i>	<i>75.0</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>76.8</i>	<i>71.8</i>	<i>74.7</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>7.5</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>6.3</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Likert index (c)	Index	3.89	3.89	3.93	3.82	3.92	3.93	3.92	3.79	3.89
2011-12										
Very satisfied	%	22.5	22.9	22.6	18.5	23.1	22.0	22.3	17.6	22.2
Satisfied	%	50.5	53.0	55.9	51.5	51.3	54.7	53.3	52.0	52.5
Neither	%	17.4	17.0	13.9	18.5	15.9	15.2	18.0	19.4	16.6
Dissatisfied	%	4.7	4.1	3.7	6.0	6.3	4.5	3.3	7.1	4.6
Very dissatisfied	%	2.1	1.1	1.6	2.4	1.5	2.3	0.9	2.1	1.7
Don't know	%	2.8	1.9	2.2	3.1	2.0	1.3	2.1	1.8	2.4
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>73.0</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>78.5</i>	<i>70.0</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>76.7</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>69.6</i>	<i>74.7</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>6.8</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>6.3</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	3.89	3.94	3.96	3.80	3.90	3.91	3.95	3.77	3.91

TABLE 6A.12

Table 6A.12 **General satisfaction with services provided by the police (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13										
Very satisfied	%	25.0	24.0	23.9	18.4	28.6	25.2	23.5	20.9	24.0
Satisfied	%	50.5	54.1	53.9	55.5	50.4	52.7	56.2	53.0	52.8
Neither	%	16.2	14.7	14.7	17.1	13.4	13.6	15.0	16.8	15.3
Dissatisfied	%	4.8	3.6	3.8	4.7	4.1	5.0	3.0	6.1	4.2
Very dissatisfied	%	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.1	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.1
Don't know	%	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.5
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>75.5</i>	<i>78.1</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>73.9</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>77.9</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>73.9</i>	<i>76.8</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>5.8</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>5.3</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	3.96	3.99	3.98	3.85	4.04	3.97	4.00	3.88	3.97

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question.

For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:

Very satisfied = 5; satisfied = 4; neither = 3; dissatisfied = 2; and very dissatisfied = 1.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.13

Table 6A.13 Opinions on statement 'police perform job professionally' (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10										
Strongly agree	%	21.2	20.5	19.5	23.8	24.3	23.1	24.9	21.9	21.3
Agree	%	58.5	59.9	58.2	59.8	58.6	58.8	57.0	55.7	58.9
Neither	%	11.6	11.5	12.6	10.1	10.5	11.3	12.5	12.5	11.5
Disagree	%	6.4	5.3	6.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	3.8	6.0	5.8
Strongly disagree	%	1.6	2.2	2.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.0	3.1	1.9
Don't know	%	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>79.8</i>	<i>80.4</i>	<i>77.7</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>82.9</i>	<i>81.9</i>	<i>81.9</i>	<i>77.6</i>	<i>80.2</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>8.0</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>7.6</i>
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	3.92	3.92	3.87	4.00	4.00	3.98	4.02	3.88	3.93
2010-11										
Strongly agree	%	25.4	22.8	22.7	21.1	23.0	26.2	27.6	23.8	23.6
Agree	%	59.2	62.7	63.0	62.4	61.7	61.2	59.9	59.1	61.4
Neither	%	9.9	9.4	9.3	10.5	10.9	7.6	7.5	10.6	9.7
Disagree	%	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.0	2.7	3.3	2.9	4.4	3.3
Strongly disagree	%	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.1
Don't know	%	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>84.6</i>	<i>85.5</i>	<i>85.7</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>84.7</i>	<i>87.4</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>82.9</i>	<i>85.0</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>4.4</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	4.04	4.04	4.04	3.98	4.04	4.09	4.10	4.00	4.04
2011-12										
Strongly agree	%	26.4	25.2	25.2	21.5	23.8	25.7	29.6	24.7	25.2
Agree	%	58.3	60.6	61.0	61.3	60.0	61.8	59.7	56.3	60.0
Neither	%	10.0	9.1	8.4	10.4	10.0	8.2	7.9	13.0	9.4
Disagree	%	3.0	3.6	3.6	4.4	4.5	3.0	1.8	4.3	3.5
Strongly disagree	%	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.2
Don't know	%	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>84.7</i>	<i>85.8</i>	<i>86.2</i>	<i>82.8</i>	<i>83.8</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>89.3</i>	<i>81.0</i>	<i>85.2</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>4.7</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	4.06	4.07	4.06	3.97	4.02	4.09	4.17	4.00	4.05
2012-13										
Strongly agree	%	23.9	25.5	25.9	22.4	28.8	28.4	29.6	27.7	25.1
Agree	%	59.9	60.8	61.1	61.3	59.4	58.3	58.1	58.2	60.4
Neither	%	9.7	8.7	8.2	9.6	7.0	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.9
Disagree	%	3.9	3.0	3.0	4.8	3.8	3.1	2.2	4.0	3.5
Strongly disagree	%	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
Don't know	%	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.4

TABLE 6A.13

Table 6A.13 **Opinions on statement 'police perform job professionally' (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total agree</i>	%	83.8	86.3	87.0	83.7	88.2	86.7	87.7	85.9	85.5
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	4.6	3.9	3.7	5.2	4.2	4.1	2.9	4.7	4.2
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	4.04	4.08	4.10	4.02	4.13	4.11	4.15	4.09	4.07

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question.

For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:

Strongly agree = 5; agree = 4; neither = 3; disagree = 2; and strongly disagree = 1.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.14

Table 6A.14 **Opinions on statement 'police treat people fairly and equally' (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10										
Strongly agree	%	16.1	15.6	14.5	17.4	16.5	17.6	17.9	15.4	15.9
Agree	%	52.0	52.7	50.5	51.4	54.4	55.1	54.9	53.0	52.2
Neither	%	13.6	14.2	14.8	13.9	13.9	12.2	13.1	11.9	14.0
Disagree	%	12.7	12.3	13.6	12.8	9.9	11.0	8.8	13.1	12.5
Strongly disagree	%	3.5	3.3	4.5	2.9	3.6	2.1	2.8	5.3	3.6
Don't know	%	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.9
<i>Total agree</i>	%	68.2	68.3	65.0	68.8	70.9	72.7	72.8	68.4	68.0
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	16.2	15.6	18.0	15.7	13.4	13.2	11.5	18.4	16.1
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	3.66	3.66	3.58	3.69	3.72	3.77	3.78	3.61	3.66
2010-11										
Strongly agree	%	19.7	17.2	17.3	15.0	18.1	20.5	21.6	16.8	18.0
Agree	%	54.1	56.1	56.8	54.8	55.4	55.7	54.5	51.8	55.3
Neither	%	10.7	13.7	12.8	14.8	12.0	11.3	12.9	12.7	12.5
Disagree	%	10.9	9.1	9.1	10.6	10.2	8.2	6.4	12.4	9.9
Strongly disagree	%	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	3.8	2.1
Don't know	%	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.2
<i>Total agree</i>	%	73.8	73.3	74.1	69.8	73.5	76.2	76.1	68.6	73.3
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	13.3	10.9	11.0	13.0	12.5	10.4	8.5	16.2	12.0
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	3.79	3.80	3.80	3.71	3.78	3.86	3.89	3.67	3.83
2011-12										
Strongly agree	%	21.5	19.5	20.3	16.6	17.9	21.2	23.1	18.2	20.0
Agree	%	52.7	55.0	56.5	56.0	54.0	58.4	56.5	51.2	54.7
Neither	%	12.4	14.0	11.2	12.4	13.5	10.3	11.4	13.2	12.6
Disagree	%	9.3	8.0	8.0	10.2	9.4	6.8	5.6	13.1	8.7
Strongly disagree	%	2.0	1.4	2.4	3.0	3.4	1.9	1.3	2.8	2.1
Don't know	%	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.9
<i>Total agree</i>	%	74.2	74.5	76.8	72.6	71.9	79.6	79.6	69.4	74.7
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	11.3	9.4	10.4	13.2	12.8	8.7	6.9	15.9	10.8
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	3.84	3.85	3.86	3.74	3.75	3.91	3.97	3.70	3.85
2012-13										
Strongly agree	%	19.6	19.3	20.1	17.2	22.5	25.0	22.4	21.7	19.8
Agree	%	54.2	54.9	57.1	58.5	52.8	53.5	54.8	49.6	55.3
Neither	%	12.6	13.4	11.5	12.4	11.0	10.3	12.6	10.9	12.4
Disagree	%	9.3	8.0	7.8	6.9	9.1	6.9	6.1	11.9	8.3
Strongly disagree	%	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.2	4.0	1.7
Don't know	%	2.7	2.8	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.3	2.9	1.9	2.6

TABLE 6A.14

Table 6A.14 **Opinions on statement 'police treat people fairly and equally' (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total agree</i>	%	73.8	74.2	77.2	75.7	75.3	78.5	77.2	71.3	75.1
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	10.9	9.7	9.1	8.8	11.4	8.8	7.3	15.9	10.0
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	3.83	3.85	3.89	3.85	3.86	3.95	3.94	3.75	3.85

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question.

For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:

Strongly agree = 5; agree = 4; neither = 3; disagree = 2; and strongly disagree = 1.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.15

Table 6A.15 Opinions on statement 'police are honest' (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2011-12										
Strongly agree	%	18.4	16.3	16.6	13.5	17.2	18.8	21.2	17.3	17.0
Agree	%	56.5	56.9	58.3	56.6	57.8	58.6	59.4	56.3	57.2
Neither	%	15.3	16.6	15.0	17.0	14.3	12.4	12.6	17.3	15.6
Disagree	%	5.5	6.2	6.1	7.1	6.6	6.1	3.1	5.8	6.0
Strongly disagree	%	1.6	1.1	1.5	2.5	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.5
Don't know	%	2.6	2.8	2.6	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.2	2.7
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>74.9</i>	<i>73.2</i>	<i>74.9</i>	<i>70.1</i>	<i>75.0</i>	<i>77.4</i>	<i>80.6</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>74.2</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.5</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	3.87	3.83	3.85	3.74	3.85	3.90	4.01	3.85	3.84
2012-13										
Strongly agree	%	14.9	16.3	17.1	14.5	22.7	20.7	20.9	21.7	16.5
Agree	%	57.3	56.4	57.8	60.6	53.6	55.6	58.8	54.9	57.2
Neither	%	17.5	16.9	15.8	15.2	13.9	13.8	13.2	14.9	16.3
Disagree	%	5.8	5.9	5.1	5.6	5.7	4.8	3.1	4.9	5.6
Strongly disagree	%	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	2.1	0.7	1.1	1.0
Don't know	%	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.2	2.4	3.3
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>72.2</i>	<i>72.7</i>	<i>74.9</i>	<i>75.1</i>	<i>76.3</i>	<i>76.3</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>76.6</i>	<i>73.7</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>7.0</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>6.6</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	3.82	3.84	3.88	3.85	3.95	3.91	3.99	3.93	3.85

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question. For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows: Strongly agree = 5; agree = 4; neither = 3; disagree = 2; and strongly disagree = 1.

- (e) Due to a change in the wording of this survey question in 2010-11, there is a break in the time series for these data.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.16

	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas (g)	ACT	NT
Complaints per 100 000 people								
2007-08	44	22	48	44	93	14	106	127
2008-09	51	25	50	63	87	13	109	132
2009-10	48	25	55	53	95	11	98	119
2010-11	52	20	50	42	105	30	75	93
2011-12	48	17	46	38	105	20	62	133
2012-13	46	22	36	48	101	19	60	115
Complaints per 100 sworn (operational) staff								
2007-08	20	11	22	19	37	6	56	30
2008-09	24	13	22	27	34	6	54	29
2009-10	22	12	25	23	36	5	52	26
2010-11	24	9	22	19	40	13	39	19
2011-12	23	8	21	17	39	9	34	28
2012-13	22	10	16	22	38	9	34	23
Complaints per 100 000 people - index 2007-08 to 2009-10 = 100 (b)								
2007-08 to 2009-10	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2010-11	109.6	84.4	98.0	79.8	114.5	239.7	72.1	74.3
2011-12	101.8	70.2	89.6	70.6	114.0	157.7	59.0	105.6
2012-13	104.0	98.8	76.8	111.0	108.1	139.5	56.7	90.8

- (a) The underlying data on the number of complaints are not comparable across jurisdictions. Data can be used only to view trends over time within jurisdictions. Complaints data refer to number of statements of complaints by members of the public regarding police conduct when a person was in police custody or had voluntary dealing with the police.
- (b) Historical data may differ from those in previous RoGS, because population data have been revised. Population data relate to 31 December ERP in the relevant year.
- (c) For NSW, data were revised during 2010 for the period 2005-06 to 2008-09. The number of complaints previously published have changed due to the late receipt or removal of complaints from the complaints database.
- (d) Queensland data from 2006-07 to 2009-10 were revised in the 2012 RoGS due to retrospective capture of some complaints and alignment with the Report's data dictionary.
- (e) The 2011-12 figure has been altered since the 2013 RoGS due to revision of data. Statistics are subject to change when (i) the initial categorisation of the complaint changes following investigation; (ii) inquiries relevant to the counting period are reported and recorded after the closure date for financial year reporting; (iii) inquiries commenced but not finalised in the counting period uncover information which causes the category to change.
- (f) SA data include complaints made to the Police Complaints Authority and internal reports of alleged breaches of the Code of Conduct.
- (g) With the introduction of the Graduated Management Model, the total number of complaints handled in 2010-11 has changed to include 133 Class 1 Complaints (previously Customer Service Complaints) plus 20 Class 2 Complaints (previously Serious Complaints).

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished), ABS (various years) Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (various years).

TABLE 6A.17

Table 6A.17 **Indigenous, sworn and unsworn police staff (a), (b),(c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Indigenous staff as proportion of total staff									
2007-08	%	1.5	na	2.3	2.0	1.2	1.8	0.2	7.3
2008-09	%	1.6	na	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.1	8.3
2009-10	%	1.7	0.2	2.3	2.0	1.0	1.8	1.1	8.4
2010-11	%	2.4	0.3	2.3	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.0	7.6
2011-12	%	2.4	0.3	2.2	1.5	1.0	1.7	0.9	7.4
2012-13	%	2.1	0.3	2.4	1.6	0.9	1.6	0.8	6.8
Representation of Indigenous people among all people aged 20–64 years (31 Dec 2012)									
Indigenous people (d)	no.	102 039	23 481	102 712	48 509	19 124	12 857	3 031	43 915
All people	000	6 053.6	4 763.5	3 717.4	2 014.7	1 391.8	417.9	317.4	146.3
Indigenous % of pop'n.	%	1.7	0.5	2.8	2.4	1.4	3.1	1.0	30.0

- (a) Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self-identify as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent. Information on Indigenous status is collected only at the time of recruitment.
- (b) Data comprise all FTE staff except in NSW prior to 2007-08, and the NT from 2007-08, where data are based on a headcount at 30 June.
- (c) Data should be regarded as indicative only. Indigenous staff unable to be separated prior to 2009-10.
- (d) Indigenous population estimate at 31 Dec 2012 derived as the average of the 30 June 2012 and 30 June 2013 estimates.

na Not available.

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

TABLE 6A.18

Table 6A.18 **Police staff, sworn and unsworn, by gender (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW(a)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(a)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Male									
2007-08	67.1	70.8	65.0	72.7	71.1	66.1	68.5	65.3	68.4
2008-09	67.2	70.0	64.2	71.4	70.6	65.6	68.2	64.2	67.8
2009-10	67.3	69.2	64.1	71.7	69.8	64.5	68.2	63.8	67.6
2010-11	67.4	69.1	63.6	71.4	69.6	64.6	66.5	63.4	67.4
2011-12	67.1	69.4	64.2	71.0	69.5	64.7	66.4	63.8	67.5
2012-13	67.2	69.8	65.1	70.6	69.5	64.8	64.8	64.1	67.8
Female									
2007-08	32.9	29.2	35.0	27.3	28.9	33.9	31.5	34.7	31.6
2008-09	32.8	30.0	35.8	28.6	29.4	34.4	31.8	35.8	32.2
2009-10	32.7	30.8	35.9	28.3	30.2	35.5	31.8	36.2	32.4
2010-11	32.6	30.9	36.4	28.6	30.4	35.4	33.5	36.6	32.6
2011-12	32.9	30.6	35.8	29.0	30.5	35.3	33.6	36.2	32.5
2012-13	32.8	30.2	34.9	29.4	30.5	35.2	35.2	35.9	32.2

(a) Data comprise all FTE staff except in NSW prior to 2007-08, and the NT from 2007-08, where data are based on a headcount at 30 June.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.19

Table 6A.19 **Feelings of safety at home alone (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008-09	Home alone during the day									
Very safe	%	52.7	57.0	56.7	50.2	56.6	63.2	59.4	48.9	54.9
Safe	%	40.0	36.7	37.6	40.9	36.8	32.3	35.6	42.0	38.3
Neither	%	3.8	3.6	3.0	4.6	4.0	2.3	2.9	5.2	3.7
Unsafe	%	2.3	1.5	1.6	2.7	1.4	0.6	1.3	2.5	1.9
Very unsafe	%	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.5
Not applicable	%	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7
<i>Total safe</i>	%	92.7	93.7	94.3	91.0	93.4	95.5	95.0	90.9	93.2
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	2.8	1.9	2.1	3.5	2.0	1.2	1.7	3.3	2.4
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	4.43	4.50	4.49	4.38	4.48	4.58	4.53	4.37	4.46
2009-10	Home alone during the day									
Very safe	%	54.1	57.9	59.1	54.4	54.1	61.8	56.6	58.0	56.4
Safe	%	38.7	35.8	35.7	37.8	40.5	34.4	37.8	34.8	37.3
Neither	%	3.9	3.4	2.9	4.5	3.5	2.5	3.9	3.7	3.6
Unsafe	%	2.2	1.8	1.2	2.4	1.2	0.8	1.1	2.7	1.8
Very unsafe	%	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Not applicable	%	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
<i>Total safe</i>	%	92.8	93.7	94.9	92.2	94.5	96.2	94.4	92.8	93.6
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	2.6	2.4	1.7	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.5	3.1	2.3
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	4.45	4.49	4.53	4.44	4.47	4.57	4.49	4.48	4.48
2010-11	Home alone during the day									
Very safe	%	54.3	57.8	58.2	52.1	52.1	61.9	59.3	49.7	55.8
Safe	%	40.4	37.5	38.0	41.6	42.5	34.3	36.3	42.8	39.3
Neither	%	2.8	2.5	1.9	2.9	2.7	1.9	2.8	3.5	2.5
Unsafe	%	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.3	1.5	0.8	1.1	2.2	1.5
Very unsafe	%	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4
Not applicable	%	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.6
<i>Total safe</i>	%	94.7	95.3	96.2	93.7	94.6	96.2	95.6	92.5	95.1
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	2.0	1.7	1.6	2.5	1.7	1.1	1.3	2.9	1.9
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	4.47	4.52	4.53	4.44	4.46	4.58	4.54	4.40	4.49
2011-12	Home alone during the day									
Very safe	%	56.2	59.9	59.2	49.8	55.5	61.4	62.6	55.0	57.2
Safe	%	38.5	35.9	36.2	42.5	38.0	34.4	33.8	35.7	37.6
Neither	%	2.9	2.5	2.3	4.4	3.8	2.5	2.3	5.0	2.9
Unsafe	%	1.4	1.1	1.4	2.1	1.6	0.8	0.7	2.8	1.4
Very unsafe	%	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.4
Not applicable	%	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5

TABLE 6A.19

Table 6A.19 **Feelings of safety at home alone (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total safe</i>	%	94.7	95.8	95.4	92.3	93.5	95.8	96.4	90.7	94.8
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	1.9	1.3	1.7	2.9	1.9	1.1	0.8	3.7	1.8
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	4.49	4.55	4.53	4.39	4.48	4.57	4.59	4.42	4.51
2012-13	Home alone during the day									
Very safe	%	56.9	59.7	57.4	49.4	55.9	63.8	62.0	56.7	57.1
Safe	%	38.3	35.3	37.4	42.6	38.2	32.9	33.4	36.9	37.6
Neither	%	2.5	2.7	3.2	4.5	3.4	1.8	2.9	3.0	3.0
Unsafe	%	1.9	1.4	1.2	2.5	1.6	0.9	0.8	2.3	1.6
Very unsafe	%	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3
Not applicable	%	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	95.2	95.0	94.8	92.0	94.1	96.7	95.4	93.6	94.7
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	2.0	1.8	1.4	3.1	1.9	1.1	1.1	2.9	1.9
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	4.51	4.53	4.51	4.38	4.49	4.60	4.57	4.48	4.50
2008-09	Home alone during the night									
Very safe	%	37.9	41.4	41.6	34.1	40.7	47.7	41.6	31.2	39.6
Safe	%	45.8	43.6	44.8	46.4	42.8	39.5	44.1	44.9	44.7
Neither	%	7.7	7.9	6.4	8.6	7.9	6.9	8.7	9.5	7.6
Unsafe	%	6.4	5.1	5.2	8.3	6.3	3.9	4.2	10.7	5.9
Very unsafe	%	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.4	3.5	1.8
Not applicable	%	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	83.7	85.0	86.4	80.5	83.5	87.3	85.7	76.2	84.3
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	8.2	6.7	6.9	10.5	8.1	5.4	5.6	14.2	7.7
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	4.12	4.19	4.20	4.02	4.15	4.29	4.20	3.90	4.15
2009-10	Home alone during the night									
Very safe	%	39.6	42.7	44.2	38.7	38.7	46.4	40.9	42.4	41.3
Safe	%	43.0	42.4	42.3	42.7	46.1	41.3	45.3	39.6	42.9
Neither	%	8.7	7.3	7.1	9.0	7.8	6.6	8.4	8.3	7.9
Unsafe	%	6.5	5.5	4.8	7.3	5.7	4.3	4.1	7.4	5.8
Very unsafe	%	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.0	2.2	1.6
Not applicable	%	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5
<i>Total safe</i>	%	82.5	85.1	86.5	81.4	84.8	87.7	86.2	82.0	84.2
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	8.3	7.1	6.1	9.1	6.9	5.2	5.1	9.6	7.4
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	4.13	4.20	4.24	4.10	4.16	4.29	4.21	4.13	4.17
2010-11	Home alone during the night									

TABLE 6A.19

Table 6A.19 **Feelings of safety at home alone (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very safe	%	39.6	44.9	45.1	37.9	38.4	47.2	43.4	35.8	42.0
Safe	%	46.3	42.8	44.7	47.2	46.4	41.7	45.2	45.7	45.1
Neither	%	7.0	6.8	5.0	6.6	7.9	5.5	6.3	7.6	6.5
Unsafe	%	4.9	4.0	3.7	6.3	4.8	3.8	4.0	8.4	4.6
Very unsafe	%	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.5	2.4	1.2
Not applicable	%	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.7
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>85.9</i>	<i>87.7</i>	<i>89.8</i>	<i>85.1</i>	<i>84.8</i>	<i>88.9</i>	<i>88.6</i>	<i>81.5</i>	<i>87.1</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>6.2</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>5.8</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	4.19	4.27	4.30	4.14	4.17	4.32	4.28	4.04	4.23
2011-12	Home alone during the night									
Very safe	%	42.4	46.1	45.2	33.7	40.7	48.3	45.0	38.8	43.0
Safe	%	45.2	42.8	44.6	49.3	45.3	42.0	46.0	42.5	44.8
Neither	%	5.4	5.6	4.8	8.2	7.9	4.4	5.2	7.4	5.8
Unsafe	%	4.9	3.9	3.6	6.2	4.2	3.4	2.7	8.5	4.4
Very unsafe	%	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.2	0.6	2.6	1.0
Not applicable	%	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>87.6</i>	<i>88.9</i>	<i>89.8</i>	<i>83.0</i>	<i>86.0</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>91.0</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>87.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>6.1</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>5.4</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	4.24	4.31	4.31	4.08	4.22	4.34	4.33	4.07	4.25
2012-13	Home alone during the night									
Very safe	%	39.9	44.4	42.7	33.7	41.7	49.1	45.0	39.2	41.3
Safe	%	48.0	44.4	45.8	47.9	44.8	40.8	45.3	44.8	46.2
Neither	%	5.6	5.6	5.9	9.0	6.3	5.6	6.7	6.3	6.1
Unsafe	%	4.6	3.7	3.8	7.5	4.9	2.3	1.8	6.9	4.5
Very unsafe	%	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.6	2.6	0.8
Not applicable	%	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	1.0
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>87.9</i>	<i>88.8</i>	<i>88.5</i>	<i>81.6</i>	<i>86.5</i>	<i>89.9</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>84.0</i>	<i>87.5</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>5.3</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	4.24	4.29	4.27	4.06	4.22	4.36	4.33	4.11	4.24

(a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

(b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.

Table 6A.19 **Feelings of safety at home alone (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

(d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question.

For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:

Very safe = 5; safe = 4; neither = 3; unsafe = 2; and very unsafe = 1.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.20

Table 6A.20 **Feelings of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008-09 Walking alone in your neighbourhood <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	42.6	46.4	43.9	40.0	43.2	50.5	49.1	35.4	43.8
Safe	%	47.4	44.9	46.3	48.8	45.3	42.9	43.1	48.1	46.4
Neither	%	4.4	4.8	4.3	5.9	6.1	3.3	4.8	7.8	4.8
Unsafe	%	3.6	2.2	2.8	3.3	2.9	1.7	2.3	5.2	2.9
Very unsafe	%	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.5
Not applicable	%	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.2	0.4	2.2	1.6
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>90.0</i>	<i>91.3</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>88.8</i>	<i>88.5</i>	<i>93.4</i>	<i>92.2</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>90.2</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>4.1</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	4.30	4.37	4.33	4.26	4.30	4.43	4.39	4.13	4.32
2009-10 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the day										
Very safe	%	43.6	45.2	44.3	41.8	41.1	47.9	44.6	44.0	43.9
Safe	%	46.5	45.2	46.4	47.3	48.5	44.7	46.8	44.6	46.3
Neither	%	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.7	5.4	3.8	5.5	6.2	5.0
Unsafe	%	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.9	2.5	1.5	1.9	3.4	2.6
Very unsafe	%	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.5
Not applicable	%	1.7	1.4	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.7
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>90.1</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>90.7</i>	<i>89.1</i>	<i>89.7</i>	<i>92.6</i>	<i>91.3</i>	<i>88.6</i>	<i>90.2</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	4.32	4.34	4.35	4.29	4.30	4.41	4.35	4.30	4.33
2010-11 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the day										
Very safe	%	44.2	46.1	45.6	42.8	42.4	51.8	48.3	33.3	44.8
Safe	%	47.0	43.4	43.5	46.8	46.2	39.9	43.4	49.2	45.1
Neither	%	3.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.7	2.9	3.6	6.2	4.2
Unsafe	%	2.2	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.8	2.1	3.0	6.2	2.8
Very unsafe	%	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	2.0	0.5
Not applicable	%	2.2	2.2	3.3	2.1	2.5	3.0	1.6	3.2	2.5
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>91.2</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>89.1</i>	<i>89.6</i>	<i>88.6</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>82.5</i>	<i>89.9</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.31	4.30	4.45	4.39	4.09	4.34

TABLE 6A.20

Table 6A.20 **Feelings of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2011-12 Walking alone in your neighbourhood <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	48.7	50.6	50.8	42.6	46.5	55.8	54.2	39.2	49.0
Safe	%	42.8	41.6	41.7	45.6	44.9	36.7	40.4	47.4	42.6
Neither	%	4.8	3.7	2.8	4.8	3.4	2.8	3.2	5.4	4.0
Unsafe	%	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.7	1.7	1.9	1.1	4.0	2.2
Very unsafe	%	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.5
Not applicable	%	1.3	1.5	2.1	3.6	2.5	2.6	1.0	2.8	1.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>91.5</i>	<i>92.2</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>91.4</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>94.6</i>	<i>86.6</i>	<i>91.6</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	4.39	4.42	4.43	4.32	4.38	4.50	4.49	4.23	4.40
2012-13 Walking alone in your neighbourhood <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	50.2	51.2	50.1	45.1	49.3	57.9	53.4	41.9	50.0
Safe	%	42.4	40.6	41.9	44.1	41.1	34.8	39.5	44.6	41.7
Neither	%	3.2	3.5	3.2	5.9	3.7	3.2	4.1	6.2	3.7
Unsafe	%	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.6	3.6	2.2
Very unsafe	%	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.5
Not applicable	%	1.5	1.6	2.5	1.8	3.2	2.3	1.2	2.9	1.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>92.6</i>	<i>91.8</i>	<i>92.0</i>	<i>89.2</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>92.7</i>	<i>92.9</i>	<i>86.5</i>	<i>91.7</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	4.42	4.42	4.43	4.33	4.41	4.52	4.46	4.27	4.41
2008-09 Walking alone in your neighbourhood <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	19.9	22.1	21.6	17.5	21.3	24.7	20.8	15.3	20.8
Safe	%	38.7	39.4	38.8	38.4	38.1	39.5	39.5	33.7	38.8
Neither	%	12.8	13.2	11.3	13.6	13.1	12.0	16.9	12.3	12.7
Unsafe	%	17.1	14.7	15.9	18.5	14.8	14.3	14.5	22.6	16.2
Very unsafe	%	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.5	5.0	2.3	2.9	10.8	4.5
Not applicable	%	6.8	6.6	8.0	7.4	7.7	7.1	5.4	5.4	7.1
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>58.6</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>59.4</i>	<i>64.3</i>	<i>60.3</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>59.6</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>21.8</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>20.6</i>
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	3.56	3.65	3.62	3.50	3.61	3.75	3.64	3.21	3.59

TABLE 6A.20

Table 6A.20 **Feelings of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10 Walking alone in your neighbourhood <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	21.3	21.4	23.7	20.2	20.9	25.5	19.6	22.5	21.7
Safe	%	37.2	38.0	39.0	38.3	38.7	39.6	40.9	32.1	38.1
Neither	%	13.6	14.4	12.5	13.2	14.2	12.6	16.0	11.9	13.6
Unsafe	%	17.1	15.6	13.5	15.4	14.6	12.6	14.8	20.2	15.5
Very unsafe	%	4.4	3.9	4.0	5.1	4.0	2.3	2.6	9.2	4.2
Not applicable	%	6.4	6.7	7.3	7.9	7.5	7.4	6.1	4.1	6.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>58.5</i>	<i>59.4</i>	<i>62.7</i>	<i>58.4</i>	<i>59.7</i>	<i>65.1</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>54.6</i>	<i>59.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>21.5</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>19.7</i>
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	3.58	3.61	3.70	3.58	3.63	3.79	3.64	3.40	3.62
2010-11 Walking alone in your neighbourhood <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	14.2	15.5	15.6	15.1	13.0	20.8	14.1	11.2	14.9
Safe	%	32.0	32.2	31.3	28.9	30.2	32.9	35.0	24.5	31.5
Neither	%	15.6	13.5	12.1	12.8	12.3	11.2	16.6	11.4	13.7
Unsafe	%	18.4	18.4	17.6	21.4	21.9	14.3	17.5	24.5	18.8
Very unsafe	%	4.3	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.1	3.5	3.7	15.6	5.3
Not applicable	%	15.5	14.9	17.6	15.9	16.5	17.4	13.1	12.9	15.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>46.2</i>	<i>47.7</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>44.0</i>	<i>43.2</i>	<i>53.7</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>35.7</i>	<i>46.4</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>22.7</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>40.1</i>	<i>24.1</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	3.40	3.40	3.41	3.31	3.27	3.64	3.44	2.90	3.38
2011-12 Walking alone in your neighbourhood <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	17.8	17.9	17.6	14.8	16.6	20.9	16.0	12.5	17.4
Safe	%	33.3	35.6	35.9	30.7	32.4	35.1	39.1	28.2	34.2
Neither	%	17.4	13.1	12.7	13.9	14.2	10.6	14.8	13.2	14.5
Unsafe	%	14.5	16.1	14.6	18.2	13.9	13.0	15.2	21.6	15.3
Very unsafe	%	4.4	4.0	3.6	6.5	4.9	3.3	2.4	12.2	4.4
Not applicable	%	12.5	13.4	15.6	15.9	18.0	17.0	12.4	12.3	14.2
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>51.1</i>	<i>53.5</i>	<i>53.5</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>55.1</i>	<i>40.7</i>	<i>51.6</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>18.9</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>19.7</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	3.52	3.55	3.58	3.35	3.51	3.69	3.58	3.08	3.52

TABLE 6A.20

Table 6A.20 **Feelings of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13 Walking alone in your neighbourhood <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	17.3	17.3	16.2	11.6	18.9	21.3	14.9	15.1	16.6
Safe	%	31.8	33.9	35.5	32.8	30.8	34.0	40.2	27.1	33.2
Neither	%	15.2	13.8	12.7	15.6	13.1	10.5	16.3	12.7	14.1
Unsafe	%	15.5	16.8	15.5	19.9	16.3	13.3	13.9	20.9	16.3
Very unsafe	%	4.9	4.6	4.2	6.3	4.2	3.4	3.3	12.9	4.8
Not applicable	%	15.3	13.6	15.9	13.8	16.6	17.5	11.4	11.4	14.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>49.1</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>55.3</i>	<i>55.1</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>49.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>20.4</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>26.2</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>21.1</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	3.48	3.49	3.52	3.27	3.52	3.69	3.56	3.12	3.48

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question.

For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:

Very safe = 5; safe = 4; neither = 3; unsafe = 2; and very unsafe = 1.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.21

Table 6A.21 **Feelings of safety on public transport (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008-09 On public transport <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	24.1	24.7	25.4	21.0	24.5	29.5	34.3	13.4	24.4
Safe	%	43.4	40.1	41.2	40.8	40.7	34.8	36.6	32.3	41.3
Neither	%	6.9	7.9	5.2	8.2	6.0	4.2	4.6	7.2	6.8
Unsafe	%	4.2	5.2	2.3	5.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	4.1	3.9
Very unsafe	%	0.9	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.8
Not applicable	%	20.5	20.9	25.5	24.1	26.2	29.4	22.8	41.6	22.8
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>67.5</i>	<i>64.9</i>	<i>66.6</i>	<i>61.7</i>	<i>65.1</i>	<i>64.3</i>	<i>70.9</i>	<i>45.7</i>	<i>65.7</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>5.1</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>4.7</i>
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	4.08	4.04	4.19	4.00	4.17	4.30	4.34	3.90	4.10
2009-10 On public transport <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	25.2	23.8	26.0	21.3	23.4	22.4	30.0	15.7	24.4
Safe	%	40.6	39.8	38.1	38.7	36.8	33.3	39.8	30.4	39.1
Neither	%	6.9	8.8	5.3	7.5	5.9	5.5	5.3	4.5	7.0
Unsafe	%	4.3	5.0	2.4	3.9	3.2	2.5	1.7	4.3	3.9
Very unsafe	%	0.8	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.8
Not applicable	%	22.3	21.6	27.8	27.5	30.4	35.8	23.2	43.7	24.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>65.8</i>	<i>63.6</i>	<i>64.1</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>55.7</i>	<i>69.8</i>	<i>46.0</i>	<i>63.5</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>5.0</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>4.6</i>
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	4.10	4.02	4.20	4.03	4.14	4.16	4.27	3.97	4.10
2010-11 On public transport <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	25.3	22.7	26.8	20.0	22.2	21.1	33.0	9.8	24.1
Safe	%	39.0	39.1	34.6	40.2	36.1	27.7	30.4	26.1	37.6
Neither	%	5.4	7.0	3.5	5.3	3.2	3.1	4.4	5.7	5.2
Unsafe	%	2.6	4.6	1.5	3.4	2.4	1.3	1.6	3.3	2.9
Very unsafe	%	0.5	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7
Not applicable	%	5.3	3.6	5.8	5.6	6.5	7.3	3.9	13.0	5.2
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>64.3</i>	<i>61.8</i>	<i>61.4</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>61.7</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>3.1</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.6</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	4.17	4.03	4.28	4.06	4.19	4.27	4.34	3.90	4.15

TABLE 6A.21

Table 6A.21 **Feelings of safety on public transport (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2011-12 On public transport during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	27.4	24.4	27.6	21.0	22.8	19.4	35.3	11.7	25.5
Safe	%	37.2	39.5	34.3	37.3	34.5	27.5	31.5	26.1	36.6
Neither	%	5.8	6.7	3.4	5.8	3.1	3.7	3.0	5.7	5.3
Unsafe	%	2.3	3.8	1.4	4.2	1.5	1.2	0.4	2.8	2.6
Very unsafe	%	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	–	0.6	0.7
Do not use	%	4.9	3.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.0	2.3	13.1	5.1
<i>Total safe</i>	%	64.6	63.9	61.9	58.3	57.3	46.9	66.8	37.8	62.1
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	3.4	4.5	1.6	4.8	2.0	1.4	0.4	3.4	3.3
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	4.19	4.11	4.31	4.07	4.24	4.24	4.45	3.97	4.18
<i>2012-13 On public transport during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	26.3	23.8	25.1	21.2	23.5	20.6	32.6	13.0	24.5
Safe	%	36.3	37.9	32.9	38.5	32.9	25.6	31.7	24.2	35.6
Neither	%	5.9	6.2	3.7	4.6	4.3	2.7	2.9	4.8	5.1
Unsafe	%	1.2	3.2	1.4	3.3	1.6	1.2	0.4	3.0	2.0
Very unsafe	%	0.6	0.9	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.6
Do not use	%	24.2	24.6	31.0	27.0	31.1	43.4	29.4	43.2	27.2
Not applicable	%	5.5	3.4	5.8	4.1	6.2	6.3	2.6	10.7	4.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	62.6	61.7	58.0	59.7	56.4	46.2	64.3	37.2	60.1
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	1.8	4.1	1.5	4.6	2.1	1.3	0.7	4.0	2.6
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	4.23	4.12	4.29	4.09	4.23	4.30	4.41	3.98	4.20
<i>2008-09 On public transport during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	7.6	7.2	10.1	5.9	7.6	12.0	10.9	4.8	8.0
Safe	%	23.8	20.7	25.9	19.8	22.9	24.1	27.3	16.6	23.0
Neither	%	12.9	13.6	11.1	12.5	13.1	9.1	14.6	8.9	12.6
Unsafe	%	18.8	20.0	13.4	19.3	13.6	9.5	11.6	13.6	17.3
Very unsafe	%	6.1	7.3	4.2	7.2	4.4	1.7	2.1	6.4	5.8
Not applicable	%	30.8	31.2	35.4	35.3	38.3	43.7	33.5	49.7	33.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	31.4	27.9	36.0	25.7	30.5	36.0	38.2	21.4	30.9
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	24.9	27.3	17.6	26.5	18.0	11.2	13.8	20.0	23.1
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	3.12	3.01	3.38	2.97	3.25	3.62	3.50	3.00	3.15

TABLE 6A.21

Table 6A.21 **Feelings of safety on public transport (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10 On public transport during the night										
Very safe	%	8.2	6.2	10.8	6.6	7.2	8.6	11.3	8.0	8.0
Safe	%	21.7	19.5	24.7	17.2	22.8	22.9	28.6	18.1	21.5
Neither	%	13.1	14.2	12.2	12.0	12.3	10.2	14.9	6.6	12.9
Unsafe	%	18.8	20.6	11.7	17.9	11.9	8.9	10.8	9.7	16.8
Very unsafe	%	6.5	8.4	3.8	7.5	4.5	1.6	1.6	4.6	6.2
Not applicable	%	31.7	31.1	36.9	38.9	41.4	47.9	32.9	53.1	34.6
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>29.9</i>	<i>25.8</i>	<i>35.4</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>39.8</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>29.5</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>25.3</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>22.9</i>
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	3.09	2.92	3.42	2.96	3.28	3.53	3.55	3.33	3.13
2010-11 On public transport during the night										
Very safe	%	4.4	4.2	8.3	4.1	4.2	7.1	10.8	3.7	5.2
Safe	%	21.5	17.5	21.7	15.9	18.6	16.9	23.4	13.2	19.6
Neither	%	12.7	12.4	9.9	9.4	9.9	6.5	11.6	7.2	11.3
Unsafe	%	16.7	19.5	11.0	16.8	12.3	6.8	7.3	8.7	15.5
Very unsafe	%	4.8	7.8	3.0	7.5	3.1	1.9	1.8	3.7	5.2
Not applicable	%	8.2	6.1	8.1	8.2	9.3	10.6	6.1	15.2	7.8
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>25.9</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>24.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>21.5</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>24.3</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>20.7</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	3.06	2.85	3.39	2.85	3.17	3.52	3.62	3.12	3.07
2011-12 On public transport during the night										
Very safe	%	6.4	4.8	8.1	4.1	6.3	6.1	10.4	4.6	6.1
Safe	%	19.4	18.9	22.0	14.7	20.1	16.6	23.2	14.2	19.3
Neither	%	13.2	12.3	10.6	10.1	9.7	7.1	11.3	5.4	11.6
Unsafe	%	16.7	19.5	10.4	17.0	9.0	6.2	8.4	9.4	15.2
Very unsafe	%	4.9	6.4	2.3	7.7	2.2	1.2	1.3	3.1	4.7
Not applicable	%	6.5	5.7	8.8	8.4	8.7	9.0	4.8	15.9	7.2
Do not use	%	32.9	32.4	37.8	38	44	53.8	40.7	47.5	35.8
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>25.8</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>25.4</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>21.6</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>19.9</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	3.09	2.94	3.44	2.82	3.41	3.55	3.60	3.21	3.12

TABLE 6A.21

Table 6A.21 **Feelings of safety on public transport (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13 On public transport <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	6.8	5.1	7.4	4.7	7.5	6.0	9.6	5.5	6.3
Safe	%	19.8	19.1	23.1	17.8	16.5	15.6	23.4	12.6	19.7
Neither	%	14.1	13.3	9.9	11.7	9.9	8.0	12.5	7.0	12.2
Unsafe	%	14.1	17.0	8.9	15.4	10.5	6.1	7.0	8.4	13.3
Very unsafe	%	4.4	6.3	2.5	6.6	2.7	1.4	1.1	3.7	4.5
Do not use	%	32.8	33.1	38.7	36.2	42.7	52.5	40.0	48.9	35.9
Not applicable	%	8.0	6.1	9.5	7.5	10.2	10.4	6.3	13.8	8.0
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>26.6</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>33.0</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>26.0</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>18.5</i>	<i>23.3</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>17.8</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	3.18	3.00	3.46	2.97	3.33	3.50	3.62	3.21	3.18

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question.

For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:

Very safe = 5; safe = 4; neither = 3; unsafe = 2; and very unsafe = 1.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.22

Table 6A.22 **Opinion on whether illegal drugs are a problem in the neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10										
Major problem	%	19.9	18.0	15.8	16.9	13.5	16.2	11.4	17.2	17.6
Somewhat a problem	%	31.8	31.8	28.8	31.9	29.6	30.5	31.8	27.7	31.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>51.7</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>44.6</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>43.1</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>43.2</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>48.5</i>
Not a problem	%	40.7	42.7	45.4	41.9	46.9	45.7	46.8	43.3	43.0
Don't know	%	7.6	7.5	10.0	9.3	10.0	7.7	10.0	11.7	8.5
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	1.78	1.73	1.67	1.72	1.63	1.68	1.61	1.70	1.72
2010-11										
Major problem	%	13.9	11.0	7.5	10.2	8.3	8.8	6.0	10.7	10.8
Somewhat a problem	%	37.7	35.8	32.7	38.2	31.7	33.3	31.6	35.0	35.6
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>51.6</i>	<i>46.8</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>40.0</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>37.6</i>	<i>45.7</i>	<i>46.4</i>
Not a problem	%	40.1	43.8	49.6	41.4	50.0	48.3	51.7	45.0	44.2
Don't know	%	8.2	9.5	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.5	10.7	9.3	9.4
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	1.71	1.64	1.53	1.65	1.54	1.56	1.49	1.62	1.63
2011-12										
Major problem	%	12.5	10.4	8.7	12.6	7.4	8.5	5.4	11.3	10.6
Somewhat a problem	%	36.1	35.5	31.8	34.2	34.4	35.6	34.9	34.8	34.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>48.6</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>40.5</i>	<i>46.8</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>40.3</i>	<i>46.1</i>	<i>45.3</i>
Not a problem	%	42.8	45.9	49.7	43.9	48.3	46.8	48.9	43.8	45.7
Don't know	%	8.6	8.1	9.8	9.2	9.9	9.0	10.9	10.0	8.9
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	1.67	1.61	1.55	1.66	1.55	1.58	1.51	1.64	1.62

TABLE 6A.22

Table 6A.22 **Opinion on whether illegal drugs are a problem in the neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13										
Major problem	%	11.8	11.0	8.5	11.2	7.9	8.6	4.3	11.9	10.4
Somewhat a problem	%	28.0	27.7	24.6	29.2	23.9	25.1	24.2	28.3	27.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>39.8</i>	<i>38.7</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>31.8</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>37.4</i>
Not a problem	%	47.3	49.0	53.5	46.5	52.7	52.3	55.5	46.9	49.5
Don't know	%	12.9	12.3	13.4	13.1	15.5	14.0	16.1	12.9	13.2
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	1.59	1.57	1.48	1.59	1.47	1.49	1.39	1.60	1.55

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question.

For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:

Major problem = 3; somewhat a problem = 2; and not a problem = 1.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.23

Table 6A.23 **Opinion on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving are problems in the neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10										
Major problem	%	29.7	32.3	28.8	31.2	31.0	31.7	28.4	26.4	30.4
Somewhat a problem	%	44.1	41.5	43.6	43.2	45.6	45.1	44.5	43.2	43.4
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>73.8</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>72.4</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>76.6</i>	<i>76.9</i>	<i>72.9</i>	<i>69.6</i>	<i>73.8</i>
Not a problem	%	26.0	25.9	27.3	25.3	22.9	22.8	27.1	30.1	25.9
Don't know	%	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	2.04	2.06	2.02	2.06	2.08	2.09	2.01	1.96	2.05
2010-11										
Major problem	%	22.2	22.3	18.4	22.7	19.8	19.3	18.7	16.6	21.2
Somewhat a problem	%	49.7	50.3	50.8	52.7	56.0	53.2	52.7	46.8	51.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>71.9</i>	<i>72.6</i>	<i>69.2</i>	<i>75.4</i>	<i>75.8</i>	<i>72.5</i>	<i>71.4</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>72.2</i>
Not a problem	%	27.3	27.0	30.4	24.3	23.8	27.2	28.3	36.4	27.4
Don't know	%	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	1.95	1.95	1.88	1.98	1.96	1.92	1.90	1.80	1.94
2011-12										
Major problem	%	19.6	20.9	19.6	22.4	18.2	19.0	16.7	15.7	20.0
Somewhat a problem	%	48.9	49.6	49.4	51.0	53.3	52.8	56.1	48.3	49.9
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>68.5</i>	<i>70.5</i>	<i>69.0</i>	<i>73.4</i>	<i>71.5</i>	<i>71.8</i>	<i>72.8</i>	<i>64.0</i>	<i>69.9</i>
Not a problem	%	31.1	29.1	30.6	26.2	28.0	27.9	26.9	35.9	29.7
Don't know	%	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	1.88	1.92	1.89	1.96	1.90	1.91	1.90	1.80	1.90

TABLE 6A.23

Table 6A.23 **Opinion on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving are problems in the neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13										
Major problem	%	15.7	17.9	15.1	19.3	14.4	15.1	15.8	12.9	16.4
Somewhat a problem	%	41.9	46.2	44.5	46.4	46.8	50.9	50.5	42.5	44.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>57.6</i>	<i>64.1</i>	<i>59.6</i>	<i>65.7</i>	<i>61.2</i>	<i>66.0</i>	<i>66.3</i>	<i>55.4</i>	<i>61.1</i>
Not a problem	%	41.9	35.6	40.1	33.9	38.6	33.7	33.6	44.4	38.6
Don't know	%	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	1.74	1.82	1.75	1.85	1.76	1.81	1.82	1.68	1.78

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question.

For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:

Major problem = 3; somewhat a problem = 2; and not a problem = 1.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.24

Table 6A.24 **Satisfaction of those who had contact with police in the previous 12 months (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10										
Very satisfied	%	45.7	53.4	49.3	49.4	50.9	51.2	49.3	45.7	49.4
Satisfied	%	31.8	30.2	32.3	33.1	30.1	30.0	32.2	34.1	31.5
Neither	%	7.1	5.6	5.2	6.6	6.2	6.0	7.7	7.2	6.2
Dissatisfied	%	7.2	4.5	6.5	5.5	7.0	5.7	5.0	6.5	6.1
Very dissatisfied	%	7.7	5.8	5.9	4.7	5.5	6.2	5.1	6.2	6.3
Don't know	%	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.6
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>77.5</i>	<i>83.6</i>	<i>81.7</i>	<i>82.5</i>	<i>81.0</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>81.5</i>	<i>79.8</i>	<i>80.9</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>14.9</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>12.4</i>
Sample size	no.	2 411	5 334	3 966	2 149	1 872	1 392	1 449	1 142	19 715
Index (d)	no.	4.01	4.21	4.14	4.18	4.14	4.15	4.16	4.07	4.12
2010-11										
Very satisfied	%	47.6	55.0	49.8	49.4	52.3	53.6	50.3	45.7	50.7
Satisfied	%	30.7	29.6	35.4	31.5	31.1	30.4	30.1	35.5	31.5
Neither	%	6.0	5.4	5.6	6.1	4.2	5.0	7.8	5.6	5.6
Dissatisfied	%	8.3	5.6	5.9	6.2	5.7	6.7	5.3	6.9	6.6
Very dissatisfied	%	7.3	4.2	3.1	6.4	6.4	4.1	6.2	5.8	5.3
Don't know	%	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>78.3</i>	<i>84.6</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>80.9</i>	<i>83.4</i>	<i>84.0</i>	<i>80.4</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>82.2</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>15.6</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>11.9</i>
Sample size	no.	1 100	4 922	3 621	1 448	1 512	1 302	1 352	1 453	16 710
Index (d)	Index	4.03	4.26	4.23	4.12	4.17	4.23	4.13	4.09	4.16
2011-12										
Very satisfied	%	52.1	55.8	52.8	52.6	54.8	56.2	53.9	48.9	53.5
Satisfied	%	32.3	29.4	32.3	26.6	28.7	28.3	29.6	33.2	30.7
Neither	%	4.9	6.1	5.9	9.2	6.0	6.0	7.4	5.9	6.0
Dissatisfied	%	5.8	4.8	4.5	4.9	3.9	4.5	5.5	6.4	5.0
Very dissatisfied	%	4.3	3.6	4.3	6.2	5.7	4.7	3.5	4.6	4.4
Don't know	%	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.5
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>84.4</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>85.1</i>	<i>79.2</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>84.5</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>82.1</i>	<i>84.2</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>10.1</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>9.4</i>
Sample size	no.	1 092	4 752	3 612	1 494	1 327	1 256	1 302	1 413	16 248

TABLE 6A.24

Index (d)	no.	4.23	4.29	4.25	4.15	4.24	4.27	4.25	4.17	4.24
2012-13										
Very satisfied	%	52.2	55.0	49.9	49.9	55.8	55.3	49.9	44.7	52.4
Satisfied	%	31.1	29.8	35.0	32.8	29.7	31.1	33.0	35.6	31.7
Neither	%	6.0	6.0	4.8	6.9	4.6	4.4	7.6	7.6	5.7
Dissatisfied	%	4.9	4.4	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.0	6.3	5.0
Very dissatisfied	%	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.9	3.7	4.4	5.5	4.7
Don't know	%	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>83.3</i>	<i>84.8</i>	<i>84.9</i>	<i>82.7</i>	<i>85.5</i>	<i>86.4</i>	<i>82.9</i>	<i>80.3</i>	<i>84.1</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>10.1</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>9.7</i>
Sample size	no.	1 046	4 515	3 527	1 516	1 261	1 265	1 201	1 354	15 685
Index (d)	no.	4.21	4.27	4.21	4.18	4.27	4.30	4.19	4.08	4.23

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question.

For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:

Very satisfied = 5; satisfied = 4; neither = 3; dissatisfied = 2; and very dissatisfied = 1.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.25

Table 6A.25 **Victims of recorded crime — selected crimes against people (per 100 000 people) (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>
2011 (b)									
Murder	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.6	0.0	4.8	1.1
Attempted murder	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8
Manslaughter	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sexual assault	83.1	68.3	87.0	65.7	82.6	26.4	60.6	128.8	77.2
Kidnapping/abduction	5.7	1.9	1.5	0.7	4.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	3.0
Armed robbery	29.2	29.4	19.7	26.8	30.1	11.7	29.3	22.1	26.7
Unarmed robbery	44.6	29.9	20.0	48.5	32.7	10.6	26.9	24.6	34.3
Blackmail/extortion	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
2012									
Murder	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.0	0.8	7.7	1.1
Attempted murder	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7
Manslaughter	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.2
Sexual assault	91.5	69.2	85.8	73.0	78.8	20.7	49.1	131.2	80.0
Kidnapping/abduction	4.8	2.1	1.3	0.9	4.7	0.6	1.1	1.3	2.8
Armed robbery	29.2	27.1	24.9	26.0	32.1	17.4	32.8	24.3	18.5
Unarmed robbery	40.8	25.7	19.0	41.4	26.8	9.8	24.6	23.4	28.3
Blackmail/extortion	1.7	2.5	1.0	3.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9

(a) Data are based on crimes reported to police. Rates per 100,000 were calculated using the ERP at June 30 sourced from the Statistical Appendix of this report.

(b) Some data for 2011 have been revised by the ABS since their publication in the 2013 RoGS. The revised values for these 2011 data are included in this the 2014 RoGS.

Source: ABS *Recorded Crime Victims Australia*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Data cube 45100D003.

TABLE 6A.26

Table 6A.26 **Victims of recorded crime — selected property crimes (per 100 000 people) (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>
2011									
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving the taking of property	656	558	686	1 109	682	542	534	781	684
Other	278	230	288	455	350	153	203	734	293
Motor vehicle theft	256	223	205	330	275	339	208	275	248
Other theft (b)	1 950	1 985	2 250	3 160	2 503	1 300	2 142	2 691	2 183
2012									
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving the taking of property	543	593	703	1 062	657	520	458	905	653
Other	245	250	316	436	337	153	179	880	291
Motor vehicle theft	236	242	247	365	267	262	258	382	258
Other theft (b)	1 960	2 040	2 344	3 181	2 243	1 115	2 553	2 701	2 207

(a) Data are based on crimes reported to police. Rates per 100,000 were calculated using the ERP at June 30 sourced from the Statistical Appendix of this report.

(b) The offences included in 'Other theft' can vary between states and territories. 'Other theft' includes the offence of 'theft from a person', which is not a property crime.

Source: ABS Recorded Crime Victims Australia, Cat. no. 4510.0, Data cube 45100D004.

TABLE 6A.27

Table 6A.27 **Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, reported and unreported, 2011-12 (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000), (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Number '000</i>									
Physical assault	158.2	134.9	111.7	62.1	36.8	16.4	13.6	6.3	539.8
Threatened assault (d)	169.9	132.9	135.7	76.9	43.8	18.0	9.4	9.3	596.0
Robbery (f)	14.8	20.2	12.9	10.1	4.2	0.9	1.9	1.3	66.4
Sexual assault (e)	16.5	16.9	6.7	5.7	2.2	0.9	1.5	0.7	51.2
<i>No. per 100 000</i>									
Physical assault	2 703	3 125	3 099	3 299	2 758	4 213	4 706	4 622	2 989
Threatened assault (d)	2 902	3 079	3 765	4 085	3 283	4 624	3 253	6 823	3 300
Robbery	253	468	358	537	315	231	657	954	368
Sexual assault	297	392	197	319	174	235	547	539	298

- (a) A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences included in the Crime Victimization Survey. Persons who have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident. Individuals may be counted multiple times across offence types and consequently the estimated total number of victims cannot be calculated from this graph.
- (b) Nos. per 100,000 were calculated using as denominators, the populations published in the relevant ABS data cubes.
- (c) Some robbery and sexual assault rates include data points with large standard errors so that comparisons between jurisdictions and between years should be interpreted with caution.
- (d) Threatened assault for face-to-face incidents only.
- (e) Standard errors for sexual assault estimates in NSW, Qld, WA, SA, ACT = * and Tas, NT = **
 * "Estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution."
 ** "Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use."
- (f) Standard errors for Robbery estimates in NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA, NT = * and Tas, ACT = **

Source: ABS Crime *Victimization, Australia*, 2011-12, ABS Cat. no. 4530.0, Data cube 45300DO003

TABLE 6A.28

Table 6A.28 **Estimated victims of selected property crimes, reported and unreported, 2011-12 (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000 households) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Number '000</i>									
Break-in (c)	78.6	49.8	52.8	40.8	15.6	5.8	2.4	4.0	249.8
Attempted break-in (c)	52.9	37.4	48.2	31.4	13.6	5.2	4.7	3.2	196.6
Motor vehicle theft (d), (f)	23.1	12.1	9.8	7.9	3.8	3.0	0.4	0.9	60.9
Theft from motor vehicle	87.8	82.4	52.0	50.2	20.8	3.9	5.9	3.9	307.1
Malicious property damage	199.9	161.5	102.9	92.2	58.8	15.3	12.6	6.8	649.9
Other theft	75.9	78.0	57.9	33.4	21.7	9.0	5.5	2.7	284.1
<i>No. per 100 000 households (e)</i>									
Break-in (c)	2 822	2 312	3 011	4 472	2 313	2 772	1 733	6 015	2 873
Attempted break-in (c)	1 900	1 736	2 749	3 442	2 017	2 486	3 394	4 812	2 261
Motor vehicle theft (d), (f)	829	562	559	866	563	1 434	289	1 353	701
Theft from motor vehicle	3 153	3 825	2 966	5 503	3 084	1 864	4 260	5 865	3 533
Malicious property damage	7 178	7 497	5 869	10 106	8 719	7 314	9 097	10 226	7 476
Other theft	2 725	3 621	3 302	3 661	3 218	4 302	3 971	4 060	3 268

(a) A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one of the offences included in the Crime Victimization Survey. Households that have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident.

(b) NT data refer to mainly urban areas.

(c) A victim is defined as a household experiencing at least one break-in/attempted break-in. Break-in is defined as an incident where the respondent's home, including a garage or shed, had been broken into. Break-in offences relating to respondents' cars or gardens are excluded.

(d) A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one motor vehicle theft. Victims were counted once only, regardless of the number of incidents of motor vehicle theft. Motor vehicle theft is defined as an incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the respondent's household. It includes privately owned vehicles and excludes vehicles used mainly for commercial business/business purposes.

(e) The crime rate is expressed as the no. per 100 000 households as reported in ABS data cube 45300D006.

TABLE 6A.28

Table 6A.28 Estimated victims of selected property crimes, reported and unreported, 2011-12 (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000 households) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(f) Motor vehicle theft has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% for Qld and NT and greater than 50% for the ACT.

Source: Based on ABS *Crime Victimization, Australia*, ABS Cat. no. 4530.0, Canberra.

TABLE 6A.29

Table 6A.29 **Reporting rates of selected personal crimes experienced and reported to police (no. in '000 and proportion), 2011-12 (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>
<i>Total victims '000</i>									
Physical assault	158.2	134.9	111.7	62.1	36.8	16.4	13.6	6.3	539.8
Threatened assault (b)	169.9	132.9	135.7	76.9	43.8	18.0	9.4	9.3	596.0
Robbery (c)	14.8	20.2	12.9	10.1	4.2	0.9	1.9	1.3	66.4
Sexual assault (d)	16.5	16.9	6.7	5.7	2.2	0.9	1.5	0.7	51.2
<i>Proportion reported (%)</i>									
Physical assault (h)	57.4	44.8	46.9	47.0	41.4	59.0	30.8	41.5	49.0
Threatened assault (e)	44.9	31.7	39.1	35.8	33.8	40.1	32.8	31.5	38.1
Robbery (f)	55.4	50.1	49.9	70.4	na	31.6	na	56.3	51.5
Sexual assault (g)	35.9	26.4	na	33.4	na	na	44.8	na	30.5

(a) Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Data are for people aged 15 years or over for all categories except sexual assault (18 years and over).

(b) Threatened assault for face-to-face incidents only.

(c) Standard errors for Robbery estimates in NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA, NT = * and Tas, ACT= **

* "Estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution."

** "Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use."

(d) Standard errors for sexual assault estimates in NSW, Qld, WA, SA, ACT = * and Tas, NT = **

(e) Standard error for this Reporting rate estimate in ACT, NT = *

(f) Standard error for this Reporting rate estimate in NSW, Qld, NT = *

(g) Standard error for this Reporting rate estimate in NSW, Vic, WA = * Standard error for this Reporting rate estimate in ACT = **

(h) Standard error for this Reporting rate estimate in ACT = *

Source: ABS *Crime Victimisation, Australia*, 2011-12, ABS Cat. no. 4530.0 Data cubes.

TABLE 6A.30

Table 6A.30 **Reporting rates of selected household crimes experienced and reported to police (no. in '000 and proportion), 2011-12**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Total victims of crime '000 (a)</i>									
Break-in	78.6	49.8	52.8	40.8	15.6	5.8	2.4	4.0	249.8
Attempted break-in (c)	52.9	37.4	48.2	31.4	13.6	5.2	4.7	3.2	196.6
Motor vehicle theft (b), (d)	23.1	12.1	9.8	7.9	3.8	3.0	0.4	0.9	60.9
Theft from motor vehicle	87.8	82.4	52.0	50.2	20.8	3.9	5.9	3.9	307.1
Malicious property damage	199.9	161.5	102.9	92.2	58.8	15.3	12.6	6.8	649.9
Other theft	75.9	78.0	57.9	33.4	21.7	9.0	5.5	2.7	284.1
<i>Proportion reported (%)</i>									
Break-in	75.0	84.7	75.1	88.1	79.6	68.6	na	na	79.3
Attempted break-in	38.2	49.1	44.9	37.0	27.2	27.0	32.3	38.2	40.5
Motor vehicle theft (e)	91.3	na	na	82.8	94.5	na	na	71.9	90.7
Theft from motor vehicle	44.9	55.9	46.5	50.2	60.7	50.4	60.5	65.1	50.7
Malicious property damage	43.1	47.7	46.8	55.3	41.9	38.9	40.3	53.8	46.4
Other theft	31.0	42.7	32.5	43.2	43.5	46.1	31.8	45.0	37.5

na not available

(a) Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Households that have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident.

(b) A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one motor vehicle theft. Victims were counted once only, regardless of the number of incidents of motor vehicle theft. Motor vehicle theft is defined as an incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the respondent's household. It includes privately owned vehicles and excludes vehicles used mainly for commercial business/business purposes.

(c) Attempted break-in standard error for ACT = *

(d) Standard error for motor vehicle theft in Qld and NT = * and ACT = **

(e) Reporting rates for Motor Vehicle Theft were not available for publication by the ABS for some states/territories due to data confidentialisation. In general, only a small number of people do not report motor vehicle theft to police. Consequently, to avoid potential identification of individuals, the number of people who do and do not report to police are not published.

Source: ABS *Crime Victimisation, Australia*, 2010-11, ABS Cat. no. 4530.0 Data cubes.

TABLE 6A.31

Table 6A.31 **Outcomes of investigations of crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2012 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Investigations of homicide and related offences									
Investigations finalised	%	50.4	60.0	82.4	80.8	70.0	78.6	57.1	100.0
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	93.3	94.4	100.0	100.0	91.4	100.0	100.0	85.7
Total	no.	119	90	102	52	50	14	7	21
Investigations of assault									
Investigations finalised	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Investigations of sexual assault									
Investigations finalised	%	32.3	38.0	49.5	39.8	42.9	48.1	29.3	62.7
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	31.3	56.3	48.1	42.2	69.1	100.0	27.8	65.8
Total	no.	6 670	3 889	3 914	1 774	1 304	106	184	308
Investigations of kidnapping/abduction									
Investigations finalised	%	47.9	41.2	46.7	52.4	39.0	na	na	na
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	69.6	77.6	67.9	63.6	90.0	na	na	na
Total	no.	351	119	60	21	77	na	na	na

TABLE 6A.31

Table 6A.31 **Outcomes of investigations of crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2012 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Investigations of armed robbery									
Investigations finalised	%	35.2	35.0	50.2	41.9	28.8	63.0	20.0	58.0
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	71.0	92.1	90.9	91.3	88.9	93.0	84.0	91.0
Total	no.	2 126	1 523	1 136	633	532	89	123	57
Investigations of unarmed robbery									
Investigations finalised	%	36.4	31.7	46.7	35.5	32.2	49.0	16.3	71.4
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	37.2	89.1	81.5	76.8	72.7	100.0	60.0	65.0
Total	no.	2 974	1 445	868	1 006	444	49	92	56
Investigations of blackmail/extortion									
Investigations finalised	%	37.1	37.6	30.4	37.0	41.3	na	na	na
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	63.0	77.4	71.4	63.3	57.9	na	na	na
Total	no.	124	141	46	81	46	na	na	na

- (a) National statistics require a level of uniformity when compiling data from different states and territories. A number of standards, classifications and counting rules have been developed since the inception of this collection to improve national comparability. However, over time significant differences and changes in the business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia have resulted in some discrepancies in data between states and territories for some offence types. Refer to explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4510.0 (2012) for details.
- (b) The totals include investigations not finalised and unknown outcomes of investigation.
- (c) Investigations finalised includes no offender proceeded against and offender proceeded against.

Source: ABS *Recorded Crime - Victims (2011), Australia*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Data cube 45100DO007

TABLE 6A.32

Table 6A.32 **Outcomes of investigations of crimes against property: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012										
Investigations of unlawful entry with intent										
Investigations finalised	%	7.1	9.9	15.8	11.1	8.3	16.5	3.5	22.9	10.6
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	67.2	96.0	91.6	70.4	88.2	95.2	86.7	71.9	83.3
Total	no.	57 461	47 443	46 467	36 388	16 435	3 450	2 386	4 192	214 222
Investigations of motor vehicle theft										
Investigations finalised	%	6.4	11.8	28.6	21.2	12.4	20.7	4.9	28.1	15.3
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	81.3	91.7	78.3	65.2	82.6	91.4	83.0	79.0	79.0
Total	no.	17 199	13 613	11 262	8 877	4 418	1 341	968	896	58 574
Investigations of other theft										
Investigations finalised	%	13.1	16.1	22.0	12.0	17.5	29.2	8.2	23.3	16.1
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	70.6	97.0	77.0	64.6	86.5	91.2	62.1	39.0	78.9
Total	no.	142 879	114 747	106 893	77 298	37 119	5 708	9 565	6 343	500 552

(a) National statistics require a level of uniformity when compiling data from different states and territories. A number of standards, classifications and counting rules have been developed since the inception of this collection to improve national comparability. However, over time significant differences and changes in the business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia have resulted in some discrepancies in data between states and territories for some offence types. Refer to explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4510.0 (2012) for details.

Source: ABS *Recorded Crime - Victims (2012), Australia*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Data cube 45100DO007

TABLE 6A.33

Table 6A.33 People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11										
Always	%	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2
Most of the time	%	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.3
Sometimes	%	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.1	2.4	1.9	1.4	3.8	2.1
Rarely	%	3.7	4.6	4.2	3.3	4.3	5.1	3.2	6.0	4.1
Never	%	93.5	92.6	92.9	95.4	92.6	92.1	94.9	89.1	93.2
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	–
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	6.4	7.4	6.9	4.6	7.2	7.8	5.0	10.9	6.7
Sample size	no.	1 677	7 259	5 586	2 585	2 344	2 152	2 198	1 876	25 677
Index (d)	no.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.06	1.11	1.11	1.07	1.17	1.10
2011-12										
Always	%	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.3
Most of the time	%	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Sometimes	%	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.7	0.9	3.0	1.6
Rarely	%	3.7	4.8	4.0	2.9	4.4	5.1	3.7	6.3	4.1
Never	%	94.5	92.6	93.3	94.7	93.7	92.5	95.1	89.6	93.7
Refused	%	0.1	0.1	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	5.4	7.2	6.5	5.3	6.3	7.5	4.8	10.5	6.2
Sample size	no.	1 691	7 277	5 575	2 545	2 327	2 160	2 190	1 864	25 629
Index (d)	no.	1.08	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.11	1.06	1.17	1.09

TABLE 6A.33

Table 6A.33 **People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13										
Always	%	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	–	0.6	0.3
Most of the time	%	–	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Sometimes	%	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.1	2.0	2.1	0.8	3.1	1.6
Rarely	%	2.8	3.5	2.8	4.5	4.0	4.0	2.5	5.5	3.3
Never	%	95.6	93.5	94.8	93.3	93.5	93.5	96.4	90.5	94.4
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	–	–
Don't know	%	0.3	0.1	–	0.3	0.2	–	0.1	0.1	0.2
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	4.1	6.4	5.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	3.5	9.5	5.4
Sample size	no.	1 681	7 191	5 584	2 569	2 293	2 153	2 207	1 849	25 527
Index (d)	no.	1.06	1.10	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.05	1.15	1.08

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question.

For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:

Always = 5; most of the time = 4; sometimes = 3; rarely = 2; and never = 1.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.34

Table 6A.34 People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11										
Always	%	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	0.2	–	–
Most of the time	%	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	–
Sometimes	%	1.8	1.7	1.3	4.2	1.6	2.2	1.8	3.5	1.9
Rarely	%	6.7	7.2	7.0	10.2	10.1	9.2	9.5	11.0	7.7
Never	%	91.5	91.0	91.6	85.3	88.1	88.6	88.4	85.4	90.3
Refused	%	–	–	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	–	–
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	8.5	9.0	8.3	14.4	12.0	11.4	11.5	14.6	9.6
Sample size	no.	1677	7259	5586	2585	2344	2152	2198	1876	25677
Index (d)	no.	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.18	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.18	1.11
2011-12										
Always	%	–	–	–	0.2	0.2	–	–	–	–
Most of the time	%	0.3	–	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	0.1
Sometimes	%	2.0	1.8	1.3	2.8	1.8	2.6	1.3	3.8	1.9
Rarely	%	7.9	7.6	7.6	10.1	10.5	7.9	8.7	9.9	8.3
Never	%	89.7	90.3	91.0	86.5	87.4	89.4	90.0	86.1	89.6
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	10.2	9.4	8.9	13.5	12.5	10.5	10.0	13.7	10.3
Sample size	no.	1 691	7 277	5 575	2 545	2 327	2 160	2 190	1 864	25 629
Index (d)	no.	1.13	1.11	1.10	1.18	1.15	1.13	1.11	1.18	1.13

TABLE 6A.34

Table 6A.34 **People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13										
Always	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Most of the time	%	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	0.1	–
Sometimes	%	1.1	1.3	1.0	2.3	1.5	1.2	0.8	2.0	1.3
Rarely	%	4.6	7.1	5.9	9.5	7.7	8.4	8.9	9.7	6.5
Never	%	94.2	91.4	93.0	88.0	90.6	90.3	90.3	88.1	92.1
Refused	%	–	0.1	–	0.1	–	–	–	–	–
Don't know	%	–	–	0.2	–	–	0.1	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	<i>5.7</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>7.8</i>
Sample size	no.	1 681	7 191	5 584	2 569	2 293	2 153	2 207	1 849	25 527
Index (d)	no.	1.07	1.10	1.08	1.14	1.11	1.11	1.10	1.14	1.09

(a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

(b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.

(c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

(d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question.

For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:

Always = 5; most of the time = 4; sometimes = 3; rarely = 2; and never = 1.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.35

Table 6A.35 People who had driven in the previous 6 months more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11										
Always	%	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4
Most of the time	%	1.9	1.1	1.3	2.8	0.8	1.7	2.1	2.8	1.6
Sometimes	%	22.5	18.4	21.7	26.2	16.8	18.4	23.5	24.3	21.2
Rarely	%	34.9	34.4	36.9	36.4	35.9	36.9	38.3	37.1	35.5
Never	%	40.0	45.6	39.6	33.7	45.9	42.2	35.0	35.3	41.0
Refused	%	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	0.1
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	<i>59.6</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>65.9</i>	<i>53.9</i>	<i>57.6</i>	<i>64.8</i>	<i>64.5</i>	<i>58.7</i>
Sample size	no.	1 677	7 259	5 586	2 585	2 344	2 152	2 198	1 876	25 677
Index (d)	no.	1.87	1.75	1.85	1.99	1.73	1.81	1.95	1.95	1.84
2011-12										
Always	%	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.4
Most of the time	%	1.5	1.2	1.7	2.0	0.8	0.4	2.1	2.4	1.5
Sometimes	%	30.0	16.6	21.8	23.5	14.9	19.4	26.6	24.2	22.8
Rarely	%	34.3	33.7	39.1	37.8	34.8	39.6	38.1	33.5	35.7
Never	%	33.5	48.0	37.0	35.6	48.8	39.8	33.0	38.9	39.4
Refused	%	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	0.2
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	<i>66.1</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>62.8</i>	<i>64.1</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>67.0</i>	<i>60.8</i>	<i>60.4</i>
Sample size	no.	1 691	7 277	5 575	2 545	2 327	2 160	2 190	1 864	25 629
Index (d)	no.	2.01	1.72	1.89	1.94	1.70	1.83	1.98	1.92	1.87

TABLE 6A.35

Table 6A.35 **People who had driven in the previous 6 months more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13										
Always	%	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Most of the time	%	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.7	2.6	1.7	1.3
Sometimes	%	20.8	16.3	21.6	23.4	13.3	18.8	23.9	25.5	19.6
Rarely	%	32.6	33.6	37.5	37.8	31.0	38.8	38.0	34.0	34.5
Never	%	44.4	48.1	39.4	36.5	54.2	41.0	34.8	38.1	43.9
Refused	%	–	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Don't know	%	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	<i>55.2</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>60.3</i>	<i>63.0</i>	<i>45.6</i>	<i>58.7</i>	<i>64.9</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>55.6</i>
Sample size	no.	1 681	7 191	5 584	2 569	2 293	2 153	2 207	1 849	25 527
Index (d)	no.	1.80	1.71	1.85	1.91	1.62	1.80	1.95	1.92	1.79

(a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

(b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.

(c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

(d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category is multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index.

For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:

Always = 5; most of the time = 4; sometimes = 3; rarely = 2; and never = 1.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.36

Table 6A.36 Road deaths

	<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 fatalities									
2002-03	520	366	339	184	161	33	13	61	1 677
2003-04	545	333	297	168	149	49	9	45	1 595
2004-05	503	335	312	174	145	53	15	40	1 577
2005-06	536	323	342	177	146	56	19	48	1 647
2006-07	442	337	366	223	104	56	17	51	1 596
2007-08	376	330	331	221	107	41	14	69	1 489
2008-09	432	301	351	195	128	49	13	55	1 524
2009-10	445	288	269	183	118	43	20	35	1 401
2010-11	355	294	251	199	111	31	10	43	1 294
2011-12	386	269	278	181	89	19	5	52	1 279
2012-13	346	255	297	180	100	35	11	45	1 269
Per 100 000 registered vehicles (a)									
2002-03	13.5	10.7	13.9	13.1	15.1	9.8	6.2	58.8	13.1
2003-04	13.8	9.5	11.6	11.7	13.8	14.5	4.2	43.2	12.1
2004-05	12.1	9.2	11.3	11.4	13.0	14.6	6.8	36.4	11.3
2005-06	12.6	8.6	11.8	11.1	12.8	14.9	8.5	42.1	11.5
2006-07	10.1	8.8	12.1	13.3	9.0	14.7	7.4	43.2	10.8
2007-08	8.3	8.4	10.4	12.7	9.1	10.5	5.8	56.1	9.7
2008-09	9.5	7.5	10.7	10.7	10.6	12.2	5.3	42.7	9.7
2009-10	9.5	7.0	8.0	9.8	9.5	10.5	7.9	26.0	8.7
2010-11	7.4	7.0	7.4	10.4	8.8	7.4	3.9	31.4	7.9
2011-12	7.9	6.3	8.0	9.2	7.0	4.4	1.9	36.9	7.6
2012-13	6.9	5.8	8.2	8.8	7.7	8.0	4.0	30.3	7.4

(a) Registered vehicles data have been used for earlier years and Motor Vehicle Census data have been used for the 2011-12 and 2012-13 years.

TABLE 6A.36

Table 6A.36 Road deaths

	<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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Source: Australian Road Deaths Database at www.infrastructure.gov.au (data accessed on 14 November 2013); ABS (various years), *Motor Vehicle Census*, Cat. no. 9309.0, AusInfo, Canberra.

TABLE 6A.37

Table 6A.37 **Land transport hospitalisations**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of land transport hospitalisations (a)										
2008-09	no.	12 020	9 459	7 826	4 322	2 991	922	969	657	39 166
2009-10	no.	12 212	9 427	7 488	4 006	3 185	634	904	660	38 516
2010-11	no.	12 332	9 966	7 065	4 608	2 822	617	938	592	38 940
2011-12	no.	13 245	10 496	7 532	4 588	2 841	603	810	550	40 665
Per 100 000 registered vehicles										
2008-09	no.	263	236	238	236	247	230	392	510	250
2009-10	no.	261	229	223	214	257	155	356	490	240
2010-11	no.	258	237	208	241	224	147	362	432	238
2011-12	no.	272	245	216	232	223	140	303	390	243

(a) Land transport hospitalisations data for 2012-13 were not available for this Report. This data set lags most other data in the chapter by one year.

Source: AIHW (various years), *Australian Hospital Statistics* (unpublished); ABS (various years) *Motor Vehicle Census*, Cat. no. 9309.0, AusInfo, Canberra.

TABLE 6A.38

Table 6A.38 **Number of deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, 2007-08 to 2012-13 (a), (b)**

Year	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Non-Indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
2007-08	7	8	4	4	2	1	–	3	29
2008-09	6	3	7	7	4	–	1	1	29
2009-10	3	6	6	1	1	1	1	2	21
2010-11	5	1	6	1	2	2	1	–	18
2011-12	10	6	8	5	3	–	–	–	32
2012-13	5	2	3	3	–	–	–	–	13
Indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
2007-08	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	5
2008-09	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	4	8
2009-10	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	6
2010-11	1	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	7
2011-12	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	3
2012-13	–	–	1	3	1	–	–	–	5
Total deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
2007-08	7	8	5	4	4	1	–	5	34
2008-09	6	3	8	8	6	–	1	5	37
2009-10	5	6	6	3	1	1	1	4	27
2010-11	6	1	7	6	2	2	1	–	25
2011-12	10	6	9	5	3	–	–	2	35
2012-13	5	2	4	6	1	–	–	–	18
Total number of deaths 2007-08 to 2012-13									
Non-Indigenous	36	26	34	21	12	4	3	6	142
Indigenous	3	–	5	11	5	–	–	10	34
All people	39	26	39	32	17	4	3	16	176

(a) Deaths in police custody include deaths in institutional settings (for example, police stations/lockups and police vehicles) or during transfer to or from such an institution; or deaths in hospitals following transfer from an institution; and other deaths in police operations where officers are in close contact with the deceased (for example, most raids and shootings by police). Deaths in custody-related operations include situations where officers did not have such close contact with the person as to be able to significantly influence or control the person's behaviour (for example, most sieges and most cases where officers were attempting to detain a person, such as pursuits).

(b) The AIC deaths in police custody and custody-related operations data are sometimes revised slightly by the AIC for historic years and might differ from those in earlier reports.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

(c) At the time of providing data, numbers for NSW Police for 2012-13 are provisional and unconfirmed.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology (various years), *Australian Deaths in Custody and Custody-related Police Operations*, AIC, Canberra; Australian Institute of Criminology (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.39

Table 6A.39 **Juvenile diversions as a proportion of offenders (per cent) (a)**

	NSW (b)	VIC (c)	Qld	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT (e)	NT (f)
2007-08	48	41	49	47	49	67	49	42
2008-09	51	40	47	47	52	61	47	41
2009-10	57	39	47	47	52	58	42	42
2010-11	57	33	44	49	51	60	38	49
2011-12	61	31	39	50	47	61	40	35
2012-13	na	29	36	47	49	60	38	28

- (a) Juvenile diversion is defined as juveniles who would otherwise be proceeded against (that is, taken to court) but who are diverted by police as a proportion of all juvenile offenders formally dealt with by police. The term diverted includes diversions of offenders away from the courts by way of: community conference, diversionary conference, formal cautioning by police, family conferences and other diversionary programs (for example, to drug assessment/treatment). Offenders who would not normally be sent to court for the offence detected and are treated by police in a less formal manner (for example, issued warnings or infringement notices) are excluded.
- (b) NSW data series revised based on improved data extraction methodology. Data includes juveniles diverted by police via Caution, Compliance Notice, Youth Conference or Warning as a proportion of all juveniles so diverted or sent to court. Data excludes Breach of Bail Legal Actions and Non-NSW Charges; juveniles issued with Infringement Notices; and Cautions and Youth Conferences issued by Courts. Data collection system enhancements in 2009-10 improved recording of Warnings under the Young Offenders Act (Warnings were inconsistently recorded in previous years).
- (c) Victorian data reflects only those instances where a juvenile is taken into police custody and subsequently issued with a formal caution or placed on an alcohol diversion. Instances where a juvenile is released into non-police care or involving a safe-custody application are not included.
- (d) Juvenile diversions include formal cautions and referrals to Juvenile Justice Teams as a proportion of the total recorded number of juveniles diverted or arrested.
- (e) In the ACT, the proportion of juvenile diversions has been calculated on total recorded police contacts with juveniles comprising juvenile cautions, referrals to diversionary conferencing, juveniles taken into protective custody and charges pertaining to juveniles.
- (f) This does not include all court cases as some of the more obvious or serious ones go direct to Prosecutions and are not considered for diversion. These figures are only available through IJIS and are no longer updated against the Youth Diversion Data Management System.

na Not available

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.40

Table 6A.40 **Courts adjudicated defendants who submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Magistrates courts (2009-10)										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	94.8	90.3	99.2	99.2	99.5	87.3	97.0	97.4	96.3
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	142 598	85 906	157 986	94 358	35 516	16 569	3 359	9 366	545 658
Total proven guilty	no.	135 140	77 579	156 768	93 604	35 341	14 466	3 258	9119.0	525 275
Magistrates courts (2010-11)										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	94.6	95.6	99.1	99.1	99.4	84.0	97.3	97.4	96.8
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	131 647	67 979	138 719	81 836	31 984	16 778	3 103	9 598	481 644
Total proven guilty	no.	124 583	64 984	137 523	81 109	31 777	14 090	3 019	9 344	466 429
Magistrates courts (2011-12)										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	94.2	94.8	99.3	99.2	99.4	86.7	96.9	95.4	96.7
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	120 557	77 454	135 556	74 175	31 640	15 371	3 013	9 407	467 173
Total proven guilty	no.	113 555	73 408	134 548	73 617	31 448	13 320	2 919	8 971	451 786

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

Source: ABS (various years) *Criminal Courts*, Cat. no. 4513.0, Canberra.

TABLE 6A.41

Table 6A.41 **Percentage of prosecutions where costs were awarded against the police, 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>
	0.23	0.19	0.04	1.31	2.28	0.02	1.16	0.22

(a) The data are not comparable across jurisdictions because the process by which costs are awarded differs between jurisdictions.

na Not available

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Data quality information — Police Services, chapter 6

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 the following performance indicators in the Police Services chapter.

DQI are available for the following performance indicators:

Data quality information — Police Services, chapter 6	1
Crime victimisation	2
Deaths in custody	7
Magistrates court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding	16
Outcomes of investigations	19
Reporting rates	23
Road deaths	26
Indigenous deaths in custody	30
Land transport hospitalisations	41
Perceptions of safety	43
Road safety	46

Crime victimisation

Indicator definition and description

Element	Crime — Outcomes
Indicator	Crime victimisation (against the person and against property).
Measure (computation)	The indicator is defined by measures of the number of victims of crime per 100 000 people for selected personal offences and 100 000 households for selected property offences.
Data source/s	<u>Numerator</u> Number of victims of crime data extracted from <i>Crime Victimisation, Australia</i> , ABS cat. no. 4530.0, Canberra. <u>Denominator</u> Population data extracted from <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> , ABS Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra. <u>Computation/s:</u> Division (victims of crime per 100 000 people), rate.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<u>Numerator:</u> For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment. <u>Denominator:</u> This publication uses data sourced from a variety of institutional environments. Much of the data is administrative by-product data collected by other organisations for purposes other than estimating the population. Births and deaths statistics are extracted from registers administered by the various State and Territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Medicare Australia client address data is used to estimate interstate migration. Passenger card data and related information provided by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) is used to calculate Net Overseas Migration (NOM). ABS Census of Population and Housing and Post Enumeration Survey (PES) data are used to determine a base population from which Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is calculated and to finalise all components of population change. For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), please see ABS Institutional Environment.
Relevance	The main purpose of this survey was to collect information on the experience of crime victimisation for people aged 15 years and over (or 18 years and over for incidents of sexual assault). In 2011-12, the survey collected information about people's experience of selected personal and household crimes.

Accuracy

Numerator:

The initial total sample for the crime 2011-12 victimisation topic included in the MPHS consisted of 38,079 private dwelling households. Of the 33,079 private dwelling households that remained in the survey after sample loss, approximately 26,382 or 80% were fully responding to the crime victimisation topic. The exclusion of people living in very remote parts of Australia had only a minor impact on aggregate estimates, except for the Northern Territory where these people account for about 23% of the population.

Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: non-sampling error and sampling error. Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey.

Sampling error occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all dwellings in the survey is given by the standard error. There are about two chances in three a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey, and about 19 chances in 20 the difference will be less than two standard errors. Measures of the relative standard error for this survey are included with this release. In general, standard errors are relatively high for robbery and sexual assault and these data in particular should be treated with caution.

Denominator:

All ERP data sources are subject to non-sampling error. Non-sampling error can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. In the case of Census and PES data every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. The ABS does not have control over any non-sampling error associated with births, deaths and migration data (see institutional environment).

Another dimension of non-sampling error in ERP is the fact that the measures of components of population growth become more accurate as more time elapses after the reference period. As discussed under Timeliness, the tradeoff between timeliness and accuracy means that a user can access more accurate data by using the revised or final ERP data. While the vast majority of births and deaths are registered promptly, a small proportion of registrations are delayed for months or even years. As a result, preliminary quarterly estimates can be an underestimate of the true number of births and deaths occurring in a reference period. Revised figures for a reference period incorporate births and deaths registrations that were received after the preliminary data collection phase as well as the estimated number of registrations that have still not been received for that

reference period. For more information see the Demography Working Paper 1998/2 - Quarterly birth and death estimates, 1998 (cat. no. 3114.0) and Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009 (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).

After each Census the ABS uses the Census population count to update the original series of published quarterly population estimates since the previous Census. For example, 2006 Census results were used to update quarterly population estimates between the 2001 and 2006 Census. The PES is conducted soon after the Census to estimate the number of Australians not included in the Census. Adding this net undercount of people back into the population is a crucial step in arriving at the most accurate ERP possible. For more information on rebasing see the feature article in the December quarter 2007 issue of Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Coherence

Numerator:

The ABS Crime Victimization Survey was redesigned in 2008-09, which means data presented from this release onwards cannot be compared to previous crime and safety data.

The ABS conducted National Crime and Safety Surveys in 1975, 1983, 1993, 1998, 2002 and 2005. In 2006-07, a review of the survey found a need for more timely and regular crime victimisation headline indicators on an annual basis, and the need for flexibility to cater for new and emerging areas of crime.

Consistent with the findings of this review, the national Crime Victimization Survey has been conducted annually from 2008-09 using a different survey vehicle, the MPHS, which is run as a supplement to the LFS. The survey is conducted by telephone, rather than the mail-out mail-back method used for the survey in the past. Furthermore, questions about non face-to-face threatened assault, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage and other theft have been added to the survey; a number of questions have been altered; and some data collected in the 2005 National Crime and Safety Survey have not been collected from 2008-09 onwards. These changes result in a break in series, and data are not comparable to previous crime and safety data. Therefore, a new time series will begin from this period.

The terms used to describe the various types of offences in this publication may not necessarily correspond with legal or police definitions.

Denominator:

ERP was introduced in 1981 and backdated to 1971 as Australia's official measure of population based on place of usual residence. ERP is derived from usual residence census counts, to which is added the estimated net census undercount and Australian residents temporarily overseas at the time of the census (overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation). Before the introduction of ERP, the Australian population was based on unadjusted census counts on actual location basis. It is important to note this break in time series when comparing historical

population estimates.

An improved method for calculating NOM was applied from September quarter 2006 onwards. The key change is the introduction of a '12/16 month rule' for measuring a person's residency in Australia replacing the '12/12 month rule'. This change results in a break in time series therefore it is not advised that NOM data calculated using the new method is compared to data previous to this. For further information see Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, 2009 (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001).

The births and deaths data in this publication are not coherent with the data found in ABS births and deaths publications. This is because the revision cycle necessary to produce ERP results in a mix of preliminary births and deaths data, based on date of registration, and revised data which is a modelled estimate of births and deaths by date of occurrence. By contrast, the main tables of data in the births and deaths publications are based wholly on registration in the reference year, with some tables and analysis based wholly on date of occurrence data.

Accessibility

Numerator:

In addition to the Adobe PDF publication, the tables and associated relative standard errors are available in Microsoft Excel spreadsheet form on the website.

Additional data may be available on request. For a list of data items see the Downloads tab of the publication. Note that detailed data can be subject to high relative standard errors and, in some cases, may result in data being confidentialised.

Microdata for the Crime Victimization topic area available through the TableBuilder product – an online tool for creating tables and graphs that can be accessed from the Microdata entry page on the ABS website.

Denominator:

ERP data is available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3101.0 and 3201.0 product families. The formats available free on the web are:

- The main features which has the key figures commentary,
- A pdf version of the publication,
- Time series spreadsheets on population change, components of change and interstate arrivals and departures,
- A data cube (in Supertable format) containing quarterly interstate arrivals and departures data.

If the information you require is not available as a standard product, then ABS Consultancy Services can help you with customised services to suit your needs. For inquiries contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. Alternatively, please email client.services@abs.gov.au

Interpretability

Numerator:

The Crime Victimization, Australia publication contains tables with footnoted data and a Summary of Findings to aid interpretation of the survey's results. Detailed Explanatory Notes, a Technical Note and a Glossary are also included to provide information on the terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

Denominator:

ERP is generally easy to interpret as the official measure of Australia's population (by state and territory) on a place of usual residence basis. However, there are still some common misconceptions. For example, a population estimate uses the term 'estimate' in a different sense than is commonly used. Generally the word estimate is used to describe a guess, or approximation. Demographers mean that they apply the demographic balancing equation by adding births, subtracting deaths and adding the net of overseas and interstate migration. Each of the components of ERP is subject to error, but ERP itself is not in any way a guess. It is what the population would be if the components are measured well.

Population estimation is also very different to sample survey-based estimation. This is because population estimation is largely based on a full enumeration of components. In the case of the population base, only the PES used sampled data to adjust for census net undercount. In the case of the components of population growth used to carry population estimates forward, Australia has a theoretically complete measure of each component.

Another example of a common misconception relates to the fact that the population projections presented in this publication are not predictions or forecasts. They are an assessment of what would happen to Australia's population if the assumed levels of components of population change - births, deaths and migration - were to hold into the future.

Key data
gaps/issues

Data are both comparable and complete for the crime victimisation categories reported. Sexual assault data is included.

Deaths in custody

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness and Equity (in regard to Indigenous persons) in the Justice System: Corrections and Juvenile Justice/Detention, and Police. In addition, ROGS presents ‘apparent non-natural cause deaths’ as a measure for Corrections and Juvenile Justice/Detention.
Indicator	Deaths in (crime-related) custody and custody-related operations (i.e. deaths of persons in the process of being detained or escaping)
Measure (computation)	Definition In short, deaths are in scope for this monitoring program if they occur in custody for a crime-related matter, or involve persons who die in the process of being detained or escaping.

Note, the issue of whether deaths in immigration detention centres should be included is being discussed with DIAC and such deaths are currently not in scope unless the death occurs while in the custody of police, prison or a juvenile justice agency.

In more detail, the definition of a death in scope is as follows:

The Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (RCIADIC) outlined the types of deaths that would require notification to the NDICP (rec 41). They are:

- A death, wherever occurring, of a person who is in prison custody, police custody or detention as a juvenile.
- A death, wherever occurring, of a person whose death is caused or contributed to by traumatic injuries sustained, or by lack of proper care, while in such custody or detention.
- A death, wherever occurring, of a person who dies, or is fatally injured, in the process of police or prison officers attempting to detain that person.
- A death, wherever occurring, of a person attempting to escape from prison, police custody or juvenile detention.

This definition has been used by the NDICP since its establishment in 1992. The definition by the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (Recommendation 41, RCIADIC 1992, pp135-139) remains relevant and has been mirrored in coronial and related legislation (e.g. the NSW Coroner’s Act 1980). This definition results in the decision about whether a death is in scope for the NDICP hinging on whether the deceased was in custody for a

breach of the law, regardless of the circumstances, e.g. they may be in a vehicle staffed by contractors for transporting prisoners, or they may be on remand or sentenced in a mental health institution. It also includes persons who are temporarily absent from prison or police custody e.g. day release programs (see for example, s13A NSW Coroner's Act 1980) and those who are 'sentenced to a 'live-in' substance abuse program', since persons in such circumstances have their personal liberty restricted and are under the control of a custodial authority. NDICP excludes persons on community corrections or on parole, since they are 'free to come and go at will', which is a common law test for the absence of custody'. Additionally, 'home detention' should be excluded because there is a third party custodial authority involved.

Following a decision of the Federal Court (Eatts vs Dawson: G208 of 1990), and a decision by the Australasian Police Ministers' Council in 1994 together with associated changes to legislation and practice circulars, the scope of the NDICP was extended to deaths of persons in the process of being detained or escaping, whether technically they are in custody or not – such deaths under the NDICP are called 'custody-related operations'. The definition of a death in a 'custody-related operation' for the purposes of the NDICP was discussed in a meeting of the Australasian Police Ministers Council in 1994. At that meeting it was agreed that the scope of monitoring deaths in police custody by the NDICP also include deaths in the following three circumstances:

- (a) Deaths which occur while the person is in the custody of police officers;
- (b) Deaths which occur while police are attempting to detain a person; and
- (c) Deaths which occur while a person is escaping from custody.

It was agreed that the NDICP should exclude deaths which occur in police search and rescue operations where the goal of police officers was rescue *per se*, rather than the goal of detaining the deceased for any reason.

Also excluded from the NDICP are self-inflicted deaths where the police officers' involvement is limited to attempting to prevent the suicide or to obtain medical attention needed as a result of the suicide attempt. A self-inflicted death will be included in the monitoring process, however, if the police operation had, as one of its goals, the detaining of the person for any reason (other than simply to prevent suicide or to seek medical attention needed as a result of the attempted suicide).

NDICP Monitoring Framework

There are currently three key measures for monitoring deaths in custody:

1. Trends in numbers of deaths in prisons, police and juvenile detention, and the proportion of total deaths in each setting involving Indigenous persons;
2. Trends in the rate of death per 100 relevant adult prisoners* and the rate ratio (over-representation) for Indigenous and non-Indigenous deaths in prison;
3. Trends in causes and circumstances of deaths – in this regard ROGS presents ‘apparent non-natural cause deaths’ as a measure for Corrections and Juvenile Justice/Detention.

Numerator/s and Denominator/s - Computation/s:

Indicator 1:

Numerator: Number of Indigenous deaths in each custody setting.
Denominator: Total number of deaths in each custody setting.
Computation: $(\text{Indigenous deaths} \div \text{Total deaths}) \times 100$

Indicator 2:

Prison custody - Numerator: Number of deaths in prison.
Denominator: Historically, the denominator used to calculate rates has been the relevant prison population at 30 June (taken from the ABS series *Prisoners in Australia 4517.0*).

Computation:

Historical approach –

$(\text{Number of deaths in prison} \div \text{relevant 30 June prison population}) \times 1000$

Proposed new calculation –

$(\text{Number of deaths in prison} \div \text{relevant average annual prison population}) \times 100$

Indicator 3:

Numerator: Number of deaths falling within each cause of death category and falling within each category relating to circumstances of deaths, occurring in each custody setting.

Denominator: Total number of deaths in each category.

Computation: $(\text{Cause of death} \div \text{Total deaths in each custody setting}) \times 100$

Data source/s

Numerator/s:

The AIC is notified about deaths in custody and custody-related operations from the custodial authority involved, in some cases

within a matter of days after the death occurs. The custodial authority completes a NDICP data collection form, which includes information about the deceased, criminal and medical history, and the specific location at death. Information is also collected from the custodial authority regarding the apparent cause of death and circumstances leading to the death. Occasionally a case may not be provided to the AIC by the custodial authority.

All the information provided by custodial authorities is then cross-checked with records held by the National Coronial Information System (NCIS) as coronial enquiries are completed and formal findings handed down.

As part of the data validation process each year, keyword searches of the NCIS database are undertaken to ensure any missing cases are identified. Moreover, to further ensure accuracy, annual totals are also cross-checked and validated by the relevant custodial authority. Finally, prior to the publication of NDICP Monitoring Reports, custodial authorities are given an opportunity to provide comments and feedback relating to the presentation of data and analysis.

Denominator/s:

Historically, prison populations used to calculate rates of death are taken from the annual ABS publication *Prisoners in Australia* (cat. no. 4517.0), which is a census of persons in prison custody on 30 June each year.

In future publications, the AIC is proposing to use an annual average prison population as the denominator to calculate rates. This annual average prisoner population will be taken from the ABS series *Corrective Services, Australia* (cat. no. 4512.0), which is a monthly average of people in prison custody, and includes numbers of receptions into prison custody.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment

Numerator/s:

The responsibility for monitoring deaths in custody nationally was given to the AIC by the RCIADIC. State and Territory Governments unanimously agreed to support the implementation of recommendations relating to the establishment of the NDICP and its ongoing role in collecting and analysing information about deaths in custody and reporting regularly to government.

Information about each death in custody or custody-related operation is provided to the AIC by the relevant custodial authority.

As cases are received, they are manually coded by AIC research staff and entered into the NDICP database. Information obtained from custodial authorities is then cross-checked against coronial findings as they become available. Coronial findings are sourced from the National Coronial Information System (NCIS), which is a database that collects information about deaths reported to a Coroner from every state and territory.

The NCIS dataset commenced from 2000 and is currently operated under a Heads of Agreement document made between the Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine and each State/Territory Government in Australia. The NCIS is not covered by legislation and is not a legal entity.

The NCIS is provided with information about each death via a secure regular (nightly or weekly) upload from local data systems in each coronial jurisdiction. The NCIS Unit has a quality assurance process in which the completeness and accuracy of cases that have been coded and closed on the NCIS are reviewed.

The AIC's access to the NCIS database is subject to strict ethics arrangements as well as annual reporting requirements and regular ethics reviews.

Deaths of persons in custody and custody-related operations are subject to a mandatory coronial inquest in every jurisdiction. However, where a person is charged in relation to a death in custody, coroners will terminate their inquest pending the resolution of the matter through criminal court proceedings. In such cases, information about the deceased, including the cause of death, will still be provided to the AIC by the relevant custodial authority. These cases will also be included in the NCIS database. However, due to the fact that the circumstances leading to the death are documented via court proceedings in the criminal justice system and not a coronial inquest, only limited information can be cross-checked through the NCIS. In the majority of cases, sufficient information will be available through the NCIS to cross-check information provided by the custodial authority about the deceased - such as name, date of birth/death, Indigenous status, location, and the cause and circumstances of the death. The AIC does not validate its deaths in custody data against court findings and, therefore, it is often difficult to determine responsibility in such cases – however undertaking validation against court findings is being considered by AIC.

The number of deaths in custody falling under the category 'unlawful homicides' each year is very small (usually less than five). Over the thirty years for which data is available, it is estimated

that such deaths represent less than four per cent of the total number of deaths in custody cases recorded by the NDICP since 1980, however they are often the most controversial deaths and therefore AIC is considering undertaking validation against court findings.

Denominator/s:

All denominators used by the AIC in the NDICP are taken from ABS published reports. The quality of this data is ultimately a matter for the ABS and we suggest the Commission refer to ABS submissions regarding the quality of their data.

Relevance

Numerator/s:

Collecting timely information about deaths occurring in custodial settings and custody-related operations is highly relevant to assessing equity and effectiveness in the criminal justice system, most particularly for Indigenous Australians. The ongoing monitoring of deaths in custody in Australia serves as an accountability and performance measure for custodial authorities, as well as providing the community with a better understanding of the trends and issues. As the former NSW State Coroner, Kevin Waller, observed:

'The rationale is that by making mandatory a full and public inquiry into deaths in prison and police cells the government provides a positive incentive to custodians to treat their prisoners in a humane fashion, and satisfies the community that deaths in such places are properly investigated' (Waller, K. (AM), *Coronial Law and Practice in NSW*, 3rd Edition, p. 28).

Among the concerns expressed by the RCIADIC was that statistics on both deaths in prison custody and juvenile detention and the related issue of the numbers of persons dying in police custody were at best poor, if not simply unavailable. It is the role of the NDICP to fill this data gap, as well as to identify emerging trends and issues relating to deaths in custody, particularly with regards to Indigenous Australians. The data collected in the NDICP has become one of the only Indigenous-specific indicators for equity and effectiveness in the criminal justice system.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Timeliness

Numerator/s:

The NDICP annual report released in December 2010 reported on data to 31/12/2008, not all of which was validated against coronial

findings because they were not available. Subsequent reports will move to financial year reporting and data will be validated to the extent possible against NCIS data and coronial findings.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Accuracy

Numerator/s:

The accuracy of the data collected by the NDICP is largely contingent on the following three factors:

- the accuracy of information provided by custodial authorities;
- the accuracy of information in the NCIS database; and
- the regularity with which information is cross-checked between these two sources.

How does the NDICP ensure every case is collected?

The data obtained from custodial authorities is continuously validated against NCIS and also reviewed annually and as needed by corrections, juvenile justice and police agencies. The main risk to accuracy relates to ensuring that only deaths that are within scope for this monitoring program are collected and validated against the NCIS database as explained above.

Currently the NCIS does not have a coding flag to identify which cases have been confirmed as deaths in custody by the Coroner. Consequently, several mechanisms must be used to identify possible missing cases that fall within scope. These include searching for cases where the incident location is recorded as a Correctional Institution, or cases that involved a Legal Intervention. Not all deaths which are coded under these values fit the AIC criteria for a death in custody. In most cases, the AIC also receives direct notification of completed coronial inquiries into deaths in custody from the relevant State Coroner.

For the purposes of greater transparency with regards to the quality of deaths in custody data, included with all future releases of NDICP data will be information about the proportion of cases under each of the following three categories:

- a) 'possible death in custody' – deaths where it is not clear from available information whether the deaths falls within scope or not. These deaths will not be reported or included in analysis until coronial findings allow this to be determined;
- b) 'confirmed death in scope' and checked against the NCIS

to validate basic information about the death, but no coronial findings available to confirm many details of death ie cause of death;

- c) ‘validated deaths in custody’ – those deaths that have been fully validated against a coronial finding in the NCIS.

Indicators 1 and 2, see above, will include deaths categorised under b) and c), and the percentage of deaths which are b) or c).

For example: There were X number of deaths in prison custody in 2010; X% of these have been validated against coronial findings (across as many variables as possible). As deaths under category a) become resolved those in scope will be retrospectively added to the numbers under category c).

Indicator 3 will only include deaths under c), i.e. validated against coronial findings, in order to avoid findings on sensitive matters that require correction in later years as coronial findings become available.

In this way, the AIC will be able to provide more accurate data to ROGS on all non-natural cause deaths, broken down by ‘apparent non-natural cause deaths’ and non-natural cause deaths confirmed by coronial findings.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Coherence

Numerator/s:

For information on deaths occurring in prison custody and in police institutional settings (eg. Police cells) since 1980, data is internally consistent as the same definition, data collection process and research methodology has been applied consistently over the last twenty years (data throughout the 1980’s was collected by the RCIADIC).

For information on deaths occurring in police custody-related operations, accurate and internally consistent information is only available from the year 1990 and onwards. Prior to 1990, only deaths occurring in police institutional settings are recorded.

AIC undertook a review of the program in 2011 and has specifically considered improving coherence with other key datasets and standards e.g. ABS, AIHW, ROGS, and PC.

All State/Territory Coroners and custodial authorities (corrections and juvenile justice agencies, police and the AFP) use the same Data

Definitions and all relevant stakeholders will be invited to comment on and agree to revisions and improvements to key documents underpinning the NDICP.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Accessibility

Numerator/s:

The data is reported in regular NDICP Monitoring Reports and also through occasional in-depth research papers when resources allow. Publications are available on the AIC website and also in hard copy free of charge.

Requests for NDICP data from interested parties such as the media and academics are dealt with on a case-by-case basis; data is usually provided if it relates to data already available through published Monitoring Reports. All legitimate requests for data are provided without charge. Only de-identified data is ever provided, consistent with ethics requirements.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Interpretability

Numerator/s:

A key matter relevant to interpretability is the lack of data on a range of matters linked to Indicator 3, such as evidence for successful preventative measures for reducing deaths in custody. It is proposed that the Monitoring Reports will include thematic analysis of findings and recommendations made by Coroners to improve the evidence base in this area.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issues

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues: (Insert key points)

If resources were made available to allow validation of aspects of deaths against court findings, such as in cases where there has been a charge laid in respect of the death, this would add value to the program. This is because such deaths, while in the minority, often are of greatest interest in regard to equity and effectiveness.

Magistrates court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

Indicator definition and description

Element	Judicial services — Outcomes
Indicator	Proportion of lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea or finding.
Measure (computation)	The indicator is defined as the number of finalised defendants in lower courts who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty, as a proportion of the total number of lower courts adjudicated cases. A higher proportion is a better outcome. <u>Computation/s:</u> Division (expressed as a percentage).
Data source/s	<i>Criminal Courts, Australia</i> , ABS 4513.0.

Data Quality Framework dimensions

Institutional environment	<u>Numerator and denominator:</u> Criminal matters are brought to the courts by a government prosecuting agency, which is generally the Director of Public Prosecutions, but can also be the Attorney-General, the police, regulatory agencies or local councils. Information on defendants brought before the courts is recorded by the court administration authorities in each state and territory for operational and case management purposes in the adjudication and sentencing process. Criminal Courts statistics are based on data extracted from these administrative records. Data are supplied to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) by the courts administering agency for all states and territories except for Queensland (where they are supplied via the Office of Economic and Statistical Research), and New South Wales (where they are supplied via the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research). Criminal Courts statistics are produced by the National Criminal Courts Statistics Unit (NCCSU) of the ABS. The NCCSU functions under an intergovernmental agreement between the ABS, the Australian Government Attorney General's department and state and territory departments responsible for justice issues. One of the major functions of the NCCSU is to compile, analyse, publish and disseminate uniform national criminal courts statistics, subject to the provisions of the Census and Statistics Act 1905(Cth). For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.
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Relevance	<p><u>Numerator and denominator:</u> The Criminal Courts collection provides statistics about defendants dealt with by the criminal jurisdiction of the Higher, Magistrates' and Children's Courts of Australia. Defendants include persons as well as organisations (for the Higher and Magistrates' Courts only) charged with criminal offences. Comparable statistics are provided for each of the states and territories and for Australia on the offences and sentence types associated with defendants dealt with by the Criminal Courts. If a person or organisation is a defendant in a number of criminal cases finalised within the courts during the reference period, this person or organisation will be counted more than once within that reference period.</p>
Timeliness	<p><u>Numerator and denominator:</u> Data from the Criminal Courts collection are released annually in Criminal Courts, Australia (cat. no. 4513.0) and accompanying datacubes within 9 months of the reference period. Each release includes data for the current reference year, along with time series for some data items.</p>
Accuracy	<p><u>Numerator and denominator:</u> Criminal Courts data are extracted from each state and territory's court administration system. The data are not subject to sampling error. Non-sampling errors can arise from inaccuracies in recording by courts agencies, when the data are extracted, processed and disseminated. The ABS has limited influence over any errors associated with data recorded by external sources. The ABS does provide a collection manual which outlines the scope, coverage, counting rules and data item definitions for the Criminal Courts collection to minimise data extraction errors. Efficient processing and editing procedures are in place within the ABS to minimise processing and reporting errors.</p> <p>Revisions to published data are irregular. Revisions to historical data are made when new information about the comparability of data over time is identified. This may occur when errors or omissions are identified in the administrative data supplied to the ABS in prior years.</p>

CoherenceNumerator and denominator:

In order to ensure consistency in the data for each state and territory, criminal courts statistics are compiled according to national standards and classifications. However, some differences still occur due to state and territory legislative requirements or to limitations of the various administrative data bases that are used to extract the data.

Due to differing scope and counting rules the data in the Criminal Courts publication may not be comparable to data published in other national and state/territory publications. Given the high degree of conceptual complexity in the operation of the courts systems in Australia, and the variation in the capacity of the states and territories to supply statistical information, a staged approach was adopted in the development of the Criminal Courts collection. The publication presents results from several development stages of the collection. Information relating to criminal cases heard in the Supreme and Intermediate (Higher) Courts has been available since the mid 1990's. National information about defendants finalised in the Magistrates' Courts is available from 2003–04 onwards, and in the Children's Courts from 2006-07.

AccessibilityNumerator and denominator:

In addition to the information provided in the publication, a series of supplementary Data Cubes are also available providing detailed breakdowns by states and territories.

InterpretabilityNumerator and denominator:

The Criminal Courts publication contains detailed Explanatory Notes, Appendices and Glossary that provide information on the data sources, counting rules, terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

A data dictionary, the National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary, 2005 (cat. no. 4527.0) has also been developed by the ABS in collaboration with key stakeholders. It is a reference document which defines national data items and outlines methods for the use of 27 data elements and concepts that underpin the ABS and Council of Australian Governments (COAG) criminal courts collections. The data dictionary relates to the Higher and Magistrates' Criminal Courts and it is anticipated that an updated version of the data dictionary will extend the scope of the data dictionary to the Children's Criminal Courts.

Key data gaps/issues

Data are both comparable and complete for the court cases reported. The indicator does not conceptually identify the link between police effectiveness in preparing briefs and presenting evidence, and the decision of defendants to plead guilty or not.

Outcomes of investigations

Indicator definition and description

Element	Crime — Outcomes
Indicator	Outcomes of investigations
Measure (computation)	<p>Outcome of investigations is defined by two separate measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police• the proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days where proceedings were instituted against the offender <p>A higher proportion of investigations finalised is desirable, as is the proportion of finalised investigations where proceedings had started against the alleged offender.</p> <p><u>Computation/s:</u></p> <p>Division (percentage of finalised investigations as a percentage of all investigations).</p>
Data source/s	<i>Recorded Crime Victims, Australia</i> , ABS Cat. no. 4510.0, Canberra.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator and denominator:</u></p> <p>In November 1990 an Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) was made between the Commonwealth and the states and territories concerning the establishment of the National Crime Statistics Unit (NCSU) as a National Common Police Service, with a role to initiate, coordinate and oversee the development and production of national uniform crime statistics. The statistics contained in this publication are derived from administrative systems maintained by the state and territory police.</p>
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Relevance

Numerator and denominator:

Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0) presents national crime statistics relating to victims of a selected range of offences that have been recorded by police.

The 2010 publication marked a break in series for the collection; therefore comparisons should not be made between data in this publication and victims data published prior to 2011.

The scope of this collection includes victims of attempted and completed offences classified to divisions and/or subdivisions of the Australian & New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC). Depending on the type of offence, a victim can be a person, a premises, an organisation or a motor vehicle. Selected offences include:

- homicide and related offences (including murder, attempted murder and manslaughter)
- assault
- sexual assault
- kidnapping/abduction
- robbery
- blackmail/extortion
- unlawful entry with intent
- motor vehicle theft
- other theft.

Outputs include:

- victim counts for selected offences (for Australia and states/territories)
- victim details (age of victim, sex of victim) for offences where the victim is a person
- Indigenous status and relationship of offender to victim is included for selected offences and selected states/territories
- type of location where the criminal incident occurred
- use of weapon in the commission of the offence
- victim counts for selected offences by outcome of investigation at 30 days

Comparable statistics are provided for each of the states and territories. National data are available for all offences excluding assault. Assault data are available for the individual states and territories, however, assault data should not be compared across jurisdictions due to a lack of comparability.

TimelinessNumerator and denominator:

The Recorded Crime - Victims collection is conducted annually for a selected range of offences recorded by police during the reference period of 1 January - 31 December. Information from the collection is generally released within six months of the reference period.

AccuracyNumerator and denominator:

The collection has been designed to facilitate comparisons of states and territories through the application of national statistical standards and counting rules. However, some legislative and processing differences remain which may include different recording practices, legislation or policy across the various jurisdictions, including pro-active policing campaigns to encourage reporting by the public.

As a result of the findings from the DiRCS project, the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) was developed to address the lack of uniform practices in initial police recording processes. The NCRS, comprising a uniform set of business rules and requirements, was developed in collaboration with police agencies across Australia to guide the recording and counting of criminal incidents for statistical purposes.

In evaluating the implementation of the NCRS and statistical impacts visible in the Recorded Crime – Victims collection, the ABS compared these data with state and territory data obtained from the Crime Victimization Survey, observing that the assault data provided by police still had residual differences between jurisdictions that affected comparability.

As a result of the different business practices across the states and territories it is deemed that statistics for assault are not comparable across jurisdictions. ABS recommends that the crime victimisation survey is used to make these comparisons, as this data is collected in a uniform way across jurisdictions, and is therefore not affected by differences in legislation, business practices or recording.

CoherenceNumerator and denominator:

A National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) has been developed to address the lack of a uniform standard in the initial police recording processes. This standard complements the already established classifications and counting rules for the Recorded Crime - Victims collection to improve the level of comparability of these statistics across jurisdictions.

The collection uses the ANZSOC to classify offences for the 2010 reference period and applies a set of national counting rules to establish the number of victims. Due to differing scope and counting rules, the data in the Recorded Crime - Victims publication may not be comparable to data published in other national and state/territory publications.

AccessibilityNumerator and denominator:

In addition to the information provided in the publication, a series of supplementary data cubes providing detailed breakdowns by states and territories are also available.

InterpretabilityNumerator and denominator:

The Recorded Crime - Victims publication contains detailed Explanatory Notes, Technical Note, Appendices and Glossary that provide information on the data sources, counting rules, terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

Key data gaps/issues

Data reported for this measure are:

- not directly comparable across jurisdictions because of differences in the way data are compiled. Changes in the business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia have resulted in some discrepancies in data between states and territories for some offence types.
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

The indicator does not identify why some people choose not to report an offence to police.

Data for selected crimes recorded by the administrative systems of police agencies are available in ABS *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia* (cat. no. 4510.0). *Crime Victimization, Australia* (ABS 4530.0) provides an additional source of data on crime victimisation for the selected crimes, including crime not reported to or detected by police.

Reporting rates

Indicator definition and description

Element	Crime — Outcomes
Indicator	Reporting rates
Measure (computation)	This indicator is defined as the total number of victims of a particular offence whose most recent incident was reported to police, as a percentage of the total victims of that offence.

Numerator/s

The total number of incidents reported to police are published by the ABS for the following nine offence types, although not all nine are reported in RoGS:

- Physical assault
- Threatened assault
- Robbery
- Break-in
- Attempted break-in
- Motor vehicle theft
- Theft from a motor vehicle
- Malicious property damage
- Other theft

Denominator/s

The total number of victims for the preceding nine offence types, which includes incidents experienced in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Computation/s:

Division (expressed as a percentage).

Data source/s *Crime Victimisation, Australia, ABS 4530.0, Canberra.*

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<u>Numerator and denominator:</u> For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.
Relevance	<u>Numerator and denominator:</u> The main purpose of this survey was to collect information on the experience of crime victimisation for people aged 15 years and over (or 18 years and over for incidents of sexual assault). In 2011-12, the survey collected information about people's experience of selected crimes.

TimelinessNumerator and denominator:

Crime victimisation data for 2011-12 were collected as part of the MPHS, which was collected from July 2011 to June 2012. The survey reference period was the 12 months prior to the survey interview. Data from the survey were released in February 2013, approximately eight months after completion of enumeration.

AccuracyNumerator and denominator:

The initial total sample for the crime victimisation topic included in the MPHS 2011-12 consisted of 38,079 private dwelling households. Of the 33,079 private dwelling households that remained in the survey after sample loss, approximately 26,382 or 80% were fully responding to the crime victimisation topic. The exclusion of people living in very remote parts of Australia had only a minor impact on aggregate estimates, except for the Northern Territory where these people account for about 23% of the population.

Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: non-sampling error and sampling error. Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey.

Sampling error occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all dwellings in the survey is given by the standard error. There are about two chances in three a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey, and about 19 chances in 20 the difference will be less than two standard errors. Measures of the relative standard error for this survey are included with this release.

CoherenceNumerator and denominator:

The ABS conducted National Crime and Safety Surveys in 1975, 1983, 1993, 1998, 2002 and 2005. In 2006-07, a review of the survey found a need for more timely and regular crime victimisation headline indicators on an annual basis, and the need for flexibility to cater for new and emerging areas of crime.

Consistent with the findings of this review, the national Crime Victimization Survey has been conducted annually from 2008-09 using a different survey vehicle, the MPHS. The survey is conducted by telephone, rather than the mail-out mail-back method used for the survey in the past. Furthermore, questions about non face-to-face threatened assault, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage and other theft have been added to the survey; a number of questions have been altered; and some data collected in the 2005 National Crime and Safety Survey have not been collected from 2008-09 onwards. These changes result in a break

in series, and data are not comparable to previous crime and safety data.

The terms used to describe the various types of offences in this publication may not necessarily correspond with legal or police definitions.

Accessibility

Numerator and denominator:

In addition to the Adobe PDF publication, the tables and associated relative standard errors are available in Microsoft Excel spreadsheet form on the website.

Additional data may be available on request. For a list of data items see the Downloads tab of the publication. Note that detailed data can be subject to high relative standard errors and, in some cases, may result in data being confidentialised.

Microdata for the Crime Victimization topic area available through the TableBuilder product – an online tool for creating tables and graphs that can be accessed from the Microdata entry page on the ABS website.

Interpretability

Numerator and denominator:

The Crime Victimization, Australia publication contains tables with footnoted data and a Summary of Findings to aid interpretation of the survey's results. Detailed Explanatory Notes, a Technical Note and a Glossary are also included to provide information on the terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

Key data gaps/issues

Data are both comparable and complete for the reporting rates categories reported.

The indicator does not address why some people choose not to report an offence to police.

Data for selected crimes recorded by the administrative systems of police agencies are available in ABS *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia* (cat. no. 4510.0). *Crime Victimization, Australia* (ABS 4530.0) provides an additional source of data on crime victimisation for the selected crimes, including crime not reported to or detected by police.

Road deaths

Indicator definition and description

Element	Road safety — Outcomes
Indicator	Road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles.
Measure (computation)	Road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles.
Data source/s	<u>Numerator</u> Number of road deaths derived from Department of Infrastructure and Transport, Australian Road Fatality Statistics, Australian Government; http://www.infrastructure.gov.au/roads/safety/road_fatalities_statistics/fatal_road_crash_database.aspx , accessed 13 September 2012. <u>Denominator</u> Number of registered vehicles from ABS Motor Vehicle Census (various years), Australia, ABS Cat. no. 9309.0, Canberra. <u>Computation/s:</u> Number of road deaths / (Number of registered vehicles/100 000)

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<u>Numerator:</u> Road deaths are collected as part of the Australian Government's concern to monitor and enhance the safety of Australia's roads. The Australian Road Deaths Database provides basic details of road transport crash fatalities in Australia as reported by the police each month to the State and Territory road safety authorities. <u>Denominator:</u> For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment. The Motor Vehicle Census collates vehicles which were registered with a motor vehicle registration authority. The data is collected under the legislation of each state and territory for the purposes of licensing vehicles to drive on public roads and the collection of third party insurance.
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Relevance

<u>Numerator:</u> The data focus on road death rates within Australia. The database summarises all fatal road crashes that have occurred in Australia since January 1989. It is updated monthly. It enables count of fatalities or fatal crashes, or both. Available data to search upon include : <ul style="list-style-type: none">•State/Territory•Crash type

-
- Posted speed limit
 - Road user type
 - Age
 - Gender
 - Articulated truck involved
 - Rigid truck involved
 - Bus involved
 - Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
 - Year
 - Month
 - Day of month
 - Hour of day
 - Day of week

Denominator:

The Motor Vehicle Census includes all vehicles registered with a state, territory or other government motor vehicle registry for unrestricted use on public roads with the following exceptions:

- recreational vehicles such as trail bikes and sand dune buggies intended for off-road use in most states and territories (in Victoria and Queensland these vehicles must be registered and are thus included in the statistics);
- consular vehicles; and
- vehicles registered by the defence forces.

Vehicles on register are defined as those vehicles registered at the date of the census, or had registration expire less than one month before that date. Data reflects the information as recorded in registration documents.

Motor Vehicle Censuses have been conducted regularly since 1971 but not every year and not always at the same time of the year. Refer to paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for a list of snapshot dates from 1971.

Data are classified geographically by state or territory of registration and postcode of owner.

Timeliness

Numerator:

Data are available on a monthly basis, becoming available within one month after the reference period.

Denominator:

The snapshot date for the annual Motor Vehicle Census is currently 31 March of the reference year. The statistics are generally released within 8 months of the snapshot being taken.

Accuracy

Numerator:

Information included in the Fatal Road Crash Database / Australian Road

Deaths Database - Online is the result of a cooperative effort between DoIT and State Road Safety Authorities. However, all of the data is supplied to the department by these authorities. Data quality, national consistency in particular, is thus dependent upon the efforts of the State Road Safety Authorities.

Denominator:

The size of the registered motor vehicle fleet (above 15 million vehicles) dictates that quality assurance of each record is not possible. Considerable effort is made by the ABS, to improve data quality with consistency checks and comparisons but records are not queried with the motor vehicle registries.

Care should be taken when comparing data items across jurisdictions as there is variation in the reporting from different states and territories.

In addition, data items where conversions eg fuel type or reconfigurations of vehicles have occurred, may not be accurately reported or recorded at the Registry.

For vehicles manufactured during or after 1990, the statistics eg identifying make and model information are based on procedures using the VIN, adopted by state and territory motor vehicle registration authorities.

CoherenceNumerator:

Data are presented as comparable over time, however, it is unclear whether data are collected against nationally agreed definitions and if so whether the definitions have been revised over time.

Denominator:

The types of fuel being used for motor vehicles has undergone some change in recent years. Leaded petrol is no longer available for sale, however, some older vehicles are still recorded as this fuel type by the MVRs. Hybrid vehicles are increasing, however, not all state and territory MVRs are identifying these vehicles separately.

Statistics from the annual MVC are comparable to previous censuses.

Data from the MVC when categorised by year of manufacture can be confronted with Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia, cat. no. 9314.0. In addition, the MVC is used as a frame for the Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia cat. no. 9208.0.

AccessibilityNumerator:

DoITdata road fatality data are available for public use, free of charge, from http://www.infrastructure.gov.au/roads/safety/road_fatality_statistics/fatal_road_crash_database.aspx

Data are available in a time series from 1989 and are reported in the RoGs by financial year.

Denominator:

Data are available from the ABS website.

InterpretabilityNumerator:

Data categories are clear, however there is limited information available about the context the data should be considered within, definitions and classification systems used.

Denominator:

The Motor Vehicle Census publication contains detailed Introductory Notes, Explanatory Notes and Glossary that provide information on the data sources, terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

Key data gaps/issues

Data are both comparable and complete for road deaths reported.

The rate of road deaths per number of registered vehicles is affected by a number of activities undertaken by state and federal governments, such as the condition of roads, driver education and media campaigns.

Indigenous deaths in custody

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness and Equity (in regard to Indigenous persons) in the Justice System. The data is obtained from the National Deaths in Custody Program (NDICP) which covers both indigenous and non-indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, as well as in prisons (reported in the Corrective Services chapter of the RoGS) and in juvenile detention.
Indicator	Indigenous deaths in (crime-related) police custody and custody-related operations (i.e. deaths of persons in the process of being detained or escaping) Indigenous status is not always collected; and when it is, the recording is not always consistent. Moreover, the way in which indigenous status is determined varies between jurisdictions.
Measure (computation)	Definition In short, deaths are in scope for this monitoring program if they occur in custody for a crime-related matter, or involve persons who die in the process of being detained or escaping.

In more detail, the definition of a death in scope is as follows:

The Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (RCIADIC) outlined the types of deaths that would require notification to the NDICP (rec 41). They are:

- A death, wherever occurring, of a person who is in prison custody, police custody or detention as a juvenile.
- A death, wherever occurring, of a person whose death is caused or contributed to by traumatic injuries sustained, or by lack of proper care, while in such custody or detention.
- A death, wherever occurring, of a person who dies, or is fatally injured, in the process of police or prison officers attempting to detain that person.
- A death, wherever occurring, of a person attempting to escape from prison, police custody or juvenile detention.

This definition has been used by the NDICP since its establishment in 1992. The definition by the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (Recommendation 41, RCIADIC 1992, pp135-139) remains relevant and has been mirrored in coronial and related legislation (e.g. the NSW Coroner's Act 1980). This definition results in the decision about whether a death is in scope for the NDICP hinging on whether the deceased was in custody for a

breach of the law, regardless of the circumstances, e.g. they may be in a vehicle staffed by contractors for transporting prisoners, or they may be on remand or sentenced in a mental health institution. It also includes persons who are temporarily absent from prison or police custody e.g. day release programs (see for example, s13A NSW Coroner's Act 1980) and those who are 'sentenced to a 'live-in' substance abuse program', since persons in such circumstances have their personal liberty restricted and are under the control of a custodial authority. NDICP excludes persons on community corrections or on parole, since they are 'free to come and go at will', which is a common law test for the absence of custody'. Additionally, 'home detention' should be excluded because there is a third party custodial authority involved.

Following a decision of the Federal Court (Eatts vs Dawson: G208 of 1990), and a decision by the Australasian Police Ministers' Council in 1994 together with associated changes to legislation and practice circulars, the scope of the NDICP was extended to deaths of persons in the process of being detained or escaping, whether technically they are in custody or not – such deaths under the NDICP are called 'custody-related operations'. The definition of a death in a 'custody-related operation' for the purposes of the NDICP was discussed in a meeting of the Australasian Police Ministers Council in 1994. At that meeting it was agreed that the scope of monitoring deaths in police custody by the NDICP also include deaths in the following three circumstances:

- (d) Deaths which occur while the person is in the custody of police officers;
- (e) Deaths which occur while police are attempting to detain a person; and
- (f) Deaths which occur while a person is escaping from custody.

It was agreed that the NDICP should exclude deaths which occur in police search and rescue operations where the goal of police officers was rescue *per se*, rather than the goal of detaining the deceased for any reason.

Also excluded from the NDICP are self-inflicted deaths where the police officers' involvement is limited to attempting to prevent the suicide or to obtain medical attention needed as a result of the suicide attempt. A self-inflicted death will be included in the monitoring process, however, if the police operation had, as one of its goals, the detaining of the person for any reason (other than simply to prevent suicide or to seek medical attention needed as a result of the attempted suicide).

NDICP Monitoring Framework

There are currently three key measures for monitoring deaths in custody:

1. Trends in numbers of deaths in prisons, police and juvenile detention, and the proportion of total deaths in each setting involving Indigenous persons;
2. Trends in the rate of death per 100 relevant adult prisoners* and the rate ratio (over-representation) for Indigenous and non-Indigenous deaths in prison;
3. Trends in causes and circumstances of deaths – in this regard ROGS presents ‘apparent non-natural cause deaths’ as a measure for Corrections and Juvenile Justice/Detention.

*Note: In the next NDICP Monitoring Report due to be released in early 2012 the rate of death under Indicator 2 (per 100 relevant population) will be used, replacing the calculation used in previous reports (per 1,000 relevant population). The purpose of this is to be more consistent with the ROGS Report.

In post-2012 Monitoring Reports, a new indicator will be developed and reported on:

4. International comparisons of trends relevant to the NDICP Framework for monitoring, particularly focusing on New Zealand and Canada due to their similarity to the Australian criminal justice system and Indigenous populations.

Numerator/s and Denominator/s - Computation/s:

Indicator 1:

Numerator: Number of Indigenous deaths in each custody setting.

Denominator: Total number of deaths in each custody setting.

Computation: $(\text{Indigenous deaths} \div \text{Total deaths}) \times 100$

Indicator 2:

Prison custody - Numerator: Number of deaths in prison.

Denominator: Historically, the denominator used to calculate rates has been the relevant prison population at 30 June (taken from the ABS series *Prisoners in Australia 4517.0*). For future NDICP Monitoring Reports, the AIC is proposing to use an annual average prison population taken from the ABS series *Corrective Services, Australia 4512.0*. The calculation to be used in deriving the denominator for these statistics is yet to be finalised and is currently being discussed with data agencies.

Computation:

Historical approach –

$(\text{Number of deaths in prison} \div \text{relevant 30 June prison population}) \times 1000$

Proposed new calculation –

$(\text{Number of deaths in prison} \div \text{relevant average annual prison population}) \times 100$

Indicator 3:

Numerator: Number of deaths falling within each cause of death category and falling within each category relating to circumstances of deaths, occurring in each custody setting.

Denominator: Total number of deaths in each category.

Computation: $(\text{Cause of death} \div \text{Total deaths in each custody setting}) \times 100$

Data source/s

Numerator/s:

The AIC is notified about deaths in custody and custody-related operations from the custodial authority involved, in some cases within a matter of days after the death occurs. The custodial authority completes a NDICP data collection form, which includes information about the deceased, criminal and medical history, and the specific location at death. Information is also collected from the custodial authority regarding the apparent cause of death and circumstances leading to the death. Occasionally a case may not be provided to the AIC by the custodial authority.

All the information provided by custodial authorities is then cross-checked with records held by the National Coronial Information System (NCIS) as coronial enquiries are completed and formal findings handed down.

As part of the data validation process each year, keyword searches of the NCIS database are undertaken to ensure any missing cases are identified. Moreover, to further ensure accuracy, annual totals are also cross-checked and validated by the relevant custodial authority. Finally, prior to the publication of NDICP Monitoring Reports, custodial authorities are given an opportunity to provide comments and feedback relating to the presentation of data and analysis.

Denominator/s:

Historically, prison populations used to calculate rates of death are taken from the annual ABS publication *Prisoners in Australia* (cat. no. 4517.0), which is a census of persons in prison custody on 30 June each year.

In future publications, the AIC is proposing to use an annual

average prison population as the denominator to calculate rates. This annual average prisoner population will be taken from the ABS series *Corrective Services, Australia* (cat. no. 4512.0), which is a monthly average of people in prison custody, and includes numbers of receptions into prison custody. The benefit of this approach is that it more accurately accounts for the flow of prisoners through the prison system each year. However note this will be confirmed after further discussions with ABS.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment

Numerator/s:

The responsibility for monitoring deaths in custody nationally was given to the AIC by the RCIADIC. State and Territory Governments unanimously agreed to support the implementation of recommendations relating to the establishment of the NDICP and its ongoing role in collecting and analysing information about deaths in custody and reporting regularly to government.

Information about each death in custody or custody-related operation is provided to the AIC by the relevant custodial authority. As cases are received, they are manually coded by AIC research staff and entered into the NDICP database. Information obtained from custodial authorities is then cross-checked against coronial findings as they become available. Coronial findings are sourced from the National Coronial Information System (NCIS), which is a database that collects information about deaths reported to a Coroner from every state and territory.

The NCIS dataset commenced from 2000 and is currently operated under a Heads of Agreement document made between the Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine and each State/Territory Government in Australia. The NCIS is not covered by legislation and is not a legal entity.

The NCIS is provided with information about each death via a secure regular (nightly or weekly) upload from local data systems in each coronial jurisdiction. The NCIS Unit has a quality assurance process in which the completeness and accuracy of cases that have been coded and closed on the NCIS are reviewed. This process is currently around 12 months behind the relevant reference period (i.e. the quality assurance team is currently reviewing deaths closed in September 2010).

The AIC's access to the NCIS database is subject to strict ethics arrangements as well as annual reporting requirements and regular ethics reviews. The AIC currently only has online access to those cases in the NCIS database which are closed, with a formal finding

being handed down by a Coroner. The AIC is in the process of seeking approval from every State Coroner to access information about active coronial enquiries via the NCIS. It is anticipated that AIC will have access to open cases by early 2012.

Deaths of persons in custody and custody-related operations are subject to a mandatory coronial inquest in every jurisdiction. However, where a person is charged in relation to a death in custody, coroners will terminate their inquest pending the resolution of the matter through criminal court proceedings. In such cases, information about the deceased, including the cause of death, will still be provided to the AIC by the relevant custodial authority. These cases will also be included in the NCIS database. However, due to the fact that the circumstances leading to the death are documented via court proceedings in the criminal justice system and not a coronial inquest, only limited information can be cross-checked through the NCIS. In the majority of cases, sufficient information will be available through the NCIS to cross-check information provided by the custodial authority about the deceased - such as name, date of birth/death, Indigenous status, location, and the cause and circumstances of the death. The AIC does not validate its deaths in custody data against court findings and, therefore, it is often difficult to determine responsibility in such cases – however undertaking validation against court findings is being considered by AIC.

The number of deaths in custody falling under the category ‘unlawful homicides’ each year is very small (usually less than five). Over the thirty years for which data is available, it is estimated that such deaths represent less than four per cent of the total number of deaths in custody cases recorded by the NDICP since 1980, however they are often the most controversial deaths and therefore AIC is considering undertaking validation against court findings.

Denominator/s:

All denominators used by the AIC in the NDICP are taken from ABS published reports. The quality of this data is ultimately a matter for the ABS and we suggest the Commission refer to ABS submissions regarding the quality of their data.

Relevance

Numerator/s:

Collecting timely information about deaths occurring in custodial settings and custody-related operations is highly relevant to assessing equity and effectiveness in the criminal justice system, most particularly for Indigenous Australians. The ongoing monitoring of deaths in custody in Australia serves as an

accountability and performance measure for custodial authorities, as well as providing the community with a better understanding of the trends and issues. As the former NSW State Coroner, Kevin Waller, observed:

'The rationale is that by making mandatory a full and public inquiry into deaths in prison and police cells the government provides a positive incentive to custodians to treat their prisoners in a humane fashion, and satisfies the community that deaths in such places are properly investigated' (Waller, K. (AM), *Coronial Law and Practice in NSW*, 3rd Edition, p. 28).

Among the concerns expressed by the RCIADIC was that statistics on both deaths in prison custody and juvenile detention and the related issue of the numbers of persons dying in police custody were at best poor, if not simply unavailable. It is the role of the NDICP to fill this data gap, as well as to identify emerging trends and issues relating to deaths in custody, particularly with regards to Indigenous Australians. The data collected in the NDICP has become one of the only Indigenous-specific indicators for equity and effectiveness in the criminal justice system.

Various information about the location of the death is recorded, and more refined geographic information on place of death and last place of private residence is proposed to be collected from 2012.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Timeliness

Numerator/s:

The most recent NDICP annual report released by the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC).

Denominator/s: ABS data

Accuracy

Numerator/s:

The accuracy of the data collected by the NDICP is largely contingent on the following three factors:

- the accuracy of information provided by custodial authorities;
- the accuracy of information in the NCIS database; and
- the regularity with which information is cross-checked between these two sources.

The AIC recently undertook a special validation exercise of all deaths in custody cases in the dataset and will make some corrections as necessary. These corrections will have minimal impact on the high level trends reported to date.

How does the NDICP ensure every case is collected?

The data obtained from custodial authorities is continuously validated against NCIS and also reviewed annually and as needed by corrections, juvenile justice and police agencies. The main risk to accuracy relates to ensuring that only deaths that are within scope for this monitoring program are collected and validated against the NCIS database as explained above.

Currently the NCIS does not have a coding flag to identify which cases have been confirmed as deaths in custody by the Coroner. Consequently, several mechanisms must be used to identify possible missing cases that fall within scope. These include searching for cases where the incident location is recorded as a Correctional Institution, or cases that involved a Legal Intervention. Not all deaths which are coded under these values fit the AIC criteria for a death in custody. In most cases, the AIC also receives direct notification of completed coronial inquiries into deaths in custody from the relevant State Coroner.

For the purposes of greater transparency with regards to the quality of deaths in custody data, included with all future releases of NDICP data will be information about the proportion of cases under each of the following three categories:

- d) 'possible death in custody' – deaths where it is not clear

from available information whether the deaths falls within scope or not. These deaths will not be reported or included in analysis until coronial findings allow this to be determined;

- e) ‘confirmed death in scope’ and checked against the NCIS to validate basic information about the death, but no coronial findings available to confirm many details of death ie cause of death;
- f) ‘validated deaths in custody’ – those deaths that have been fully validated against a coronial finding in the NCIS.

Indicators 1 and 2, see above, will include deaths categorised under b) and c), and the percentage of deaths which are b) or c).

For example: There were X number of deaths in prison custody in 2010; X% of these have been validated against coronial findings (across as many variables as possible). As deaths under category a) become resolved those in scope will be retrospectively added to the numbers under category c).

Indicator 3 will only include deaths under c), i.e. validated against coronial findings, in order to avoid findings on sensitive matters that require correction in later years as coronial findings become available.

In this way, the AIC will be able to provide more accurate data to ROGS on all non-natural cause deaths, broken down by ‘apparent non-natural cause deaths’ and non-natural cause deaths confirmed by coronial findings.

AIC undertook a review of the NDICP in 2011, which included revising the User Manual and administrative procedures around the collection of data from custodial authorities and the NCIS. In particular, the review outcomes included revising and modernising the Data Definitions to more accurately reflect significant changes in the justice system over the last twenty years. This process also aims to better align the NDICP with other datasets and standards i.e. that of ABS and also alignment with emerging data definitions for disability, health and mental health.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Coherence

Numerator/s:

For information on deaths occurring in prison custody and in police institutional settings (eg. Police cells) since 1980, data is internally

consistent as the same definition, data collection process and research methodology has been applied consistently over the last twenty years (data throughout the 1980's was collected by the RCIADIC).

For information on deaths occurring in police custody-related operations, accurate and internally consistent information is only available from the year 1990 and onwards. Prior to 1990, only deaths occurring in police institutional settings are recorded.

AIC undertook a review of the program in 2011 and has specifically considered improving coherence with other key datasets and standards e.g. ABS, AIHW, ROGS, and PC. Following conclusion of this review, revised Data Definitions, an improved User Manual and other key program documents will be finalised and fully implemented.

All State/Territory Coroners and custodial authorities (corrections and juvenile justice agencies, police and the AFP) use the same Data Definitions and all relevant stakeholders were invited to comment on and agree to revisions and improvements to key documents underpinning the NDICP.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Accessibility

Numerator/s:

The data is reported in regular NDICP Monitoring Reports and also through occasional in-depth research papers when resources allow. Publications are available on the AIC website and also in hard copy free of charge.

Requests for NDICP data from interested parties such as the media and academics are dealt with on a case-by-case basis; data is usually provided if it relates to data already available through published Monitoring Reports. All legitimate requests for data are provided without charge. Only de-identified data is ever provided, consistent with ethics requirements.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Interpretability

Numerator/s:

A range of matters related to 'interpretability' were identified in an Issues Paper that supported the review conducted by AIC during 2011. Each of these matters was considered and will be resolved and changes implemented as necessary.

A key matter relevant to interpretability is the lack of data on a range of matters linked to Indicator 3, such as evidence for successful preventative measures for reducing deaths in custody. From 2012 onwards, it is proposed that the Monitoring Reports will include thematic analysis of findings and recommendations made by Coroners to improve the evidence base in this area.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

**Key data
gaps/issues**

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:
(Insert key points)

If resources were made available to allow validation of aspects of deaths against court findings, such as in cases where there has been a charge laid in respect of the death, this would add value to the program. This is because such deaths, while in the minority, often are of greatest interest in regard to equity and effectiveness.

Land transport hospitalisations

Indicator definition and description

Element	The indicator is an outcome indicator of the government's objective of promoting road safety.
Indicator Measure (computation)	Land transport hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles. Definition: The number of hospitalisations from traffic accidents per 100 000 registered vehicles.
Data source/s	Numerator: The number of hospitalisations from traffic accidents is calculated by the AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) based on data from the national minimum data set (NMDS) for Admitted patient care. Denominator: The data for vehicle registrations is obtained from the ABS <i>Motor Vehicle Census</i> Cat no. 9309.0, AusInfo, Canberra.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>The AIHW is an independent statutory authority within the Health and Ageing portfolio, which is accountable to the parliament of Australia through the Minister for Health and Ageing.</p> <p>The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) is the national statistics collection agency and it collates vehicle registration data collected under state legislation by state motor vehicle registration authorities.</p>
Relevance	The objective of police road safety campaigns is to reduce the incidence of road collisions and the severity of road trauma resulting in hospitalisation.
Timeliness	The AIHW provide hospitalisation data annually but with a lag, whereby the latest data able to be published in the 2014 RoGS relates to the 2011-12 financial year.
Accuracy	<p>Almost all public hospitals and the majority of private hospitals provide data for the NHMD.</p> <p>States and territories are primarily responsible for the quality of the data they provide. However, the AIHW undertakes extensive validations on data. Data are checked for valid values, logical consistency and historical consistency. Where possible, data in individual data sets are checked against data from other data sets. Potential errors are queried with jurisdictions, and corrections and resubmissions may be made in response to these queries. The AIHW does not adjust data to account for possible data errors or missing or incorrect values.</p> <p>Data on procedures are recorded uniformly using the Australian</p>

Classification of Health Interventions.

Variations in admission practices and policies lead to variation among providers in the number of admissions for some conditions.

Cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality where the presentation could identify a patient or a service provider or where rates are likely to be highly volatile.

Coherence

The information presented for this indicator is calculated using the same methodology as data published by the AIHW in *Australian Hospital Statistics*. All States and territories participate in the survey.

The data can be meaningfully compared across reference periods for all jurisdictions except Tasmania. 2008–09 data for Tasmania does not include two private hospitals that were included in 2007–08 and 2009–10 data reported in National Healthcare Agreement performance reports.

Accessibility

The AIHW provides a variety of products that draw upon the NHMD. The relevant published product available on the AIHW website is Australian hospital statistics with associated Excel tables.

Interpretability

Supporting information on the quality and use of the NHMD are published annually in *Australian hospital statistics* (technical appendixes), available in hard copy or on the AIHW website. Readers are advised to note caveat information to ensure appropriate interpretation of the performance indicator. Supporting information includes discussion of coverage, completeness of coding, the quality of Indigenous data, and changes in service delivery that might affect interpretation of the published data. Metadata information for the NMDS for Admitted patient care is published in the AIHW's online metadata repository METeOR and the *National health data dictionary*.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issues

None have been identified for this indicator.

Perceptions of Safety

Indicator definition and description

Element	Perceptions of safety is an outcome indicator in the police services performance indicator framework. The indicator comprises two aspects of community perceptions; the proportion of people who felt safe or very safe at home; and the proportion of people who felt safe or very safe in public places. The data for this indicator are obtained from the national Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP).
Indicator	<p>The six measures for the indicator are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the day.2. Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the night.3. Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' walking locally during the day.4. Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' walking locally during the night.5. Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' travelling on public transport during the day.6. Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' travelling on public transport during the night.
Measure (computation)	<p>Definition</p> <p>The latest NSCSP reported data obtained from 28 502 respondents drawn from all jurisdictions in Australia.</p> <p>For each of the six measures above, survey respondents could report their feeling of safety as falling within one of five response categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. very safe2. safe3. neither safe nor unsafe4. unsafe5. very unsafe <p>Respondents to survey questions could also say 'not applicable' and with respect to safety on public transport only, respond to the category of 'do not use'. A significant proportion of respondents do not use public transport as they do not wish to use it or have access to it or it is not available where they live.</p>
Data source/s	The NSCSP is conducted and the results compiled annually by a private sector survey company under the direction of Australia's police services.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	ANZPAA (Australia and New Zealand Police Advisory Agency) has management responsibility for the NSCSP survey contract. Jurisdictions manage the survey collectively through a national police committee.
Relevance	The objective of perceptions of safety is to support governments' aims of maintaining public safety and reducing fear of crime in the community. The six perceptions of safety measures in the NSCSP survey do not reflect levels of reported crime as many other factors including media reporting and hearsay can affect public perceptions of crime levels and safety. Perceptions of safety on public transport can be influenced by the availability and types of transport methods (trains, buses, ferries or trams) in each jurisdiction.
Timeliness	The NSCSP survey is conducted on a rolling 12 monthly basis. The most recent results are available annually in the Report on Government Services..
Accuracy	The accuracy of the telephone survey data collected in the NSCSP is largely contingent on the following three factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the accuracy of information provided by respondents; • the accuracy of its compilation by the survey provider • the extent to which information is checked against replies to similar questions in previous years
Coherence	Annual NSCSP data are consistent to the extent that replies to the same questions are collected each year, with consistent data collection processes and research methodology having been applied over many years. Questions are reviewed on an on-going basis and amended or replaced as policies and practices change. <p>All States and territories participate in the survey.</p>
Accessibility	Some data is published annually in the Report on Government Services. Other data is published in jurisdictional government reports such as Annual Reports and budget reporting. These data are available for general research purposes without charge. Particular requests for unpublished data can be received by individual police jurisdictions and dealt with on a case by case basis.
Interpretability	A high or increasing proportion of people who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' for all measures is desirable. There are no published reports linking the measures to improved safety outcomes such as reduced crime levels for the reasons given above.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

**Key data
gaps/issues**

Nil.

Road Safety

Indicator definition and description

Element Road safety is an outcome indicator in the police services performance indicator framework.

Indicator The indicator comprises three road safety behaviour measures:

the use of seat belts,
the incidence of driving above the blood alcohol limit and
the incidence of speeding.

The data for this indicator are obtained from the national Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP).

Measure (computation) **Definition**
For each of the three road safety measures, survey respondents are invited to provide a personal response using one of seven incidence descriptors:

Always
Most of the time
Sometimes
Rarely
Never.
Refused
Don't know

The incidence for the seven descriptors adds to 100 per cent.

Data source/s The NSCSP is conducted and the results compiled annually by a private sector survey company under the direction of Australia's police services.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment ANZPAA (Australia and New Zealand Police Advisory Agency) has management responsibility for the NSCSP survey contract. Jurisdictions manage the survey collectively through a national police committee.

Relevance The objective of road safety is to promote safer behaviour on Australia's roads.

Timeliness The NSCSP survey is conducted on a rolling 12 monthly basis. The most recent results are available annually in the Report on Government Services..

Accuracy The accuracy of the telephone survey data collected in the NSCSP is largely contingent on the following three factors:

- the accuracy of information provided by respondents;
- the accuracy of its compilation by the survey provider
- the extent to which information is checked against replies to similar questions in previous years

Coherence Annual NSCSP data are consistent to the extent that replies to the same questions are collected each year, with consistent data collection processes and research methodology having been applied over many years. Questions are reviewed on an on-going basis and amended or replaced as policies and practices change.

All States and territories participate in the survey.

Accessibility Some data is published annually in the Report on Government Services. Other data is published in jurisdictional government reports such as Annual Reports and budget reporting. These data are available for general research purposes without charge. Particular requests for unpublished data can be received by individual police jurisdictions and dealt with on a case by case basis.

Interpretability A high or increasing proportion of people engaging in safe road behaviours is desirable.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issues Nil.

7 Courts

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Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '7A' prefix (for example, table 7A.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.

7.1 Profile of court services

This chapter focuses primarily on administrative support functions for the courts, not on the judicial decisions made in the courts. The primary support functions of court administration services are to:

- manage court facilities and staff, including buildings, security and ancillary services such as registries, libraries and transcription services
- provide case management services, including client information, scheduling and case flow management

-
- enforce court orders through the sheriff's department or a similar mechanism.

This chapter covers the State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' (including children's) courts, coroners' courts and probate registries. It also covers the Federal Court of Australia, the Family Court of Australia, the Family Court of WA and the Federal Circuit Court of Australia (previously the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia). The chapter does not include information on the High Court of Australia, and broadly excludes tribunals and specialist jurisdiction courts (for example, Indigenous courts, circle sentencing courts and drug courts are excluded). The chapter also excludes electronic infringement and enforcement systems.

Major improvements in reporting on courts this year include:

- time series reporting on 'homicide and related offences' case type in the attachment tables.

Improvements in consistency and integrity of data reported are ongoing by all jurisdictions and are footnoted where applicable.

Roles and responsibilities

State and Territory court levels

In this chapter, the term 'jurisdiction' can refer to not only individual Australian states and territories, but also to the roles and responsibilities that different courts have. There is a hierarchy of courts within each State and Territory. Supreme courts hear disputes of greater seriousness than those heard in the other courts. Supreme courts also develop the law and operate as courts of judicial review or appeal. For the majority of states and territories, the hierarchy of courts is as outlined below (although Tasmania, the ACT and the NT do not have a district/county court):

- supreme courts
- district/county courts
- magistrates' courts.

Within certain court levels, a number of specialist jurisdiction courts (such as Indigenous courts, circle sentencing courts and drug courts) aim to improve the responsiveness of courts to the special needs of particular service users. Tribunals can also improve responsiveness and assist in alleviating the workload of courts — for example, small claims tribunals can assist in diverting work from the magistrates' court. Specialist jurisdiction courts (other than the children's courts,

family courts and coroners' courts) and tribunals are outside the scope of this Report and excluded from reported data where possible.

Differences in State and Territory court levels mean that the allocation of cases to courts varies across states and territories (boxes 7.1 to 7.3). As a result, the seriousness and complexity of cases heard in a court level can also vary across states and territories. Therefore, any comparison of performance needs to account for these factors.

Box 7.1 Supreme court jurisdictions across states and territories

Criminal

All State and Territory supreme courts have jurisdiction over serious criminal matters such as murder, treason and certain serious drug offences, but significant differences exist in this court level across the states and territories:

- District/county courts do not operate in Tasmania, the ACT and the NT, so in this State and these territories the supreme courts generally exercise a jurisdiction equal to that of both the supreme and district/county courts in other states.
- The Queensland Supreme Court deals with a number of drug matters, which supreme courts in other states and territories do not hear.
- In the NSW Supreme Court, almost all indictments are for offences of murder and manslaughter, whereas the range of indictments routinely presented in most other states and territories is broader.

All State and Territory supreme courts hear appeals, but the number and type of appeals vary because NSW, Victoria and Queensland also hear some appeals in their district/county courts.

Civil

All supreme courts deal with appeals and probate applications and have an unlimited jurisdiction on claims but:

NSW usually deals with complex cases, all claims over \$750 000 (except claims related to motor vehicle accidents or worker's compensation) and various other civil matters.

Victoria generally handles civil claims over \$200 000.

Queensland deals with claims over \$750 000 from 1 November 2010 and administrative law matters.

WA usually deals with claims over \$750 000.

SA exercises its unlimited jurisdiction for general and personal injury matters.

Tasmania usually deals with claims over \$50 000.

ACT prior to 25 July 2011 dealt with claims over \$50 000, and from 25 July 2011 deals with claims over \$250 000.

NT also deals with mental health, family law and *Coroners Act 1993* applications.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished).

Box 7.2 District/county court jurisdictions across states and territories

A district/county court level exists in all states except Tasmania and does not exist in the ACT or the NT.

Criminal

The district/county courts have jurisdiction over indictable criminal matters (such as rape and armed robbery) except murder and treason, but differences exist among the states that have a district/county court. For example, appeals from magistrates' courts are heard in the district/county courts in NSW, Victoria and Queensland, but not in WA and SA. Briefly, the jurisdictions of the district/county courts are:

NSW: The NSW District Court deals with most of the serious criminal cases that come before the courts in NSW. It has responsibility for indictable criminal offences that are normally heard by a judge and jury, but on occasions by a judge alone. It does not deal with treason or murder.

Victoria: The Victorian County Court deals with all indictable offences, except the following (which must be heard in the Supreme Court): murder; attempted murder; child destruction; certain conspiracy charges; treason; and concealing an offence of treason. Examples of criminal offences heard in the County Court include: drug trafficking; serious assaults; serious theft; rape; and obtaining financial advantage by deception.

Queensland: The Queensland District Court deals with more serious criminal offences than heard by the Magistrates' Court — for example, rape, armed robbery and fraud.

WA: The WA District Court deals with any indictable offence except those that carry a penalty of life imprisonment.

SA: The SA District Court is the principal trial court and has jurisdiction to try a charge of any offence except treason or murder or offences related to those charges. Almost all matters have been referred following a committal process in the Magistrates Court.

Civil

All district/county civil courts hear appeals and deal with the following types of cases:

NSW: claims up to \$750 000 (or more if the parties consent) and has unlimited jurisdiction in motor accident injury claims.

Victoria: appeals under the *Crimes (Family Violence) Act 1987*, adoption matters and change-of-name applications. Has unlimited jurisdiction in both personal injury claims and other claims.

Queensland: claims between \$150 000 and \$750 000 from 1 November 2010.

WA: claims up to \$750 000 and unlimited claims for personal injuries, and has exclusive jurisdiction for motor accident injury claims.

SA: unlimited claims for general and personal injury matters.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished).

Box 7.3 Magistrates court jurisdictions across states and territories

Criminal courts deal:

NSW: Summarily with matters with a maximum penalty of up to two years' imprisonment for a single offence, and up to five years' imprisonment for multiple offences, including some indictable offences.

Victoria: With summary offences and determines some indictable offences summarily.

Queensland: With summary offences and determines summarily some indictable matters where the penalty imposed by this jurisdiction may be up to three years' imprisonment.

WA: With summary offences and determines some indictable offences summarily.

SA: With matters with a maximum penalty of up to two years' imprisonment, juvenile prosecutions and intervention orders (including breaches).

Tasmania: With matters with a maximum penalty of up to two years' imprisonment for a single offence and up to five years' imprisonment for multiple offences. Also deals with some indictable offences summarily.

ACT: Summarily with matters with a maximum penalty of up to two years' imprisonment. With the DPP's consent, an offence punishable by imprisonment for longer than two years but no longer than five years. With the defendant's consent, matters with a maximum penalty of up to 14 years imprisonment where the offence relates to money or property, and up to 10 years in other cases.

NT: With some drug and fraud charges and matters with a maximum penalty of up to 10 years' imprisonment (or 10–14 years' imprisonment if the accused consents).

Civil courts deal:

NSW: With small claims up to \$10 000 and general division claims up to \$100 000, as well as family law matters.

Victoria: With claims up to \$100 000 for monetary damages, and applications for equitable relief and applications under the *Crimes (Family Violence) Act 1987*.

Queensland: [Prior to 1 December 2009] With small claims (including residential tenancy disputes) up to \$7500, minor debt claims up to \$7500 and other claims up to \$50 000. Now deals with claims up to \$150 000 from 1 November 2010, minor civil disputes are now lodged with the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT).

WA: With claims for debt recovery and damages (not personal injury) up to \$75 000, minor cases up to \$10 000, residential tenancy applications for monies up to \$10 000, residential tenancy disputes and restraining orders.

SA: With small claims up to \$6000, commercial cases up to \$40 000 and personal injury claims up to \$80 000.

Tasmania: With claims up to \$50 000 (or more if both parties consent) for monetary damages and debt recovery, minor civil claims up to \$5000, residential tenancy disputes, restraint orders and family violence orders.

ACT: With claims between \$10 000 and \$250 000 (since July 2011), victims financial assistance applications up to \$50 000, matters under the *Domestic Relationships Act 1994* and commercial leasing matters. Since February 2009, small claims up to \$10 000 are dealt with by the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal.

NT: With claims up to \$100 000 and workers' compensation claims.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished).

State and Territory court levels — specific elements

This chapter reports data by court level for each State and Territory. In addition, the chapter separates out certain data items from each court level to improve the comparability and understanding of the data presented. In particular instances, the data sets from the following areas are reported separately from their court level:

- probate registries (separate from the supreme courts level)
- children's courts (separate from the magistrates' courts level)
- coroners' courts (separate from the magistrates' courts level).

The following section outlines the role of these areas and their coverage within each State and Territory.

Probate

In all states and territories, probate issues are heard in supreme courts and encompass applications for the appointment of an executor or administrator to the estate of a deceased person. The two most common types of application are:

- where the executor nominated by a will applies to have the will proved
- where the deceased was intestate (died without a will) and a person applies for letters of administration to be entitled to administer the estate.

Children's courts

Children's courts are specialist jurisdiction courts that, depending on the State or Territory legislation, may hear both criminal and civil matters. These courts in the main deal with summary proceedings, however some jurisdictions have the power to also hear indictable matters.

Children's courts deal with complaints of offences alleged to have been committed by young people. In all states and territories except Queensland, defendants under the age of 18 are treated legally as children or youths. In Queensland, defendants are treated legally as adults if aged 17 or older at the time the offence was committed. In all states and territories, children under the age of 10 years cannot be charged with a criminal offence (ABS 2013).

Children's courts may also hear matters where a child has been seriously abused or neglected. In these instances, the court has jurisdiction to determine matters relating to the child's care and protection.

Electronic infringement and enforcement systems

Electronic infringement and enforcement systems operate to process infringements, on-the-spot fines and summary offences. They have the status of courts (despite minimal judicial involvement) because they have the capacity and authority to produce enforceable orders against defendants. The orders impose penalties such as fines (which may be enforced by warrants or licence cancellation), asset seizure, garnishment, arrest, community correction orders and incarceration.

Electronic infringement and enforcement systems operate in Victoria, Queensland, WA and SA, under the ambit of the magistrates' courts. Prior to the 2012 Report, these systems were included in the courts' chapter. However, although the other jurisdictions do not operate electronic infringement and enforcement systems that fall under the jurisdiction of magistrates' courts, they have bodies that process unpaid infringement notices. These include the NSW State Debt Recovery Office, the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service in Tasmania, the Motor Vehicle Registry in the ACT and the Fines Recovery Unit in the NT. These bodies may have a similar impact in reducing the workload of magistrates' courts. To improve comparability of reporting on magistrates' courts across all jurisdictions in this chapter, the Report now excludes electronic infringement and enforcement systems.

Coroners' courts

In all states and territories, coroners' courts (which generally operate under the auspices of State and Territory magistrates' courts) inquire into the cause of sudden and/or unexpected reported deaths. The definition of a reported death differs across states and territories, but generally includes deaths for which the cause is violent, suspicious or unknown. In some states and territories, the coroner has the power to commit for hearing, while in others the coroner is prohibited from making any finding of criminal or civil liability (but may refer the matter to the Director of Public Prosecutions). Suspicious fires are generally within the jurisdiction of the coroners' courts in NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT but not in the other states and territories. Coroners' courts are distinct from other courts because they have a role in inquiring into the cause of sudden and unexpected deaths (and suspicious fires), and also because they have other functions, including reporting inadequacies in regulatory systems.

Data for coroners' courts are presented with civil jurisdiction data in this chapter.

Australian court levels — specific elements

Australian courts comprise the following courts, in order of hierarchy:

- the High Court of Australia
- the Federal Court of Australia and the Family Court of Australia
- the Federal Circuit Court of Australia.

Data for the High Court are not published in this Report.

The following sections highlight the relationship between the other three Australian courts.

Federal Court of Australia

This court is a superior court of record and a court of law and equity. It sits in all capital cities on a continuous basis and elsewhere in Australia from time to time.

The Federal Court has jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil matter arising under laws made by the Federal Parliament, as well as any matter arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation. The Federal Court also has original jurisdiction in respect of specific subject matter conferred by over 150 statutes of the Federal Parliament.

The Federal Court has a substantial and diverse appellate jurisdiction. It hears appeals from decisions of single judges of the Federal Court, decisions of the Federal Circuit Court in non-family law matters, decisions of the Supreme Court of Norfolk Island and particular decisions of State and Territory supreme courts exercising federal jurisdiction.

The Federal Court has the power to exercise indictable criminal jurisdiction for serious cartel offences under the Trade Practices Act. The jurisdiction came into force on 6 November 2009. No cases have been filed in the court. The Federal Court also exercises a very small summary criminal jurisdiction, but the cases are not separately counted. There are so few cases, these would not make a material difference by being included in the civil case totals.

Family Court of Australia and Family Court of Western Australia

The Family Court of Australia has jurisdiction in all states and territories except WA (which has its own family court). It has jurisdiction to deal with matrimonial cases and associated responsibilities, including divorce proceedings, financial issues

and children's matters such as who the children will live with, spend time with and communicate with, as well as other specific issues relating to parental responsibilities. It can also deal with ex-nuptial cases involving children's matters. The Family Court of WA (since 2004) and the federal family law courts have jurisdiction (since 1 March 2009) to deal with financial matters between parties that were in a de facto relationship (including same sex relationships). A practice direction was issued by the Family Court of Australia with agreement from the [then] Federal Magistrates Court, that from November 2003 all divorce applications were to be lodged in the [then] Federal Magistrates Court. However, registrars of the Family Court of Australia, under delegated powers from the Federal Magistrates Court (now the Federal Circuit Court), still determine about 10 per cent of divorce applications lodged in the [now] Federal Circuit Court. A small number of divorce applications are initiated in the Family Court of Australia where these arise within other proceedings before the Family Court of Australia. This practice direction does not affect the Family Court of WA.

During 2008 the Family Law Courts board approved the Family Court of Australia, commencing during 2009, to provide the following administrative services to the [then] Federal Magistrates Court:

- property management
- contracts and procurement
- information management
- financial management
- payroll management
- human resources.

These changes resulted from the increased size of the Federal Magistrates Court and its limited staffing and systems to support and sustain these services. Additionally, the Family Court of Australia agreed to also provide statistical services support for the Federal Magistrates Court. Therefore the Family Court of Australia's administrative and statistical services units now provide the Federal Magistrates (now Federal Circuit) Court data for this Report.

Federal Circuit Court of Australia (formerly the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia)

The first sittings of the Federal Magistrates Court were on 3 July 2000. The court was established to provide a simpler and more accessible service for litigants, and to ease the workloads of both the Federal Court and the Family Court of Australia. As

a result of legislative amendments which recognise the work and status of the Court, the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia was renamed the Federal Circuit Court of Australia on 12 April 2013. The inclusion of the word ‘circuit’ to the name of the court highlights the importance of the Court’s circuit work in regional areas and its broad Commonwealth jurisdiction in both family law and general federal law. The jurisdiction, status and arrangements under which the Court operates have not changed. Its jurisdiction includes family law and child support, administrative law, admiralty, anti-terrorism, bankruptcy, copyright, human rights, migration, privacy and trade practices. State and Territory courts also continue to do some work in these areas.

The Federal Circuit Court shares its jurisdiction with the Federal Court and the Family Court of Australia. The intention is for the latter two courts to focus on more complex legal matters. The Federal Circuit Court hears most first instance judicial reviews of migration matters. In trade practices matters it can award damages up to \$750 000. In family law matters its jurisdiction is similar to that of the Family Court of Australia, except that only the Family Court of Australia can consider adoption disputes, applications concerning the nullity and validity of marriages, and dealing with parenting issues under The Hague Convention. Otherwise, the Federal Circuit Court has jurisdiction to hear any matter transferred to it by either the Federal Court or the Family Court of Australia.

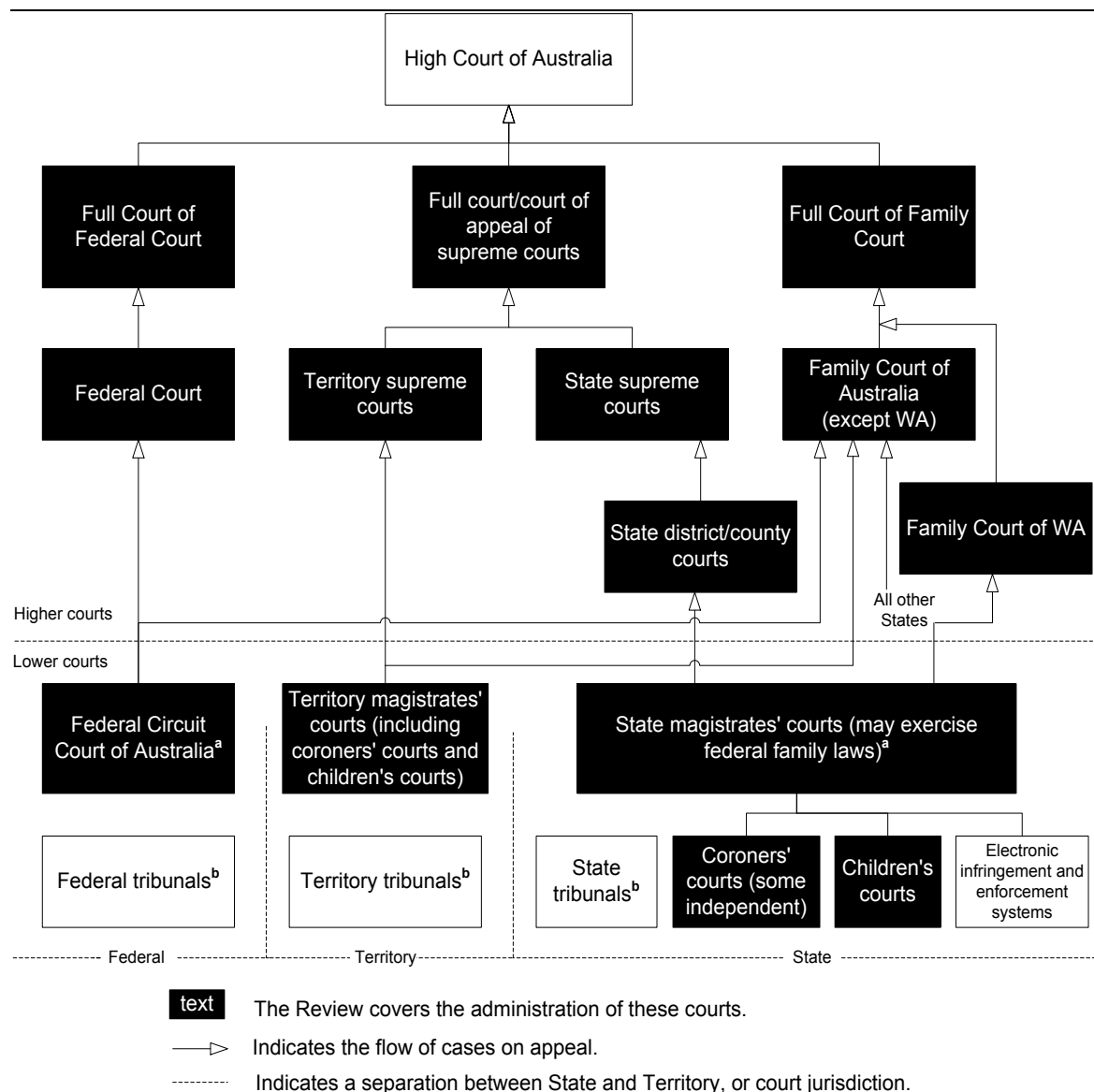
The major relationships between, and hierarchy of, courts in Australia are summarised in figure 7.1.

Administrative structures

Most courts use similar infrastructure (such as court buildings and facilities) for the civil and criminal jurisdictions. However, separate information systems and case flow management practices have been established for civil and criminal case types. Therefore the criminal and civil jurisdictions are reported separately where possible.

The allocation of responsibilities between court administration and other elements of the system (including the judiciary) varies across the Australian, State and Territory legal systems.

Figure 7.1 Major relationships of courts in Australia^a



^a In some jurisdictions, appeals from lower courts or district/county courts may go directly to the full court or court of appeal at the supreme/federal level; appeals from the Federal Circuit Court can also be heard by a single judge exercising the Federal/Family Courts' appellate jurisdiction. ^b Appeals from federal, State and Territory tribunals may go to any higher court in their jurisdiction.

Recurrent expenditure less income

A number of factors affect court-related expenditure and income, including the volume and type of work undertaken. In some jurisdictions, court fees (which are part of income) are set by government and not by court administrators. Some states

and territories apportion, while others allocate, expenditure (and income) between the criminal and civil jurisdictions of their courts.

Recurrent expenditure provides an estimate of annual service costs. Recurrent expenditure on court administration comprises costs associated with the judiciary, court and probate registries, sheriff and bailiff's offices, court accommodation and other overheads. The expenditure components include salary and non-salary expenditure, court administration agency and umbrella department expenditure, and contract expenditure. Total recurrent expenditure by Australian, State and Territory court authorities (excluding the High Court and specialist jurisdiction courts — except for family courts, children's courts and coroners' courts) was \$1.66 billion in 2012-13 (table 7.1).

Court income is derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines). Total income (excluding fines) for the Australian, State and Territory courts covered in this Report was \$313 million in 2012-13 (table 7A.13).

Nationally, the civil jurisdiction of the courts accounted for over half of all income received.

Total recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines), for the Australian, State and Territory courts covered in this Report, was \$1.34 billion in 2012-13 (table 7.1). Expenditure exceeds income in all court jurisdictions except for probate registries in the supreme courts. Expenditure is relatively low on probate matters, as these are limited to uncontested matters that are dealt with by probate registrars (or other registry staff). Where a probate matter is contested, it is reported as part of supreme court data in the civil jurisdiction.

Table 7.1 Courts' recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines), 2012-13 (\$ million)^{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 courts</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Courts' recurrent expenditure</i>										
Civil ^{c, d, e, f}	186.6	127.5	57.4	59.7	29.6	7.0	12.2	10.9	95.2	586.1
Criminal ^{e, f, g}	211.0	181.5	149.2	134.0	68.9	18.1	13.3	22.6	..	798.6
Family ^h	..	..	..	28.6	..	..	..	..	93.7	122.2
Federal Circuit ⁱ	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104.3	104.3
Coroners ^j	5.2	15.1	10.8	6.2	3.1	0.4	1.1	1.2	..	43.0
Probate — Supreme ^k	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	3.3
Total	403.6	325.0	217.6	229.0	102.2	25.6	26.6	34.8	293.2	1 657.6
<i>Courts' recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines)</i>										
Civil ^{c, d, e, f}	117.9	86.2	37.2	43.5	15.4	5.3	9.9	10.3	74.9	400.6
Criminal ^{e, f, g}	199.1	181.5	146.7	127.2	63.9	17.2	13.2	22.4	..	771.1
Family ^h	..	..	..	24.0	..	..	..	..	87.8	111.8
Federal Circuit ⁱ	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65.1	65.1
Coroners ^j	5.0	15.1	10.7	6.1	3.0	0.4	1.0	1.2	..	42.6
Probate — Supreme ^k	- 27.1	- 5.9	- 5.2	- 0.8	- 5.4	- 1.1	- 0.8	- 0.1	..	- 46.4
Total	295.0	277.0	189.3	200.0	77.0	21.7	23.3	33.7	227.9	1 344.8

^a Totals may not sum as a result of rounding. ^b Payroll tax is excluded. ^c Includes data for the supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts (including children's courts) and the Federal Court. Excludes data for probate, family courts, the Federal Circuit Court (FCC) and coroners' courts. ^d Data for the Federal Court of Australia (FCA) exclude the cost of resources provided free of charge to the FCC. ^e County Court civil and criminal data include the Public Private Partnership rental and associated costs for the Victorian County Court building. ^f WA civil and criminal data include associated costs relating to the Public Private Partnership for the District Court Building. ^g Includes data for supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts (including children's courts). ^h Discounted (estimate) for resources and services (work of court staff and accommodation) provided free of charge to the FCC in accordance with the Federal Magistrates Act 1999 and appropriations transferred to the FCC (shown as expenditure in Family Court of Australia (FCoA) annual report) arising as a result of delays in the 'Federal Courts Restructure'. In addition the FCoA provides further shared services, including IT, accommodation, work of court staff, depreciation and amortisation that cannot be quantified and as such no additional discount could be applied. ⁱ FCC expenditure data include resources received free of charge from the FCA and FCoA. Funds transferred from the FCoA and FCA as income are excluded from these data as these amounts are now considered equivalent to government appropriations (noting that the full appropriation amount was returned to the court due to delays in the restructure of the federal courts). Expenditure for the FCC is based on the total net expenditure for that court and does not isolate family law work from general federal law work. Some Bankruptcy and Immigration matters filed with the FCC are delegated to be dealt with by Federal Court registrars. This work is funded by the FCC and is therefore included in its expenditure. ^j Excludes expenditure for autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees as the inclusion of these costs in coroners' court expenditure varies between states and territories. Expenditure data for the Queensland Coroners' Court and the Victorian Coroners' Court include the full costs of government assisted burials/cremations, legal fees incurred in briefing counsel assisting for inquests and costs of preparing matters for inquest, including the costs of obtaining independent expert reports. ^k The true net revenue may not be identified because rent and depreciation attributable to probate matters may be reported with data for supreme courts. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.11–16.

Real recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines) on courts from 2008-09 to 2012-13, for each of the Australian, State and Territory court levels covered by this Report, is reported in tables 7A.14 and 7A.15.

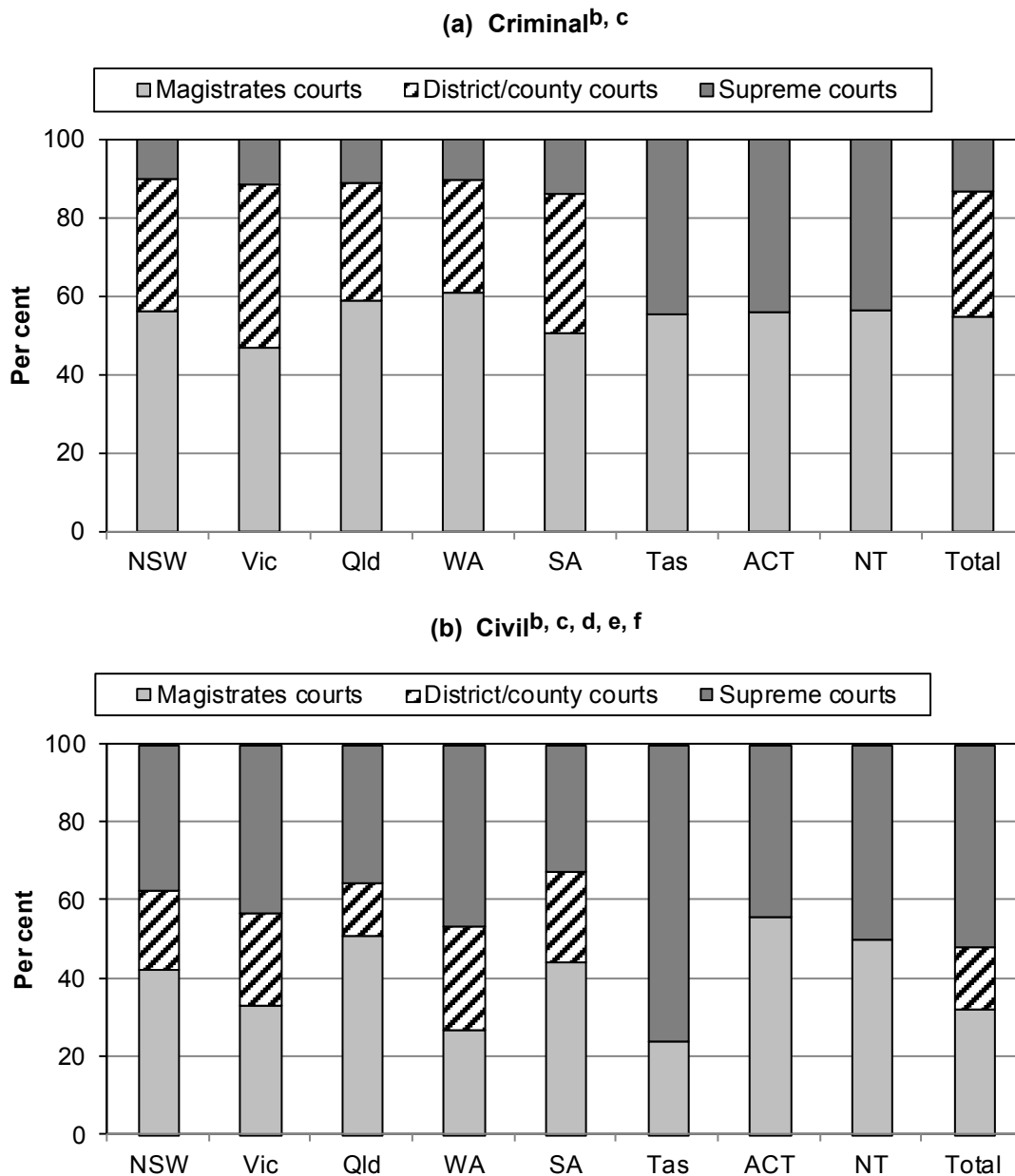
Distribution of criminal and civil court expenditure

The distribution of court expenditure (less income) on magistrates', district/county and supreme courts varied across states and territories in 2012-13. A greater proportion of funds were expended in the criminal jurisdiction of the supreme courts of Tasmania, the ACT and the NT (under the two-tier court system) than by the supreme courts of other states and territories (under the three-tier court system) (figure 7.2a).

In 2012-13, magistrates' courts in the criminal jurisdiction accounted for over half of recurrent expenditure (less income) nationally across State and Territory criminal courts (55 per cent). In the civil jurisdiction (figure 7.2b), magistrates' courts accounted for just over a third of recurrent expenditure (less income) nationally (36 per cent). There was considerably greater variability in net recurrent expenditure across jurisdictional civil courts than criminal courts. Further details are contained in tables 7A.14 and 7A.15.

Comparison of court expenditure across states and territories should take into account the difficulty in apportioning income and expenditure between civil and criminal jurisdictions within court levels. The apportionments are determined within individual states and territories and different approaches to apportionment are used.

Figure 7.2 Distribution of courts' recurrent expenditure (less income), by court level, 2012-13^a



^a Payroll tax is excluded. ^b There are no district/county courts in Tasmania, the ACT or the NT. ^c Magistrates' courts include expenditure on children's courts. ^d Supreme courts data for the civil jurisdiction exclude uncontested probate matters. ^e In the civil jurisdiction, magistrates' courts data exclude expenditure on coroners' courts (all states and territories). ^f The Australian courts are not included.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.14-16.

Size and scope of court activity

Lodgments

Lodgments are matters initiated in the court system. Box 7.4 explains how lodgment data are collected for this chapter.

Box 7.4 Explanation of lodgment data used in this chapter

Lodgments reflect community demand for court services, such as dispute resolution and criminal justice. The different ways of counting a court's workload reflect the variety of work undertaken within the court system. The units of measurement of workload (or counting units) used within this chapter are:

- criminal courts — lodgment counts are based on the number of defendants
- civil and family courts — lodgment counts are based on the number of cases (except in children's courts where, if more than one child can be involved in an application, the counting unit is the number of children involved in the originating application)
- coroners' courts — lodgment counts are based on the number of reported deaths (and, if applicable, reported fires).

Unless otherwise noted, the following types of lodgment are excluded from the criminal and/or civil lodgment data reported in this chapter:

- any lodgment that does not have a defendant element (for example, applications for telephone taps)
- extraordinary driver's licence applications
- bail procedures (including applications and review)
- directions
- warrants
- admissions matters (original applications to practise and mutual recognition matters)
- cross-claims
- secondary processes — for example, interlocutory matters, breaches of penalties (that is, bail, suspended sentences, probation)
- applications for default judgments (because the application is a secondary process).

Table 7.2 (criminal) and table 7.3 (civil) outline the number of lodgments in 2012-13, by court level, for the Australian courts and for each State and Territory.

Nationally, in the criminal jurisdiction, there were 780 300 lodgments registered in the supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts in 2012-13 (table 7.2).

Table 7.2 Court lodgments — criminal, by court level, 2012-13 ('000)^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>Total</i>
Supreme ^b	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	4.5
District/county ^b	10.5	5.4	5.1	2.0	2.3	..	..	..	25.2
Magistrates' (total)	163.1	196.2	200.2	90.8	59.7	17.4	5.5	17.5	750.5
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	153.1	175.3	188.5	83.9	54.4	15.9	5.1	15.5	691.7
<i>Children's</i>	10.0	20.8	11.7	6.9	5.4	1.6	0.4	2.0	58.8
All criminal courts	174.1	202.0	206.6	93.5	62.3	18.0	5.8	18.0	780.3

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Queensland Supreme and District Court data for the number of originating criminal lodgments are based on a count of the number of defendants who had a Court Record entered on the computerised case management system in the financial year, it is not a count of the number of defendants committed to the Supreme/District Court for trial or sentencing. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.1.

Nationally, 482 400 cases were lodged in civil jurisdiction courts (excluding family courts, the Federal Circuit Court, coroners' and probate courts), comprising 476 600 cases in the State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts, and 5800 cases in the Federal Court (table 7.3). In the states and territories, an additional 67 800 probate matters were lodged in the supreme courts.

In the Australian court jurisdiction, approximately 5800 cases were lodged in the Federal Court, 89 600 (civil and family law) matters were lodged in the Federal Circuit Court, and a further 33 100 family law matters were filed in the Family Court of Australia (18 200) and Family Court of WA (14 900).

In the coroners' courts, there were 22 600 reported deaths and fires. Reporting rates for deaths reported to a coroner varied across jurisdictions as a result of different reporting requirements. Deaths in institutions (such as nursing homes) of people suffering intellectual impairment of any type, for example, must be reported in SA but not in other jurisdictions. Reporting requirements also vary for fires. Fires may be reported and investigated at the discretion of the coroner in NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT, but are excluded from the coroners' jurisdiction in Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. A disaggregation of coroners' courts data by reported deaths and fires is in table 7A.3.

Table 7.3 **Court lodgments — civil, by court level, 2012-13 ('000)^a**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal ^b	9.4	7.1	3.8	2.6	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.3	5.8	31.9
District/County	7.5	6.8	5.6	4.6	3.1	..	..	..	..	27.6
Magistrates' (total)	155.6	105.0	59.2	53.7	30.1	8.2	4.1	7.1	..	422.9
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	146.8	98.6	55.2	50.6	28.9	7.8	4.0	6.7	..	398.7
<i>Children's^{c, d, e}</i>	8.8	6.4	4.0	3.1	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	..	24.2
All civil courts	172.5	118.9	68.6	60.8	34.5	9.3	4.7	7.3	5.8	482.4
Family ^f	..	..	..	14.9	..	..	..	..	18.2	33.1
Federal Circuit ^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89.6	89.6
Coroners'	5.4	5.9	4.8	2.2	2.2	0.6	1.3	0.3	..	22.6
Probate — Supreme	23.8	19.3	9.2	6.4	5.8	2.3	0.7	0.2	..	67.8

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Some Bankruptcy and Immigration matters filed with the Federal Circuit Court are delegated to be dealt with by Federal Court registrars. Those matters finalised by Federal Court registrars are counted as part of the Federal Circuit Court matters as they are filed and funded by the Federal Circuit Court. Previously these matters were also included in Federal courts data but they are now excluded. ^c NSW lodgment data for children in the civil court are based on a count of each child listed in all new applications for care and protection, not just the originating application. ^d Queensland Children's Court data for civil cases is based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case. ^e In the NT a perpetual file is held for each child, therefore additional applications are not lodged separately but as part of the original application. ^f Family Court of Australia data do not include instances where its registrars are given delegation to conduct Federal Circuit Court divorce applications, or when conducting conciliation conferences on Federal Circuit Court matters. These services are provided free of charge to the Federal Circuit Court. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.3.

The number of lodgments per 100 000 people can be used to assist in understanding the comparative workload of a court in relation to the population size of the State or Territory. Tables 7A.4 and 7A.5 provide data on criminal and civil lodgments (per 100 000 people) respectively for each State and Territory.

Distribution of court lodgments

The vast majority of both criminal and civil matters in Australia in 2012-13 were lodged in magistrates' courts (table 7.4).

Table 7.4 Distribution of court lodgments, by court level, 2012-13^a

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Criminal courts</i>										
Supreme	%	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.5	3.1	4.9	2.8	0.6
District/county	%	6.0	2.7	2.5	2.1	3.7	..	..	..	3.2
Magistrates' (total)	%	93.7	97.1	96.9	97.1	95.8	96.9	95.1	97.2	96.2
All criminal courts^b	'000	174.1	202.0	206.6	93.5	62.3	18.0	5.8	18.0	780.3
<i>Civil courts</i>										
Supreme	%	5.5	5.9	5.5	4.2	3.6	12.2	12.0	3.5	0.1
District/county	%	4.3	5.8	8.2	7.5	9.0	..	..	..	5.8
Magistrates' (total)	%	90.2	88.3	86.3	88.2	87.3	87.8	88.0	96.5	88.7
All civil courts^c	'000	172.5	118.9	68.6	60.8	34.5	9.3	4.7	7.3	476.6

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Excludes probate matters. ^c Excludes data for the Federal Court, family courts, the Federal Circuit Court and coroners' courts. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.1; 7A.3.

Finalisations

Finalisations represent the completion of matters in the court system. Each lodgment can be finalised only once. Matters may be finalised by adjudication, transfer, or another non-adjudicated method (such as withdrawal of a matter by the prosecution or settlement by the parties involved).

Tables 7.5 (criminal) and 7.6 (civil) outline the number of finalisations in 2012-13, by court level, for the Australian courts and each State and Territory. Lodgments will not equal finalisations in any given year because not all matters lodged in one year will be finalised in the same year.

In 2012-13, there were 786 900 criminal finalisations in the supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts (table 7.5).

Table 7.5 Court finalisations — criminal, 2012-13 ('000)^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>Total</i>
Supreme	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	4.8
District/County	10.0	5.0	6.1	2.0	2.2	..	..	..	25.4
Magistrates' (total)	160.6	210.5	196.4	87.0	60.2	17.9	5.5	18.7	756.7
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	150.6	188.5	183.8	80.2	54.8	16.2	5.1	16.6	695.8
<i>Children's</i>	10.0	22.0	12.5	6.8	5.4	1.7	0.5	2.1	60.9
All criminal courts	171.1	216.0	203.8	89.8	62.7	18.4	6.0	19.2	786.9

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. .. Not applicable

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.6.

Nationally, in 2012-13, 491 200 cases were finalised in the civil jurisdiction (excluding family courts, the Federal Circuit Court, coroners' and probate courts) comprising 484 600 civil cases finalised in State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts, and 6600 cases finalised in the Federal Court. In addition, the Federal Circuit Court finalised 90 600 matters (mainly family law forms and some federal law cases) and the two family courts finalised 34 000 matters. The Family Court of WA processes a mixture of work that includes elements of the work dealt with by the different federal courts. There were around 22 700 finalisations (involving reported deaths and fires) in coroners' courts (table 7.6).

Table 7.6 Court finalisations — civil, 2012-13 ('000)^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld ^b	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme ^b /Federal	12.5	7.5	4.2	2.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.3	6.6	37.1
District/County	7.9	6.3	6.0	4.5	2.9	..	..	..	..	27.7
Magistrates' (total)	154.9	112.4	57.8	53.4	27.6	9.0	3.9	7.4	..	426.4
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	146.1	106.2	53.9	50.7	26.4	8.5	3.8	7.0	..	402.4
<i>Children's^c</i>	8.8	6.2	3.9	2.8	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	..	23.9
All civil courts	175.2	126.3	68.0	60.8	31.9	10.0	4.7	7.7	6.6	491.2
Family ^{d, e}	..	..	..	15.6	..	..	..	..	18.4	34.0
Federal Circuit ^{e, f}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90.6	90.6
Coroners'	6.0	5.5	5.0	2.2	1.9	0.5	1.4	0.3	..	22.7

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Supreme courts data exclude finalisations of uncontested probate cases. ^c Queensland children's court data for civil cases are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case. ^d Family Court of Australia data do not include instances where its registrars are given delegation to conduct Federal Circuit Court divorce applications, or when conducting conciliation conferences on Federal Circuit Court matters. These services are provided free of charge to the Federal Circuit Court. ^e The Family Court of Australia and the Federal Circuit Court do not deem a matter finalised even if it has not had a court event for at least 12 months as this is not consistent with case management practices. ^f Some bankruptcy and immigration matters filed with the Federal Circuit Court are delegated to be dealt with by Federal Court registrars. Those matters finalised by Federal Court registrars are counted as part of the Federal Circuit Court matters as they are filed and funded by the Federal Circuit Court. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.8.

The number of finalisations per 100 000 people is available in tables 7A.9 and 7A.10.

The role of deeming in finalising cases

A 'deeming' rule applies to finalising non-appeal cases in the civil courts for this Report. Lodgments that have had no court action in the past 12 months are counted as finalised for the purpose of this Report. The rationale for this counting rule is to focus on those matters that are active and part of a workload that the courts can

progress. When these cases are deemed finalised they reduce the pending count and increase the finalisation count. This means that a proportion of finalised cases are only deemed as finalised for the purposes of this Report but may remain as pending in the jurisdictional court. For the purposes of this Report a case which is deemed finalised is considered closed — in the event that it becomes active again in the court after 12 months it is not counted again in this Report.

Table 7.7 shows that the proportion of cases which are deemed finalised varies across jurisdictions.

Table 7.7 Proportion of non-appeal cases deemed finalised — civil, 2012-13 (per cent)^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 courts</i>
Supreme/Federal ^b	5.2	0.9	40.0	..	5.9	29.2	na	–	..
District/County	9.1	4.6	44.8	..	1.2	..	..	..	..
Magistrates' (total)	na	..	24.4	..	0.5	42.5	na	13.4	..
Family ^b	..	..	..	16.4	..	..	..	..	..
Federal Circuit ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

^a In some states and territories, legislation exists to finalise a matter due to inactivity. The deeming rule is applied differently in each jurisdiction. ^b The Federal Court, the Federal Circuit Court and the Family Court of Australia (excluding Family Court of WA) do not apply the deeming rule. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished).

7.2 Framework of performance indicators

Performance indicators focus on outputs and/or outcomes aimed at meeting common, agreed objectives. The Steering Committee has identified four objectives of court services across Australia (box 7.5). The emphasis placed on each objective may vary across states and territories and court level.

Box 7.5 Objectives for courts

Objectives for courts are:

- to be open and accessible
- to process matters in an expeditious and timely manner
- to provide due process and equal protection before the law
- to be independent yet publicly accountable for performance.

In addition, all governments aim to provide court services in an efficient manner.

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of courts (figure 7.3). The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2014 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (section 1.6). Indicators that are considered comparable are only comparable subject to the caveats and footnotes accompanying the definition of the indicator and the tables of indicator results.

The Steering Committee focuses on providing the best available data in a timely manner. The Australian, State and Territory governments and court authorities, when endorsing the data, acknowledge that the data have been supplied according to the nationally agreed counting rules. Where a jurisdiction advises that it has diverged from these counting rules, this divergence is appropriately footnoted in the table and surrounding text. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (see section 1.6).

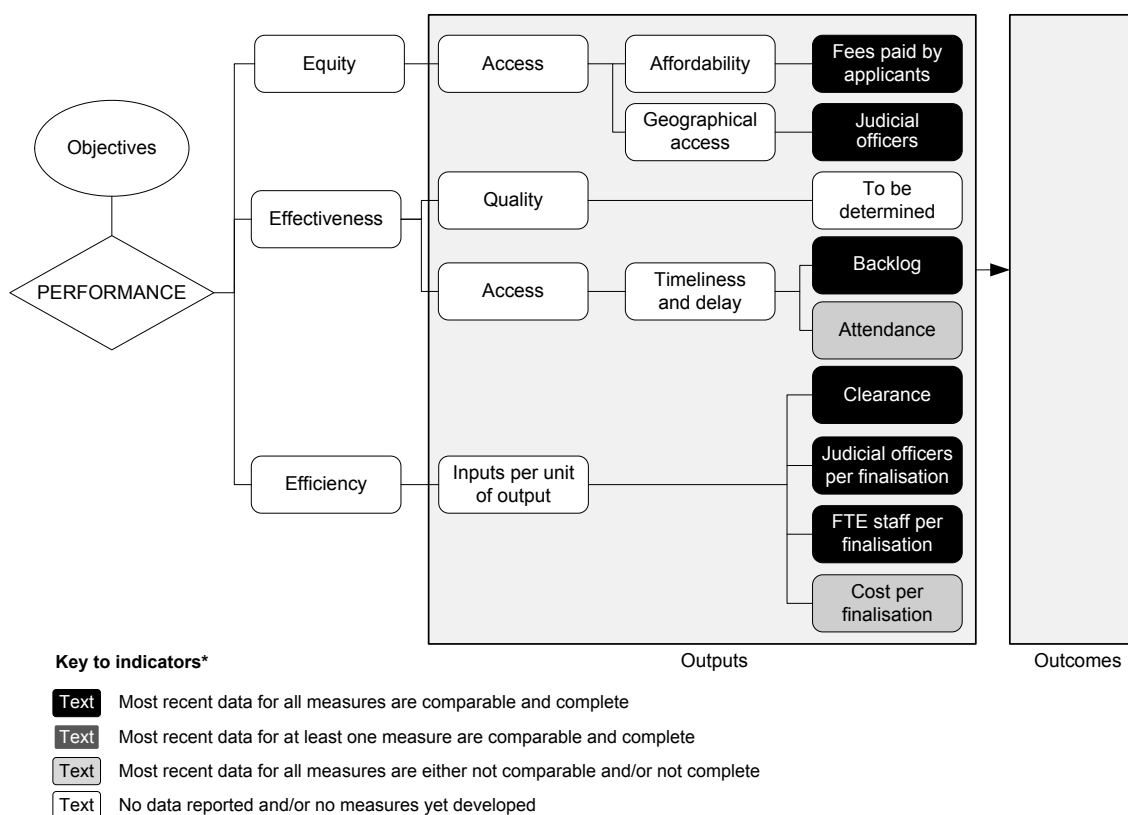
The Steering Committee recognises that this collection (unlike some other data collections) does not have an intermediary data collector or validator akin to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare or the ABS. The reporting process in this chapter is one of continual improvement and refinement, with the long term aim of developing a national data collection that covers court activities across the Australian, State and Territory jurisdictions in a timely and comparable way.

As shown in figure 7.3, all of the indicators reported in this chapter are output indicators. Outputs are the 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 is currently represented through two output indicators ('fees paid by applicants' and 'judicial officers'). Effectiveness is represented through two output indicators ('backlog' and 'attendance'). Efficiency is represented through four output indicators ('clearance', 'judicial officers per finalisation', 'full time equivalent staff per finalisation' and 'cost per finalisation').

To date, no specific outcome indicators have been identified for courts. The activities of courts lead to broad outcomes within the overall justice system that are not readily addressed by this service specific chapter.

The report's statistical context chapter 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) (chapter 2).

Figure 7.3 Courts performance indicator framework



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

Data quality information (DQI) is being 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 indicators in a consistent manner, and 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.

7.3 Key performance indicator results

Different delivery locations, caseloads, casemixes and government policies may affect the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of court services. The allocation of cases to different courts also differs across states and territories and Australian courts. Performance comparison needs to take these factors into account. In addition to the material in boxes 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3, appendix A — the statistical appendix — contains detailed statistics and short profiles on each State and Territory, and other

data which may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter.

The courts data collection is based on national counting rules, so data presented in this chapter may differ from data published by individual jurisdictions in their annual reports. There also can be differences from the data reported in the ABS Criminal Courts publication (ABS 2013) — the ABS publication provides information about judicial decisions relating to finalised and adjudicated defendants.

Outputs

Outputs are the 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 — fees paid by applicants

‘Fees paid by applicants’ is an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of keeping services accessible (box 7.6). Court fees may have a range of functions, including recovering costs and sending appropriate price signals to potential litigants (with the intention of ensuring that parties consider all appropriate options to resolve disputes). This measure monitors the affordability of average court fees paid by litigants. It is important to note, however, that court fees are only part of the broader legal costs faced by applicants.

Box 7.6 Fees paid by applicants

'Fees paid by applicants' is defined as the average court fees paid per lodgment. It is derived by dividing the total court fees collected by the number of lodgments in a year.

Court fees largely relate to civil cases. Providing court service quality is held constant, lower court fees help keep courts accessible.

Court fees are only part of the costs faced by litigants (with legal fees being more significant).

Data reported for this indicator 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.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

In 2012-13, average court fees paid per lodgment were greater in supreme courts than in district/county and magistrates' courts (table 7.8). The average fees collected by the Australian, State and Territory courts vary for many reasons and caution should be used in making direct comparisons.

Table 7.8 **Average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2012-13 (dollars)^{a, b}**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme (excl. probate) /Federal	2 911	1 405	1 767	1 921	3 118	546	2 061	864	2 903	2 252
District/county	1 508	1 388	937	949	1 031	..	..	..	..	1 216
Magistrates' (total)	150	190	122	113	138	82	100	44	..	147
<i>Magistrates' only</i>	159	202	130	120	144	86	102	46	..	156
<i>Children's</i>	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	..	–
Family	..	..	..	302	..	..	..	..	171	230
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	434	434
Probate — Supreme	1 176	349	595	204	1 035	532	1 184	891	..	734

^a Some jurisdictions charge corporations twice the amount individuals are charged, therefore average fees can overstate the charge to individuals. ^b Totals are derived for each court level by dividing the total fees for that court level by the lodgments for that court level. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.18.

The level of cost recovery from the collection of court fees varied across court levels and across jurisdictions in 2012-13 (table 7.9). Nationally, for the states and territories in total, approximately a third of costs were recovered through court fees in the District and Magistrates' courts. Cost recovery was lowest in the children's

courts and in the Family Court of Australia — in these courts many applications do not attract a fee.

Table 7.9 Civil court fees collected as a proportion of civil recurrent expenditure (cost recovery), 2012-13 (per cent)^{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 courts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme ^c /Federal	37.4	21.0	33.3	19.2	40.3	13.0	20.6	4.1	17.7	25.0
District/County	30.2	31.9	50.4	27.1	44.4	..	..	..	..	33.3
Magistrates' (total)	30.9	39.6	26.9	33.9	32.9	29.8	6.2	5.7	..	31.4
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	34.0	51.6	33.6	37.1	35.0	38.1	6.6	6.0	..	36.5
<i>Children's</i>	–	–	–	–	0.4	..	..	..	..	–
Family	..	..	..	15.8	..	..	..	..	3.3	6.2
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.3	37.3

^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b Some jurisdictions charge corporations twice the amount individuals are charged, therefore average fees can overstate the charge to individuals. ^c Excludes probate costs. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.17.

Equity — judicial officers

'Judicial officers' is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing services that are accessible to the community. This indicator relates access to the number of judicial officers available to deal with cases in relation to population size (box 7.7).

Box 7.7 **Judicial officers**

‘Judicial officers’ is an indicator that represents the availability of resources to provide services. Judicial officers are officers who can make enforceable orders of the court. For the purposes of this chapter, the definition of a judicial officer includes:

- judges
- associate judges
- magistrates
- masters
- coroners
- judicial registrars
- all other officers who, following argument and giving of evidence, make enforceable orders of the court.

The number of judicial officers is expressed in full time equivalent units and, where judicial officers have both judicial and non-judicial work, refers to the proportion of time allocated to judicial work.

The number of judicial officers is additionally presented in comparison to the population of each jurisdiction. A high or increasing proportion of judicial officers in the population indicates potentially greater access to the judicial system.

Factors such as geographical dispersion, judicial workload and population density are also important to consider when comparing figures concerning judicial officers.

Data reported for this indicator 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.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

The number of full time equivalent judicial officers for each court level is outlined in table 7.10. In all State and Territory jurisdictions with a three-tier system, there were more judicial officers in magistrates’ courts than in district/county courts. Table 7.11 shows the number of judicial officers per 100 000 people.

Table 7.10 Judicial officers, full time equivalent, by court level, 2012-13^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme/Federal ^{b, c}	57.6	53.7	23.8	29.5	13.6	7.0	6.1	8.1	56.0	255.4
District/County	64.6	61.3	34.3	28.2	21.2	..	..	..	..	209.6
Magistrates	113.0	104.3	78.2	47.3	33.5	11.7	6.1	14.6	..	408.8
Children's	24.0	12.0	8.5	4.8	4.7	1.7	0.4	1.4	..	57.6
Family ^d	..	..	..	15.9	..	..	..	..	31.2	47.1
Federal Circuit ^e	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.5	62.5
Coroners	5.0	9.5	9.5	4.0	2.0	0.4	0.8	1.5	..	32.7
Total	264.2	240.8	154.3	129.7	75	20.8	13.5	25.7	149.7	1 073.6

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b WA Supreme Court judicial FTE includes both General Division and Court of Appeal judicial officers. ^c ACT Supreme Court numbers include both acting and visiting judges. ^d Family Court of Australia figures include Family Court of Australia judges assigned to the Full Court Appeals division. ^e Includes Family Court of Australia services provided free of charge. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.27.

Table 7.11 Judicial officers, full time equivalent, per 100 000 people, by court level, 2012-13

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts ^a	Total ^b
<i>Population ('000)^c</i>	7 349	5 680	4 611	2 473	1 662	512	380	237		22 906
<i>Judicial officers per 100 000 people</i>										
Supreme/Federal ^d	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.6	3.4	0.2	1.1
District/County	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.3	..	..	..	..	0.9
Magistrates	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.6	6.2	..	1.8
Children's	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	..	0.3
Family ^e	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
Coroners	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	..	0.1
Total	3.6	4.2	3.3	5.2	4.5	4.1	3.5	10.8	0.7	4.7

^a The Australian courts' results have been derived using the total population figure for Australia. ^b Totals are derived by dividing the total number of judicial FTE at each court level by the relevant Australian population (per 100 000). ^c Population total for Australia includes 'Other territories'. Population data for the financial year is the midpoint (31 December) estimate. ^d WA Supreme Court judicial FTE includes both General Division and Court of Appeal judicial officers. ^e Family Court of Australia figures include Family Court of Australia judges assigned to the Full Court Appeals division. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished) table 7A.27.

Effectiveness — quality

'Quality' is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing due process. The Steering Committee has identified quality as an important measure of court performance (box 7.8). However, a suitable indicator of quality for courts has not yet been identified for inclusion in the performance indicator framework.

Box 7.8 Indicators of quality

Indicators of quality for courts have not yet been identified.

The perceptions of court users about the quality of the services delivered by courts may be strongly influenced by the outcomes of judicial decisions (which are not the subject of this chapter). Isolating perceptions of the quality of court administration may be difficult.

Effectiveness — backlog

‘Backlog’ is an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of processing matters in an expeditious and timely manner (box 7.9). The indicator recognises that case processing must take some time, that such time does not necessarily equal delay and that the time it takes to process a case can be affected by factors outside the direct control of court administration.

Box 7.9 **Backlog**

'Backlog' is defined as a measure of the age of a court's pending caseload against nominated time standards. The number of cases in the nominated age category is expressed as a percentage of the total pending caseload.

The following national standards have been set.

For the Federal Circuit Court, magistrates' and children's courts:

- no more than 10 per cent of lodgments pending completion are to be more than 6 months old
- no lodgments pending completion are to be more than 12 months old.

For Supreme courts, the Federal Court, district/county, family and coroners' courts and all appeals:

- no more than 10 per cent of lodgments pending completion are to be more than 12 months old
- no lodgments pending completion are to be more than 24 months old.

Performance relative to the time standards indicates effective management of caseloads and timely accessibility of court services.

Time taken to process cases is not necessarily due to court delay. Some delays are caused by factors other than those related to the workload of the court (for example, a witness being unavailable).

Data reported for this indicator 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.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

Results can be affected by the complexity and distribution of cases, which may vary across court levels within each State and Territory and the Australian courts (boxes 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3). Additionally, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT have a two-tier court system (that is, they do not have a district/county court level), whereas the other states and territories have a three-tier court system. This difference needs to be taken into account when comparing the results of the backlog indicator.

Other factors that impact on backlog results are related to processes within the court system and whether cases have become inactive or remained active. Some cases require processes to be finalised outside of the court or in another court level, and the case cannot proceed until that other process has been finalised, that is, it is 'on

hold’ or ‘inactive’. In the criminal jurisdiction, those defendants who failed to appear when required and had warrants issued have been excluded from the pending caseload count as their cases are considered inactive until the defendant is apprehended. Other criminal jurisdiction processes that have a similar effect on backlogs over time are:

- referrals to Mental Health Tribunals
- referral to specialist courts
- matters on Interlocutory Appeal
- cases delayed by related cases or co-accused
- referrals to programs for rehabilitation
- family law matters determined “on-hold”.

The age of the pending workload and civil case processing timeliness can be affected by several factors (box 7.10). Also differences in completion times in the civil jurisdiction of the states and territories generally reflect different case flow management practices, the individual needs of cases, and the priority given to criminal matters.

Box 7.10 Civil timeliness factors

The following factors may affect the timeliness of case processing in the civil courts:

- where civil cases are contested, a single case may involve several related applications or issues that require judgments and decisions by the court
- the parties to a case can significantly affect the conduct and timeliness of a case — that is, matters often may be adjourned at the instigation of, and by the consent of, the parties — such consent arrangements are outside the control of the court
- the court may employ case management or other dispute resolution processes (for example, mediation) that are alternatives to formal adjudication
- an inactive case is regarded as finalised (or closed) 12 months after the last action on the case (in accordance with the counting rules for this data collection).

The age of the pending caseload and case processing timeliness in criminal cases (and for some civil cases) can also be affected by orders or programs that are initiated following a court lodgment, but prior to a court finalisation. These programs or orders are commonly referred to as diversion programs and are outlined in more detail in box 7.11.

Box 7.11 Diversion programs and the impact on timeliness

Courts offer diversion programs to improve the quality of outcomes within the justice system and for the community generally. Diversion programs can involve processes that are outside the control of court administration. The period between lodgment and finalisation can be affected by those processes. Within the criminal justice system, diversion programs are usually focussed on rehabilitation for the defendant and/or restoration for the victim. They are most often (but not exclusively) used in magistrates' courts, and are usually voluntary. Examples include:

- referral of defendants to drug programs (from counselling through to treatment programs) — available in all states and territories
- referral of defendants to therapeutic support programs while on bail and pre-plea (Courts Integrated Support Program and CREDIT/Bail in Victoria)
- referral of defendants to a mental health court (Queensland, SA and Tasmania) or for various mental health assessments (NSW, WA and the ACT)
- referral of defendants to a family violence court (WA, SA and Tasmania) for participation in targeted programs
- referral of defendants to an Indigenous court or Circle Sentencing program (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the ACT).

The processes listed above can range in completion times between one week and seven years. With some diversion programs, success will delay finalisation significantly. For example, some drug court programs can require compliance for 12 months or longer before the defendant is considered to have completed the program.

Within the civil justice system, diversion programs can be a quicker and cheaper form of dispute resolution. Examples include:

- mediation — referrals can be made at any time during the proceedings. A court may require parties to complete a mediation program within a specified time, or can consider the timeframe to be 'open-ended' (for example, referrals to the National Native Title Tribunal). Completion time can also be affected by the complexity of the dispute and the number of parties involved, and can therefore vary significantly from case to case. Usually all parties consent to use mediation, but in some states parties can be ordered to mediate their dispute
- arbitration — referrals are usually made early in the proceedings and the court supervises the process. The hearing is shorter than a court hearing. Participation can be voluntary or by order
- reference to a referee — technical issues arising in proceedings may be referred to suitably qualified experts (referees) for inquiry and report. The court supervises the process and may adopt, vary or reject the report.

Success at mediation (settlement of the case) or at arbitration (acceptance of the arbitrator's award) generally finalises cases earlier than if finalised by trial and judgment. Where the mediation or arbitration is unsuccessful, the delaying effect on finalisation is highly variable.

These factors mean that the impact on backlogs by changes in levels of lodgments or finalisations is not direct. The impact will be influenced by cases that go through periods of inactivity, as well as different court processes, methods of data compilation and counting rules. This means that increases in lodgments with decreasing finalisations does not necessarily result in increases in backlogs. This needs to be taken into account when comparing trends in lodgments, finalisations and backlogs across the five years of data.

Data on the backlog for criminal matters at 30 June 2013 are contained in table 7.12. Data showing backlog trends over five years are shown in attachment table 7A.19.

Table 7.12 **Backlog — all criminal matters, at 30 June 2013**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Higher^{a, b} — appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	1 513	1 282	369	241	71	14	60	18
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	3.2	7.6	7.9	5.0	1.4	–	11.7	–
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	0.6	1.6	1.6	0.4	1.4	–	5.0	–
Higher^{a, b} — non-appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	2 913	1 736	1 835	1 111	1 525	316	194	124
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	11.2	17.5	19.1	7.0	17.6	25.0	43.8	2.4
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	1.2	3.2	6.3	1.3	3.1	10.4	17.0	–
Supreme^{b, c} — appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	216	202	208	241	71	14	60	18
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	14.4	14.4	7.2	5.0	1.4	–	11.7	–
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	4.2	1.0	–	0.4	1.4	–	5.0	–
Supreme^{b, c} — non-appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	108	99	345	125	40	316	194	124
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	20.4	8.1	26.4	7.2	20.0	25.0	43.8	2.4
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	2.8	2.0	10.1	0.8	–	10.4	17.0	–
District/County^{c, d} — appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	1 297	1 080	161	..	..	..	..	..
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	1.3	6.4	8.7	..	..	..	..	..
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	–	1.7	3.7	..	..	..	..	..
District/County^c — non-appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	2 805	1 637	1 490	986	1 485	..	..	..
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	10.9	18.1	17.4	7.0	17.6	..	..	..
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	1.1	3.2	5.4	1.3	3.2	..	..	..
Magistrates'									
Pending caseload	no.	34 567	36 686	31 131	10 039	18 429	5 566	1 604	2 468
<i>cases > 6 mths</i>	%	12.2	23.7	26.4	27.2	26.5	27.8	27.0	21.8
<i>cases >12 mths</i>	%	2.4	7.6	11.1	9.0	9.0	12.8	9.2	10.6
Children's									
Pending caseload	no.	3 009	3 605	2 285	1 172	1 643	524	135	497
<i>cases > 6 mths</i>	%	14.3	14.7	23.8	24.7	18.6	29.0	30.4	18.5
<i>cases >12 mths</i>	%	2.3	4.0	10.9	9.3	3.2	13.2	12.6	8.7

^a Higher refers to supreme and district/county courts combined. ^b In NSW, the criminal casemix of the Supreme Court is principally murder and manslaughter cases and therefore not directly comparable with supreme courts in other states and territories. ^c For Queensland supreme and district courts, the age of non-appeal cases is calculated from the date the court record was first created in the computerised case management system in the supreme or district court, not from the date of the committal order in the magistrates' court. ^d There is no criminal appellate jurisdiction in the district courts in WA or SA. All criminal appeals from magistrates' courts go directly to supreme courts in these states. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.19.

Backlog data for civil matters are contained in table 7.13. In the civil jurisdiction, those lodgments that have not been acted upon in the past 12 months are counted as finalised for the purpose of this Report, the aim being to focus on those matters that are part of an ‘active pending’ population. Some courts (for example, the Australian courts) proactively manage all their civil cases and apply this deeming rule to very few, if any, cases.

Table 7.13 **Backlog — all civil matters, as at 30 June 2013**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust courts</i>
Higher^a — appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	749	379	152	186	133	56	59	41	282
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	24.2	19.5	5.9	12.4	9.0	14.3	33.9	2.4	6.4
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	9.2	3.2	2.6	1.1	3.0	3.6	11.9	2.4	2.1
Higher (excl probate)^a — non-appeal^b										
Pending caseload	no.	13 129	11 361	7 764	6 054	4 221	898	723	104	2 602
<i>cases >12 mths</i>	%	26.8	29.6	23.7	36.8	37.3	28.2	48.8	35.6	38.1
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	9.7	12.5	6.3	13.6	18.5	8.2	23.9	11.5	23.1
Supreme/Federal — appeal^a										
Pending caseload	no.	669	288	114	127	56	56	59	41	282
<i>cases >12 mths</i>	%	26.0	22.2	—	14.2	10.7	14.3	33.9	2.4	6.4
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	10.3	3.5	—	1.6	5.4	3.6	11.9	2.4	2.1
Supreme (excl probate)/Federal — non-appeal^b										
Pending caseload	no.	6 609	4 011	3 054	2 296	703	898	723	104	2 602
<i>cases >12 mths</i>	%	30.4	26.5	29.6	37.0	31.2	28.2	48.8	35.6	38.1
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	14.3	11.1	10.1	17.3	14.5	8.2	23.9	11.5	23.1
District/county — appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	80	91	38	59	77	..	..	..	..
<i>cases >12 mths</i>	%	8.8	11.0	23.7	8.5	7.8	..	..	..	..
<i>cases >24 mths</i>	%	—	2.2	10.5	—	1.3	..	..	..	..
District/county — non-appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	6 520	7 350	4 710	3 758	3 518	..	..	..	..
<i>cases >12 mths</i>	%	23.1	31.2	19.9	36.7	38.5	..	..	..	..
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	5.0	13.2	3.9	11.3	19.2	..	..	..	..
Magistrates^c										
Pending caseload	no.	58 514	11 857	25 212	22 100	14 773	4 744	1 112	2 091	..
<i>cases > 6 mths</i>	%	25.5	38.3	41.3	45.7	35.0	39.0	38.2	41.1	..
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	0.4	21.7	9.9	8.9	7.3	9.8	14.8	6.6	..
Family — appeal^d										
Pending caseload	no.	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	273
<i>cases >12 mths</i>	%	..	..	..	7.7	..	..	..	..	30.8
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	9.9
Family — non-appeal^d										
Pending caseload	no.	..	..	..	10 034	..	..	..	..	4 997
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	..	..	..	34.9	..	..	..	..	29.5
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	..	..	..	15.3	..	..	..	..	11.2
Federal Circuit^d										
Pending caseload	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 067
<i>cases > 6 mths</i>	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.4
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.3

(Continued on next page)

Table 7.13 (Continued)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust courts</i>
Coroners' courts										
Pending caseload	no.	3 331	5 306	2 069	1 926	1 661	440	234	454	..
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	36.7	39.7	26.5	22.1	28.0	25.0	36.3	29.5	..
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	22.3	20.2	10.2	9.8	10.5	10.2	17.1	19.4	..

^a Higher refers to State and Territory supreme and district/county courts combined, and includes the Federal Court. ^b Non-appeal matters for the Federal Court include a significant number of Native Title matters which by nature are both long and complex. ^c Excludes children's courts. ^d The Family Court of Australia and the Federal Circuit Court do not deem a matter as finalised even where there has been no court event for at least 12 months. Some matters may be affected by proceedings in other courts, for example, and although currently inactive they are included in the data for this indicator. The more complex and entrenched Family Law disputes commence with the Family Court so a higher proportion of its cases require more lengthy and intensive case management. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.21.

Effectiveness — attendance

'Attendance' is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner (box 7.12). Court attendances act as a proxy for input costs. Attendance data can be difficult to collect. Due to system limitations, some jurisdictions supply data on listed hearings rather than actual attendances in court.

Box 7.12 Attendance

'Attendance' is defined as the average number of attendances recorded (no matter when the attendance occurred) for those cases that were finalised during the year. The number of attendances is the number of times that parties or their representatives are required to be present in court to be heard by a judicial officer or mediator/arbitrator where binding orders can be made. The number includes appointments that are adjourned or rescheduled.

Fewer attendances may suggest a more efficient process. However, this should be balanced against the likelihood that the number of attendances will increase if rehabilitation or diversionary programs are used, or if intensive case management is used. Both of these paths are believed to improve the quality of outcomes:

- rehabilitation and diversionary programs aim to provide therapeutic benefits for the offenders, and benefits of reduced recidivism for the community
- intensive case management is believed to maximise the prospects of settlement (and thereby reduce the litigant's costs, the number of cases queuing for hearing, and the flow of work on to appellate courts); alternatively, it can narrow the issues for trial (thus shortening trial time and also reducing costs and the queuing time for other cases waiting for hearing).

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- incomplete for the current reporting period. Required data were not available for NSW for any court level or the Tasmanian Supreme Court.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

Attendance indicator results for criminal proceedings are reported in table 7.14.

Table 7.14 Attendance — criminal, 2012-13

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld ^b	WA ^c	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
<i>Average attendances per finalisation</i>								
Supreme	na	3.9	3.0	2.6	3.7	5.6	10.1	6.7
District/County	na	4.9	3.9	3.8	6.3	..	..	..
Magistrates'	na	3.0	2.4	2.3	3.7	4.3	3.8	3.0
Children's	na	2.7	3.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	6.8	4.2

^a NSW data are not available. ^b Queensland attendance data do not include attendances for appeal cases. ^c Attendance data for WA are based on number of hearings listed, not the number which actually occurred. na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.22.

Attendance indicator results for civil proceedings are reported in table 7.15.

Table 7.15 Attendance — civil, 2012-13

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^b	NT	Aust courts
<i>Average attendances per finalisation</i>									
Supreme (excl. probate) ^c /Federal	na	1.7	1.3	2.1	3.4	na	4.9	4.5	2.5
District/county ^c	na	1.0	0.6	1.2	4.1	..	..	..	..
Magistrates	na	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.0	..
Children's ^d	na	1.6	3.5	3.1	2.8	11.9	8.0	3.2	..
Family ^e	..	..	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	2.4
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
Coroners' courts	na	1.0	3.6	4.6	1.5	1.0	5.8	1.0	..

^a NSW data are not available. ^b ACT data are based on all listings for a case, including return of subpoenas, settlement and case management conferences. Multiple attendances are counted for a single event. ^c Queensland's supreme and district courts data diverge from the national counting rules as follows: (i) multiple attendances are counted for multi-day court events (such as multi-day trials); (ii) case-managed court events are not included in the data; and (iii) attendances for appeal cases are not included. ^d Queensland Children's Court data are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case. ^e Family Court of Australia data include all conference events that may have binding orders made. Data also contain events that may not require the attendance of parties (such as divorce hearings), however these are included as they form part of the lodgment and finalisation data. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.22.

In the context of the attendance indicator, it is important to note that Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) can resolve some types of matters out of court and thereby reduce the need for judicial hearings. Accordingly, differences between and within states and territories in the availability and use of ADR can affect the comparability of the attendance indicator.

Efficiency — clearance indicator

'Clearance' is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner (box 7.13).

Box 7.13 Clearance

'Clearance' is measured by dividing the number of finalisations in the reporting period by the number of lodgments in the same period. The result is multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage. It shows whether the volume of case finalisations has matched the number of case lodgments during the reporting period. It indicates whether a court's pending caseload would have increased or decreased over that period.

The following can assist in interpretation of this indicator:

- a figure of 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised as many cases as were lodged, and the pending caseload should be similar to the pending caseload 12 months earlier
- a figure greater than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised more cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have decreased
- a figure less than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised fewer cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have increased.

The clearance indicator should be interpreted alongside lodgment and finalisation data, and the backlog indicator reported earlier in this chapter. Trends over time should also be considered.

The clearance indicator can be affected by external factors (such as those causing changes in lodgment rates), as well as by changes in a court's case management practices.

Data reported for this indicator 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.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

Lodgments are a reflection of demand for court services. Lodgments need not equal finalisations in any given year because not all matters lodged in a given year will be finalised in the same year. Consequently, results for this indicator need to be interpreted within the context of changes in the volumes of lodgments, finalisations and pending caseloads over time. Clearance indicator data in 2012-13 are presented separately for the criminal and civil jurisdictions in tables 7.16 and 7.17. Where relevant, the clearance indicator data have been disaggregated between appeal and non-appeal matters.

Table 7.16 Clearance — all criminal matters, 2012-13^a

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Supreme — appeal^b									
Lodgments	'000	0.33	0.30	0.38	0.45	0.24	0.02	0.11	0.03
Finalisations	'000	0.36	0.33	0.35	0.44	0.24	0.03	0.13	0.02
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	109.1	111.3	92.8	98.2	99.6	113.6	122.2	51.7
Supreme — non-appeal^b									
Lodgments	'000	0.12	0.14	0.84	0.27	0.09	0.53	0.18	0.48
Finalisations	'000	0.16	0.13	0.99	0.26	0.10	0.54	0.31	0.46
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	129.5	88.9	118.4	98.1	115.3	101.5	175.6	94.2
District/County — appeal^{b, c}									
Lodgments	'000	6.54	2.89	0.41	..	..	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	6.49	2.66	1.10	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	99.2	92.1	271.9	..	..	..	..	..
District/County — non-appeal^b									
Lodgments	'000	3.95	2.46	4.70	1.99	2.30	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	3.54	2.37	4.98	2.02	2.19	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	89.5	96.1	105.9	101.4	95.3	..	..	..
Magistrates'									
Lodgments	'000	153.07	175.35	188.52	83.91	54.36	15.88	5.12	15.49
Finalisations	'000	150.60	188.54	183.83	80.24	54.77	16.21	5.06	16.60
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	98.4	107.5	97.5	95.6	100.8	102.1	98.8	107.1
Children's									
Lodgments	'000	10.04	20.82	11.72	6.90	5.36	1.57	0.41	2.02
Finalisations	'000	10.00	21.97	12.53	6.80	5.40	1.66	0.47	2.10
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	99.6	105.5	106.9	98.5	100.8	105.7	114.5	104.3

^a Clearance indicator results are derived from finalisation and lodgment data presented in tables 7A.1 and 7A.6. ^b Queensland supreme and district courts data for the number of originating criminal lodgments are based on a count of the number of defendants who had an indictment presented in the financial year — it is not a count of the number of defendants committed to the supreme/district courts for trial or sentencing. The number of finalisations in the Queensland district appeal court for 2012-13 was unusually high due to a further appeal pending in a higher appeal court jurisdiction — the outcome of that higher court appeal set the precedent for those appeals pending in the district court (all related to the alcohol management program) which were all finalised together, resulting in a very high clearance rate. ^c Appeals are not heard in the district courts in WA or SA, instead they are referred to the supreme courts in these states. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.1, 7A.6, and 7A.24.

Table 7.17 Clearance — all civil matters, 2012-13^a

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust courts</i>
Supreme/Federal — appeal										
Lodgments	'000	0.79	0.44	0.28	0.18	0.13	0.09	0.06	0.12	0.63
Finalisations	'000	0.72	0.47	0.28	0.19	0.11	0.10	0.04	0.13	0.63
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	91.2	107.0	99.6	106.0	86.7	105.6	80.0	110.9	100.2
Supreme (excl probate)/Federal — non-appeal										
Lodgments	'000	8.65	6.63	3.52	2.39	1.13	1.05	0.51	0.14	5.17
Finalisations	'000	11.74	7.06	3.96	2.63	1.20	0.95	0.82	0.17	5.92
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	135.7	106.6	112.6	110.1	106.0	90.3	162.0	120.3	114.6
District/County — appeal										
Lodgments	'000	0.18	0.16	0.05	0.12	0.21	..	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	0.19	0.13	0.06	0.12	0.17	..	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	107.2	81.5	118.9	98.3	80.9	..	..	..	..
District/County — non-appeal										
Lodgments	'000	7.31	6.68	5.54	4.47	2.91	..	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	7.66	6.21	5.95	4.41	2.76	..	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	104.8	92.9	107.4	98.8	94.8	..	..	..	..
Magistrates										
Lodgments	'000	146.82	98.64	55.24	50.60	28.88	7.78	4.01	6.71	..
Finalisations	'000	146.07	106.20	53.87	50.66	26.37	8.52	3.76	7.00	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	99.5	107.7	97.5	100.1	91.3	109.5	93.6	104.4	..
Children's^{b, c}										
Lodgments	'000	8.77	6.35	3.95	3.06	1.23	0.40	0.11	0.36	..
Finalisations	'000	8.80	6.24	3.92	2.76	1.26	0.45	0.12	0.37	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	100.4	98.2	99.2	90.2	102.0	112.7	112.3	103.4	..
Family — appeal										
Lodgments	'000	..	..	..	0.03	..	..	..	..	0.33
Finalisations	'000	..	..	..	0.03	..	..	..	..	0.33
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	..	..	..	90.3	..	..	..	..	102.1
Family — non-appeal										
Lodgments	'000	..	..	..	14.90	..	..	..	..	17.83
Finalisations	'000	..	..	..	15.56	..	..	..	..	18.04
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	..	..	..	104.5	..	..	..	..	101.2
Federal Circuit										
Lodgments	'000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89.60
Finalisations	'000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90.56
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.1
Coroners'										
Lodgments	'000	5.40	5.93	4.76	2.16	2.20	0.56	1.34	0.30	..
Finalisations	'000	5.99	5.53	5.00	2.22	1.85	0.45	1.39	0.30	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	110.9	93.3	105.0	102.9	84.2	81.1	104.0	99.7	..

^a Clearance indicator results are derived from finalisation and lodgment data presented in tables 7A.3 and 7A.8. ^b NSW lodgment data for children in the civil court is based on a count of each child listed in all new applications for care and protection, not just the originating application. ^c Queensland children's courts data for civil cases are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.3, 7A.8 and 7A.26.

All matters

Table 7.18 contains clearance indicator results for all court matters (both criminal and civil) in 2012-13, and combines appeal and non-appeal matters.

Table 7.18 Clearance — all matters, 2012-13 (per cent)^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts
Supreme/Federal^b									
Criminal	114.7	104.1	110.5	98.2	103.7	102.0	155.3	91.8	..
Civil	132.0	106.6	111.7	109.8	104.1	91.5	153.9	116.0	113.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>131.2</i>	<i>106.5</i>	<i>111.4</i>	<i>107.3</i>	<i>104.0</i>	<i>94.9</i>	<i>154.4</i>	<i>99.9</i>	<i>113.0</i>
District/county									
Criminal	95.6	94.0	119.1	101.4	95.3	..	..	..	..
Civil	104.9	92.6	107.5	98.8	93.9	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>99.5</i>	<i>93.2</i>	<i>113.0</i>	<i>99.6</i>	<i>94.5</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>
Magistrates'									
Criminal	98.4	107.5	97.5	95.6	100.8	102.1	98.8	107.1	..
Civil	99.5	107.7	97.5	100.1	91.3	109.5	93.6	104.4	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>98.9</i>	<i>107.6</i>	<i>97.5</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>97.5</i>	<i>104.5</i>	<i>96.6</i>	<i>106.3</i>	<i>..</i>
Children's c, d									
Criminal	99.6	105.5	106.9	98.5	100.8	105.7	114.5	104.3	..
Civil	100.4	98.2	99.2	90.2	102.0	112.7	112.3	103.4	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>99.9</i>	<i>103.8</i>	<i>104.9</i>	<i>96.0</i>	<i>101.1</i>	<i>107.2</i>	<i>114.0</i>	<i>104.2</i>	<i>..</i>
Family	..	..	..	104.4	..	..	..	..	101.2
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.1
Coroners' courts	110.9	93.3	105.0	102.9	84.2	81.1	104.0	99.7	..

^a Clearance indicator results are derived from finalisation and lodgment data presented in tables 7A.1, 7A.3, 7A.6 and 7A.8. ^b Supreme courts data exclude probate matters. ^c NSW lodgment data for children in the civil court are based on a count of each child listed in all new applications for care and protection, not just the originating application. ^d Queensland children's courts data for civil cases are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.1, 7A.3, 7A.6, 7A.8, 7A.24 and 7A.26.

Homicide and related offences

Table 7.19 presents data for backlog, attendance and clearance indicator results for homicide and related matters processed by the Supreme, District, Magistrates and Children's courts during 2012-13. A lodgment for homicide is counted in the following table where any criminal matter initiated, commenced, lodged or filed in a particular court level includes a charge of murder, attempted murder, manslaughter or driving causing death. A defendant may have multiple charges of this type on the same file.

It is important to note:

- lodgments are based on defendant count, not the number of homicide charges brought before the court
- lodgments are counted independently at each court level — for example, if a homicide-related lodgment in a court is transferred to another court level it will be counted at each court level. This is because the objective is to quantify court workload for each court level and assess relevant indicators at each court level
- the charge(s) against a defendant may change once a matter has been lodged in the courts and proceeds through the court process
- the lodgments in table 7.19 do not reflect whether a defendant has been found guilty or not
- homicide-related lodgments in table 7.19 differ from the ABS Criminal Courts data due to different counting rules. This report presents data from a lodgments perspective — based upon a defendant being charged with one or more homicide offences at the time of entering each court level. The ABS publication presents data from a finalisations perspective — based upon the 'principal offence' being a homicide offence at the time that a defendant is sentenced, acquitted or otherwise finalised in the criminal court system. As a defendant may have been charged with more than one offence, the ABS selects the principal offence based on how the offences were finalised and/or the rankings in the National Offence Index 2009
- table 7.19 and the ABS Criminal Courts data refer to the committal, trial and sentencing processes, not to any subsequent appeal case.

Given that homicide-related lodgments are generally small in number, percentages in the table should be interpreted with caution. Homicide and related offences data were published as experimental for 2011-12. The following table presents homicide and related offences data for 2012-13 with limited time series data in the attachment tables (tables 7A.2, 7A.7, 7A.20 and 7A.25).

Table 7.19 Homicide and related offences, 2012-13^a

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Supreme									
Lodgments	no.	107	84	86	50	33	14	3	22
Finalisations	no.	114	74	104	31	46	10	3	13
Pending	<i>no.</i>	95	58	58	34	22	14	7	10
Backlog >12 mths	%	16.8	5.2	17.2	11.8	27.3	21.4	57.1	–
Backlog >24 mths	%	–	–	8.6	2.9	9.1	7.1	14.3	–
Attendance	no.	na	6.4	6.2	6.4	12.6	14.2	12.3	13.0
Clearance rate	%	106.5	88.1	120.9	62.0	139.4	71.4	100.0	59.1
District/County									
Lodgments	no.	81	31	15	31	9	..	..	..
Finalisations	no.	77	43	15	20	13	..	..	..
Pending	<i>no.</i>	67	18	6	17	11	..	..	..
Backlog >12 mths	%	14.9	44.4	–	–	27.3	..	..	..
Backlog >24 mths	%	–	5.6	–	–	–	..	..	..
Attendance	no.	na	5.2	4.1	2.8	9.1	..	..	..
Clearance rate	%	95.1	138.7	100.0	64.5	144.4	..	..	..
Magistrates'									
Lodgments	no.	274	144	108	98	77	8	16	27
Finalisations	no.	384	155	93	94	69	6	15	19
Pending	<i>no.</i>	183	81	117	53	39	3	9	22
Backlog >6 mths	%	45.4	32.1	56.4	32.1	25.6	33.3	11.1	27.3
Backlog >12 mths	%	14.2	9.9	25.6	5.7	–	33.3	–	13.6
Attendance	no.	na	7.1	9.4	6.0	5.4	3.0	6.5	8.7
Clearance rate	%	140.1	107.6	86.1	95.9	89.6	75.0	93.8	70.4
Children's									
Lodgments	no.	11	5	5	8	8	–	–	–
Finalisations	no.	15	7	7	4	6	–	–	1
Pending	<i>no.</i>	10	1	1	7	5	–	–	–
Backlog >6 mths	%	60.0	–	100.0	14.3	100.0	–	–	–
Backlog >12 mths	%	40.0	–	–	–	40.0	–	–	–
Attendance	no.	na	5.1	6.9	12.3	8.3	–	–	20.0
Clearance rate	%	136.4	140.0	140.0	50.0	75.0	–	–	–

^a 'Homicide and related offences' is defined according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) coding and includes murder, attempted murder, manslaughter and driving causing death. A lodgment is counted where any criminal matter initiated, commenced, lodged or filed in a particular court level includes a charge of murder, attempted murder, manslaughter or driving causing death. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. **–** Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.2, 7A.7, 7A.20 and 7A.25.

Efficiency — judicial officers per finalisation

‘Judicial officers per finalisation’ is a second indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner (box 7.14).

Box 7.14 Judicial officers per 100 finalisations

‘Judicial officers per finalisation’ is an indicator that represents efficiency of judicial services. It is measured by dividing the number of full time equivalent judicial officers within each court for the financial year by the total number of finalisations for the same period and multiplying this number by 100.

The following points need to be considered in interpreting the number of judicial officers per finalisation indicator results:

- some finalisations take only a short time and require few resources, whereas other finalisations may be resource intensive and involve complicated trials and interlocutory decisions
- factors such as geographical dispersion, judicial workload and population density are important considerations when comparing figures on judicial officers
- efficiency results need to be viewed in light of the performance indicator framework as a whole, because there can be trade-offs between efficiency on the one hand and equity, effectiveness and quality, on the other.

Data reported for this indicator 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.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

Table 7.20 Judicial officers per 100 finalisations, 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 courts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme/Federal ^a	0.44	0.67	0.43	0.84	0.83	0.44	0.47	1.05	0.85	0.61
District/County	0.36	0.54	0.28	0.43	0.41	..	..	..	..	0.40
Magistrates	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.06	..	0.04
Children's	0.13	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.06	..	0.07
Family ^b	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.17	0.14
Federal Circuit ^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
Coroners	0.08	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.11	0.09	0.06	0.50	..	0.14
Total	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.08

^a WA Supreme Court judicial FTE includes both General Division and Court of Appeal judicial officers. ^b Family Court of Australia figures include Family Court of Australia judges assigned to the Full Court Appeals division. ^c Includes Family Court of Australia services provided free of charge. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.28.

Efficiency — full time equivalent staff (FTE) per 100 finalisations

'Full time equivalent staff per 100 finalisations' is a third indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner (box 7.15). Full time equivalent staff per judicial officer employed are provided in the attachment (table 7A.30).

Box 7.15 Full time equivalent staff per 100 finalisations

'Full time equivalent staff per 100 finalisations' is an indicator that represents efficiency of court services. It is measured by dividing the total number of full time equivalent staff employed by courts for the financial year by the total number of finalisations for the same period and multiplying this by 100.

FTE staff comprise the following categories of staff employed directly by court authorities or by umbrella and other departments:

- Judicial officers, judicial support staff and registry court staff
- Court security and sheriff type staff
- Court reporters
- Library and information technology staff
- Counsellors, mediators and interpreters
- Cleaning, gardening and maintenance staff
- First line support staff and probate staff
- Corporate administration staff
- Umbrella department staff

The following points need to be considered in interpreting the number of full time staff per finalisation indicator results:

- some finalisations take only a short time and require few resources, whereas other finalisations may be resource intensive and involve complicated trials and interlocutory decisions
- factors such as geographical dispersion, court workload and population density are important considerations when comparing figures on FTE staff
- efficiency results need to be viewed in light of the performance indicator framework as a whole, because there can be trade-offs between efficiency on the one hand and equity, effectiveness and quality, on the other.

Data reported for this indicator 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.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

Table 7.21 Full time equivalent staff per 100 finalisations, 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 courts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Criminal courts	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	..	0.5
Civil courts	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.7	4.6	0.6
Family	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	1.9	1.4
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.5
Coroners' courts	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.3	..	1.2
Total	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.6

.. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.29.

Efficiency — cost per finalisation

‘Cost per finalisation’ is a fourth indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner (box 7.16). Cost is taken as the total recurrent annual expenditure, excluding payroll tax. Both gross and net expenditure per finalisation are reported. Net expenditure refers to expenditure minus income (where income is derived from court fees and other revenue but excludes revenue from fines).

Box 7.16 Cost per finalisation

'Cost per finalisation' is measured by dividing the total recurrent expenditure (gross and net) within each court for the financial year by the total number of finalisations for the same period. This indicator is not a measure of the actual cost per case.

The following points need to be considered in interpreting the cost per finalisation indicator results:

- some finalisations take only a short time and require few resources, whereas other finalisations may be resource intensive and involve complicated trials and interlocutory decisions
- cases in the civil jurisdiction that have not been acted upon in the last 12 months are counted (deemed) as finalised (although some jurisdictions are unable to comply with this deeming rule)
- expenditure data may include arbitrary allocation between criminal and civil jurisdictions
- net expenditure is calculated by deducting income (court fees) from total expenditure, noting that in some jurisdictions court fees are set by government rather than by court administrators
- a number of factors are beyond the control of jurisdictions, such as geographic dispersion, economies of scale and socioeconomic factors
- efficiency results need to be viewed in light of the performance indicator framework as a whole, because there can be trade-offs between efficiency on the one hand and equity, effectiveness and quality, on the other.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

In general, the net recurrent expenditure per finalisation for civil courts will be lower than criminal courts because relatively little income is generated by the criminal court system (tables 7A.31–33). Civil court fee structures can also impact on cost per finalisation results.

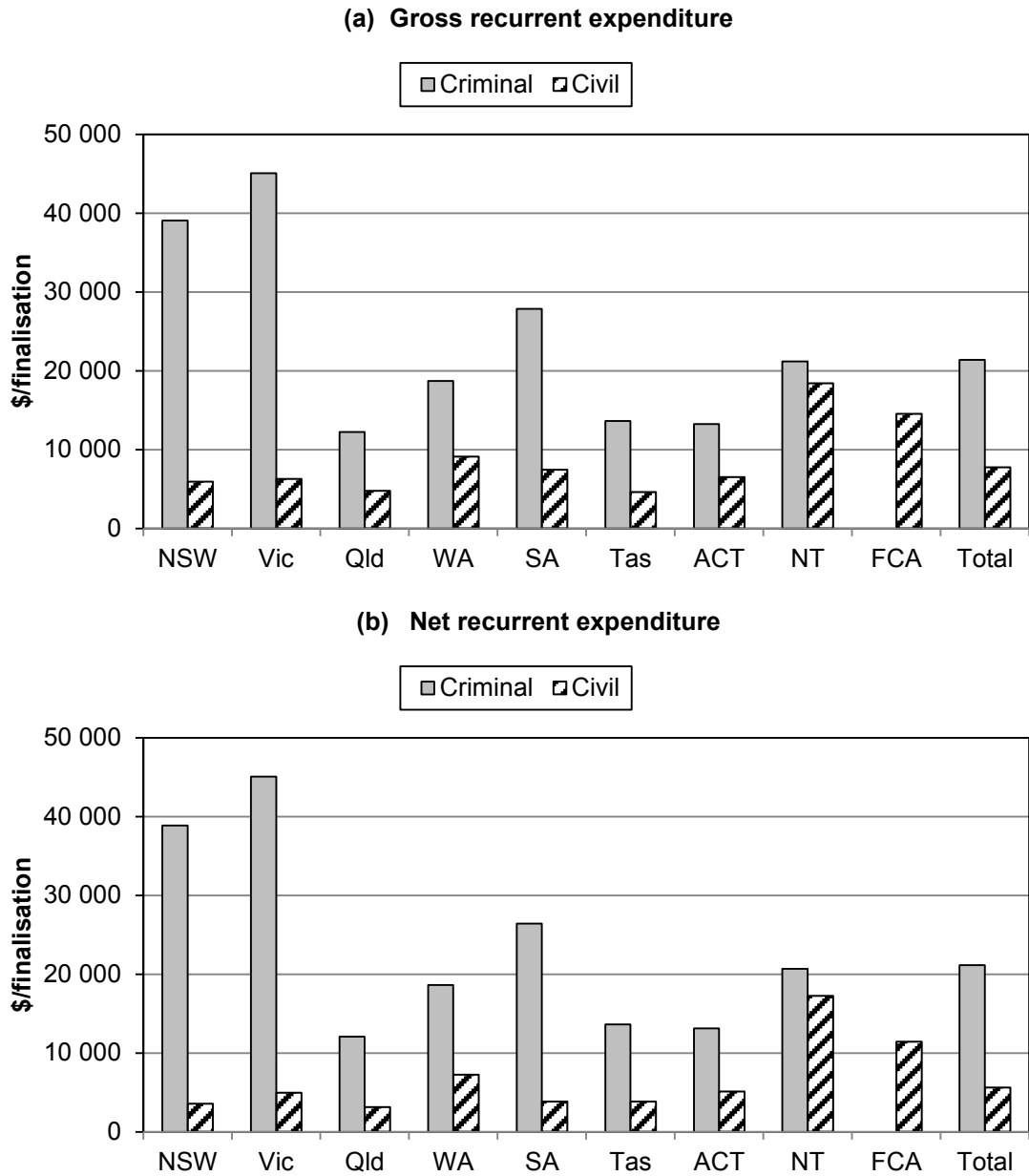
Expenditure per finalisation for the supreme courts and the Federal Court of Australia

Nationally and across all jurisdictions in 2012-13, total net expenditure per finalisation in the criminal jurisdiction of supreme courts was generally greater than

the total net expenditure per finalisation for the civil jurisdiction (figure 7.4). The Federal Court has criminal jurisdiction but the summary criminal cases are included in the civil case totals and as yet there are no indictable criminal cases (see p. 7.8).

Tasmania, the ACT and the NT have a broader range of matters that are heard in their supreme courts as none of these jurisdictions have district/county courts. The difference in scope of supreme court work (box 7.1) should be considered when making comparisons between states and territories.

Figure 7.4 Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, supreme courts and the Federal Court of Australia, 2012-13^{a, b, c}



FCA = Federal Court of Australia

^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b Supreme courts data for the civil jurisdiction exclude uncontested probate matters. ^c The Federal Court does not have criminal cases to include in the figure.

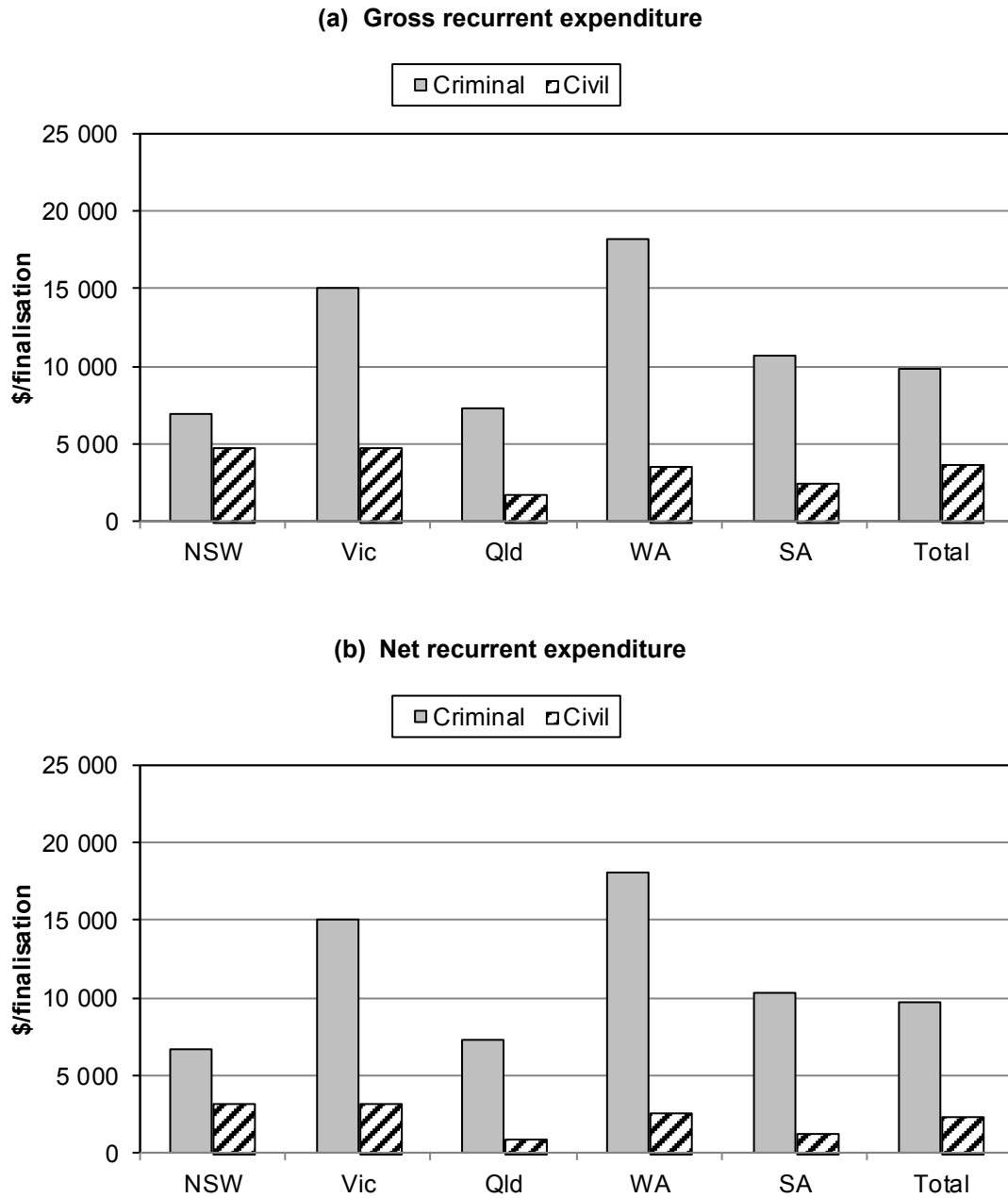
Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments and the Federal Court of Australia (unpublished); tables 7A.31–35.

Expenditure per finalisation for district/county courts

In 2012-13, total net expenditure per finalisation in the criminal jurisdiction of district/county courts was about four times that in the civil jurisdiction (figure 7.5). This trend was similar across all states and territories, and is consistent over time (tables 7A.31–35).

Tasmania, the ACT, the NT and the Australian Government do not operate district/county courts.

Figure 7.5 Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, district/county courts, 2012-13^{a, b, c, d}



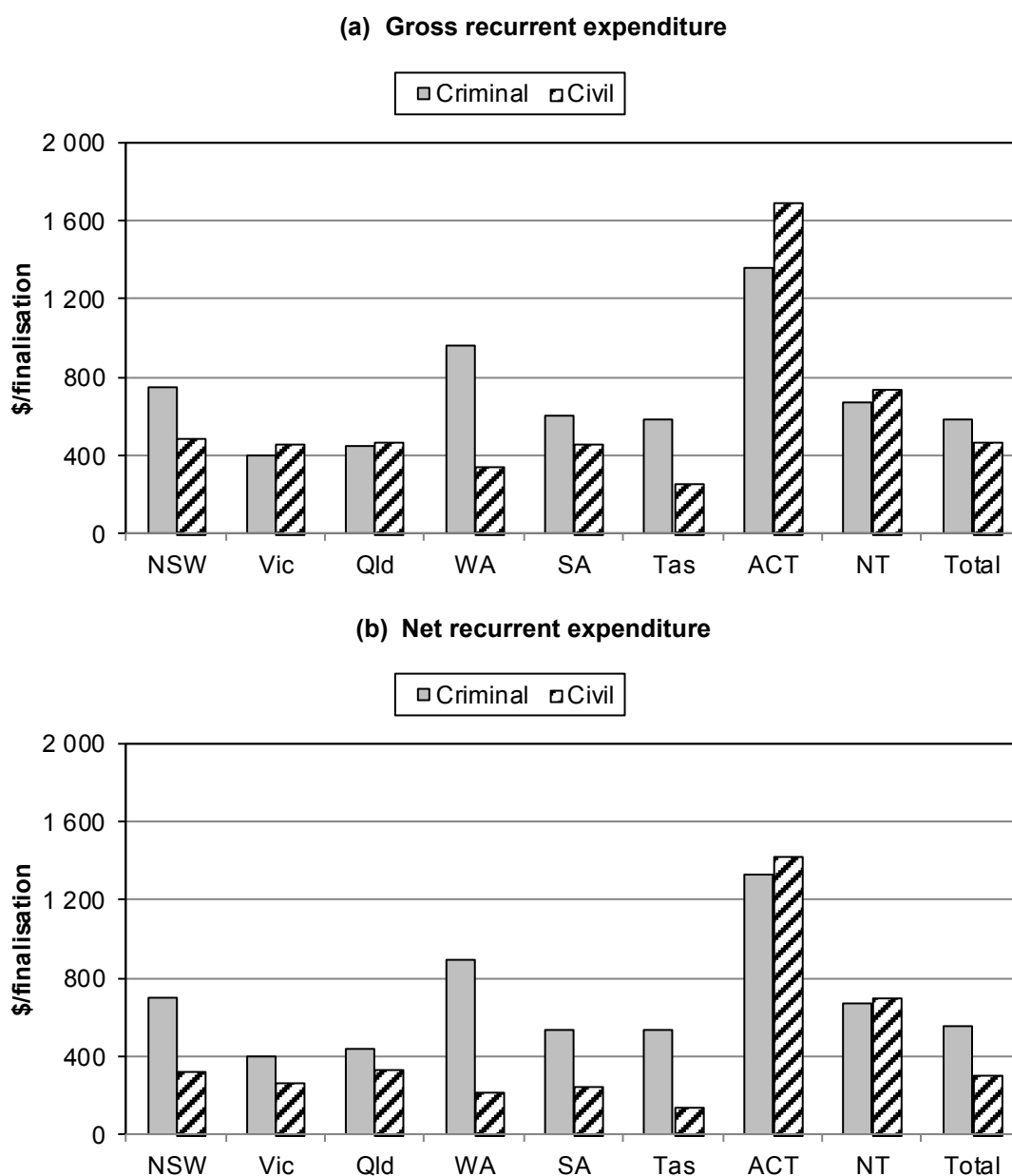
^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b In Queensland, some children's courts criminal matters are heard in the District Court but in this Report are included with children's courts data. ^c County Court civil and criminal data include the Public Private Partnership rental and associated costs for the Victorian County Court building. ^d WA civil and criminal data include associated costs relating to the Public Private Partnership for the District Court building.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.31-35.

Expenditure per finalisation for magistrates' courts (including children's courts)

Nationally for magistrates' courts, net expenditure per criminal finalisation was greater than net expenditure per civil finalisation. This was also the case across most states and territories (figure 7.6).

Figure 7.6 Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, total magistrates' courts (including magistrates' and children's courts), 2012-13^{a, b}



^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b Queensland children's courts data for civil cases are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in each care and protection case.

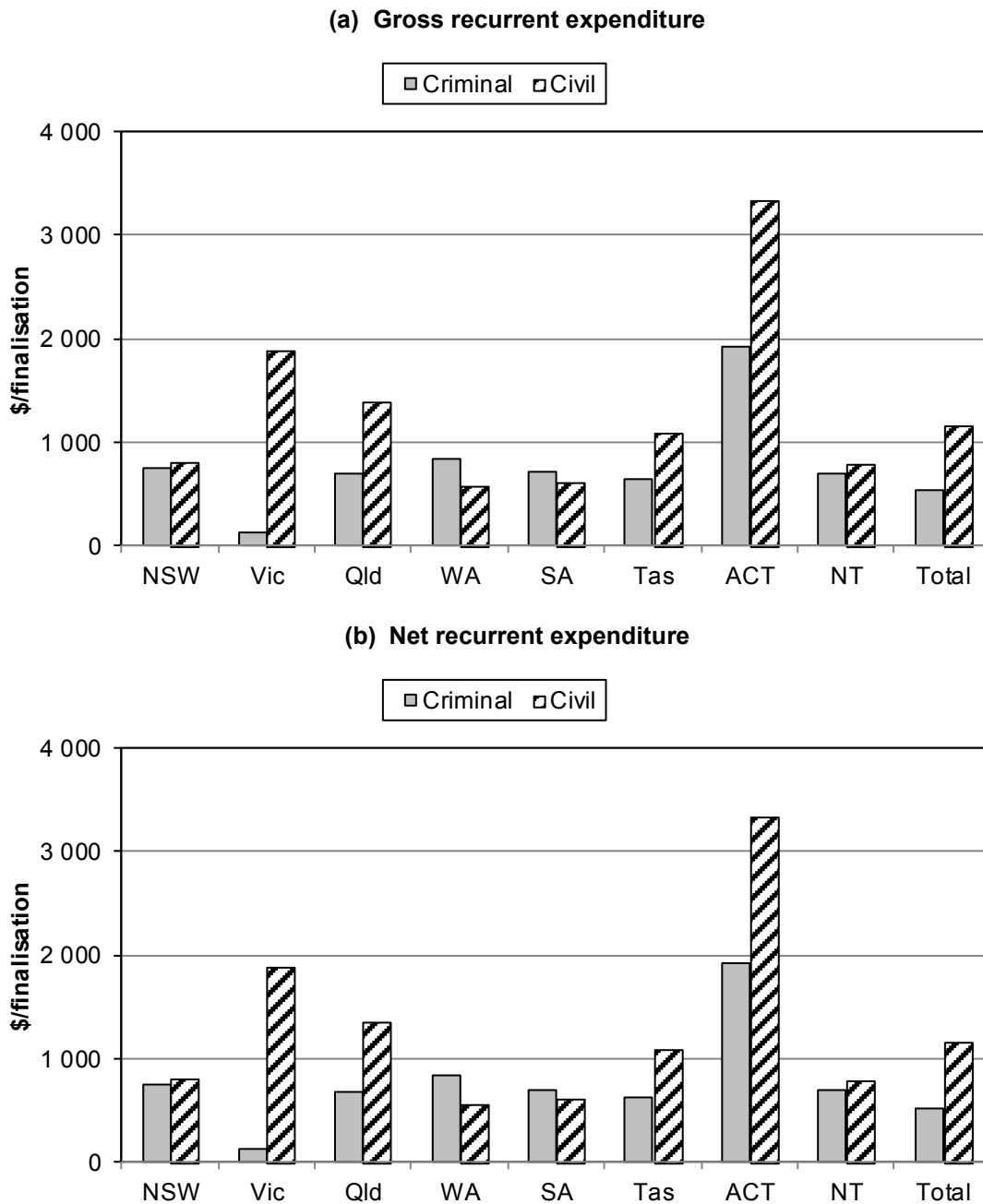
Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.31-35.

Expenditure per finalisation for children's courts

Expenditure per finalisation for children's courts varies across states and territories, particularly for civil matters, but also for criminal matters (figure 7.7). The majority of matters heard in the civil jurisdiction of children's courts are care and protection orders. However, some jurisdictions will also hear matters such as applications for intervention orders. In Tasmania, child protection matters are lodged in the criminal registry as urgent.

Nationally, and in most states and territories, net recurrent expenditure per finalisation is higher in the civil jurisdiction.

Figure 7.7 Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, children's courts, 2012-13^{a, b, c}



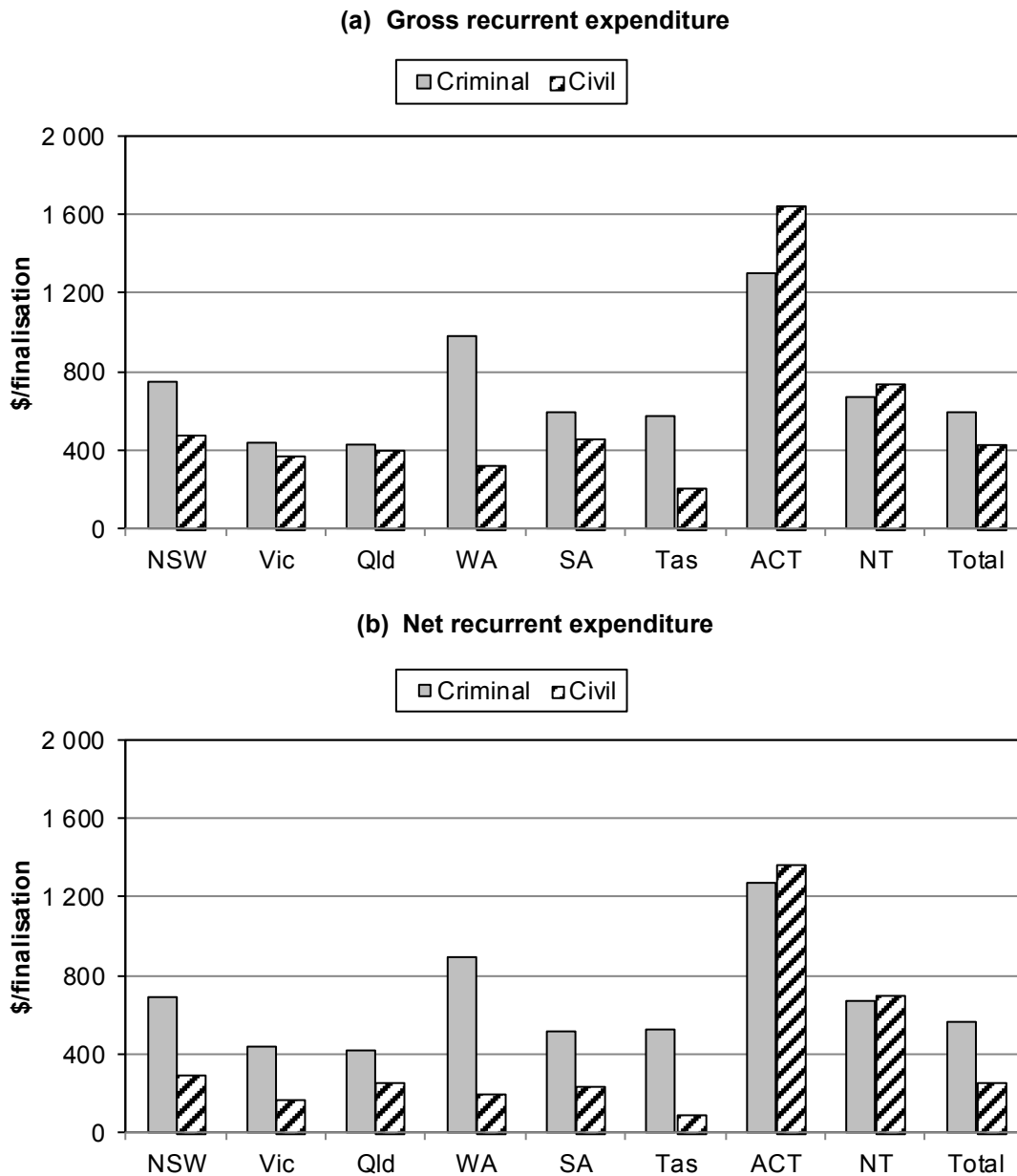
^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b In Victoria, children's cases that are not heard in the Melbourne Children's Court are heard in the magistrates' court in regional areas. The expenditure related to those cases cannot be separately identified, and is included with the expenditure for the magistrates' court. However, the quantity of those cases is known, and the finalisations are included with children's court data. ^c Queensland children's courts data for civil cases are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.31-35.

Expenditure per finalisation for magistrates' courts only

Expenditure per criminal and civil finalisation for magistrates' courts only, excluding children's courts for 2012-13, is presented in figure 7.8. Nationally, and in most states and territories, net recurrent expenditure per finalisation is higher in the criminal jurisdiction.

Figure 7.8 Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, magistrates' courts only (excluding children's courts), 2012-13^{a, b}



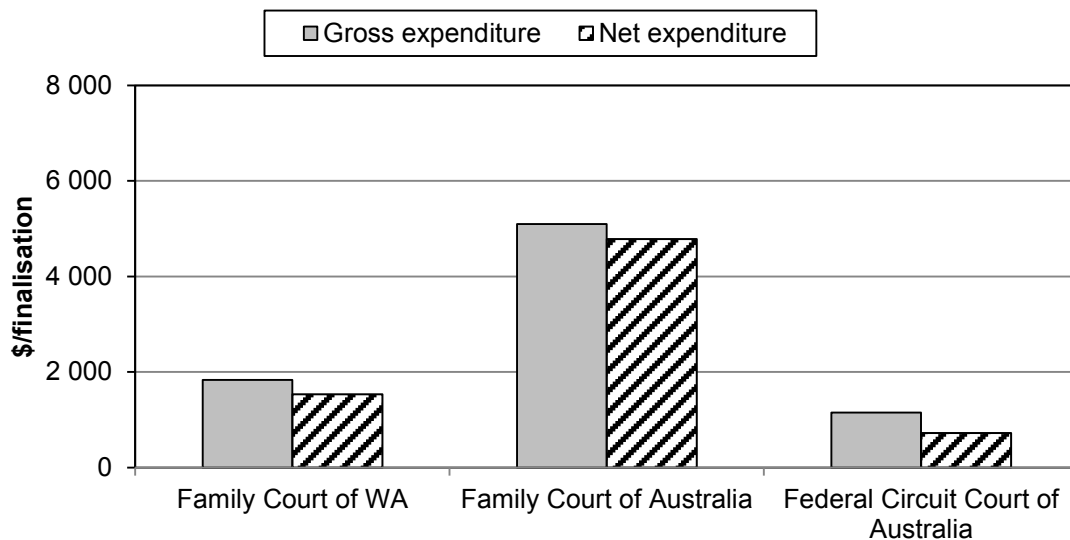
^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b In Victoria, children's criminal cases that are not heard in the Melbourne Children's Court are heard in the magistrates' court in regional areas. The expenditure related to those cases cannot be separately identified, and is included with the expenditure for the magistrates' court. However, the quantity of those cases is known, and the finalisations are included with children's court data.

Source: State and Territory court departments (unpublished); tables 7A.31-35.

Expenditure per finalisation for family courts and the Federal Circuit Court of Australia

The Family Court of Australia, Family Court of WA and the Federal Circuit Court are responsible for determining matters related to family law and child support, but each court has a different focus, breadth and complexity of work, which contribute to the differences in recurrent expenditure per finalisation results presented in figure 7.9.

Figure 7.9 Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, family courts and the Federal Circuit Court of Australia, 2012-13^{a, b}



^a Expenditure per finalisation for the Federal Circuit Court is based on the total net expenditure and all finalisations for that court; it does not isolate family law work from general federal law work and is therefore not strictly comparable with the results for either the Family Court of Australia or the Family Court of WA. Some bankruptcy and immigration matters filed with the Federal Circuit Court are delegated to be dealt with by Federal Court registrars. The Federal Circuit Court fully funds the Federal Court, through cash payments, to undertake this work on its behalf. Those matters finalised by the Federal Court registrars are appropriately counted as part of the Federal Circuit Court matters as they form part of the Federal Circuit Court's filings and expenditure and therefore contribute to the cost per finalisation. ^b Discounted (estimate) for resources and services (work of court staff and accommodation) provided free of charge to the Federal Circuit Court in accordance with the Federal Magistrates Act 1999 and the Federal Circuit Court of Australia Legislation Amendment Act 2012. In addition, the Family Court of Australia provides further shared services, including IT services, accommodation, work of court staff and depreciation and amortisation that cannot be quantified and as such no additional discount could be applied. This will cause an overestimate for the Family Court of Australia data (and an underestimate for the Federal Circuit Court data).

Source: Australian and State court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.31, 7A.35.

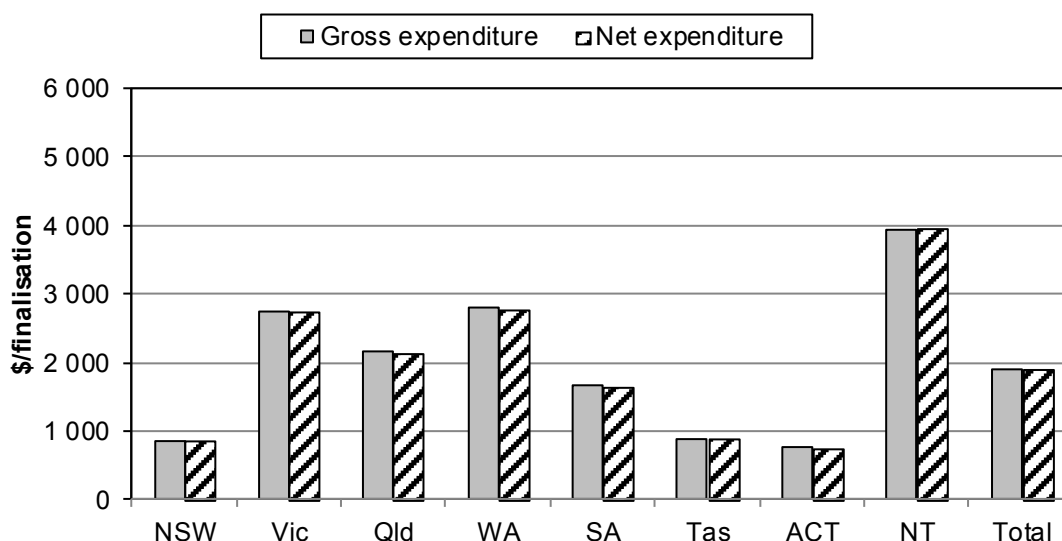
The establishment of the Federal Circuit Court in 2000 has had implications for the finalisations and expenditure reported for the Family Court of Australia, because the Federal Circuit Court now deals with some of the matters previously managed by the Family Court of Australia. For example, before the establishment of the Federal Circuit Court, all divorce applications (other than those lodged in the Family Court

of WA) were lodged in the Family Court of Australia; now (aside from those lodged in the Family Court of WA) almost all divorce applications are lodged in the Federal Circuit Court. In general federal law, the Federal Circuit Court also deals with the less complex administrative law, bankruptcy law, discrimination, workplace relations and consumer protection law matters that were previously dealt with in the Federal Court of Australia.

Expenditure per reported death and fire for coroners' courts

Nationally, net expenditure per reported death and fire in coroners' courts (excluding costs associated with autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees) was approximately \$1873 in 2012-13 (figure 7.10).

Figure 7.10 Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, coroners' courts, 2012-13^{a, b, c, d}



^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b Data for NSW, Victoria and the ACT include reported fires. ^c Expenditure data for the Queensland Coroners' Court and the Victorian Coroners' Court include the full costs of government assisted burials/cremations, legal fees incurred in briefing counsel assisting for inquests and costs of preparing matters for inquest, including the costs of obtaining independent expert reports. ^d Excludes expenditure for autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.32 and 7A.35.

As there are differences across jurisdictions in the way that autopsy and chemical analysis costs are managed, their inclusion in recurrent expenditure can lead to large variations in the net expenditure reported per finalisation. To improve consistency, these costs are excluded from net recurrent expenditure for coroners' courts in this Report. These costs are separately identified in table 7A.12.

Data for NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT include fires reported to the coroner. Fires are not reported to the coroner in other jurisdictions. Care needs to be taken when making comparisons across the states and territories.

Outcomes

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

No outcome indicators for courts are currently reported. It is noted, however, that court activities lead to broader outcomes within the overall justice system that are not readily addressed in this service-specific chapter. The Steering Committee has identified outcome indicators as an important element of the performance indicator framework to develop for future reports.

7.4 Future directions in performance reporting

Improving data quality

Differences across states and territories in the jurisdiction of courts, the allocation of cases between courts and the types of matters, affect the comparability of equity, efficiency and effectiveness data. The different methods undertaken to collect the data can also have an impact on data consistency and quality.

The Review, through the Courts Working Group (CWG), the Courts Practitioner Group (CPG) and the Courts Finance Group (CFG), seeks to continuously improve data quality. Some of the activities and processes by which this is done include:

- clearly defining issues pertaining to the scope of the data collection and reporting within the chapter
- assessing the most appropriate way in which to collect and publish data
- amending data definitions
- improving data verification and data quality.

Improving performance indicators

The CWG is monitoring studies by the Australasian Institute of Judicial Administration (AIJA) of the quality and performance of court systems worldwide. The AIJA is a research and educational institute funded by the Standing Council on

Law and Justice and also from subscription income from its membership. An AIJA seminar was held in July 2009, attended by Chief Justices, other members of the judiciary, and court administrators, to discuss the Courts chapter and ways in which performance indicators might be improved. In late 2009 a working group, funded by AIJA, was established to investigate how performance indicators might be made more relevant and informative. Some of the outcomes from this group have been implemented in this chapter while others are under consideration by the CWG for potential future implementation.

Work is also in progress to capture financial data related to court fees which are waived, reduced or exempted. This will help to quantify court resources which are expended but not recouped, essentially providing substantial but currently unacknowledged benefits to the community.

7.5 Jurisdictions' comments

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

New South Wales Government comments

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NSW performance continues to improve. The NSW Supreme Court reduced the percentage of criminal non appeal matters older than 12 and 24 months. The overall Supreme Court clearance rate also increased, reaching its highest level in the past 12 years. Net expenditure on District Court criminal matters declined. The Local Court 6 month criminal backlog fell, as did the overall net expenditure per finalisation for both criminal and civil matters. The Children’s Court criminal backlog also declined, as well as the expenditure per criminal finalisation. The Coroner’s Court recorded a clearance rate above 100 per cent for the third consecutive year.

NSW has been working to improve information sharing between the courts and other justice agencies. In 2012-13 the Joined-Up Justice project was completed, with over 98 per cent of Court Attendance Notices now received electronically. Legal Aid NSW, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and Corrective Services NSW all receive court outcomes electronically.

NSW continued to innovatively utilise technology to improve its quality of services. In 2012-13:

- 65,000 video conferencing sessions were held, reducing transport time and increasing court efficiency.
- Video conferencing for legal interviews increased significantly, resulting in a transport cost avoidance of approximately \$10 million, and more efficient delivery of services to participants in legal interviews.
- The Courts Services Centre answered 500,000 calls, a 145 per cent increase on 2011-12. The centre processed 24,000 payment transactions in 2012-13, totalling \$9.3 million. This was an increase of 133 per cent on 2011-12.
- Probate notices were made available publicly through the NSW online registry. Online probate notices have improved community accessibility to prospective probate applications through the free search function, and delivered a cost saving to the community.
- 40 online forms were delivered to support the end-to-end civil matter process across Local, District and Supreme courts. Court users have the ability to file these forms online or through electronic file transfer. Additional online registry services will be implemented in 2013-14.

NSW commitment to promoting Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) strengthened. In 2012-13 Community Justice Centres held 1622 mediation sessions, with a resolution rate of almost 80 per cent. In December 2012 the Australian Institute of Criminology’s evaluation of ADR initiatives in the care and protection jurisdiction of the NSW Children’s Court found that, overall, ADR has made a significant difference to care and protection proceedings and delivered important benefits to parents and families.

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Victorian Government comments

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- The Supreme Court of Victoria has continued in its reform and innovation for 2012-13. A particular highlight has been the dramatic reduction in criminal and civil appeal backlogs with both areas achieving a clearance rate of over 100 per cent. This year again saw significant activity in the civil trial division achieving a clearance rate greater than 100 per cent again for the third year leading to a drop in the backlog from previous years. Part of this achievement has been the management of major class action cases, which has been located in a state-of-the-art courtroom specially built to handle large trials.
 - In the County Court there has been an overall increase in initiations in the civil jurisdiction and the clearance rate continues to reflect the fact that a large proportion of judges are primarily involved in hearing contested interlocutory proceedings in the nature of Serious Injury applications under the *Accident Compensation Act 1985* (Vic). The Victorian Work Cover Authority was a respondent in 228 Serious Injury applications in which judgments were delivered over the report period. Only 40 (or 18 per cent) of these applications were dismissed. Plaintiffs were successful in the remaining 188 (or 82 per cent). The Court's criminal jurisdiction has also seen an overall increase of 9 per cent in initiations. Continuing the trend over the last 3 years, the Court has again decreased the number of cases pending for over two years, particularly in regional Victoria where a number of initiatives have been implemented. For example, double circuit sittings and old case intensives have been particularly successful in reducing backlog in regional Victoria. The Court has also introduced the 24 Hour Initial Directions Hearing pilot which is streamlining proceedings between the Magistrates' Court and the County Court and cutting 10 -12 weeks in delay (between committal for trial from the Magistrates' Court and Initial Directions Hearing in the County Court) from the system overall.
 - The Magistrates' Court continues to experience an increasing caseload as is evident in the cumulative statistics for the Court's last five reporting years to date. Victoria's criminal caseload increase significantly this financial year. Lodgements grew a further 1.8 per cent on last year to 175,345. Through a number of listing strategies, the Court finalised 188,537 matters. This represents a record high for the Magistrates' Court of Victoria. As a result, the Court posted a clearance rate above the 100 per cent for the sixth consecutive year, which compares favourably to other states in Australia. Applications for intervention order also continue experience significant growth in Victoria. Victoria's civil caseload has fallen for the fifth consecutive year, which is in contrast to the national trend. The Magistrates' Court continues to maintain high levels of efficiency despite substantive pressures stemming from annually increasing caseloads and rises in backlog. However, the proportion of matters pending more than 12 months remains low relative to historic trends and below the national average.
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Queensland Government comments

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- The Supreme, District and Magistrates Courts continued to achieve impressive criminal and civil clearance rates during 2012-13.
- In the Supreme Court (including appeals), the criminal clearance rate was 110.5 per cent and 111.7 per cent in the civil jurisdiction.
- The District Court (including appeals) achieved a clearance rate of 119.1 per cent in the criminal jurisdiction and 107.5 per cent in the civil jurisdiction.
- The Magistrates Courts criminal clearance rate was 97.5 per cent, and the civil clearance rate was also 97.5 per cent.
- As a result of the clearance rates in the Supreme and District Courts, the numbers of active pending cases in those jurisdictions are decreasing.
- In the Supreme Court, the total number of active criminal cases decreased by 31.3 per cent, from 502 as at 30 June 2012 to 345. Over the same period, the total number of active cases in the civil jurisdiction decreased by 13 per cent, from 3512 to 3054.
- In the District Court, there was a decrease of 15.2 per cent in the number of active criminal cases, from 1757 as at 30 June 2012 to 1490. Over the same period, there was a decrease of 8.1 per cent in the civil jurisdiction, from 5125 to 4710.
- In the criminal jurisdiction of the Magistrates Court, the number of criminal lodgments increased from 183,717 to 188,524.
- A Coroner's office was established in Mackay during August 2012 to relieve the pressure on regional magistrates' courts and help clear a backlog in delayed cases. This office investigates deaths in the Central Queensland region in a region extending from Proserpine to Gayndah.
- In August 2012, the Supreme Court of Queensland entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Supreme and National Courts of Papua New Guinea (PNG). The MOU has a focus on sharing knowledge and exchanging advice in areas of the court registry, courts technology, courts training, policy and procedures, and the role of the sheriff. A delegation of Queensland Courts staff visited PNG in February 2013 and a reciprocal visit was planned by PNG judges and staff to Brisbane during July 2013.
- In December 2012, a cross agency initiative to increase videoconferencing and reduce prisoner transports to court commenced. A trial between the Arthur Gorrie Correctional Centre and a Brisbane-based law firm to videoconference legal visits with in custody clients demonstrated benefits to all parties. The need for legal representatives to travel to the orrectional centre is eliminated and offenders have not opposed the initiative as it avoids the need for searches that occur after in-person visits as well as enabling more regular contact with legal representatives.

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Western Australian Government comments

In 2012-13 Western Australia's Courts continued to improve service delivery.

- In the Supreme Court, the numbers of criminal, Court of Appeal and probate lodgments have increased slightly compared to last year. However, the clearance rate for criminal appeal matters has improved on the previous year. In addition, the court continues to maximise technology, especially in complex civil and criminal trials. Judicial resources were temporarily deployed from civil to the criminal division to manage the increase in workload which resulted in an improvement to the non-appeal criminal clearance rate.
- Sustained improvements in listing procedures at the District Court has resulted in criminal median time to trial declining to 25 weeks and the criminal clearance rate has also improved since last year.
- The appointment of two Family Court Judges to judicial vacancies and the State and Commonwealth funded acting magistrates has allowed the Family Court to continue to increase finalisations and clear its backlog. The State Government funded magistrate allocated to de facto financial matters has been focused on undertaking trial work (primarily contributing to a 50 per cent increase in de facto financial trials held), assisting to clear the jurisdiction's more complex matters. The non-appeal pending case load reduced by 6 per cent and the Court achieved a clearance rate of more than 100 per cent.
- Through State Government funding a mental health diversion and support program was introduced into the Perth Magistrates Court to provide sentencing options for mentally ill accused. The desired outcomes of the program are to reduce re-offending, and improve the mental health of people appearing in court who have a moderate to severe mental illness. Since its inception in March 2013, the pilot Mental Health Diversion and Support program has seen 138 individuals appear before its dedicated court. Its associated clinical team has engaged with 104 clients of which 50 have received ongoing support. A juvenile component of the project, which focuses on early intervention commenced at the Perth Children's Court in April 2013.
- Strategies continued to be employed to address the backlog of outstanding coronial cases. The State Government provided funding to Coroner's Court for an additional two coroners and five staff in the latter part of 2011-12 which became permanent from 2013-14. The additional resources have enabled the Court to reduce the number of backlog cases by 25 per cent on the previous year.
- The Department continued to progress the eCourts Integrated Courts Management System (ICMS) project, with the migration of all remaining civil functionality into a single case management system occurring in October 2012. Development on the criminal release, scheduled for implementation in 2013-14 will see the amalgamation of all court and tribunal matters into a single electronic case management system across the State.

South Australian Government comments

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- In 2012-13, total lodgments for criminal matters in the District Court increased by 12.4 per cent (2301 compared to 2048 in 2011-12). Finalisations for criminal matters in the District Court increased by 7.3 per cent in 2012-13 (2192 compared to 2043 in 2011-12).
- In 2012-13, total lodgments for criminal matters (including appeal matters) in the Supreme Court decreased by 8.5 per cent (324 compared to 354 in 2011-12). Finalisations for criminal matters (including appeal matters) in the Supreme Court decreased by 8.7 per cent in 2012-13 (336 compared to 368 in 2011-12).
- In 2012-13, total finalisations for civil matters in the District Court decreased by 8.0 per cent in 2012-13 (2927) relative to 2011-12 (3181). The clearance index percentage decreased to 94.8 per cent in 2012-13 relative to 2011-12 (124.5 per cent). The decrease in clearance rate is attributed to a large number of Personal Injury matters that were lodged in June 2013 because of a legislative change and not finalised prior to the end of the financial year.
- The Courts Administration Authority continues to pursue the use of Audio Visual (AVL) links in courtrooms, both to provide vulnerable witness facilities and to reduce the number of defendants transported to court from correctional institutions. In July 2012 the District Court changed its Rules to facilitate the use of AVL for custodial appearances in pre-trial matters. Courts across all jurisdictions continue to use AVL with approximately 750 appearances on average per month which is an increase from 2011-12 (558 per month).
- The number of applications for possession of property lodged with the Supreme Court has decreased this year. There were 703 applications in 2010–2011, 876 in 2011–2012 and 731 in 2012–2013. The number of orders made has remained constant in comparison to last year, being 479 in 2011–2012 and 473 in 2012–2013.
- Magistrates Court Civil lodgments have increased by approximately 9 per cent in the reporting period. This is largely attributed to an increase in lodgements in June 2013 in anticipation of the introduction of new jurisdictional monetary limits under the Statutes Amendment (Courts Efficiency Reforms) Act 2012.
- Criminal lodgments in the Magistrates Court remained relatively stable. Consistent with last financial year, the number of applications under the Intervention Orders (Prevention of Abuse) Act 2009 remained significantly higher when compared to the number of restraining order applications lodged under the repealed legislation.
- An Early Resolution Court was introduced in October 2012 at Holden Hill Magistrates Court and in April 2013 at Adelaide Magistrates Court. The pilot at Holden Hill was completed in March 2013 and is currently being evaluated.

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Tasmanian Government comments

“ The Tasmanian criminal courts continued to experience a decline in lodgments in 2012-13. Compared to the previous year Supreme Court non-appeal lodgments are down 6 per cent, Magistrates Court lodgments are down 20 per cent, and Youth Justice lodgments down 26 per cent. This continues a decreasing trend in all three courts over the last five years.

Despite the reduction in lodgments Tasmanian courts continue to perform efficiently. The courts' performance against the report's efficiency indicators (cost per finalisation, staff FTE per 100 finalisations, and judicial officers per 100 finalisations) exceeds the Australian average.

Tasmanian courts focus on processing matters in an expeditious and timely manner. For some time the Magistrates Court has not performed well compared with other jurisdictions against the backlog indicator in the Criminal Jurisdiction. However, in the past year there has been particular attention paid to closely managing matters which are likely to exceed time standards. This has led to a significant reduction in the Magistrates Court criminal backlog indicator.

For the first time in many years the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court has experienced a significant increase in the proportion of cases which exceed time standards. The Court is currently focussing its case management procedures to redress the recent increase in the age profile of the pending caseload.

Tasmania recognises that one of the key requirements for a modern court is effective information systems. The recent funding of the Criminal Justice Information Management (CJIM) Program will provide the courts with an opportunity to further improve its systems and performance. The program comprises ten projects in the Departments of Justice (including the Courts and Corrective Services), the Department of Police and Emergency Services and the Department of Health and Human Services to be delivered over a period of two years. The program will:

- Provide more timely access to sentencing and adjournment orders.
- Improve identity management and access to information about individuals by authorised people and organisations.
- Improve the enforcement and integrity of sentencing and adjournment orders including the ability to monitor and identify potential breaches of those orders.

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Australian Capital Territory Government comments

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The ACT has continued to implement significant reforms to improve access to justice in the ACT and improve the efficiency of our court and tribunal system.

Significant improvements in the ACT Supreme Court has seen:

- civil matters pending declining 50 per cent over the last two years from 1404 matters as at 30 June 2011 to 723 as at 30 June 2013.
- criminal matters pending declining 40 per cent from 340 matters as at 30 June 2012 to 194 matters as at 30 June 2013;
- civil lodgments declining 30 per cent over the past two years, from 814 in 2010-11 to 560 in 2012-13, and declining 54 per cent in the last five years when compared to figures from the 2008-09 financial year.
- criminal lodgments declining by 35 per cent from 280 lodgements in 2011-12 to 176 lodgements in 2012-13.

The strategy to improve the performance of our courts is underpinned by:

- the introduction of legislative amendments in 2011;
- additional one-off judicial resources to tackle the backlog of matters in the ACT Supreme Court in 2011-12 and 2012-13 referred to as the “Blitz”.

Additional improvements are also being brought about by:

- a more efficient approach to case management by the Supreme Court Judiciary using a docket system;
- a revised schedule of Courts fees to ensure the fee structure creates an efficient use of court resources by court users;
- investment in a new ICT case management system and an ACT sentencing database to assist the staff in managing cases and judiciary in making decisions;
- preliminary work to plan for new court facilities to replace the aging ACT Supreme Court building;

The lower clearance rates in the ACT Magistrates Court in 2012-13 will be monitored and further supported by:

- an internal review of ACT coronial processes in 2013, noting all Magistrates are also Coroners in the ACT;
- an internal review of alternative dispute resolution practices across the ACT Law Courts and Tribunal in 2014.

Note: The improved ACT Supreme Court backlog and lower lodgments is not reflected through the backlog percentage in tables 7A.19 & 21. The significantly high recurrent expenditure per finalisation in the ACT Magistrates Court is partly a result of the rent payments on the ACT Magistrates Court Building.

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Northern Territory Government comments

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- Following a Language and the Law Conference in May 2012, an Interpreters' Protocol was developed, taking effect in 2013. The Protocol was developed by the Supreme Court, in conjunction with the Aboriginal Interpreters Service, the Interpreting Translator Service, legal aid agencies, the Criminal Lawyers Association of the Northern Territory and representatives of the legal profession. The Protocol provides guidance to the Court, interpreters and legal practitioners regarding the engagement of interpreters, the professional duties of interpreters, and the role of interpreters in Court. Running parallel, the Magistrates Court introduced a bush interpreter scheme where the Court and the Aboriginal Interpreter Service collaborated to provide a model for the provision of legal interpreting services in a more effective and structured way, particularly at remote circuits. Interpreters under the scheme are responsible to the Court thereby eliminating any perception of alignment with one particular party. Under the scheme interpreters are seen as more neutral and professional.
- The Supreme Court Judges visited Dili, where they were hosted by the Courts of Timor-Lesté. The judges of both Courts held a series of very productive meetings in which matters of mutual benefit were discussed. In particular, the judges discussed the development of the justice system in Timor-Lesté and issues surrounding respect for the rule of law in an emerging democracy. Further, the judges discussed the challenges both courts share in delivering justice to remote locations, and across cultural and linguistic groups.
- The Magistrates Court continued to review its performance using the International Framework for Court Excellence as its guide. Improvements were made in the criminal jurisdiction regulating the process by which applications could be made to re-list matters, the ordering of pre-sentence and other reports, and more effective use of video link facilities between the Courts and Correctional centres. The Court also forged an important relationship with the Department of Education whereby an officer from that agency is present in court on each Youth Court day to provide information where requested by the Court as to the Youth's current engagement in the education system. The Court also strengthened its relationship with the Department of Children and Families in relation to the provision of reports relating to children in the criminal justice system that may be in need of protection of where there is a risk to their wellbeing.

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7.6 Definitions of key terms

Active pending population	A lodgment that is yet to be finalised but is part of the active case management of court administrators.
Average expenditure per civil case	The total cost of the administrative services provided to civil matters, divided by the total number of civil files handled. Includes salaries, sheriff expenses, juror costs, accommodation costs, library services, information technology, departmental overheads and court operating expenses.
Attendance indicator	The average number of attendances for each finalisation in the reporting period. An attendance is defined as the number of times that parties or their representatives are required to be present in court (including any appointment which is adjourned or rescheduled) for all finalised matters during the year. The actual attendance is one that is heard by a judicial officer or mediator/arbitrator.
Backlog indicator	A measure of case processing timeliness. It is the number of pending cases older than the applicable reporting standards, divided by the total pending caseload (multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage).
Bench warrant	A warrant issued by a court for the arrest of a person who has been indicted.
Case	The measurement of workload in the civil jurisdiction. It is the issues, grievances or complaints that constitute a single and related series of disputes brought by an entity (or group of entities) against another entity (or group).
Clearance rate	An indicator that shows whether the volume of case finalisations has matched the volume of case lodgments during the reporting period. It indicates whether a court's pending caseload has increased or decreased over that period.
Cost recovery	The level of court fees divided by the level of court expenditure.
Court fees collected	Total court income from fees charged in the civil jurisdiction. Includes filing, sitting hearing and deposition fees, and excludes transcript fees.
Electronic infringement and enforcement system	A court with the capacity to produce enforceable orders against defendants (such as fines, licence cancellation and incarceration) and to process infringements, on-the-spot fines and summary offences.
Excluded courts and tribunals	This includes such bodies as guardianship boards, environment resources and development courts, and administrative appeals tribunals. The types of excluded courts and tribunals vary among the states and territories.
Extraordinary driver's licence	An extraordinary licence is a licence granted at the discretion of the court. It authorises the holder to drive in certain circumstances even though the holder's normal driver's licence has been suspended.
Finalisation	The completion of a matter so it ceases to be an item of work to be dealt with by the court. Finalisations are derived from timeliness data that may not reflect the total matters disposed by the courts in the reporting period.
Forms	The counting unit used in the family courts and family law matters pertaining to the Federal Circuit Court. Forms are applications or notices lodged with the court.

Income	Income derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines).
Information technology expenditure	Non-salary and salary expenditure on information technology. Excludes capital expenditure on information technology infrastructure and includes licensing costs, computer leasing costs, the cost of consumables (such as data lines, paper and disks), training fees, access fees (for example, catalogue search and Internet access) and maintenance charges for software and hardware.
Inquests and inquiries held	Court hearings to determine the cause and circumstances of deaths reported to the coroner. Includes all coronial inquests and inquiries in full court hearings.
Judicial officer	Judges, magistrates, masters, coroners, judicial registrars and all other officers who, following argument and giving of evidence, make enforceable orders of the court. The data are provided on the basis of the proportion of time spent on the judicial activity.
Judicial and judicial support salaries	All salary expenditure and payments in the nature of salary that are paid to employees of court administration. Includes base salaries, the employer contributed component of superannuation, workers compensation (full cost, inclusive of any levies, bills and legal fees), higher duty allowances, overtime, actual and accruing terminal and long service leave, fringe benefits tax and untaxed fringe benefits. (Judicial officers include judges, magistrates, masters, judicial registrars and other judicial officers who fulfil a primarily judicial function. Judicial support staff include judicial secretaries, tipstaff and associates.)
Library expenditure	Non-salary and salary expenditure on court operated libraries. Non-salary expenditure includes book purchases, journal subscriptions, fees for interlibrary loans, copyright charges, news clippings service fees and photocopying. Expenditure also includes recurrent information technology costs and court administration contributions towards the running costs of non-government operated libraries. Any costs recovered through borrowing and photocopy fees by court operated libraries are subtracted from expenditure.
Lodgment	The initiation or commencement of a matter before the court. The date of commencement is counted as the date of registration of a court matter.
Matters	<i>Coronial matters:</i> Deaths and fires reported to the coroner in each jurisdiction, including all reported deaths and fires regardless of whether the coroner held an inquest or inquiry. Coronial jurisdictions can extend to the manner of the death of a person who was killed; was found drowned; died a sudden death of which the cause is unknown; died under suspicious or unusual circumstances; died during or following the administration of an operation of a medical, surgical, dental, diagnostic or like nature; died in a prison remand centre or lockup; or died under circumstances that (in the opinion of the Attorney-General) require that the cause of death be more clearly ascertained. <i>Criminal matters:</i> Matters brought to the court by a government prosecuting agency, which is generally the Director of Public Prosecutions but could also be the Attorney-General, the police, local councils or traffic camera branches.

	<p><i>Civil matters:</i> Matters brought before the court by individuals or organisations against another party, such as small claims and residential tenancies, as well as matters dealt with by the appeal court jurisdiction.</p> <p><i>Excluded matters:</i> Extraordinary driver’s licence applications; any application on a pending dispute; applications for bail directions or judgment; secondary processes (for example, applications for default judgments); interlocutory matters; investigation/examination summonses; firearms appeals; escort agents’ licensing appeals; pastoral lands appeals; local government tribunals; police promotions appeals; applications appealing the decisions of workers compensation review officers.</p> <p><i>Probate matters:</i> Matters such as applications for the appointment of an executor or administrator to the estate of a deceased person.</p>
Method of finalisation	The process that leads to the completion of a criminal charge within a higher court so it ceases to be an item of work in that court.
Method of initiation	How a criminal charge is introduced to a court level.
Non-adjudicated finalisation	A non-adjudicated finalisation is where a charge is considered completed and ceases to be active in a court even though there has not been a determination on whether the defendant is guilty, that is, the charge(s) have not been adjudicated. The methods of non-adjudicated finalisation include but are not limited to defendant deceased; unfit to plead; withdrawn by the prosecution; diplomatic immunity and statute of limitation applies.
Probate registry expenditure	Salary expenditure of the probate registrar and probate clerks, along with non-salary expenditure directly attributable to probate registries.
Real expenditure	Actual expenditure adjusted for changes in prices using the general government final consumption expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator and expressed in terms of current year prices (i.e. for the courts chapter with 2012-13 as the base year). Additional information about the GGFCE index can be found in chapter 2 and in table AA.53.
Recurrent expenditure	Expenditure that does not result in the creation or acquisition of fixed assets (new or second hand). It consists mainly of expenditure on wages, salaries and supplements, purchases of goods and services, and the consumption of fixed capital (depreciation).
Sheriff and bailiff expenditure	Expenditure on court orderlies, court security, jury management and witness payment administration. For the civil jurisdiction, it includes expenditure (by or on behalf of the court) on bailiffs to enforce court orders. In the coronial jurisdiction, it includes expenditure on police officers permanently attached to the coroner for the purpose of assisting in coronial investigations. Excludes witness payments, fines enforcement (criminal jurisdiction) and prisoner security.
Specialist jurisdiction court	A court which has exclusive jurisdiction in a field of law presided over by a judicial officer with expertise in that area. Examples of these types of courts which are within the scope of this Report are the family courts, the Children’s Courts and the Coroners’ Courts. Examples of specialist jurisdiction courts which are excluded from this Report include Indigenous and circle sentencing courts and drug courts.
Withdrawn	The formal withdrawal of charges by the prosecution (that is, by police, the Director of Public Prosecutions or the Attorney-General).

7.7 List of attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a ‘7A’ prefix (for example, table 7A.1). Attachment tables are available on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

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7.8 References

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2013, *Criminal Courts, Australia, 2011–12*, Cat. no. 4513.0, Canberra.

7A Courts— attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 7.6 of the chapter. Data in this Report are examined by the Courts Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. Data for past years have been revised for some jurisdictions, where this has occurred, totals and any derived data have been recalculated. For this reason data for past years presented in this Report may vary from figures published in earlier editions of this Report. 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 and the ABS criminal courts publication.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (see details on the inside front cover of the Report).

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TABLE 7A.1

Table 7A.1 Lodgments, criminal (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme courts (b)										
Appeal										
2012-13	328	300	376	448	239	22	108	29	..	1 850
2011-12	370	358	391	405	296	28	115	21	..	1 984
2010-11	402	413	377	372	283	33	119	19	..	2 018
2009-10	407	555	349	338	250	22	102	34	..	2 057
2008-09	402	512	369	307	264	36	82	21	..	1 993
Non-appeal										
2012-13	122	144	839	269	85	528	176	484	..	2 647
2011-12	137	83	1 068	257	58	564	280	519	..	2 966
2010-11	123	116	1 529	221	59	613	244	436	..	3 341
2009-10	100	125	1 403	231	90	658	312	417	..	3 336
2008-09	115	125	1 531	245	63	772	329	417	..	3 597
Total										
2012-13	450	444	1 215	717	324	550	284	513	..	4 497
2011-12	507	441	1 459	662	354	592	395	540	..	4 950
2010-11	525	529	1 906	593	342	646	363	455	..	5 359
2009-10	507	680	1 752	569	340	680	414	451	..	5 393
2008-09	517	637	1 900	552	327	808	411	438	..	5 590
District/county courts (b), (c)										
Appeal										
2012-13	6 544	2 891	405	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 840
2011-12	6 729	2 697	529	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 955
2010-11	7 158	2 584	868	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 610
2009-10	8 173	2 836	399	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 408
2008-09	7 778	2 309	475	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 562

TABLE 7A.1

Table 7A.1 **Lodgments, criminal (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Non-appeal										
2012-13	3 952	2 461	4 703	1 992	2 301	..	..	..	..	15 409
2011-12	3 636	2 211	5 120	1 977	2 048	..	..	..	..	14 992
2010-11	3 575	2 378	5 609	1 988	2 025	..	..	..	..	15 575
2009-10	3 454	2 232	6 207	2 337	2 031	..	..	..	..	16 261
2008-09	3 490	2 185	6 286	2 312	2 075	..	..	..	..	16 348
Total										
2012-13	10 496	5 352	5 108	1 992	2 301	..	..	..	..	25 249
2011-12	10 365	4 908	5 649	1 977	2 048	..	..	..	..	24 947
2010-11	10 733	4 962	6 477	1 988	2 025	..	..	..	..	26 185
2009-10	11 627	5 068	6 606	2 337	2 031	..	..	..	..	27 669
2008-09	11 268	4 494	6 761	2 312	2 075	..	..	..	..	26 910
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (d), (e), (f)										
2012-13	153 065	175 345	188 524	83 912	54 357	15 876	5 119	15 492	..	691 690
2011-12	146 451	172 323	183 717	86 303	54 826	19 756	5 429	13 743	..	682 548
2010-11	179 181	166 791	178 567	90 865	50 208	21 508	5 293	12 721	..	705 134
2009-10	187 922	160 444	202 966	104 022	52 641	21 322	5 699	12 591	..	747 607
2008-09	186 951	167 359	199 435	113 160	65 466	22 431	5 692	13 230	..	773 724
Children's courts										
2012-13	10 040	20 816	11 721	6 902	5 355	1 567	408	2 015	..	58 824
2011-12	10 572	19 747	12 306	7 163	5 967	2 130	527	1 840	..	60 252
2010-11	16 843	18 650	11 866	8 359	5 939	1 906	595	1 192	..	65 350
2009-10	16 764	22 916	12 222	10 785	6 475	2 315	622	1 304	..	73 403
2008-09	15 199	13 193	10 634	11 114	7 291	2 216	712	1 207	..	61 566

TABLE 7A.1

Table 7A.1 **Lodgments, criminal (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (d), (e), (f)										
2012-13	163 105	196 161	200 245	90 814	59 712	17 443	5 527	17 507	..	750 514
2011-12	157 023	192 070	196 023	93 466	60 793	21 886	5 956	15 583	..	742 800
2010-11	196 024	185 441	190 433	99 224	56 147	23 414	5 888	13 913	..	770 484
2009-10	204 686	183 360	215 188	114 807	59 116	23 637	6 321	13 895	..	821 010
2008-09	202 150	180 552	210 069	124 274	72 757	24 647	6 404	14 437	..	835 290
All criminal courts										
2012-13	174 051	201 957	206 568	93 523	62 337	17 993	5 811	18 020	..	780 260
2011-12	167 895	197 419	203 131	96 105	63 195	22 478	6 351	16 123	..	772 697
2010-11	207 282	190 932	198 816	101 805	58 514	24 060	6 251	14 368	..	802 028
2009-10	216 820	189 108	223 546	117 713	61 487	24 317	6 735	14 346	..	854 072
2008-09	213 935	185 683	218 730	127 138	75 159	25 455	6 815	14 875	..	867 790

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Counting units for the criminal court lodgment data are based on: the number of defendants for State and Territory criminal courts; and the number of unpaid infringement notices for electronic infringement and enforcement systems. Unless otherwise noted, matters excluded from the criminal court lodgment data in this collection are: any lodgment that does not have a defendant element; extraordinary driver's licence applications; bail procedures (including applications and review); directions; warrants; and secondary processes — for example, interlocutory matters, breaches of penalties (that is, bail, suspended sentences, probation).
- (b) Queensland Supreme and District Court data for the number of originating criminal lodgments is based on a count of the number of defendants who had a Court Record entered on the computerised Case Management System in the financial year, it is not a count of the number of defendants committed to the Supreme Court and District Court for trial or sentencing.
- (c) In NSW, Victoria and Queensland, the criminal jurisdiction of the district/county courts can hear appeals. Appeals are not heard in this jurisdiction in WA or SA, instead they are heard in the Supreme courts in SA and WA. The District court does not operate in Tasmania, ACT or the NT.
- (d) In Tasmania, the introduction of the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service (MPES) and the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005 means that all infringement notice penalties (including local council parking meters) that were once enforced via the court are now collected by MPES. This has removed virtually all minor traffic matters from the jurisdiction of the court. This has resulted in a substantial decrease in the number of lodgments and finalisations in the Magistrates Court since 2008-09.

TABLE 7A.1

Table 7A.1 **Lodgments, criminal (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(e)	In South Australia, changes to the Motor Vehicles Act for unregistered and uninsured offences resulted in a decrease in lodgment and finalisation counts for Magistrates and Children's courts during 2009-10. These offences are now handled by way of Infringement Notice.									
(f)	In Queensland, legislative changes from 1 November 2010 have allowed the Magistrates Court to hear a larger number of indictable offences under certain conditions. This only applies to matters commenced in the court system after 1 November 2010. These changes will impact lodgments in the higher courts from 1 November 2010. From 8 November 2010, police officers were able to use discretion to issue infringement notices for a range of common offences. From 2010-11 there was also a reduction in traffic offences brought before the court.									
	.. Not applicable.									

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

TABLE 7A.2

Table 7A.2 **Lodgments, criminal, Homicide and related offences (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>Total</i>
Supreme courts									
Non-appeal									
2012-13	107	84	86	50	33	14	3	22	399
2011-12	106	54	93	31	38	6	7	8	343
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
District/county courts									
Non-appeal									
2012-13	81	31	15	31	9	..	..	..	167
2011-12	88	39	11	16	17	..	..	..	171
2010-11	na	48	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
2009-10	na	43	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
2008-09	na	32	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
Magistrates' courts (excluding children's)									
2012-13	274	144	108	98	77	8	16	27	752
2011-12	286	118	98	79	65	10	17	24	697
2010-11	na	113	na	na	na	15	na	na	na
2009-10	na	148	na	na	na	14	na	na	na
2008-09	na	157	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

TABLE 7A.2

Table 7A.2 **Lodgments, criminal, Homicide and related offences (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>Total</i>
Children's courts									
2012-13	11	5	5	8	8	–	–	–	37
2011-12	19	8	3	5	9	na	1	1	na
2010-11	na	5	na	na	na	na	na	na	–
2009-10	na	5	na	na	na	na	na	na	–
2008-09	na	15	na	na	na	na	na	na	–
All criminal courts									
2012-13	473	264	214	187	127	22	19	49	1 355
2011-12	499	219	205	131	129	na	25	33	na
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

(a) A lodgment for homicide is counted where any criminal matter initiated, commenced, lodged or filed in a particular court level includes a charge of murder, attempted murder, manslaughter or driving causing death. A defendant may have multiple charges of this type on the same file. Lodgments are based on the number of defendants with at least one charge of homicide, not the number of homicide charges brought before the court.

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

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

TABLE 7A.3

Table 7A.3 Lodgments, civil (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme (excl. probate) (c), (d) /Federal Court (e)										
Appeal										
2012-13	791	441	284	183	128	90	55	119	633	2 724
2011-12	778	418	270	181	110	84	43	138	614	2 636
2010-11	772	377	239	166	126	92	48	128	638	2 586
2009-10	783	414	266	177	99	89	36	88	693	2 645
2008-09	706	416	270	148	127	82	40	95	873	2 757
Non-appeal										
2012-13	8 653	6 627	3 516	2 390	1 127	1 052	505	138	5 169	29 177
2011-12	9 296	7 275	3 961	2 780	1 323	981	593	164	4 663	31 036
2010-11	10 546	6 659	5 185	2 661	1 267	893	766	173	4 303	32 453
2009-10	10 209	6 829	7 309	2 642	1 182	820	855	161	2 949	32 956
2008-09	13 479	6 691	7 167	2 912	1 400	1 006	1 168	210	2 991	37 024
Total										
2012-13	9 444	7 068	3 800	2 573	1 255	1 142	560	257	5 802	31 901
2011-12	10 074	7 693	4 231	2 961	1 433	1 065	636	302	5 277	33 672
2010-11	11 318	7 036	5 424	2 827	1 393	985	814	301	4 941	35 039
2009-10	10 992	7 243	7 575	2 819	1 281	909	891	249	3 642	35 601
2008-09	14 185	7 107	7 437	3 060	1 527	1 088	1 208	305	3 864	39 781
District/county courts (f)										
Appeal										
2012-13	180	157	53	121	209	..	..	..	..	720
2011-12	228	187	65	99	36	..	..	..	..	615
2010-11	218	132	52	103	30	..	..	..	..	535
2009-10	187	131	103	115	32	..	..	..	..	568
2008-09	189	127	110	81	36	..	..	..	..	543

TABLE 7A.3

Table 7A.3	Lodgments, civil (a)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Non-appeal										
2012-13	7 307	6 682	5 543	4 467	2 909	..	..	..	..	26 908
2011-12	7 569	6 350	6 297	4 857	2 526	..	..	..	..	27 599
2010-11	8 171	6 674	5 415	6 139	2 964	..	..	..	..	29 363
2009-10	8 086	6 057	5 313	4 096	2 760	..	..	..	..	26 312
2008-09	9 048	6 110	4 939	3 876	2 872	..	..	..	..	26 845
Total										
2012-13	7 487	6 839	5 596	4 588	3 118	..	..	..	..	27 628
2011-12	7 797	6 537	6 362	4 956	2 562	..	..	..	..	28 214
2010-11	8 389	6 806	5 467	6 242	2 994	..	..	..	..	29 898
2009-10	8 273	6 188	5 416	4 211	2 792	..	..	..	..	26 880
2008-09	9 237	6 237	5 049	3 957	2 908	..	..	..	..	27 388
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (g), (h)										
2012-13	146 819	98 644	55 239	50 600	28 879	7 780	4 014	6 706	..	398 681
2011-12	146 578	101 457	53 113	51 432	26 550	8 414	3 737	6 456	..	397 737
2010-11	175 692	101 741	54 401	53 077	26 307	9 458	3 419	5 961	..	430 056
2009-10	182 597	105 467	65 450	51 834	25 354	9 570	3 301	6 689	..	450 262
2008-09	187 531	106 673	82 577	52 581	27 221	10 073	4 449	6 026	..	477 131
Children's courts (i), (j)										
2012-13	8 767	6 354	3 951	3 058	1 231	402	106	355	..	24 224
2011-12	8 662	6 476	3 776	1 880	1 324	518	117	347	..	23 100
2010-11	9 383	5 707	3 959	1 617	1 199	410	158	328	..	22 761
2009-10	8 925	5 201	3 532	1 626	1 281	461	161	387	..	21 574
2008-09	8 671	4 927	4 075	1 605	1 107	478	154	240	..	21 257

TABLE 7A.3

Table 7A.3 **Lodgments, civil (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	155 586	104 998	59 190	53 658	30 110	8 182	4 120	7 061	..	422 905
2011-12	155 240	107 933	56 889	53 312	27 874	8 932	3 854	6 803	..	420 837
2010-11	185 075	107 448	58 360	54 694	27 506	9 868	3 577	6 289	..	452 817
2009-10	191 522	110 668	68 982	53 460	26 635	10 031	3 462	7 076	..	471 836
2008-09	196 202	111 600	86 652	54 186	28 328	10 551	4 603	6 266	..	498 388
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Circuit Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	172 517	118 905	68 586	60 819	34 483	9 324	4 680	7 318	5 802	482 434
2011-12	173 111	122 163	67 482	61 229	31 869	9 997	4 490	7 105	5 277	482 723
2010-11	204 782	121 290	69 251	63 763	31 893	10 853	4 391	6 590	4 941	517 754
2009-10	210 787	124 099	81 973	60 490	30 708	10 940	4 353	7 325	3 642	534 317
2008-09	219 624	124 944	99 138	61 203	32 763	11 639	5 811	6 571	3 864	565 557
Family courts (e), (k), (l)										
Appeal										
2012-13	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	326	357
2011-12	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	373	406
2010-11	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	328	361
2009-10	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	315	344
2008-09	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	380	404
Non-appeal										
2012-13	..	..	..	14 899	..	..	..	..	17 834	32 733
2011-12	..	..	..	14 970	..	..	..	..	17 756	32 726
2010-11	..	..	..	15 022	..	..	..	..	17 431	32 453
2009-10	..	..	..	14 984	..	..	..	..	19 033	34 017
2008-09	..	..	..	14 112	..	..	..	..	18 633	32 745

TABLE 7A.3

Table 7A.3 Lodgments, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total										
2012-13	..	..	..	14 930	..	..	..	..	18 160	33 090
2011-12	..	..	..	15 003	..	..	..	..	18 129	33 132
2010-11	..	..	..	15 055	..	..	..	..	17 759	32 814
2009-10	..	..	..	15 013	..	..	..	..	19 348	34 361
2008-09	..	..	..	14 136	..	..	..	..	19 013	33 149
Federal Circuit Court (e), (k)										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 599	89 599
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92 542	92 542
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90 714	90 714
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91 678	91 678
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85 984	85 984
Coronial										
Deaths reported (m), (n), (o)										
2012-13	5 205	5 932	4 762	2 155	2 200	555	324	303	..	21 436
2011-12	5 503	5 028	4 461	1 916	2 088	478	332	301	..	20 107
2010-11	5 434	4 857	4 416	1 996	2 148	558	317	285	..	20 011
2009-10	5 930	5 305	4 256	1 864	1 929	571	345	299	..	20 499
2008-09	6 297	6 513	3 745	1 761	2 009	556	350	322	..	21 553
Fires reported (o)										
2012-13	192	2	..	..	..	–	1 014	..	..	1 208
2011-12	451	1	..	..	..	–	934	..	..	1 386
2010-11	370	–	..	..	..	..	861	..	..	1 231
2009-10	379	6	..	..	..	–	1 219	..	..	1 604
2008-09	367	6	..	..	..	–	1 145	..	..	1 518

TABLE 7A.3

Table 7A.3 Lodgments, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total coroners' courts (incl. deaths and fires reported)										
2012-13	5 397	5 934	4 762	2 155	2 200	555	1 338	303	..	22 644
2011-12	5 954	5 029	4 461	1 916	2 088	478	1 266	301	..	21 493
2010-11	5 804	4 857	4 416	1 996	2 148	558	1 178	285	..	21 242
2009-10	6 309	5 311	4 256	1 864	1 929	571	1 564	299	..	22 103
2008-09	6 664	6 519	3 745	1 761	2 009	556	1 495	322	..	23 071
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	23 777	19 254	9 227	6 443	5 778	2 346	724	201	..	67 750
2011-12	24 161	18 627	8 220	5 982	5 493	2 319	710	156	..	65 668
2010-11	23 165	18 585	8 036	5 982	5 712	2 187	712	154	..	64 533
2009-10	21 823	18 101	7 693	5 975	5 085	2 118	684	161	..	61 640
2008-09	22 116	17 857	7 439	5 885	5 552	2 156	671	178	..	61 854

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Counting units for civil court lodgment data are based on: the number of cases (except in children's courts where, if more than one child can be involved in an application, the counting unit is the number of children involved); and the number of reported deaths (and, if relevant, reported fires) for coroners' courts. Unless otherwise noted, the following types of matters are excluded from the civil lodgment data reported in this collection: admissions matters (original applications to practice and mutual recognition matters); extraordinary driver's licence applications; cross-claims; directions; secondary processes — for example, interlocutory matters, breaches of penalties (that is, bail, suspended sentences, probation); and *applications* for default judgments (because the application is a secondary process).
- (b) In Queensland, legislative changes from 1 November 2010 amended the monetary jurisdictional limits for each court level. Lodgments in Queensland courts are not comparable to previous years by court level.
- (c) Data quality auditing by the Tasmanian Supreme Court during 2011-12 identified a number of revisions to be made in previous years' figures.
- (d) The Supreme Court of Victoria activity data for Civil cases lodged for the period 2012-13 include major class actions for Greater Southern and Kilmore East-Kinglake Bushfire trials. Supreme Court of Victoria civil data for the period 2010-2011 have changed from what was previously published due to a major audit of the case backlog. The audit identified a large number of additional finalisations, which changed the reporting data for the 2010-11 financial year. The clearance rate improved to 100 per cent or greater and both the cost per case and backlog decreased.

TABLE 7A.3

Table 7A.3 **Lodgments, civil (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(e)	In the WA Family Court, the rules associated with filing documents changed on 1 July 2007 following the introduction of Child Related Proceedings Model. Mediation is required for applicants prior to filing child related applications which have led to a reduction in lodgments of Final Orders. The introduction on 23 June 2000 of the Federal Magistrates Court (now the Federal Circuit Court) has had implications for the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court lodgment time series. The Family Court of WA does elements of Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court work, so direct comparisons need to be made with caution. In November 2003, a practice direction was issued by the Family Court of Australia requiring all divorce applications to be lodged in the Federal Circuit Court. However, a small number of divorce applications were still lodged and processed in the Family Court of Australia. Bankruptcy matters processed by the Federal Court on behalf of the Federal Circuit Court were previously included in Federal Court data. Data for 2009-10 and 2008-09 exclude these matters. These matters are included in Federal Circuit Court data.									
(f)	In Queensland, legislation was enacted in January 2010 resulting in criminal compensation matters no longer being lodged in the District Court.									
(g)	In the ACT, since 2 February 2009, small claims up to \$10 000 are no longer lodged with the Magistrates Court (they are now lodged with ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal).									
(h)	The number of civil cases lodged, finalised and pending since 30 June 2010 in the Queensland Magistrates Courts decreased due to the introduction of the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) on 1 December 2009. In the Magistrates Courts outside the South East Queensland region, magistrates are still responsible for hearing these civil cases, in addition to other disputes lodged with QCAT, such as cases including guardianship, anti-discrimination and children services, which are not within the scope of this report. Data prior to 2009-10 are not comparable.									
(i)	NSW lodgment data for children in the civil court is based on a count of each child listed in all new applications for care and protection, not just the originating application.									
(j)	Queensland Children's Court data for civil cases is based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case.									
(k)	Family Court of Australia data do not include instances where its Registrars are given delegation to conduct Federal Circuit Court divorce applications or when conducting conciliation conferences on Federal Circuit Court matters. These are part of the 'free services' provided to the Federal Circuit Court. Some Bankruptcy and Immigration matters filed with the Federal Circuit Court are delegated to be dealt with by Federal Court registrars. Those matters finalised by Federal Court registrars are counted as part of the Federal Circuit Court matters as they are filed and funded by the Federal Circuit Court.									
(l)	Family Court of WA civil appeal lodgments data between the financial years 2008-09 and 2011-12 have been revised following a transition from a manual to an automated collection process. Data for the reference periods prior to 2008-09 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.									
(m)	The Victorian Coroners Court had a significant increase in lodgments during 2008-09 due to heat wave and bushfire related deaths and a general increase in the reporting of 'reportable deaths'.									
(n)	Prior to 2009-10 WA Coroners Court lodgment data were compiled by a manual process of counting lodgments and only included the metropolitan area. In 2009-10 the WA Coroners Court implemented a new reporting system utilising WA Coroners Court data stored in the National Coroners Information System which now includes WA state-wide data. Data prior to 2009-10 were revised to reflect this change.									

TABLE 7A.3

Table 7A.3 **Lodgments, civil (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(o)	NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT report fires to the coroner in these jurisdictions. As of 1 December 2003 fires are no longer reported to the Coroner in Queensland.									

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

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

TABLE 7A.4

Table 7A.4 Lodgments, criminal, per 100 000 people (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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Supreme courts										
2012-13	6	8	26	29	19	107	75	217	..	20
2011-12	7	8	32	28	22	116	107	232	..	22
2010-11	7	10	43	26	21	127	99	198	..	24
2009-10	7	13	40	25	21	134	116	198	..	25
2008-09	7	12	44	25	20	161	117	197	..	26
District/county courts										
2012-13	143	94	111	81	138	..	..	..	..	110
2011-12	143	88	125	83	124	..	..	..	..	111
2010-11	149	90	146	86	124	..	..	..	..	118
2009-10	164	94	151	103	125	..	..	..	..	127
2008-09	161	85	158	105	130	..	..	..	..	125
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	2 083	3 087	4 089	3 394	3 270	3 098	1 349	6 540	..	3 020
2011-12	2 021	3 091	4 071	3 615	3 333	3 861	1 464	5 914	..	3 036
2010-11	2 496	3 035	4 025	3 918	3 076	4 215	1 451	5 524	..	3 180
2009-10	2 646	2 961	4 647	4 595	3 252	4 210	1 593	5 528	..	3 419
2008-09	2 670	3 150	4 665	5 123	4 097	4 470	1 621	5 945	..	3 603
Children's courts										
2012-13	137	367	254	279	322	306	107	851	..	257
2011-12	146	354	273	300	363	416	142	792	..	268
2010-11	235	339	267	360	364	374	163	518	..	295
2009-10	236	423	280	476	400	457	174	572	..	336
2008-09	217	248	249	503	456	442	203	542	..	287

TABLE 7A.4

Table 7A.4 **Lodgments, criminal, per 100 000 people (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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	2 219	3 454	4 343	3 673	3 592	3 404	1 456	7 391	..	3 276
2011-12	2 167	3 446	4 344	3 915	3 696	4 277	1 607	6 706	..	3 303
2010-11	2 730	3 374	4 292	4 279	3 439	4 589	1 614	6 041	..	3 475
2009-10	2 882	3 383	4 927	5 072	3 652	4 667	1 766	6 100	..	3 755
2008-09	2 887	3 398	4 913	5 626	4 553	4 912	1 824	6 488	..	3 889
All criminal courts										
2012-13	2 368	3 556	4 480	3 782	3 750	3 511	1 531	7 608	..	3 406
2011-12	2 317	3 541	4 501	4 026	3 842	4 393	1 713	6 939	..	3 436
2010-11	2 887	3 474	4 481	4 390	3 584	4 716	1 713	6 239	..	3 617
2009-10	3 053	3 490	5 118	5 200	3 799	4 801	1 882	6 298	..	3 906
2008-09	3 055	3 495	5 116	5 756	4 704	5 073	1 941	6 685	..	4 041

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Lodgments per 100 000 persons are derived from lodgment data presented in table 7A.1, and population data presented in table 2A.2. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.1 and 2A.2.
- (b) The financial year population estimate is based on the midpoint population estimate of the relevant financial year.
- (c) The total number of lodgments for all states and territories in the financial year, divided by the Australian population (per 100 000 people).
- .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); Table 7A.1.

Population figures from Statistical Appendix Table 2A.2. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised. Estimated Residential Populations (ERPs) to June 2011 used to derive rates are revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased ERPs. The final ERP replaces the preliminary 2006 Census based ERPs used in the 2013 Report. ERP data from December 2011 are first preliminary estimates based on the 2011 Census. See Chapter 2 (table 2A.1-2) for details.

TABLE 7A.5

Table 7A.5 Lodgments, civil, per 100 000 people (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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2012-13	129	124	82	104	76	223	148	108	..	139
2011-12	139	138	94	124	87	208	172	130	..	150
2010-11	158	128	122	122	85	193	223	131	..	158
2009-10	155	134	173	125	79	179	249	109	..	163
2008-09	203	134	174	139	96	217	344	137	..	185
District/county courts										
2012-13	102	120	121	186	188	..	..	..	..	121
2011-12	108	117	141	208	156	..	..	..	..	125
2010-11	117	124	123	269	183	..	..	..	..	135
2009-10	116	114	124	186	172	..	..	..	..	123
2008-09	132	117	118	179	182	..	..	..	..	128
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	1 998	1 737	1 198	2 046	1 737	1 518	1 058	2 831	..	1 740
2011-12	2 022	1 820	1 177	2 154	1 614	1 644	1 008	2 778	..	1 769
2010-11	2 447	1 851	1 226	2 289	1 611	1 854	937	2 588	..	1 940
2009-10	2 571	1 946	1 499	2 290	1 566	1 890	922	2 937	..	2 059
2008-09	2 678	2 008	1 931	2 380	1 704	2 007	1 267	2 708	..	2 222
Children's courts										
2012-13	119	112	86	124	74	78	28	150	..	106
2011-12	120	116	84	79	80	101	32	149	..	103
2010-11	131	104	89	70	73	80	43	142	..	103
2009-10	126	96	81	72	79	91	45	170	..	99
2008-09	124	93	95	73	69	95	44	108	..	99

TABLE 7A.5

Table 7A.5 **Lodgments, civil, per 100 000 people (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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	2 117	1 849	1 284	2 170	1 811	1 597	1 085	2 981	..	1 846
2011-12	2 142	1 936	1 261	2 233	1 694	1 745	1 040	2 928	..	1 872
2010-11	2 578	1 955	1 315	2 358	1 685	1 934	980	2 731	..	2 042
2009-10	2 697	2 042	1 579	2 362	1 646	1 981	967	3 106	..	2 158
2008-09	2 802	2 100	2 027	2 453	1 773	2 103	1 311	2 816	..	2 321
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	2 348	2 094	1 487	2 460	2 075	1 820	1 233	3 089	..	2 106
2011-12	2 389	2 191	1 495	2 565	1 937	1 954	1 211	3 058	..	2 147
2010-11	2 852	2 207	1 561	2 750	1 954	2 127	1 204	2 861	..	2 335
2009-10	2 968	2 290	1 877	2 672	1 897	2 160	1 216	3 216	..	2 444
2008-09	3 137	2 352	2 319	2 771	2 050	2 320	1 655	2 953	..	2 633

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Lodgments per 100 000 persons are derived from lodgment data presented in table 7A.3, and population data presented in table 2A.2. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table, and/or its interpretation, is provided in tables 7A.3 and 2A.2.
- (b) The financial year population estimate is based on the midpoint population estimate of the relevant financial year.
- (c) The total number of lodgments for all states and territories in the financial year, divided by the Australian population (per 100 000 people). For the 'Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court' level, the total of all civil state and territory supreme court and Federal Court (not shown separately in the Aus cts column) lodgments in a financial year is divided by the Australian population (per 100 000 people).

.. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); Table 7A.2.

Population figures from Statistical Appendix Table 2A.2. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised. Estimated Residential Populations (ERPs) to June 2011 used to derive rates are revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased ERPs. The final ERP replaces the preliminary 2006 Census based ERPs used in the 2013 Report. ERP data from December 2011 are first preliminary estimates based on the 2011 Census. See Chapter 2 (table 2A.1-2) for details.

TABLE 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, criminal (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme courts										
Appeal										
2012-13	358	334	349	440	238	25	132	15	..	1 891
2011-12	324	543	407	366	311	26	119	24	..	2 120
2010-11	420	656	337	363	264	34	97	28	..	2 199
2009-10	353	531	344	313	273	29	70	25	..	1 938
2008-09	448	493	397	294	249	24	89	21	..	2 015
Non-appeal										
2012-13	158	128	993	264	98	536	309	456	..	2 942
2011-12	109	116	1 130	235	57	537	278	525	..	2 987
2010-11	83	132	1 504	210	67	616	287	364	..	3 263
2009-10	118	127	1 302	230	91	622	268	397	..	3 155
2008-09	126	198	1 525	255	78	770	265	371	..	3 588
Total										
2012-13	516	462	1 342	704	336	561	441	471	..	4 833
2011-12	433	659	1 537	601	368	563	397	549	..	5 107
2010-11	503	788	1 841	573	331	650	384	392	..	5 462
2009-10	471	658	1 646	543	364	651	338	422	..	5 093
2008-09	574	691	1 922	549	327	794	354	392	..	5 603
District/county courts (c), (d)										
Appeal										
2012-13	6 492	2 664	1 101	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 257
2011-12	6 916	2 794	441	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 151
2010-11	7 198	2 860	334	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 392
2009-10	8 193	2 476	488	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 157
2008-09	7 710	2 099	452	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 261

TABLE 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, criminal (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Non-appeal										
2012-13	3 539	2 366	4 981	2 019	2 192	..	..	..	..	15 097
2011-12	3 590	2 424	5 350	1 962	2 043	..	..	..	..	15 369
2010-11	3 104	2 321	5 854	2 058	2 180	..	..	..	..	15 517
2009-10	3 518	2 253	5 996	2 340	2 051	..	..	..	..	16 158
2008-09	3 484	2 250	6 328	2 709	1 768	..	..	..	..	16 539
Total										
2012-13	10 031	5 030	6 082	2 019	2 192	..	..	..	..	25 354
2011-12	10 506	5 218	5 791	1 962	2 043	..	..	..	..	25 520
2010-11	10 302	5 181	6 188	2 058	2 180	..	..	..	..	25 909
2009-10	11 711	4 729	6 484	2 340	2 051	..	..	..	..	27 315
2008-09	11 194	4 349	6 780	2 709	1 768	..	..	..	..	26 800
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (e), (f), (g), (h)										
2012-13	150 596	188 537	183 832	80 239	54 767	16 206	5 060	16 599	..	695 836
2011-12	153 646	180 754	183 963	83 256	55 516	19 223	5 635	15 123	..	697 116
2010-11	181 122	180 337	186 399	88 665	53 944	21 161	5 214	12 578	..	729 420
2009-10	183 033	176 132	206 203	102 282	58 693	20 393	5 854	12 218	..	764 808
2008-09	187 266	177 987	200 425	108 560	66 880	28 060	5 707	12 861	..	787 746
Children's courts										
2012-13	9 995	21 965	12 526	6 801	5 400	1 657	467	2 102	..	60 913
2011-12	11 163	20 088	12 526	7 264	6 078	2 019	567	1 635	..	61 340
2010-11	16 572	20 126	12 426	8 439	6 301	2 076	618	1 254	..	67 812
2009-10	15 426	23 927	12 247	10 236	6 754	2 080	657	1 186	..	72 513
2008-09	15 426	13 968	11 008	10 208	7 379	2 012	621	1 177	..	61 799

TABLE 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, criminal (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA (b)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	160 591	210 502	196 358	87 040	60 167	17 863	5 527	18 701	..	756 749
2011-12	164 809	200 842	196 489	90 520	61 594	21 242	6 202	16 758	..	758 456
2010-11	197 694	200 463	198 825	97 104	60 245	23 237	5 832	13 832	..	797 232
2009-10	198 459	200 059	218 450	112 518	65 447	22 473	6 511	13 404	..	837 321
2008-09	202 692	191 955	211 433	118 768	74 259	30 072	6 328	14 038	..	849 545
All criminal courts										
2012-13	171 138	215 994	203 782	89 763	62 695	18 424	5 968	19 172	..	786 936
2011-12	175 748	206 719	203 817	93 083	64 005	21 805	6 599	17 307	..	789 083
2010-11	208 499	206 432	206 854	99 735	62 756	23 887	6 216	14 224	..	828 603
2009-10	210 641	205 446	226 580	115 401	67 862	23 124	6 849	13 826	..	869 729
2008-09	214 460	196 995	220 135	122 026	76 354	30 866	6 682	14 430	..	881 948

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) The counting unit for finalisations is the same as for lodgments (Table 7A.1). A criminal matter is considered finalised at the date on which all charges laid against a defendant are regarded as formally completed by the court and the matter ceases to be an active unit of work to be dealt with by the court.
- (b) Criminal finalisations data in the WA District, Magistrates' and Children's courts between the financial years 2008-09 and 2011-12 have been revised following a review of the data extraction processes, which revealed some discrepancies in the counting rules used to extract the data. These discrepancies have now been addressed to improve the integrity and accuracy of the data extracted. In the Magistrates' and Children's courts a filter has been applied to exclude breach matters to bring the data extraction process in line with the counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2008-09 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.
- (c) In NSW, Victoria and Queensland the criminal jurisdiction of the district/county courts can hear appeals. Appeals are not heard in this jurisdiction in WA or SA, instead they are heard in the Supreme courts in SA and WA. There is no district court in Tasmania, the ACT, the NT or the Australian courts.
- (d) The number of finalisations in the Queensland District appeal court for 2012-13 was unusually high due to a further appeal pending in a higher appeal court jurisdiction. The outcome of that higher court appeal set the precedent for those appeals pending in the district court (all related to the alcohol management program) which were all finalised together, resulting in a very high clearance rate.
- (e) In Queensland, legislative changes from 1 November 2010 have allowed the Magistrates court to finalise a larger number of indictable offences under certain conditions. This only applies to matters commenced in the court system after 1 November 2010. These changes will impact finalisations in the higher and lower courts from 1 November 2010.

TABLE 7A.6

Table 7A.6 **Finalisations, criminal (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(f)	In Tasmania, the introduction of the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service (MPES) and the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005 means that all infringement notice penalties (including local council parking meters) that were once enforced via the court are now collected by MPES. This has removed virtually all minor traffic matters from the jurisdiction of the court. This has resulted in a substantial decrease in the number of lodgments and finalisations in the Magistrates Court since 2008-09.									
(g)	Includes cases finalised by committals (except Queensland where committals data are not available).									
(h)	In South Australia, changes to the Motor Vehicles Act for unregistered and uninsured offences resulted in a decrease in lodgment and finalisation counts for Magistrates and Children's courts since 2009-10. These offences are now handled by way of Infringement Notice.									
	.. Not applicable.									

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

TABLE 7A.7

Table 7A.7 Finalisations, criminal, homicide and related offences (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>Total</i>
Supreme courts									
Non-appeal									
2012-13	114	74	104	31	46	10	3	13	395
2011-12	101	65	101	34	54	6	2	19	382
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	–
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	–
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	–
District/county courts									
Non-appeal									
2012-13	77	43	15	20	13	..	..	..	168
2011-12	95	41	7	14	34	..	..	..	191
2010-11	na	46	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
2009-10	na	39	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
2008-09	na	35	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
Magistrates' courts (excluding children's)									
2012-13	384	155	93	94	69	6	15	19	835
2011-12	335	99	81	73	75	7	21	11	702
2010-11	na	133	na	na	na	12	na	na	na
2009-10	na	127	na	na	na	11	na	na	na
2008-09	na	96	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

TABLE 7A.7

Table 7A.7 Finalisations, criminal, homicide and related offences (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>Total</i>
Children's courts									
2012-13	15	7	7	4	6	–	–	1	40
2011-12	28	7	1	6	15	na	4	–	na
2010-11	na	6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	12	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All criminal courts									
2012-13	590	279	219	149	134	16	18	33	1 438
2011-12	559	212	190	127	178	na	27	30	na
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

(a) The counting unit for finalisations for homicide and related offences is the same as for lodgments (Table 7A.2). A criminal matter which includes a charge of homicide is considered finalised at the date on which the homicide charges laid against a defendant are regarded as formally completed by the court and the matter ceases to be an active unit of work to be dealt with by the court.

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

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

TABLE 7A.8

Table 7A.8 Finalisations, civil (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme (excl. probate) (c), (d) /Federal Court										
Appeal										
2012-13	721	472	283	194	111	95	44	132	634	2 686
2011-12	614	451	266	170	108	75	41	113	685	2 523
2010-11	791	377	250	164	120	88	29	134	612	2 565
2009-10	750	333	248	171	107	95	42	76	761	2 583
2008-09	877	378	252	162	119	93	57	121	930	2 989
Non-appeal										
2012-13	11 741	7 063	3 960	2 632	1 195	950	818	166	5 922	34 447
2011-12	11 644	8 212	5 118	3 048	1 307	1 007	1 022	177	5 113	36 648
2010-11	9 266	6 815	6 721	2 475	1 207	912	1 008	169	4 036	32 609
2009-10	12 630	7 871	6 937	2 576	1 261	990	991	192	2 758	36 206
2008-09	13 996	7 928	6 270	2 521	1 373	992	1 069	203	3 195	37 547
Total										
2012-13	12 462	7 535	4 243	2 826	1 306	1 045	862	298	6 556	37 133
2011-12	12 258	8 663	5 384	3 218	1 415	1 082	1 063	290	5 798	39 171
2010-11	10 057	7 192	6 971	2 639	1 327	1 000	1 037	303	4 648	35 174
2009-10	13 380	8 204	7 185	2 747	1 368	1 085	1 033	268	3 519	38 789
2008-09	14 873	8 306	6 522	2 683	1 492	1 085	1 126	324	4 125	40 536
District/county courts (e)										
Appeal										
2012-13	193	128	63	119	169	..	..	..	..	672
2011-12	243	205	71	119	37	..	..	..	..	675
2010-11	162	132	68	108	27	..	..	..	..	497
2009-10	219	127	102	95	41	..	..	..	..	584
2008-09	122	120	146	81	27	..	..	..	..	496

TABLE 7A.8

Table 7A.8 Finalisations, civil (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Non-appeal										
2012-13	7 661	6 207	5 951	4 414	2 758	..	..	..	..	26 991
2011-12	8 096	6 146	5 973	5 189	3 144	..	..	..	..	28 548
2010-11	7 869	5 749	5 048	5 060	3 109	..	..	..	..	26 835
2009-10	8 101	5 521	5 006	4 046	2 573	..	..	..	..	25 247
2008-09	8 513	5 561	5 156	3 571	2 706	..	..	..	..	25 507
Total										
2012-13	7 854	6 335	6 014	4 533	2 927	..	..	..	..	27 663
2011-12	8 339	6 351	6 044	5 308	3 181	..	..	..	..	29 223
2010-11	8 031	5 881	5 116	5 168	3 136	..	..	..	..	27 332
2009-10	8 320	5 648	5 108	4 141	2 614	..	..	..	..	25 831
2008-09	8 635	5 681	5 302	3 652	2 733	..	..	..	..	26 003
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (f), (g)										
2012-13	146 072	106 204	53 866	50 662	26 367	8 516	3 758	7 003	..	402 448
2011-12	149 319	105 913	53 048	50 333	27 107	8 488	3 661	6 418	..	404 287
2010-11	162 134	106 784	60 040	54 162	26 820	9 472	3 341	5 826	..	428 579
2009-10	162 107	102 491	73 766	53 720	27 222	9 900	3 612	6 176	..	438 994
2008-09	171 101	109 920	82 340	46 351	27 088	9 985	5 544	5 291	..	457 620
Children's courts (h)										
2012-13	8 798	6 241	3 921	2 757	1 256	453	119	367	..	23 912
2011-12	8 900	5 687	3 549	1 619	1 275	499	102	319	..	21 950
2010-11	8 414	4 943	3 798	1 540	1 236	453	156	313	..	20 853
2009-10	7 556	4 455	3 669	1 459	1 239	447	160	377	..	19 362
2008-09	7 468	4 510	4 156	1 469	1 142	337	134	229	..	19 445

TABLE 7A.8

Table 7A.8 Finalisations, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	154 870	112 445	57 787	53 419	27 623	8 969	3 877	7 370	..	426 360
2011-12	158 219	111 600	56 597	51 952	28 382	8 987	3 763	6 737	..	426 237
2010-11	170 548	111 727	63 838	55 702	28 056	9 925	3 497	6 139	..	449 432
2009-10	169 663	106 946	77 435	55 179	28 461	10 347	3 772	6 553	..	458 356
2008-09	178 569	114 430	86 496	47 820	28 230	10 322	5 678	5 520	..	477 065
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	175 186	126 315	68 044	60 778	31 856	10 014	4 739	7 668	6 556	491 156
2011-12	178 816	126 614	68 025	60 478	32 978	10 069	4 826	7 027	5 798	494 631
2010-11	188 636	124 800	75 925	63 509	32 519	10 925	4 534	6 442	4 648	511 938
2009-10	191 363	120 798	89 728	62 067	32 443	11 432	4 805	6 821	3 519	522 976
2008-09	202 077	128 417	98 320	54 155	32 455	11 407	6 804	5 844	4 125	543 604
Family courts (i), (j), (k), (l)										
Appeal										
2012-13	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	333	361
2011-12	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	332	365
2010-11	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	325	351
2009-10	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	345	375
2008-09	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	361	384
Non-appeal										
2012-13	..	..	..	15 563	..	..	..	..	18 040	33 603
2011-12	..	..	..	14 992	..	..	..	..	17 682	32 674
2010-11	..	..	..	15 059	..	..	..	..	18 516	33 575
2009-10	..	..	..	12 947	..	..	..	..	19 069	32 016
2008-09	..	..	..	14 456	..	..	..	..	19 786	34 242

TABLE 7A.8

Table 7A.8 Finalisations, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total										
2012-13	..	..	..	15 591	..	..	..	..	18 373	33 964
2011-12	..	..	..	15 025	..	..	..	..	18 014	33 039
2010-11	..	..	..	15 085	..	..	..	..	18 841	33 926
2009-10	..	..	..	12 977	..	..	..	..	19 414	32 391
2008-09	..	..	..	14 479	..	..	..	..	20 147	34 626
Federal Circuit Court (i), (j), (k)										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90 563	90 563
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 557	89 557
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 344	89 344
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 100	89 100
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85 952	85 952
Coroners' courts (m), (n), (o)										
2012-13	5 985	5 534	4 999	2 217	1 853	450	1 391	302	..	22 731
2011-12	7 851	4 949	4 771	2 215	2 379	462	1 277	281	..	24 185
2010-11	6 314	5 586	4 408	1 372	2 058	519	1 140	286	..	21 683
2009-10	6 118	5 573	3 745	1 930	2 078	555	1 568	442	..	22 009
2008-09	6 566	3 978	3 657	1 812	2 010	498	1 486	252	..	20 259

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) The counting unit for finalisations is the same as for lodgments (Table 7A.3). In general a civil case is considered finalised at the date on which all matters pertaining to a file are regarded as formally completed by the court and the file ceases to be an active unit of work to be dealt with by the court. In the civil jurisdiction, (with the exception of appeals heard in the Supreme and District courts, the Federal Court of Australia, and all matters finalised in the Family court of Australia), cases may be deemed finalised if there is no action on a file for more than 12 months. From 2007-08, the Family Court of WA has deemed cases finalised if there has not been a court event for at least 12 months.
- (b) In Queensland, legislative changes from 1 November 2010 amended the monetary jurisdictional limits for each court level. Finalisations in Queensland courts are not comparable to previous years by court level.

TABLE 7A.8

Table 7A.8 Finalisations, civil (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(c)	Data quality auditing by the Tasmanian Supreme Court during 2011-12 identified a number of revisions to be made in previous years' figures.									
(d)	The Supreme Court of Victoria activity data for Civil cases for the period 2010-2011 has changed from what was previously published due to a major audit of the case backlog. The audit identified a large number of additional finalisations, which changed the reporting data for the 2010-11 financial year. The clearance rate improved to 100 per cent or greater and both the cost per case and backlog decreased.									
(e)	WA District Court civil finalisations data between the financial years 2008-09 and 2011-12 have been revised following a District court review and subsequent change to business practices related to the management of the court's civil inactive case list. Data for the reference periods prior to 2008-09 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.									
(f)	In the ACT, since 2 February 2009, small claims up to \$10 000 are no longer lodged with the Magistrates Court (they are now lodged with ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal).									
(g)	The number of civil cases lodged, finalised and pending as at 30 June 2010 in the Queensland Magistrates Courts decreased due to the introduction of the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) on 1 December 2009. In the Magistrates Courts outside the South East Queensland region, magistrates are still responsible for hearing these civil cases, in addition to other disputes lodged with QCAT, such as cases including guardianship, anti-discrimination and children services, which are not within the scope of this report. Data prior to 2009-10 are not comparable.									
(h)	Queensland Children's Court data for civil cases is based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case.									
(i)	The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court (now Federal Circuit Court) has had implications for the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court lodgment time series. The Family Court of WA does elements of Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court work, so direct comparisons need to be made with caution. In November 2003, a practice direction was issued by the Family Court of Australia requiring all divorce applications to be lodged in the Federal Circuit Court. However, a small number of divorce applications were still lodged and processed in the Family Court of Australia. Bankruptcy matters processed by the Federal Court on behalf of the Federal Circuit Court were previously included in Federal Court data but have been excluded for 2009-10 and 2008-09. These matters are included in Federal Circuit Court data.									
(j)	The Federal Court of Australia has not applied the rule where a case is deemed to have been finalised if there is no action on a file in the last 12 months.									
(k)	Family Court of Australia data do not include instances where its registrars are given delegation to conduct Federal Circuit Court divorce applications, or when conducting conciliation conferences on Federal Circuit Court matters. These services are provided free of charge to the Federal Circuit Court. The Family Court of Australia does not deem a matter finalised even if it has not had a court event for at least 12 months as this is not consistent with its case management practices.									
(l)	Family Court of Western Australia civil finalisations data between the financial years 2008-09 and 2011-12 have been revised following a review of the data extraction processes, which revealed some discrepancies in the counting rules used to extract the data. These discrepancies have now been addressed to bring the data extraction process in line with the counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2008-09 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.									

TABLE 7A.8

Table 7A.8 **Finalisations, civil (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(m)	NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT include data on the finalisation of reported fires. Queensland included this data until 1 December 2003.									
(n)	The unforeseen increase in lodgments due to 2009 Victorian bushfires and heat related deaths impacted on the ability to finalise cases in the Victorian Coroners Court in 2008-09.									
(o)	Prior to 2009-10 WA Coroners Court lodgment data were compiled by a manual process of counting lodgments and only included the metropolitan area. In 2009-10 the WA Coroners Court implemented a new reporting system utilising WA Coroners Court data stored in the National Coroners Information System which now includes WA state-wide data. Data since 2005-06 have been revised to reflect this change.									

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

TABLE 7A.9

Table 7A.9 Finalisations, criminal, per 100 000 people (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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Supreme courts										
2012-13	7	8	29	28	20	109	116	199	..	21
2011-12	6	12	34	25	22	110	107	236	..	23
2010-11	7	14	41	25	20	127	105	170	..	25
2009-10	7	12	38	24	22	129	94	185	..	23
2008-09	8	13	45	25	20	158	101	176	..	26
District/county courts										
2012-13	136	89	132	82	132	..	..	..	..	111
2011-12	145	94	128	82	124	..	..	..	..	113
2010-11	143	94	139	89	134	..	..	..	..	117
2009-10	165	87	148	103	127	..	..	..	..	125
2008-09	160	82	159	123	111	..	..	..	..	125
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	2 049	3 320	3 987	3 245	3 295	3 163	1 333	7 008	..	3 038
2011-12	2 120	3 243	4 076	3 488	3 375	3 757	1 520	6 508	..	3 100
2010-11	2 523	3 281	4 201	3 823	3 304	4 147	1 429	5 462	..	3 290
2009-10	2 577	3 250	4 721	4 518	3 626	4 027	1 636	5 364	..	3 498
2008-09	2 675	3 350	4 688	4 915	4 186	5 592	1 625	5 780	..	3 668
Children's courts										
2012-13	136	387	272	275	325	323	123	887	..	266
2011-12	154	360	278	304	369	395	153	704	..	273
2010-11	231	366	280	364	386	407	169	545	..	306
2009-10	217	442	280	452	417	411	184	521	..	332
2008-09	220	263	257	462	462	401	177	529	..	288

TABLE 7A.9

Table 7A.9 Finalisations, criminal, per 100 000 people (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	2 185	3 706	4 259	3 520	3 620	3 486	1 456	7 895	..	3 304
2011-12	2 274	3 603	4 354	3 792	3 744	4 151	1 673	7 212	..	3 373
2010-11	2 753	3 648	4 481	4 187	3 690	4 554	1 599	6 006	..	3 596
2009-10	2 795	3 692	5 002	4 970	4 043	4 437	1 819	5 885	..	3 829
2008-09	2 895	3 613	4 945	5 377	4 647	5 993	1 802	6 308	..	3 956
All criminal courts										
2012-13	2 329	3 803	4 420	3 630	3 772	3 595	1 572	8 094	..	3 435
2011-12	2 425	3 708	4 516	3 899	3 891	4 261	1 780	7 448	..	3 509
2010-11	2 904	3 756	4 662	4 301	3 844	4 682	1 704	6 176	..	3 737
2009-10	2 966	3 791	5 188	5 098	4 193	4 566	1 914	6 070	..	3 978
2008-09	3 063	3 708	5 149	5 524	4 778	6 151	1 903	6 485	..	4 107

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Finalisations per 100 000 persons are derived from finalisation data presented in table 7A.6, and population data* presented in table 2A.2. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table, and/or its interpretation, is provided in tables 7A.6 and 2A.2.

(b) The financial year population estimate is based on the midpoint population estimate of the relevant financial year.

(c) The total number of lodgments for all states and territories in the financial year, divided by the Australian population (per 100 000 people).

.. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); Table 7A.6.

Population figures from Statistical Appendix Table 2A.2. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised. Estimated Residential Populations (ERPs) to June 2011 used to derive rates are revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased ERPs. The final ERP replaces the preliminary 2006 Census based ERPs used in the 2013 Report. ERP data from December 2011 are first preliminary estimates based on the 2011 Census. See Chapter 2 (table 2A.1-2) for details.

TABLE 7A.10

Table 7A.10 Finalisations, civil, per 100 000 people (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 cts</i>	<i>Total (b)</i>
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2012-13	170	133	92	114	79	204	227	126	..	162
2011-12	169	155	119	135	86	211	287	125	..	174
2010-11	140	131	157	114	81	196	284	132	..	159
2009-10	188	151	165	121	85	214	289	118	..	177
2008-09	212	156	153	121	93	216	321	146	..	189
District/county courts										
2012-13	107	112	130	183	176	..	..	..	..	121
2011-12	115	114	134	222	193	..	..	..	..	130
2010-11	112	107	115	223	192	..	..	..	..	123
2009-10	117	104	117	183	161	..	..	..	..	118
2008-09	123	107	124	165	171	..	..	..	..	121
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	1 988	1 870	1 168	2 049	1 586	1 662	990	2 956	..	1 757
2011-12	2 060	1 900	1 175	2 108	1 648	1 659	988	2 762	..	1 798
2010-11	2 258	1 943	1 353	2 336	1 643	1 856	916	2 530	..	1 933
2009-10	2 283	1 891	1 689	2 373	1 682	1 955	1 009	2 711	..	2 008
2008-09	2 444	2 069	1 926	2 098	1 695	1 990	1 579	2 378	..	2 131
Children's courts										
2012-13	120	110	85	111	76	88	31	155	..	104
2011-12	123	102	79	68	78	98	28	137	..	98
2010-11	117	90	86	66	76	89	43	136	..	94
2009-10	106	82	84	64	77	88	45	166	..	89
2008-09	107	85	97	67	71	67	38	103	..	91

TABLE 7A.10

Table 7A.10 Finalisations, civil, per 100 000 people (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 cts</i>	<i>Total (b)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	2 107	1 980	1 253	2 160	1 662	1 750	1 021	3 111	..	1 861
2011-12	2 183	2 002	1 254	2 176	1 725	1 756	1 015	2 899	..	1 896
2010-11	2 375	2 033	1 439	2 402	1 719	1 945	959	2 666	..	2 027
2009-10	2 389	1 973	1 773	2 438	1 758	2 043	1 054	2 877	..	2 096
2008-09	2 550	2 154	2 023	2 165	1 767	2 057	1 617	2 481	..	2 221
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	2 384	2 224	1 476	2 458	1 917	1 954	1 249	3 237	..	2 144
2011-12	2 467	2 271	1 507	2 533	2 005	1 968	1 302	3 024	..	2 200
2010-11	2 627	2 271	1 711	2 739	1 992	2 141	1 243	2 797	..	2 309
2009-10	2 695	2 229	2 054	2 742	2 004	2 257	1 343	2 995	..	2 392
2008-09	2 886	2 417	2 300	2 452	2 031	2 273	1 938	2 626	..	2 531
Family courts										
2012-13	..	..	..	938	..	..	..	..	80	148
2011-12	..	..	..	913	..	..	..	..	80	147
2010-11	..	..	..	924	..	..	..	..	85	153
2009-10	..	..	..	802	..	..	..	..	89	148
2008-09	..	..	..	906	..	..	..	..	94	161
Federal Circuit Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	395	395
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	398	398
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	403	403
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	407	407
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	400

TABLE 7A.10

Table 7A.10 **Finalisations, civil, per 100 000 people (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 cts</i>	<i>Total (b)</i>
Coroners' courts										
2012-13	81	97	108	90	111	88	366	127	..	99
2011-12	108	89	106	93	145	90	344	121	..	108
2010-11	88	102	99	59	126	102	312	124	..	98
2009-10	86	103	86	85	128	110	438	194	..	101
2008-09	94	75	86	82	126	99	423	113	..	94

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Finalisations per 100 000 people are derived from finalisation data presented in table 7A.8, and population data* presented in table 2A.2. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table, and/or its interpretation, is provided in tables 7A.8 and 2A.2.

*The financial year population estimate is based on the midpoint population estimate of the relevant financial year.

(b) The total number of lodgments for all states and territories in the financial year, divided by the Australian population (per 100 000 people). Totals for the 'Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court' level are derived by dividing the total of all civil state and territory supreme court, and Federal Court (not shown separately in the Aust cts column) lodgments in a financial year, by the Australian population (per 100 000 people).

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); Table 7A.8.

Population figures from Statistical Appendix Table 2A.2. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised. Estimated Residential Populations (ERPs) to June 2011 used to derive rates are revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased ERPs. The final ERP replaces the preliminary 2006 Census based ERPs used in the 2013 Report. ERP data from December 2011 are first preliminary estimates based on the 2011 Census. See Chapter 2 (table 2A.1-2) for details.

TABLE 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (f)
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	20 154	20 831	16 413	13 173	9 355	7 651	5 842	9 984	..	103 404
2011-12	19 207	22 232	15 422	12 438	9 133	7 635	5 235	8 780	..	100 083
2010-11	15 476	25 129	14 543	12 126	9 035	7 109	5 130	9 095	..	97 645
2009-10	14 294	21 380	15 009	11 214	8 146	6 975	4 493	8 260	..	89 771
2008-09	16 825	23 349	13 586	12 301	9 544	6 743	5 116	8 121	..	95 585
District/county courts										
2012-13	69 826	75 648	44 728	36 669	23 367	..	..	..	..	250 237
2011-12	82 789	78 062	41 290	37 881	22 347	..	..	..	..	262 369
2010-11	74 420	77 137	40 577	29 842	22 376	..	..	..	..	244 351
2009-10	76 670	72 431	40 297	27 992	21 646	..	..	..	..	239 037
2008-09	76 457	71 556	37 204	29 122	17 729	..	..	..	..	232 068
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	113 445	82 129	79 331	78 427	32 294	9 375	6 595	11 198	..	412 794
2011-12	125 109	83 039	82 691	76 058	33 015	9 224	7 176	10 709	..	427 019
2010-11	108 547	80 898	77 615	66 737	30 668	9 008	7 369	10 512	..	391 352
2009-10	114 131	71 359	76 896	72 714	32 319	9 191	8 005	9 623	..	394 239
2008-09	112 480	71 586	74 674	66 944	31 395	9 093	8 600	9 863	..	384 635
Children's courts										
2012-13	7 564	2 923	8 685	5 746	3 856	1 052	896	1 455	..	32 177
2011-12	8 928	2 510	8 967	6 217	3 880	1 020	1 010	1 391	..	33 923
2010-11	15 555	2 166	8 851	5 780	3 620	1 067	998	989	..	39 026
2009-10	15 276	1 981	8 404	5 380	3 547	657	1 344	957	..	37 546
2008-09	13 473	2 001	7 808	5 403	3 622	649	1 374	937	..	35 267

TABLE 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	121 009	85 052	88 016	84 173	36 150	10 427	7 491	12 653	..	444 971
2011-12	134 037	85 549	91 659	82 275	36 895	10 244	8 185	12 100	..	460 943
2010-11	124 101	83 063	86 466	72 517	34 288	10 076	8 367	11 501	..	430 379
2009-10	129 408	73 339	85 300	78 094	35 866	9 848	9 350	10 580	..	431 785
2008-09	125 953	73 588	82 482	72 346	35 017	9 742	9 974	10 800	..	419 902
All criminal courts										
2012-13	210 989	181 531	149 157	134 015	68 872	18 078	13 333	22 637	..	798 612
2011-12	236 033	185 843	148 370	132 595	68 375	17 879	13 420	20 880	..	823 394
2010-11	213 998	185 329	141 587	114 485	65 699	17 184	13 497	20 597	..	772 375
2009-10	220 372	167 150	140 606	117 301	65 659	16 823	13 843	18 839	..	760 593
2008-09	219 234	168 492	133 273	113 769	62 290	16 485	15 090	18 921	..	747 554
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	20 718	21 388	16 759	13 173	9 707	7 689	5 842	10 235	..	105 511
2011-12	19 971	22 772	15 797	12 438	9 485	7 767	5 235	8 985	..	102 449
2010-11	16 133	25 849	14 943	12 126	9 362	7 240	5 130	9 299	..	100 083
2009-10	14 939	22 050	15 391	11 214	8 417	7 100	4 493	8 489	..	92 093
2008-09	17 573	24 076	13 928	12 301	9 906	6 869	5 116	8 319	..	98 089

TABLE 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (f)
District/county courts										
2012-13	71 715	76 912	45 730	36 669	24 167	..	..	..	..	255 193
2011-12	85 500	79 322	42 189	37 881	23 153	..	..	..	..	268 045
2010-11	75 967	78 380	41 562	29 842	23 139	..	..	..	..	248 890
2009-10	79 249	73 627	41 284	27 992	22 379	..	..	..	..	244 532
2008-09	79 075	72 769	38 147	29 122	18 354	..	..	..	..	237 467
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	117 246	84 410	81 658	78 427	33 425	9 422	6 595	11 540	..	422 724
2011-12	129 813	85 299	85 052	76 058	34 183	9 412	7 176	11 062	..	438 054
2010-11	113 175	83 106	80 047	66 737	31 744	9 181	7 369	10 795	..	402 153
2009-10	118 878	73 410	79 224	72 714	33 457	9 376	8 005	9 905	..	404 968
2008-09	117 432	73 547	76 856	66 944	32 513	9 280	8 600	10 161	..	395 332
Children's courts										
2012-13	7 849	3 001	8 912	5 746	4 004	1 059	896	1 499	..	32 967
2011-12	9 408	2 577	9 201	6 217	4 030	1 043	1 010	1 433	..	34 918
2010-11	16 204	2 228	9 082	5 780	3 756	1 088	998	1 016	..	40 152
2009-10	15 910	2 039	8 639	5 380	3 679	673	1 344	985	..	38 649
2008-09	14 007	2 059	8 014	5 403	3 760	666	1 374	965	..	36 247
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	125 095	87 411	90 570	84 173	37 429	10 481	7 491	13 040	..	455 691
2011-12	139 221	87 876	94 253	82 275	38 213	10 454	8 185	12 495	..	472 972
2010-11	129 379	85 333	89 128	72 517	35 499	10 269	8 367	11 812	..	442 304
2009-10	134 787	75 449	87 863	78 094	37 136	10 049	9 350	10 889	..	443 618
2008-09	131 439	75 605	84 870	72 346	36 272	9 946	9 974	11 126	..	431 579

TABLE 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (f)
All criminal courts										
2012-13	217 528	185 711	153 059	134 015	71 303	18 170	13 333	23 275	..	816 394
2011-12	244 691	189 970	152 239	132 595	70 850	18 222	13 420	21 480	..	843 466
2010-11	221 478	189 563	145 634	114 485	68 001	17 509	13 497	21 111	..	791 277
2009-10	228 976	171 126	144 538	117 301	67 932	17 149	13 843	19 378	..	780 242
2008-09	228 087	172 450	136 946	113 769	64 532	16 815	15 090	19 445	..	767 135

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax is excluded.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2012-13=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.
- (c) Queensland amended its methodology in 2010-11 to calculate FTE to align with other states and territories. Expenditure data are based on FTE apportionment and may not be comparable prior to 2010-11.
- (d) WA Courts FTE and financial data for 2010-11 have been revised following the deployment of a new model for 2011-12 data to calculate financial data and the number of FTE staff. The revised method has mapped the data in a more accurate manner against the counting rules. The model implemented a more definitive civil and criminal apportionment methodology, which has led to greater accuracy. Data prior to 2010-11 may not be comparable.
- (e) In South Australia a new financial allocation modelling system was implemented in 2009-10 which included a detailed review of all allocation methodologies. This has resulted in better and more accurate apportionments of staffing, expenses and revenue which may have resulted in material variations from previous years' collections.
- (f) The methodology used to calculate expenses in relation to the Judicial Pension Scheme was amended for 2008-09 data and onwards. For current judicial officers on unfunded or partially funded superannuation schemes, the expenses are deemed to be 40 per cent of the total applicable salary cost. Salary costs are determined to include the base salary for each judicial officer as well as long service leave expenses incurred, but exclude non salary remuneration such as vehicle costs and allowances, communication allowances, fringe benefits tax etc. A proportion of judges in Tasmania are in fully funded superannuation schemes.

na Not available .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished).

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2013, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.*

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (f)
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (g), (h)										
2012-13	73 540	47 352	20 150	25 761	9 711	4 790	5 591	5 478	95 235	287 608
2011-12	80 992	49 076	18 205	28 477	11 289	4 675	5 224	5 754	101 209	304 901
2010-11	73 957	41 891	16 446	28 190	10 597	4 304	5 327	5 931	96 030	282 673
2009-10	74 151	38 625	18 487	25 571	13 086	4 248	4 277	5 844	98 059	282 349
2008-09	68 621	31 995	20 188	26 174	9 851	4 182	5 247	5 167	100 038	271 464
District/county courts										
2012-13	37 408	29 761	10 412	16 074	7 232	..	..	..	..	100 887
2011-12	30 456	27 793	9 637	15 238	7 406	..	..	..	..	90 530
2010-11	29 219	25 950	9 907	20 981	7 781	..	..	..	..	93 838
2009-10	31 485	28 320	9 943	20 522	8 601	..	..	..	..	98 871
2008-09	32 505	28 081	11 361	22 477	9 637	..	..	..	..	104 061
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	68 570	38 642	21 424	16 324	11 889	1 765	6 174	5 166	..	169 953
2011-12	71 970	39 071	21 916	15 679	12 253	1 739	6 793	5 032	..	174 452
2010-11	61 447	38 068	22 915	20 684	12 591	1 794	7 065	5 648	..	170 212
2009-10	62 792	33 652	27 573	14 199	13 381	1 950	5 902	5 119	..	164 568
2008-09	63 290	33 736	27 065	15 543	12 574	2 052	6 052	4 622	..	164 935
Children's courts (i)										
2012-13	7 040	11 728	5 388	1 551	763	489	398	283	..	27 640
2011-12	7 081	10 071	5 956	1 321	853	524	499	291	..	26 598
2010-11	10 492	8 695	5 542	1 136	1 019	580	500	311	..	28 274
2009-10	10 360	7 921	5 269	1 041	1 035	41	669	322	..	26 658
2008-09	9 962	8 007	4 776	950	1 013	22	652	231	..	25 614

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (f)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	75 610	50 370	26 812	17 875	12 652	2 254	6 571	5 449	..	197 593
2011-12	79 051	49 142	27 872	17 000	13 107	2 263	7 292	5 323	..	201 050
2010-11	71 939	46 763	28 458	21 819	13 610	2 374	7 565	5 959	..	198 486
2009-10	73 151	41 573	32 842	15 240	14 416	1 991	6 571	5 441	..	191 226
2008-09	73 252	41 743	31 841	16 493	13 588	2 074	6 705	4 853	..	190 549
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	186 558	127 483	57 374	59 710	29 596	7 044	12 162	10 927	95 235	586 088
2011-12	190 499	126 011	55 714	60 714	31 802	6 938	12 515	11 078	101 209	596 482
2010-11	175 115	114 604	54 811	70 990	31 987	6 678	12 892	11 890	96 030	574 997
2009-10	178 787	108 519	61 272	61 333	36 103	6 239	10 848	11 285	98 059	572 446
2008-09	174 378	101 818	63 391	65 144	33 076	6 256	11 952	10 021	100 038	566 074
Family courts (j)										
2012-13	..	..	..	28 553	..	..	..	..	93 683	122 236
2011-12	..	..	..	27 220	..	..	..	..	107 448	134 667
2010-11	..	..	..	25 032	..	..	..	..	110 398	135 430
2009-10	..	..	..	25 896	..	..	..	..	115 672	141 568
2008-09	..	..	..	23 855	..	..	..	..	130 346	154 201
Federal Circuit Court (j), (k)										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104 294	104 294
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105 853	105 853
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99 909	99 909
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101 580	101 580
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96 181	96 181

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (f)
Coroners' courts (l), (m)										
2012-13	5 156	15 140	10 779	6 217	3 066	397	1 055	1 191	..	43 001
2011-12	4 536	15 055	12 827	4 839	3 037	442	1 097	1 149	..	42 982
2010-11	5 919	14 579	10 996	4 293	3 048	550	1 565	1 125	..	42 075
2009-10	5 434	12 278	10 478	3 718	3 034	625	858	1 753	..	38 178
2008-09	5 632	10 020	11 812	5 591	2 654	876	891	1 126	..	38 600
<i>Probate (n)</i>										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	894	806	266	502	626	114	71	59	..	3 338
2011-12	800	758	203	455	533	138	35	33	..	2 955
2010-11	1 332	742	264	400	548	135	33	40	..	3 494
2009-10	1 325	708	275	436	595	122	31	31	..	3 524
2008-09	1 453	386	288	327	576	142	34	36	..	3 242
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (g), (h)										
2012-13	75 885	48 651	20 638	25 761	10 068	4 808	5 591	5 613	95 235	292 250
2011-12	84 127	50 336	18 715	28 477	11 727	4 746	5 224	5 891	101 209	310 452
2010-11	77 073	43 117	16 970	28 190	10 980	4 376	5 327	6 074	96 030	288 137
2009-10	77 438	39 815	19 025	25 571	13 548	4 315	4 277	5 997	98 059	288 045
2008-09	71 719	33 041	20 716	26 174	10 240	4 249	5 247	5 299	100 038	276 724
District/county courts										
2012-13	38 539	30 292	10 688	16 074	7 502	..	..	..	..	103 095
2011-12	31 521	28 262	9 902	15 238	7 691	..	..	..	..	92 615
2010-11	30 236	26 387	10 198	20 981	8 070	..	..	..	..	95 871
2009-10	32 599	28 804	10 227	20 522	8 918	..	..	..	..	101 071
2008-09	33 678	28 573	11 644	22 477	10 009	..	..	..	..	106 380

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	70 702	39 715	21 980	16 324	12 259	1 774	6 174	5 326	..	174 253
2011-12	74 272	40 135	22 458	15 679	12 644	1 773	6 793	5 187	..	178 941
2010-11	63 652	39 108	23 540	20 684	12 984	1 826	7 065	5 808	..	174 667
2009-10	64 968	34 618	28 344	14 199	13 790	1 987	5 902	5 269	..	169 077
2008-09	65 688	34 659	27 794	15 543	12 978	2 089	6 052	4 761	..	169 563
Children's courts (i)										
2012-13	7 305	12 041	5 532	1 551	792	492	398	292	..	28 403
2011-12	7 428	10 339	6 113	1 321	887	535	499	299	..	27 421
2010-11	10 891	8 944	5 699	1 136	1 056	589	500	320	..	29 134
2009-10	10 751	8 156	5 419	1 041	1 071	41	669	332	..	27 479
2008-09	10 312	8 238	4 905	950	1 050	22	652	239	..	26 369
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	78 007	51 756	27 512	17 875	13 051	2 266	6 571	5 618	..	202 656
2011-12	81 700	50 475	28 571	17 000	13 530	2 308	7 292	5 486	..	206 362
2010-11	74 543	48 052	29 239	21 819	14 040	2 415	7 565	6 128	..	203 801
2009-10	75 719	42 773	33 763	15 240	14 861	2 028	6 571	5 601	..	196 556
2008-09	75 999	42 897	32 698	16 493	14 029	2 111	6 705	5 000	..	195 932
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	192 431	130 698	58 838	59 710	30 622	7 074	12 162	11 231	95 235	598 001
2011-12	197 349	129 073	57 189	60 714	32 949	7 054	12 515	11 376	101 209	609 429
2010-11	181 853	117 556	56 407	70 990	33 089	6 791	12 892	12 202	96 030	587 810
2009-10	185 756	111 393	63 015	61 333	37 328	6 343	10 848	11 598	98 059	585 672
2008-09	181 396	104 511	65 059	65 144	34 277	6 360	11 952	10 299	100 038	579 037

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (f)
Family courts (j)										
2012-13	..	..	..	28 553	..	..	..	..	93 683	122 236
2011-12	..	..	..	27 220	..	..	..	..	107 448	134 667
2010-11	..	..	..	25 032	..	..	..	..	110 398	135 430
2009-10	..	..	..	25 896	..	..	..	..	115 672	141 568
2008-09	..	..	..	23 855	..	..	..	..	130 346	154 201
Federal Circuit Court (k)										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104 294	104 294
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105 853	105 853
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99 909	99 909
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101 580	101 580
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96 181	96 181
Coroners' courts (l), (m)										
2012-13	5 388	15 510	11 141	6 217	3 179	397	1 055	1 220	..	44 107
2011-12	4 804	15 473	13 149	4 839	3 152	450	1 097	1 180	..	44 145
2010-11	6 194	14 979	11 302	4 293	3 157	557	1 565	1 153	..	43 200
2009-10	5 681	12 688	10 728	3 718	3 145	633	858	1 785	..	39 235
2008-09	5 869	10 318	12 098	5 591	2 757	885	891	1 160	..	39 567
<i>Autopsy (m), (o), (p)</i>										
Coroners' courts autopsy expenditure										
2012-13	17 046	2 585	2 563	9 929	3 731	438	977	402	..	37 671
2011-12	17 894	1 964	2 626	8 619	3 568	449	1 068	451	..	36 639
2010-11	16 335	2 154	2 462	8 002	3 503	480	628	400	..	33 964
2009-10	17 019	1 556	2 663	6 225	3 798	502	736	361	..	32 862
2008-09	15 318	1 926	2 596	6 192	4 044	488	663	396	..	31 623

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (f)
<i>Probate (n)</i>										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	894	806	266	502	626	114	71	59	..	3 338
2011-12	800	758	203	455	533	138	35	33	..	2 955
2010-11	1 332	742	264	400	548	135	33	40	..	3 494
2009-10	1 325	708	275	436	595	122	31	31	..	3 524
2008-09	1 453	386	288	327	576	142	34	36	..	3 242

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax is excluded.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2012-13=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.
- (c) Queensland has amended its methodology to calculate FTE to align with other states and territories. Expenditure data are based on FTE apportionment and therefore may not be comparable prior to 2010-11.
- (d) WA Courts FTE and financial data for 2010-11 have been revised following the deployment of a new model for 2011-12 data to calculate financial data and the number of FTE staff. The revised method has mapped the data in a more accurate manner against the counting rules. The model implemented a more definitive civil and criminal apportionment methodology, which has led to greater accuracy. Data prior to 2010-11 may not be comparable.
- (e) A new financial allocation modelling system was implemented in South Australian courts in 2009-10, resulting in more accurate apportionments of staffing, expenses and revenue, which may not be comparable with data for previous years.
- (f) The methodology used to calculate expenses in relation to the Judicial Pension Scheme was amended for 2008-09 and onward. For current judicial officers on unfunded or partially funded superannuation schemes, the expenses are deemed to be 40% of the total applicable salary cost. Salary costs are determined to include the base salary for each judicial officer as well as long service leave expenses incurred, but exclude non salary remuneration such as vehicle costs and allowances, communication allowances, fringe benefits tax etc. A proportion of judges in Tasmania are in fully funded superannuation schemes.
- (g) The increase in WA Supreme Court expenditure in 2010-11 was mainly attributable to the 'once off' costs of the Bell Group litigation appeal (\$2.1M in 2010-11).
- (h) Data for the Federal Court of Australia exclude the costs of resources provided free of charge to the Federal Circuit Court.

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (f)
(i)	In Tasmania, civil matters in the children's court (care and protection orders) are dealt with by the criminal registry and therefore civil expenditure from the children's court is included in criminal expenditure figures.									
(j)	The Family Court of Australia expenditure figures have been discounted (estimated) for resources and services (work of Court staff and accommodation) provided free of charge to the Federal Circuit Court in accordance with the Federal Magistrates Act 1999. In addition the Family Court of Australia provide further shared services, including IT services, accommodation, work of Court staff and depreciation and amortisation that is currently not quantified and as such no additional discount could be applied.									
(k)	The Federal Circuit Court expenditure data include resources received free of charge from the Federal Court of Australia and the Family Court of Australia. Expenditure is based on total expenditure and does not isolate family law work from general federal law work. Some bankruptcy and immigration matters filed with the Federal Circuit Court are delegated to be dealt with by the Federal Court of Australia registrars. The Federal Circuit Court fully funds the Federal Court, through cash payments, to undertake this work on its behalf. Those matters finalised by Federal Court of Australia registrars are counted as part of the Federal Circuit Court matters as they form part of the Federal Circuit Court filings and expenditure and contribute to cost per finalisation.									
(l)	Excludes expenditure associated with autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees. Expenditure for autopsy and chemical analysis work is inconsistent between states and territories. In some states and territories autopsy expenses are shared with health departments and are not recognised in the court's expenditure.									
(m)	Expenditure data for the Queensland Coroners Court and the Victorian Coroners Court include the full costs of government assisted burials/cremations, legal fees incurred in briefing counsel assisting for inquests and costs of preparing matters for inquest, including the costs of obtaining independent expert reports.									
(n)	Payroll tax could not be estimated and deducted for probate registries.									
(o)	Refers to costs for autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees.									
(p)	Data for the WA Coroner's court in 2011-12 excludes a refund of an autopsy invoice for \$415,000 as this amount was reimbursed income from expenses of autopsy from the previous year.									

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

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished).

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2013, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.*

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA	SA (d)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Criminal income										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	95	–	190	65	480	–	45	232	..	1 108
2011-12	146	–	180	78	513	–	27	236	..	1 181
2010-11	101	10	112	68	443	–	77	197	..	1 007
2009-10	223	31	118	25	448	0	6	207	..	1 059
2008-09	256	51	82	14	341	–	0	125	..	870
District/county courts										
2012-13	2 618	–	628	42	687	..	..	..	..	3 975
2011-12	3 161	–	578	120	755	..	..	..	..	4 614
2010-11	3 323	–	407	51	753	..	..	..	..	4 534
2009-10	3 005	–	389	63	682	..	..	..	..	4 139
2008-09	4 727	–	331	64	659	..	..	..	..	5 782
Magistrates' courts (e), (f)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	9 138	–	1 484	6 673	3 766	899	137	27	..	22 124
2011-12	9 988	–	1 380	7 792	3 924	950	252	27	..	24 314
2010-11	8 508	–	1 614	8 779	4 743	1 196	432	45	..	25 316
2009-10	11 245	–	1 616	8 381	5 013	1 395	375	54	..	28 079
2008-09	9 721	–	1 436	4 457	5 498	241	659	57	..	22 067
Children's courts										
2012-13	1	–	178	39	56	13	–	1	..	288
2011-12	65	–	168	44	55	3	–	3	..	337
2010-11	10	–	199	22	64	–	–	4	..	300
2009-10	3	–	176	12	69	–	–	5	..	265
2008-09	15	–	132	81	70	–	1	5	..	304

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA	SA (d)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	9 139	–	1 662	6 712	3 822	912	137	28	..	22 412
2011-12	10 053	–	1 548	7 835	3 979	953	252	31	..	24 651
2010-11	8 519	–	1 813	8 801	4 807	1 196	432	49	..	25 616
2009-10	11 248	–	1 792	8 393	5 082	1 395	375	59	..	28 344
2008-09	9 736	–	1 568	4 538	5 568	241	659	62	..	22 371
All criminal courts										
2012-13	11 852	–	2 480	6 819	4 989	912	182	260	..	27 494
2011-12	13 360	–	2 306	8 034	5 248	953	279	267	..	30 446
2010-11	11 943	10	2 331	8 920	6 002	1 196	508	245	..	31 156
2009-10	14 477	31	2 298	8 481	6 212	1 396	381	266	..	33 542
2008-09	14 719	51	1 981	4 617	6 568	241	659	187	..	29 023
Civil income										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (g)										
2012-13	29 292	9 975	6 954	5 327	4 706	776	1 198	347	20 318	78 893
2011-12	31 261	9 070	6 575	5 864	5 199	567	1 095	329	15 289	75 249
2010-11	29 533	8 166	5 758	5 606	4 008	579	1 018	329	13 570	68 565
2009-10	25 947	8 952	6 551	4 886	3 632	564	1 911	401	10 650	63 495
2008-09	28 849	9 567	6 774	5 063	3 134	644	1 426	302	10 059	65 818
District/county courts										
2012-13	13 157	9 491	5 375	4 483	3 627	..	..	..	..	36 134
2011-12	12 453	8 168	5 821	4 259	3 127	..	..	..	..	33 828
2010-11	12 147	8 294	4 195	4 529	3 030	..	..	..	..	32 194
2009-10	13 124	8 615	3 948	4 130	2 865	..	..	..	..	32 683
2008-09	15 552	8 534	3 756	3 954	2 462	..	..	..	..	34 257

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA	SA (d)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Magistrates' courts (e), (f)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	26 181	21 825	7 752	6 367	5 850	1 007	1 047	314	..	70 343
2011-12	27 018	16 266	7 068	5 592	5 493	947	967	370	..	63 722
2010-11	22 859	16 922	7 519	7 830	5 461	1 085	806	390	..	62 873
2009-10	29 268	18 492	7 987	6 841	5 632	1 016	808	439	..	70 484
2008-09	33 868	19 716	8 630	7 414	5 275	1 030	1 078	397	..	77 407
Children's courts										
2012-13	1	0	118	27	7	–	–	–	..	153
2011-12	54	0	112	21	7	–	–	1	..	195
2010-11	5	1	131	7	8	–	–	–	..	153
2009-10	2	–	119	8	10	–	–	3	..	142
2008-09	12	–	89	24	–	–	–	1	..	126
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	26 182	21 825	7 870	6 394	5 856	1 007	1 047	314	..	70 496
2011-12	27 072	16 266	7 180	5 613	5 500	947	967	371	..	63 917
2010-11	22 864	16 923	7 650	7 837	5 469	1 085	806	390	..	63 026
2009-10	29 270	18 492	8 106	6 850	5 641	1 016	808	443	..	70 626
2008-09	33 880	19 716	8 718	7 438	5 275	1 030	1 078	398	..	77 533
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	68 631	41 291	20 199	16 204	14 189	1 783	2 245	661	20 318	185 522
2011-12	70 787	33 504	19 576	15 736	13 825	1 514	2 062	700	15 289	172 994
2010-11	64 545	33 383	17 602	17 972	12 507	1 664	1 824	718	13 570	163 785
2009-10	68 340	36 060	18 605	15 866	12 139	1 581	2 719	844	10 650	166 803
2008-09	78 280	37 817	19 248	16 455	10 870	1 674	2 504	700	10 059	177 608

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA	SA (d)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Family courts (g)										
2012-13	..	..	..	4 599	..	..	..	..	5 848	10 447
2011-12	..	..	..	3 854	..	..	..	..	5 664	9 517
2010-11	..	..	..	3 617	..	..	..	..	6 741	10 358
2009-10	..	..	..	2 679	..	..	..	..	6 443	9 122
2008-09	..	..	..	2 643	..	..	..	..	7 163	9 806
Federal Circuit Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39 152	39 152
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32 061	32 061
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 297	31 297
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 280	22 280
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27 065	27 065
Coroners' courts (h)										
2012-13	141	–	115	82	41	2	40	–	..	421
2011-12	124	–	146	48	32	4	15	–	..	369
2010-11	167	–	163	42	37	4	11	–	..	423
2009-10	187	–	136	19	40	5	23	447	..	858
2008-09	122	–	144	14	16	–	11	–	..	307
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	27 958	6 715	5 490	1 314	5 980	1 248	857	179	..	49 741
2011-12	26 666	6 135	4 804	1 234	5 577	865	540	166	..	45 986
2010-11	25 223	5 726	4 504	1 216	5 007	837	534	174	..	43 220
2009-10	24 034	5 121	4 486	1 246	4 616	842	523	159	..	41 028
2008-09	22 872	5 469	4 197	3 473	4 092	864	514	174	..	41 654

Aust cts = Australian courts.

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA	SA (d)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
(a)	Income is derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines).									
(b)	Time series financial data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2012-13=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.									
(c)	In Queensland legislative change from 1 November 2010 amended the monetary jurisdictional limits for claims lodged in each court level, resulting in changes to lodgment fees collected by court level. Legislative change re-structuring court fees was effected from 1 September 2011. Civil income in Queensland courts is not comparable to previous years by court level.									
(d)	In South Australia a new financial allocation modelling system was implemented in 2009-10 which includes a detailed review of all allocation methodologies. This has resulted in better and more accurate apportionments of staffing, expenses and revenue which may have resulted in material variations from previous years' collections.									
(e)	The Victorian Magistrates Court is currently unable to differentiate criminal fees from the total civil income. Therefore, the civil income for the Magistrates court in Victoria is slightly over-estimated.									
(f)	2009-10 data for the Tasmanian Magistrates Court includes fees collected by the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Services on behalf of the Magistrates Court.									
(g)	The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court (now Federal Circuit Court) has had implications for the Family Court of Australia income time series. Many lodgments and hearings in the Family Court of Australia do not attract fees and a substantial proportion of fees are waived or exempted.									
(h)	Income in 2011-12 for the WA Coroner's court excludes a refund of an autopsy invoice for \$415,000 as this amount was reimbursed income from expenses of autopsy from the previous year.									

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

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished).

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2013, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.*

TABLE 7A.14

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	20 059	20 831	16 223	13 108	8 875	7 651	5 797	9 752	..	102 296
2011-12	19 061	22 232	15 242	12 360	8 620	7 635	5 207	8 545	..	98 902
2010-11	15 375	25 119	14 432	12 059	8 593	7 109	5 054	8 899	..	96 638
2009-10	14 071	21 349	14 891	11 189	7 699	6 975	4 487	8 053	..	88 713
2008-09	16 568	23 298	13 504	12 287	9 203	6 743	5 116	7 997	..	94 716
District/county courts										
2012-13	67 208	75 648	44 100	36 627	22 680	..	..	..	..	246 263
2011-12	79 628	78 062	40 711	37 761	21 592	..	..	..	..	257 755
2010-11	71 097	77 137	40 170	29 790	21 623	..	..	..	..	239 818
2009-10	73 665	72 431	39 908	27 930	20 964	..	..	..	..	234 898
2008-09	71 730	71 556	36 873	29 058	17 070	..	..	..	..	226 285
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	104 307	82 129	77 847	71 754	28 527	8 476	6 458	11 171	..	390 670
2011-12	115 121	83 039	81 311	68 266	29 091	8 273	6 924	10 681	..	402 706
2010-11	100 038	80 898	76 001	57 958	25 925	7 813	6 937	10 467	..	366 037
2009-10	102 886	71 359	75 281	64 333	27 307	7 796	7 631	9 568	..	366 160
2008-09	102 759	71 586	73 238	62 487	25 897	8 853	7 941	9 806	..	362 568
Children's courts										
2012-13	7 563	2 923	8 507	5 707	3 800	1 039	896	1 454	..	31 889
2011-12	8 863	2 510	8 800	6 174	3 825	1 017	1 010	1 388	..	33 586
2010-11	15 545	2 166	8 652	5 758	3 556	1 067	998	985	..	38 727
2009-10	15 274	1 981	8 228	5 368	3 478	657	1 344	952	..	37 281
2008-09	13 458	2 001	7 676	5 321	3 552	649	1 373	931	..	34 963

TABLE 7A.14

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	111 870	85 052	86 354	77 461	32 328	9 515	7 354	12 625	..	422 559
2011-12	123 984	85 549	90 111	74 440	32 916	9 291	7 933	12 069	..	436 292
2010-11	115 583	83 063	84 653	63 716	29 481	8 880	7 935	11 452	..	404 763
2009-10	118 160	73 339	83 509	69 701	30 784	8 453	8 975	10 520	..	403 441
2008-09	116 217	73 588	80 915	67 808	29 449	9 502	9 314	10 738	..	397 531
All criminal courts										
2012-13	199 137	181 531	146 677	127 196	63 883	17 166	13 151	22 377	..	771 118
2011-12	222 673	185 843	146 064	124 561	63 128	16 926	13 141	20 613	..	792 948
2010-11	202 054	185 319	139 255	105 565	59 697	15 989	12 989	20 351	..	741 219
2009-10	205 895	167 119	138 308	108 820	59 447	15 428	13 462	18 573	..	727 052
2008-09	204 515	168 441	131 292	109 153	55 722	16 244	14 430	18 734	..	718 532
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	20 623	21 388	16 569	13 108	9 226	7 689	5 797	10 003	..	104 403
2011-12	19 824	22 772	15 617	12 360	8 971	7 767	5 207	8 749	..	101 268
2010-11	16 031	25 839	14 831	12 059	8 920	7 240	5 054	9 103	..	99 076
2009-10	14 716	22 018	15 273	11 189	7 970	7 100	4 487	8 282	..	91 034
2008-09	17 316	24 025	13 846	12 287	9 566	6 869	5 116	8 194	..	97 219
District/county courts										
2012-13	69 097	76 912	45 102	36 627	23 480	..	..	..	..	251 218
2011-12	82 339	79 322	41 611	37 761	22 398	..	..	..	..	263 431
2010-11	72 644	78 380	41 155	29 790	22 387	..	..	..	..	244 356
2009-10	76 244	73 627	40 895	27 930	21 697	..	..	..	..	240 392
2008-09	74 348	72 769	37 816	29 058	17 695	..	..	..	..	231 685

TABLE 7A.14

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	108 108	84 410	80 174	71 754	29 659	8 523	6 458	11 513	..	400 599
2011-12	119 825	85 299	83 672	68 266	30 259	8 461	6 924	11 035	..	413 741
2010-11	104 667	83 106	78 433	57 958	27 001	7 986	6 937	10 751	..	376 837
2009-10	107 632	73 410	77 608	64 333	28 444	7 981	7 631	9 850	..	376 890
2008-09	107 711	73 547	75 420	62 487	27 015	9 040	7 941	10 104	..	373 265
Children's courts										
2012-13	7 848	3 001	8 734	5 707	3 948	1 046	896	1 499	..	32 679
2011-12	9 342	2 577	9 034	6 174	3 975	1 040	1 010	1 429	..	34 581
2010-11	16 194	2 228	8 883	5 758	3 692	1 088	998	1 012	..	39 852
2009-10	15 907	2 039	8 463	5 368	3 610	673	1 344	980	..	38 384
2008-09	13 992	2 059	7 882	5 321	3 690	666	1 373	960	..	35 943
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	115 956	87 411	88 908	77 461	33 607	9 569	7 354	13 012	..	433 278
2011-12	129 168	87 876	92 705	74 440	34 234	9 501	7 933	12 464	..	448 321
2010-11	120 860	85 333	87 316	63 716	30 692	9 073	7 935	11 763	..	416 689
2009-10	123 539	75 449	86 071	69 701	32 054	8 654	8 975	10 830	..	415 274
2008-09	121 704	75 605	83 303	67 808	30 704	9 706	9 314	11 064	..	409 208
All criminal courts										
2012-13	205 676	185 711	150 579	127 196	66 314	17 258	13 151	23 015	..	788 900
2011-12	231 331	189 970	149 933	124 561	65 602	17 268	13 141	21 213	..	813 020
2010-11	209 535	189 552	143 302	105 565	61 999	16 314	12 989	20 866	..	760 121
2009-10	214 499	171 094	142 240	108 820	61 720	15 754	13 462	19 112	..	746 701
2008-09	213 368	172 399	134 965	109 153	57 965	16 575	14 430	19 258	..	738 112

Aust cts = Australian courts.

TABLE 7A.14

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a)	Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in table 7A.11 and income data presented in table 7A.13. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in these tables.									

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished).

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2012-13	44 248	37 377	13 196	20 434	5 005	4 014	4 393	5 131	74 917	208 715
2011-12	49 731	40 006	11 630	22 612	6 090	4 108	4 129	5 425	85 921	229 652
2010-11	44 423	33 726	10 688	22 584	6 589	3 726	4 310	5 603	82 460	214 108
2009-10	48 204	29 673	11 936	20 685	9 454	3 684	2 366	5 443	87 409	218 854
2008-09	39 772	22 428	13 415	21 111	6 717	3 538	3 821	4 866	89 979	205 646
District/county courts										
2012-13	24 251	20 269	5 037	11 591	3 605	..	..	..	..	64 754
2011-12	18 003	19 625	3 816	10 979	4 279	..	..	..	..	56 703
2010-11	17 072	17 657	5 712	16 452	4 751	..	..	..	..	61 644
2009-10	18 361	19 705	5 995	16 392	5 736	..	..	..	..	66 189
2008-09	16 953	19 547	7 605	18 523	7 175	..	..	..	..	69 804
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	42 389	16 817	13 672	9 957	6 040	758	5 126	4 851	..	99 610
2011-12	44 951	22 805	14 848	10 087	6 760	792	5 825	4 662	..	110 730
2010-11	38 588	21 146	15 396	12 853	7 129	709	6 259	5 258	..	107 339
2009-10	33 524	15 160	19 586	7 358	7 749	934	5 094	4 680	..	94 084
2008-09	29 423	14 020	18 436	8 129	7 300	1 022	4 974	4 225	..	87 529
Children's courts										
2012-13	7 039	11 728	5 270	1 524	756	489	398	283	..	27 487
2011-12	7 027	10 071	5 845	1 300	846	524	499	290	..	26 403
2010-11	10 487	8 694	5 411	1 128	1 011	580	500	311	..	28 121
2009-10	10 358	7 921	5 150	1 032	1 025	41	669	319	..	26 516
2008-09	9 950	8 007	4 687	927	1 013	22	652	230	..	25 488

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	49 428	28 545	18 942	11 481	6 796	1 247	5 524	5 135	..	127 097
2011-12	51 979	32 876	20 692	11 387	7 607	1 316	6 324	4 953	..	137 133
2010-11	49 075	29 840	20 807	13 982	8 141	1 289	6 759	5 569	..	135 460
2009-10	43 882	23 081	24 737	8 390	8 774	975	5 763	4 999	..	120 600
2008-09	39 372	22 027	23 123	9 055	8 313	1 044	5 627	4 455	..	113 017
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	117 927	86 191	37 175	43 506	15 407	5 261	9 917	10 266	74 917	400 566
2011-12	119 712	92 507	36 138	44 978	17 977	5 424	10 453	10 378	85 921	423 488
2010-11	110 570	81 222	37 208	53 018	19 481	5 014	11 068	11 172	82 460	411 212
2009-10	110 447	72 459	42 667	45 467	23 964	4 659	8 129	10 442	87 409	405 643
2008-09	96 098	64 001	44 143	48 689	22 206	4 582	9 448	9 321	89 979	388 466
Family courts										
2012-13	..	..	..	23 954	..	..	..	..	87 835	111 789
2011-12	..	..	..	23 366	..	..	..	..	101 784	125 150
2010-11	..	..	..	21 415	..	..	..	..	103 657	125 072
2009-10	..	..	..	23 217	..	..	..	..	109 229	132 446
2008-09	..	..	..	21 211	..	..	..	..	123 184	144 395
Federal Magistrates Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65 142	65 142
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73 793	73 793
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68 612	68 612
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79 301	79 301
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69 116	69 116

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Coroners' courts (b)										
2012-13	5 015	15 140	10 664	6 135	3 024	395	1 015	1 191	..	42 580
2011-12	4 412	15 055	12 681	4 792	3 005	438	1 082	1 149	..	42 613
2010-11	5 753	14 579	10 833	4 251	3 012	546	1 554	1 125	..	41 651
2009-10	5 247	12 278	10 342	3 699	2 994	620	835	1 306	..	37 320
2008-09	5 509	10 020	11 667	5 577	2 638	876	879	1 126	..	38 293
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	- 27 064	- 5 909	- 5 224	- 812	- 5 354	- 1 134	- 786	- 121	..	- 46 403
2011-12	- 25 866	- 5 377	- 4 601	- 778	- 5 044	- 727	- 505	- 133	..	- 43 031
2010-11	- 23 890	- 4 983	- 4 240	- 816	- 4 458	- 703	- 501	- 134	..	- 39 726
2009-10	- 22 709	- 4 413	- 4 211	- 810	- 4 021	- 720	- 493	- 128	..	- 37 504
2008-09	- 21 419	- 5 083	- 3 909	- 3 146	- 3 516	- 722	- 479	- 139	..	- 38 413
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2012-13	46 593	38 676	13 684	20 434	5 362	4 032	4 393	5 266	74 917	213 357
2011-12	52 866	41 266	12 140	22 612	6 528	4 179	4 129	5 561	85 921	235 203
2010-11	47 540	34 951	11 212	22 584	6 972	3 797	4 310	5 745	82 460	219 572
2009-10	51 491	30 863	12 474	20 685	9 916	3 751	2 366	5 595	87 409	224 550
2008-09	42 870	23 474	13 942	21 111	7 106	3 605	3 821	4 997	89 979	210 906
District/county courts										
2012-13	25 382	20 800	5 313	11 591	3 875	..	..	..	..	66 961
2011-12	19 068	20 094	4 081	10 979	4 565	..	..	..	..	58 787
2010-11	18 089	18 093	6 003	16 452	5 040	..	..	..	..	63 677
2009-10	19 476	20 189	6 279	16 392	6 053	..	..	..	..	68 388
2008-09	18 126	20 039	7 888	18 523	7 547	..	..	..	..	72 123

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	44 521	17 890	14 228	9 957	6 409	767	5 126	5 012	..	103 910
2011-12	47 254	23 869	15 390	10 087	7 151	826	5 825	4 817	..	115 219
2010-11	40 793	22 185	16 022	12 853	7 523	741	6 259	5 419	..	111 795
2009-10	35 700	16 125	20 357	7 358	8 159	970	5 094	4 830	..	98 593
2008-09	31 820	14 942	19 164	8 129	7 704	1 059	4 974	4 365	..	92 157
Children's courts										
2012-13	7 304	12 041	5 414	1 524	786	492	398	292	..	28 250
2011-12	7 374	10 339	6 001	1 300	880	535	499	298	..	27 226
2010-11	10 886	8 943	5 567	1 128	1 048	589	500	320	..	28 981
2009-10	10 750	8 156	5 300	1 032	1 061	41	669	328	..	27 338
2008-09	10 300	8 238	4 816	927	1 050	22	652	237	..	26 243
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	51 825	29 931	19 642	11 481	7 195	1 259	5 524	5 304	..	132 160
2011-12	54 628	34 208	21 391	11 387	8 031	1 361	6 324	5 115	..	142 445
2010-11	51 679	31 128	21 589	13 982	8 570	1 330	6 759	5 738	..	140 776
2009-10	46 450	24 281	25 658	8 390	9 220	1 011	5 763	5 158	..	125 931
2008-09	42 120	23 181	23 980	9 055	8 754	1 081	5 627	4 602	..	118 399
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	123 800	89 407	38 639	43 506	16 433	5 291	9 917	10 570	74 917	412 479
2011-12	126 562	95 568	37 613	44 978	19 123	5 540	10 453	10 676	85 921	436 435
2010-11	117 308	84 173	38 804	53 018	20 583	5 127	11 068	11 484	82 460	424 025
2009-10	117 416	75 332	44 410	45 467	25 189	4 762	8 129	10 754	87 409	418 869
2008-09	103 116	66 694	45 810	48 689	23 407	4 686	9 448	9 599	89 979	401 429

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Family courts										
2012-13	..	..	..	23 954	..	..	..	..	87 835	111 789
2011-12	..	..	..	23 366	..	..	..	..	101 784	125 150
2010-11	..	..	..	21 415	..	..	..	..	103 657	125 072
2009-10	..	..	..	23 217	..	..	..	..	109 229	132 446
2008-09	..	..	..	21 211	..	..	..	..	123 184	144 395
Federal Circuit Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65 142	65 142
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73 793	73 793
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68 612	68 612
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79 301	79 301
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69 116	69 116
Coroners' courts (b)										
2012-13	5 247	15 510	11 026	6 135	3 138	395	1 015	1 220	..	43 686
2011-12	4 680	15 473	13 003	4 792	3 120	446	1 082	1 180	..	43 776
2010-11	6 027	14 979	11 140	4 251	3 121	553	1 554	1 153	..	42 777
2009-10	5 494	12 688	10 592	3 699	3 105	627	835	1 338	..	38 378
2008-09	5 746	10 318	11 953	5 577	2 741	885	879	1 160	..	39 260
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	- 27 064	- 5 909	- 5 224	- 812	- 5 354	- 1 134	- 786	- 121	..	- 46 403
2011-12	- 25 866	- 5 377	- 4 601	- 778	- 5 044	- 727	- 505	- 133	..	- 43 031
2010-11	- 23 890	- 4 983	- 4 240	- 816	- 4 458	- 703	- 501	- 134	..	- 39 726
2009-10	- 22 709	- 4 413	- 4 211	- 810	- 4 021	- 720	- 493	- 128	..	- 37 504
2008-09	- 21 419	- 5 083	- 3 909	- 3 146	- 3 516	- 722	- 479	- 139	..	- 38 413

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
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Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in table 7A.12 and income data presented in table 7A.13. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in these tables.
- (b) Coroners' court real net recurrent expenditure results exclude costs for autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees. These costs are presented separately in Table 7A.12.

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

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished).

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (b)										
2012-13	64 307	58 208	29 419	33 542	13 880	11 665	10 190	14 883	74 917	311 011
2011-12	68 792	62 238	26 872	34 972	14 710	11 743	9 336	13 970	85 921	328 554
2010-11	59 798	58 845	25 120	34 643	15 182	10 834	9 363	14 501	82 460	310 746
2009-10	62 275	51 022	26 827	31 874	17 153	10 659	6 853	13 496	87 409	307 567
2008-09	56 340	45 725	26 919	33 398	15 920	10 280	8 937	12 862	89 979	300 361
District/county courts										
2012-13	91 459	95 917	49 137	48 218	26 286	..	..	..	..	311 016
2011-12	97 631	97 687	44 527	48 740	25 871	..	..	..	..	314 458
2010-11	88 169	94 793	45 883	46 242	26 374	..	..	..	..	301 462
2009-10	92 026	92 136	45 903	44 322	26 700	..	..	..	..	301 086
2008-09	88 683	91 102	44 478	47 580	24 245	..	..	..	..	296 089
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	146 696	98 946	91 519	81 711	34 567	9 234	11 584	16 023	..	490 280
2011-12	160 072	105 843	96 159	78 353	35 851	9 065	12 749	15 343	..	513 436
2010-11	138 626	102 043	91 398	70 811	33 055	8 522	13 196	15 725	..	473 376
2009-10	136 410	86 518	94 867	71 691	35 056	8 729	12 725	14 248	..	460 244
2008-09	132 182	85 606	91 674	70 616	33 197	9 875	12 916	14 032	..	450 097
Children's courts										
2012-13	14 602	14 651	13 777	7 231	4 557	1 528	1 294	1 737	..	59 377
2011-12	15 890	12 581	14 644	7 474	4 671	1 542	1 508	1 678	..	59 989
2010-11	26 031	10 859	14 063	6 886	4 567	1 647	1 498	1 296	..	66 848
2009-10	25 632	9 902	13 378	6 400	4 503	698	2 014	1 271	..	63 797
2008-09	23 408	10 008	12 364	6 248	4 566	671	2 026	1 161	..	60 450

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	161 298	113 597	105 296	88 942	39 124	10 762	12 878	17 760	..	549 656
2011-12	175 962	118 425	110 803	85 827	40 523	10 607	14 258	17 021	..	573 425
2010-11	164 657	112 903	105 461	77 697	37 622	10 169	14 693	17 022	..	540 224
2009-10	162 041	96 420	108 245	78 091	39 559	9 428	14 738	15 519	..	524 041
2008-09	155 590	95 614	104 038	76 863	37 762	10 546	14 941	15 193	..	510 547
All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2012-13	317 064	267 722	183 852	170 702	79 289	22 427	23 068	32 643	74 917	1 171 683
2011-12	342 385	278 350	182 202	169 539	81 104	22 350	23 594	30 991	85 921	1 216 436
2010-11	312 625	266 541	176 463	158 582	79 178	21 003	24 057	31 523	82 460	1 152 431
2009-10	316 342	239 578	180 975	154 287	83 411	20 086	21 591	29 014	87 409	1 132 694
2008-09	300 613	232 442	175 435	157 842	77 928	20 826	23 878	28 055	89 979	1 106 997
Family courts										
2012-13	..	..	..	23 954	..	..	..	..	87 835	111 789
2011-12	..	..	..	23 366	..	..	..	..	101 784	125 150
2010-11	..	..	..	21 415	..	..	..	..	103 657	125 072
2009-10	..	..	..	23 217	..	..	..	..	109 229	132 446
2008-09	..	..	..	21 211	..	..	..	..	123 184	144 395
Federal Magistrates Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65 142	65 142
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73 793	73 793
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68 612	68 612
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79 301	79 301
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69 116	69 116

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Coroners' courts (c)										
2012-13	5 015	15 140	10 664	6 135	3 024	395	1 015	1 191	..	42 580
2011-12	4 412	15 055	12 681	4 792	3 005	438	1 082	1 149	..	42 613
2010-11	5 753	14 579	10 833	4 251	3 012	546	1 554	1 125	..	41 651
2009-10	5 247	12 278	10 342	3 699	2 994	620	835	1 306	..	37 320
2008-09	5 509	10 020	11 667	5 577	2 638	876	879	1 126	..	38 293
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (b)										
2012-13	67 216	60 064	30 253	33 542	14 588	11 721	10 190	15 269	74 917	317 760
2011-12	72 690	64 039	27 757	34 972	15 499	11 946	9 336	14 310	85 921	336 470
2010-11	63 571	60 790	26 043	34 643	15 892	11 037	9 363	14 848	82 460	318 648
2009-10	66 206	52 881	27 747	31 874	17 886	10 851	6 853	13 877	87 409	315 585
2008-09	60 186	47 499	27 788	33 398	16 672	10 475	8 937	13 192	89 979	308 125
District/county courts										
2012-13	94 479	97 712	50 415	48 218	27 355	..	..	..	..	318 179
2011-12	101 408	99 415	45 692	48 740	26 962	..	..	..	..	322 218
2010-11	90 733	96 474	47 158	46 242	27 427	..	..	..	..	308 034
2009-10	95 720	93 815	47 174	44 322	27 750	..	..	..	..	308 781
2008-09	92 474	92 808	45 704	47 580	25 242	..	..	..	..	303 808
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	152 629	102 300	94 402	81 711	36 069	9 290	11 584	16 525	..	504 509
2011-12	167 079	109 168	99 062	78 353	37 409	9 288	12 749	15 851	..	528 960
2010-11	145 460	105 291	94 454	70 811	34 523	8 727	13 196	16 170	..	488 632
2009-10	143 332	89 536	97 965	71 691	36 603	8 951	12 725	14 680	..	475 483
2008-09	139 531	88 489	94 584	70 616	34 718	10 099	12 916	14 469	..	465 422

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Children's courts										
2012-13	15 152	15 042	14 148	7 231	4 734	1 538	1 294	1 790	..	60 929
2011-12	16 716	12 917	15 035	7 474	4 855	1 574	1 508	1 728	..	61 806
2010-11	27 080	11 171	14 450	6 886	4 739	1 677	1 498	1 332	..	68 833
2009-10	26 657	10 194	13 763	6 400	4 671	714	2 014	1 308	..	65 722
2008-09	24 292	10 297	12 698	6 248	4 740	688	2 026	1 197	..	62 186
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (e)										
2012-13	167 781	117 342	108 550	88 942	40 802	10 828	12 878	18 315	..	565 438
2011-12	183 796	122 084	114 097	85 827	42 264	10 862	14 258	17 579	..	590 766
2010-11	172 539	116 462	108 905	77 697	39 263	10 404	14 693	17 501	..	557 465
2009-10	169 989	99 730	111 729	78 091	41 274	9 665	14 738	15 988	..	541 204
2008-09	163 823	98 786	107 283	76 863	39 458	10 787	14 941	15 666	..	527 608
All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2012-13	329 476	275 118	189 218	170 702	82 746	22 549	23 068	33 584	74 917	1 201 378
2011-12	357 893	285 538	187 546	169 539	84 726	22 808	23 594	31 889	85 921	1 249 455
2010-11	326 844	273 725	182 107	158 582	82 582	21 441	24 057	32 349	82 460	1 184 146
2009-10	331 915	246 427	186 650	154 287	86 909	20 516	21 591	29 865	87 409	1 165 570
2008-09	316 484	239 093	180 775	157 842	81 372	21 261	23 878	28 857	89 979	1 139 541
Family courts										
2012-13	..	..	..	23 954	..	..	..	..	87 835	111 789
2011-12	..	..	..	23 366	..	..	..	..	101 784	125 150
2010-11	..	..	..	21 415	..	..	..	..	103 657	125 072
2009-10	..	..	..	23 217	..	..	..	..	109 229	132 446
2008-09	..	..	..	21 211	..	..	..	..	123 184	144 395

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Federal Circuit Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65 142	65 142
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73 793	73 793
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68 612	68 612
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79 301	79 301
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69 116	69 116
Coroners' courts (c)										
2012-13	5 247	15 510	11 026	6 135	3 138	395	1 015	1 220	..	43 686
2011-12	4 680	15 473	13 003	4 792	3 120	446	1 082	1 180	..	43 776
2010-11	6 027	14 979	11 140	4 251	3 121	553	1 554	1 153	..	42 777
2009-10	5 494	12 688	10 592	3 699	3 105	627	835	1 338	..	38 378
2008-09	5 746	10 318	11 953	5 577	2 741	885	879	1 160	..	39 260

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in tables 7A.11 (criminal) and 7A.12 (civil), and income data presented in table 7A.13. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in these tables.
- (b) Probate expenditure is not included in the Supreme court net recurrent expenditure in this table. Net probate expenditure is shown separately in table 7A.15.
- (c) Coroners' court expenditure data exclude costs for autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees. These costs are presented separately in Table 7A.12.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished).

TABLE 7A.17

Table 7A.17 **Cost recovery – civil court fees collected as a proportion of civil expenditure excluding payroll tax (per cent)**
(a) (b) (c) (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2012-13	37.4	21.0	33.3	19.2	40.3	13.0	20.6	4.1	17.7	25.0
2011-12	37.6	18.4	35.0	19.4	38.5	10.2	19.8	3.0	10.4	22.3
2010-11	38.3	19.4	34.2	18.6	31.2	11.3	17.6	3.3	11.2	22.3
2009-10	31.8	24.0	34.6	17.4	22.5	10.7	26.2	4.5	7.7	19.8
2008-09	38.6	30.5	33.0	18.2	25.8	12.9	24.8	4.2	7.5	22.0
District/county courts										
2012-13	30.2	31.9	50.4	27.1	44.4	..	..	..	..	33.3
2011-12	38.0	29.4	59.3	26.8	36.3	..	..	..	..	35.6
2010-11	37.6	32.0	41.5	20.5	33.2	..	..	..	..	32.3
2009-10	37.7	30.4	38.8	19.0	28.4	..	..	..	..	31.0
2008-09	38.6	30.4	32.4	16.6	21.1	..	..	..	..	29.3
Magistrates' courts (g)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	34.0	51.6	33.6	37.1	35.0	38.1	6.6	6.0	..	36.5
2011-12	34.9	37.4	29.9	34.4	30.6	37.6	5.2	7.1	..	32.6
2010-11	35.7	40.1	28.9	28.0	29.2	43.8	2.4	6.9	..	32.1
2009-10	44.9	49.7	25.5	36.8	28.8	37.7	2.8	7.5	..	37.9
2008-09	51.5	53.1	29.2	34.8	27.7	37.8	5.8	8.0	..	41.7
Children's courts (h)										
2012-13	–	–	–	–	0.4	..	..	..	..	–
2011-12	–	–	–	–	0.4	..	..	..	..	–
2010-11	–	–	–	0.4	0.3	..	..	..	..	–
2009-10	–	–	–	–	0.4	..	..	..	..	–
2008-09	–	–	–	–	–	..	..	..	..	–

TABLE 7A.17

Table 7A.17 **Cost recovery – civil court fees collected as a proportion of civil expenditure excluding payroll tax (per cent)**
(a) (b) (c) (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	30.9	39.6	26.9	33.9	32.9	29.8	6.2	5.7	..	31.4
2011-12	31.8	29.7	23.5	31.7	28.6	28.9	4.8	6.7	..	28.3
2010-11	30.5	32.6	23.3	26.6	27.0	33.1	2.3	6.5	..	27.5
2009-10	38.6	40.2	21.4	34.3	26.8	36.9	2.5	7.0	..	32.6
2008-09	44.5	42.9	24.8	32.8	25.6	37.4	5.2	7.6	..	36.1
Family courts (i)										
2012-13	..	..	..	15.8	..	..	..	..	3.3	6.2
2011-12	..	..	..	13.7	..	..	..	..	2.3	4.6
2010-11	..	..	..	13.8	..	..	..	..	2.1	4.3
2009-10	..	..	..	10.1	..	..	..	..	0.9	2.6
2008-09	..	..	..	10.8	..	..	..	..	0.9	2.4
Federal Circuit Court (i)										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.3	37.3
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.2	30.2
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.3	31.3
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.6	21.6
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.9	21.9

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Expenditure is real recurrent expenditure with no income or revenue deducted (table 7A.12). Further information relating specifically to expenditure, and which is pertinent to the interpretation of data in this table, is provided in table 7A.12.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2012-13=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.

TABLE 7A.17

Table 7A.17 **Cost recovery – civil court fees collected as a proportion of civil expenditure excluding payroll tax (per cent)**
(a) (b) (c) (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
(c)	To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax is excluded.									
(d)	Some jurisdictions charge corporations twice the amount individuals are charged. Therefore, the average fees do not always represent the charge to individuals.									
(e)	The Victorian supreme court fees include photocopying fees derived from the administration of probate matters.									
(f)	The total amount of civil court fees collected, divided by the total real recurrent expenditure (table 7A.10).									
(g)	The Victorian magistrates' court fees figure incorporates both the criminal and civil jurisdictions (though the criminal component is relatively small).									
(h)	Victoria, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT do not collect court fees in the civil jurisdiction of the children's courts.									
(i)	The Family Court of WA does elements of work of both the Federal Circuit Court and the Family Court of Australia, so direct comparisons with each are not possible. Many of the Family Court of Australia's applications do not attract a fee.									

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

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished).

TABLE 7A.18

Table 7A.18 Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2012-13 dollars (\$) (a) (b) (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Supreme (excl. probate) (g)/Federal Court										
2012-13	2911	1405	1767	1921	3118	546	2061	864	2903	2252
2011-12	3025	1173	1506	1870	3036	447	1627	569	1993	2018
2010-11	2505	1154	1038	1853	2370	493	1153	656	2172	1798
2009-10	2147	1281	845	1582	2296	501	1259	1057	2062	1574
2008-09	1868	1374	895	1558	1665	495	1078	708	1932	1502
District/county courts										
2012-13	1 508	1 388	937	949	1 031	..	..	..	..	1 216
2011-12	1 483	1 249	898	823	1 050	..	..	..	..	1 142
2010-11	1 311	1 219	752	689	862	..	..	..	..	1 013
2009-10	1 436	1 392	713	925	876	..	..	..	..	1 142
2008-09	1 359	1 368	730	941	700	..	..	..	..	1 115
Magistrates' courts (h)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	159	202	130	120	144	86	102	46	..	156
2011-12	171	144	123	105	141	78	94	55	..	143
2010-11	125	150	122	109	140	83	50	65	..	127
2009-10	154	158	107	101	152	77	51	57	..	138
2008-09	174	168	96	103	128	77	79	61	..	144
Children's courts										
2012-13	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	..	–
2011-12	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	..	–
2010-11	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	..	–
2009-10	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	..	–
2008-09	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–

TABLE 7A.18

Table 7A.18 Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2012-13 dollars (\$) (a) (b) (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	150	190	122	113	138	82	100	44	..	147
2011-12	162	135	115	101	135	73	91	52	..	135
2010-11	119	142	113	106	134	80	48	62	..	121
2009-10	147	151	102	98	145	73	48	54	..	132
2008-09	166	160	91	100	123	73	76	59	..	138
Family courts (i)										
2012-13	..	..	..	302	..	..	..	..	171	230
2011-12	..	..	..	249	..	..	..	..	138	188
2010-11	..	..	..	230	..	..	..	..	134	178
2009-10	..	..	..	174	..	..	..	..	55	107
2008-09	..	..	..	182	..	..	..	..	62	113
Federal Circuit Court (i)										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	434	434
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	345	345
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	345	345
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	240
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	245	245
Probate										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	1 176	349	595	204	1 035	532	1 184	891	..	734
2011-12	1 104	329	584	206	1 015	373	760	1 062	..	700
2010-11	1 089	308	560	203	876	383	750	1 130	..	670
2009-10	1 101	276	583	209	908	398	765	987	..	664
2008-09	1034	291	564	590	737	401	765	980	..	669

TABLE 7A.18

Table 7A.18 **Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2012-13 dollars (\$) (a) (b) (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
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Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Further information relating specifically to lodgment data, and which is pertinent to the interpretation of data in this table, is provided in table 7A.3.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2012-13=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.
- (c) Some jurisdictions charge corporations twice the amount individuals are charged. Therefore the average fees do not always represent the charge to individuals.
- (d) In Queensland legislative change restructuring court fees was effected from 1 September 2011.
- (e) During 2010-11 the federal government imposed minimum filing and hearing fees even for parties that are eligible for exemptions or waivers.
- (f) The total court fees collected, divided by the total number of lodgments.
- (g) The Victorian supreme court fees include photocopying fees derived from the administration of probate matters.
- (h) The Victorian magistrates' court fees figure incorporates both the criminal and civil jurisdictions, but the civil court fees are likely to encompass a significant proportion.
- (i) The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia (now the Federal Circuit Court) has reduced fees received by the Family Court of Australia. Under the regulations relevant to the federal family law courts and the Family Court of WA, filing and hearing fees may be waived or exempted in certain circumstances. The Family Court of WA does elements of work of both the Federal Circuit Court and the Family Court of Australia, so direct comparisons with each are not possible.

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

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished).

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2013, Cat. no. 5206.0.* Table 2A.53.

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Supreme courts — appeal (b), (c)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	(no.)	216	202	208	241	71	14	60	18	..
2011-12	(no.)	246	236	180	236	76	18	122	6	..
2010-11	(no.)	200	421	196	198	95	16	105	9	..
2009-10	(no.)	218	569	156	187	79	17	82	17	..
2008-09	(no.)	164	528	149	157	104	25	51	8	..
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	31	29	15	12	1	—	7	—	..
2011-12	(no.)	28	45	7	7	2	1	29	—	..
2010-11	(no.)	9	165	5	17	1	—	9	—	..
2009-10	(no.)	17	217	8	7	2	2	13	—	..
2008-09	(no.)	15	130	8	3	3	1	8	1	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	14.4	14.4	7.2	5.0	1.4	—	11.7	—	..
2011-12	(%)	11.4	19.1	3.9	3.0	2.6	5.6	23.8	—	..
2010-11	(%)	4.5	39.2	2.6	8.6	1.1	—	8.6	—	..
2009-10	(%)	7.8	38.1	5.1	3.7	2.5	11.8	15.9	—	..
2008-09	(%)	9.1	24.6	5.4	1.9	2.9	4.0	15.7	12.5	..
Cases >24 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	9	2	—	1	1	—	3	—	..
2011-12	(no.)	3	22	—	—	—	—	5	—	..
2010-11	(no.)	1	19	—	1	—	—	1	—	..
2009-10	(no.)	7	34	1	—	—	—	3	—	..
2008-09	(no.)	5	15	—	—	1	—	1	—	..

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	4.2	1.0	—	0.4	1.4	—	5.0	—	..
2011-12	(%)	1.2	9.3	—	—	—	—	4.1	—	..
2010-11	(%)	0.5	4.5	—	0.5	—	—	1.0	—	..
2009-10	(%)	3.2	6.0	0.6	—	—	—	3.7	—	..
2008-09	(%)	3.0	2.8	—	—	1.0	—	2.0	—	..
Supreme courts — non-appeal (b), (c)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	(no.)	108	99	345	125	40	316	194	124	..
2011-12	(no.)	144	83	502	120	44	351	340	153	..
2010-11	(no.)	116	121	549	115	40	324	338	192	..
2009-10	(no.)	76	108	540	97	50	321	398	157	..
2008-09	(no.)	94	120	430	110	39	312	360	169	..
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	22	8	91	9	8	79	85	3	..
2011-12	(no.)	34	24	126	6	14	46	145	8	..
2010-11	(no.)	17	45	91	11	5	54	160	13	..
2009-10	(no.)	12	33	93	15	7	39	153	13	..
2008-09	(no.)	14	32	54	12	5	30	112	12	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	20.4	8.1	26.4	7.2	20.0	25.0	43.8	2.4	..
2011-12	(%)	23.6	28.9	25.1	5.0	31.8	13.1	42.6	5.2	..
2010-11	(%)	14.7	37.2	16.6	9.6	12.5	16.7	47.3	6.8	..
2009-10	(%)	15.8	30.6	17.2	15.5	14.0	12.1	38.4	8.3	..
2008-09	(%)	14.9	26.7	12.6	10.9	12.8	9.6	31.1	7.1	..

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	3	2	35	1	—	33	33	—	..
2011-12	(no.)	6	10	32	1	4	20	56	2	..
2010-11	(no.)	2	30	28	2	—	15	56	2	..
2009-10	(no.)	1	9	20	2	1	13	38	—	..
2008-09	(no.)	9	15	19	2	1	9	20	2	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	2.8	2.0	10.1	0.8	—	10.4	17.0	—	..
2011-12	(%)	4.2	12.0	6.4	0.8	9.1	5.7	16.5	1.3	..
2010-11	(%)	1.7	24.8	5.1	1.7	—	4.6	16.6	1.0	..
2009-10	(%)	1.3	8.3	3.7	2.1	2.0	4.0	9.5	—	..
2008-09	(%)	9.6	12.5	4.4	1.8	2.6	2.9	5.6	1.2	..
District/county courts — appeal (c), (d), (e)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	(no.)	1 297	1 080	161	..	..	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	1 234	892	855	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	1 421	1 012	755	..	..	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	1 448	1 281	237	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(no.)	1 470	1 037	327	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	17	69	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	8	120	541	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	18	130	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	9	97	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(no.)	18	77	15	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	1.3	6.4	8.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	0.6	13.5	63.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	1.3	12.8	7.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	0.6	7.6	13.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(%)	1.2	7.4	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	—	18	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	—	47	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	1	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	—	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(no.)	2	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	—	1.7	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	—	5.3	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	0.1	3.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	—	1.3	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(%)	0.1	1.0	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
District/county courts — non-appeal (c), (d), (e)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	(no.)	2 805	1 637	1 490	986	1 485	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	2 372	1 587	1 757	1 093	1 370	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	2 324	1 820	1 993	1 034	1 289	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	1 697	1 851	2 271	1 139	1 575	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(no.)	1 776	2 173	2 104	1 102	1 561	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	305	296	259	69	261	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	252	363	315	123	263	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	251	433	377	121	303	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	95	488	357	90	372	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(no.)	119	684	417	91	334	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	10.9	18.1	17.4	7.0	17.6	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	10.6	22.9	17.9	11.3	19.2	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	10.8	23.8	18.9	11.7	23.5	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	5.6	26.4	15.7	7.9	23.6	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(%)	6.7	31.5	19.8	8.3	21.4	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	31	53	80	13	47	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	34	72	97	31	72	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	24	94	102	31	55	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	7	139	143	18	93	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(no.)	16	136	185	29	81	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	1.1	3.2	5.4	1.3	3.2	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	1.4	4.5	5.5	2.8	5.3	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	1.0	5.2	5.1	3.0	4.3	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	0.4	7.5	6.3	1.6	5.9	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(%)	0.9	6.3	8.8	2.6	5.2	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Magistrates' courts only (excluding children's) (d), (f)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	(no.)	34 567	36 686	31 131	10 039	18 429	5 566	1 604	2 468	..
2011-12	(no.)	31 645	32 149	29 300	9 542	19 583	7 380	1 574	2 341	..
2010-11	(no.)	23 493	30 593	25 297	9 433	17 176	8 121	1 558	2 815	..
2009-10	(no.)	21 859	30 506	29 503	10 290	18 703	8 543	1 450	3 040	..
2008-09	(no.)	20 724	35 205	32 304	11 700	21 011	8 877	1 409	3 390	..
Cases >6 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	4 232	8 678	8 230	2 733	4 888	1 545	433	539	..
2011-12	(no.)	3 988	8 328	7 322	2 476	4 739	2 349	374	567	..
2010-11	(no.)	2 584	7 378	7 114	2 444	4 623	2 757	375	1 349	..
2009-10	(no.)	2 423	8 126	8 803	2 872	5 528	2 826	284	1 309	..
2008-09	(no.)	2 387	8 825	9 646	3 034	6 451	3 248	268	1 402	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	12.2	23.7	26.4	27.2	26.5	27.8	27.0	21.8	..
2011-12	(%)	12.6	25.9	25.0	25.9	24.2	31.8	23.8	24.2	..
2010-11	(%)	11.0	24.1	28.1	25.9	26.9	33.9	24.1	47.9	..
2009-10	(%)	11.1	26.6	29.8	27.9	29.6	33.1	19.6	43.1	..
2008-09	(%)	11.5	25.1	29.9	25.9	30.7	36.6	19.0	41.4	..
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	836	2 777	3 445	906	1 654	715	148	262	..
2011-12	(no.)	732	2 782	3 277	853	1 728	1 016	121	233	..
2010-11	(no.)	517	2 420	3 307	840	1 803	1 213	139	929	..
2009-10	(no.)	492	2 555	4 161	970	2 219	1 253	104	919	..
2008-09	(no.)	534	2 833	4 606	979	2 483	1 815	85	805	..

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	2.4	7.6	11.1	9.0	9.0	12.8	9.2	10.6	..
2011-12	(%)	2.3	8.7	11.2	8.9	8.8	13.8	7.7	10.0	..
2010-11	(%)	2.2	7.9	13.1	8.9	10.5	14.9	8.9	33.0	..
2009-10	(%)	2.3	8.4	14.1	9.4	11.9	14.7	7.2	30.2	..
2008-09	(%)	2.6	8.0	14.3	8.4	11.8	20.4	6.0	23.7	..
Children's courts (d)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	(no.)	3 009	3 605	2 285	1 172	1 643	524	135	497	..
2011-12	(no.)	2 924	3 668	2 574	1 213	1 604	718	185	525	..
2010-11	(no.)	2 821	3 499	2 353	1 637	1 612	609	205	306	..
2009-10	(no.)	2 550	4 157	2 504	1 860	1 811	847	223	385	..
2008-09	(no.)	1 856	3 445	2 261	1 984	1 860	848	282	293	..
Cases >6 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	430	530	544	290	305	152	41	92	..
2011-12	(no.)	455	565	601	346	320	186	43	109	..
2010-11	(no.)	237	565	604	491	300	178	39	121	..
2009-10	(no.)	214	687	615	536	341	236	36	112	..
2008-09	(no.)	166	640	621	407	406	229	79	104	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	14.3	14.7	23.8	24.7	18.6	29.0	30.4	18.5	..
2011-12	(%)	15.6	15.4	23.3	28.5	20.0	25.9	23.2	20.8	..
2010-11	(%)	8.4	16.1	25.7	30.0	18.6	29.2	19.0	39.5	..
2009-10	(%)	8.4	16.5	24.6	28.8	18.8	27.9	16.1	29.1	..
2008-09	(%)	8.9	18.6	27.5	20.5	21.8	27.0	28.0	35.5	..

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	69	146	248	109	52	69	17	43	..
2011-12	(no.)	69	134	235	134	77	50	16	34	..
2010-11	(no.)	25	153	275	241	79	71	15	54	..
2009-10	(no.)	24	146	248	167	95	92	18	67	..
2008-09	(no.)	27	154	299	145	141	93	7	65	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	2.3	4.0	10.9	9.3	3.2	13.2	12.6	8.7	..
2011-12	(%)	2.4	3.7	9.1	11.0	4.8	7.0	8.6	6.5	..
2010-11	(%)	0.9	4.4	11.7	14.7	4.9	11.7	7.3	17.6	..
2009-10	(%)	0.9	3.5	9.9	9.0	5.2	10.9	8.1	17.4	..
2008-09	(%)	1.5	4.5	13.2	7.3	7.6	11.0	2.5	22.2	..

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) This indicator compares the age (in elapsed time) of a court's pending caseload against agreed time standards. Pending counts are taken at 30 June each year. In the criminal jurisdiction, those lodgments that have bench warrants associated with them have been excluded from the count. The aim has been to focus on those matters that are part of an active pending population. Jurisdictions diverting from this national counting rule are footnoted.
- (b) The criminal casemix of the NSW Supreme Court is principally murder and manslaughter cases and therefore not directly comparable with supreme courts in other states and territories.
- (c) Queensland Supreme and District Court data in respect to the age of pending non-appeal cases are calculated based on the date the Court Record was entered on the computerised Case Management System in the Supreme Court, not the committal order date in the Magistrates Courts.
- (d) Criminal pending matters in the WA District, Magistrates' and Children's courts between the financial years 2008-09 and 2011-12 have been revised following a review of the data extraction processes, which revealed some discrepancies in the counting rules used to extract the data. These discrepancies have now been addressed to improve the integrity and accuracy of the data extracted. In the Magistrates' and Children's courts a filter has been applied to exclude breach matters to bring the data extraction process in line with the counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2008-09 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.
- (e) The criminal jurisdiction of the District Courts in SA and WA do not have appellate jurisdiction. All appeals from the magistrates (criminal) court go directly to the supreme (criminal) courts in these two states.
- (f) NSW pending data for the Magistrates Court and Children's Court for 2008-09 are extrapolated from data for largest courts to derive a state total.

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

units	<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 cts</i>
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na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished).

TABLE 7A.20

Table 7A.20 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal, homicide and related offences (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Supreme courts — non-appeal (b), (c)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	(no.)	95	58	58	34	22	14	7	10	..
2011-12	(no.)	104	48	76	21	29	5	8	3	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	16	3	10	4	6	3	4	—	..
2011-12	(no.)	22	9	22	3	8	na	3	1	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	16.8	5.2	17.2	11.8	27.3	21.4	57.1	—	..
2011-12	(%)	21.2	18.8	28.9	14.3	27.6	60.0	37.5	33.3	..
2010-11	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >24 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	—	—	5	1	2	1	1	—	..
2011-12	(no.)	—	2	6	—	4	na	—	—	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..

TABLE 7A.20

Table 7A.20 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal, homicide and related offences (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	–	–	8.6	2.9	9.1	7.1	14.3	–	..
2011-12	(%)	–	4.2	7.9	–	13.8	–	–	–	..
2010-11	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
District/county courts — non-appeal (c), (d)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	(no.)	67	18	6	17	11	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	79	9	6	6	16	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	10	8	–	–	3	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	8	na	1	–	4	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	14.9	44.4	–	–	27.3	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	10.1	33.0	16.7	–	25.0	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7A.20

Table 7A.20 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal, homicide and related offences (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	–	1	–	–	–	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	1	na	–	–	–	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	–	5.6	–	–	–	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	1.3	na	–	–	–	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
Magistrates' courts only (excluding children's)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	(no.)	183	81	117	53	39	3	9	22	..
2011-12	(no.)	219	98	102	54	31	4	11	19	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	95	na	na	na	4	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	109	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(no.)	na	130	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >6 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	83	26	66	17	10	1	1	6	..
2011-12	(no.)	180	44	50	16	6	2	na	9	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	39	na	na	na	–	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	39	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(no.)	na	53	na	na	na	na	na	na	..

TABLE 7A.20

Table 7A.20 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal, homicide and related offences (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	45.4	32.1	56.4	32.1	25.6	33.3	11.1	27.3	..
2011-12	(%)	82.2	44.9	49.0	29.6	19.4	50.0	20.0	47.4	..
2010-11	(%)	na	41.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(%)	na	35.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(%)	na	40.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	26	8	30	3	–	1	–	3	..
2011-12	(no.)	39	12	25	4	–	1	na	–	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	9	na	na	na	–	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	8	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(no.)	na	12	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	14.2	9.9	25.6	5.7	–	33.3	–	13.6	..
2011-12	(%)	17.8	12.2	24.5	7.4	–	25.0	na	–	..
2010-11	(%)	na	9.5	na	na	na	–	na	na	..
2009-10	(%)	na	7.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(%)	na	9.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Children's courts										
Pending case load										
2012-13	(no.)	10	1	1	7	5	–	–	–	..
2011-12	(no.)	17	4	3	2	3	na	na	1	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	2	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	3	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(no.)	na	7	na	na	na	na	na	na	..

TABLE 7A.20

Table 7A.20 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal, homicide and related offences (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >6 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	6	–	1	1	5	–	–	–	..
2011-12	(no.)	13	3	2	1	3	na	na	1	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	2	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	1	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(no.)	na	2	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	60.0	–	100.0	14.3	100.0	–	–	–	..
2011-12	(%)	76.5	75.0	66.7	50.0	100.0	na	na	100.0	..
2010-11	(%)	na	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(%)	na	33.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(%)	na	28.6	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	..
2011-12	(no.)	4	–	–	–	2	na	na	–	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(no.)	na	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	40.0	–	–	–	40.0	–	–	–	..
2011-12	(%)	23.5	–	–	–	66.7	na	na	–	..
2010-11	(%)	na	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(%)	na	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(%)	na	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	..

TABLE 7A.20

Table 7A.20 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal, homicide and related offences (a)**

units	<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 cts</i>
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Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) This indicator compares the age (in elapsed time) of a court's pending caseload against agreed time standards. Pending counts are taken at 30 June each year. In the criminal jurisdiction, those lodgments that have bench warrants associated with them have been excluded from the count. The aim has been to focus on those matters that are part of an active pending population. Jurisdictions diverting from this national counting rule are footnoted.
- (b) The criminal casemix of the NSW Supreme Court is principally murder and manslaughter cases and therefore not directly comparable with supreme courts in other states and territories.
- (c) Queensland Supreme and District Court data in respect to the age of pending non-appeal cases are calculated based on the date the Court Record was entered on the computerised Case Management System in the Supreme Court, not the committal order date in the Magistrates Courts.

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

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished).

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Supreme/Federal Court — appeal (b), (c)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	no.	669	288	114	127	56	56	59	41	282
2011-12	no.	543	319	105	138	75	61	47	56	266
2010-11	no.	572	348	101	128	74	52	43	30	324
2009-10	no.	459	345	112	129	63	44	25	37	280
2008-09	no.	454	351	94	124	66	55	31	20	336
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	no.	174	64	—	18	6	8	20	1	18
2011-12	no.	88	77	—	25	10	15	17	2	25
2010-11	no.	157	107	—	22	11	5	9	4	22
2009-10	no.	53	98	—	20	14	11	5	1	29
2008-09	no.	69	100	—	26	5	13	8	1	26
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	26.0	22.2	—	14.2	10.7	14.3	33.9	2.4	6.4
2011-12	%	16.2	24.1	—	18.1	13.3	24.6	36.2	3.6	9.4
2010-11	%	27.4	30.7	—	17.2	14.9	9.6	20.9	13.3	6.8
2009-10	%	11.5	28.4	—	15.5	22.2	25.0	20.0	2.7	10.4
2008-09	%	15.2	28.5	—	21.0	7.6	23.6	25.8	5.0	7.7
Cases >24 mths										
2012-13	no.	69	10	—	2	3	2	7	1	6
2011-12	no.	33	18	—	2	2	—	3	—	4
2010-11	no.	48	30	—	7	2	1	—	1	5
2009-10	no.	14	27	—	2	5	1	—	—	6
2008-09	no.	16	41	—	11	3	—	2	1	9

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	10.3	3.5	–	1.6	5.4	3.6	11.9	2.4	2.1
2011-12	%	6.1	5.6	–	1.4	2.7	–	6.4	–	1.5
2010-11	%	8.4	8.6	–	5.5	2.7	1.9	–	3.3	1.5
2009-10	%	3.1	7.8	–	1.6	7.9	2.3	–	–	2.1
2008-09	%	3.5	11.7	–	8.9	4.5	–	6.5	5.0	2.7
Supreme (excl probate) / Federal Court — non-appeal (b), (c), (d)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	no.	6 609	4 011	3 054	2 296	703	898	723	104	2 602
2011-12	no.	7 402	4 447	3 512	2 618	736	802	1 042	133	2 337
2010-11	no.	7 256	5 247	4 694	2 720	707	828	1 404	166	2 732
2009-10	no.	6 620	4 906	6 263	3 278	698	846	1 557	166	2 494
2008-09	no.	7 460	4 389	5 907	2 431	782	1 015	1 726	193	2 261
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	no.	2 010	1 063	903	850	219	253	353	37	991
2011-12	no.	2 096	1 259	987	983	194	242	524	51	1 056
2010-11	no.	1 887	1 709	1 563	926	203	274	729	62	929
2009-10	no.	1 946	1 339	1 512	935	219	330	800	81	1 082
2008-09	no.	1 867	430	1 223	756	231	340	759	76	1 218
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	30.4	26.5	29.6	37.0	31.2	28.2	48.8	35.6	38.1
2011-12	%	28.3	28.3	28.1	37.5	26.4	30.2	50.3	38.3	45.2
2010-11	%	26.0	32.6	33.3	34.0	28.7	33.1	51.9	37.3	34.0
2009-10	%	29.4	27.3	24.1	28.5	31.4	39.0	51.4	48.8	43.4
2008-09	%	25.0	9.8	20.7	31.1	29.5	33.5	44.0	39.4	53.9

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths										
2012-13	no.	944	447	308	397	102	74	173	12	601
2011-12	no.	904	517	353	407	85	74	284	17	611
2010-11	no.	860	742	338	393	93	103	381	31	572
2009-10	no.	915	456	336	422	94	98	368	32	774
2008-09	no.	781	185	341	393	108	108	364	29	829
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	14.3	11.1	10.1	17.3	14.5	8.2	23.9	11.5	23.1
2011-12	%	12.2	11.6	10.1	15.5	11.5	9.2	27.3	12.8	26.1
2010-11	%	11.9	14.1	7.2	14.4	13.2	12.4	27.1	18.7	20.9
2009-10	%	13.8	9.3	5.4	12.9	13.5	11.6	23.6	19.3	31.0
2008-09	%	10.5	4.2	5.8	16.2	13.8	10.6	21.1	15.0	36.7
District/county courts — appeal (e), (f)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	no.	80	91	38	59	77	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	97	66	45	57	14	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	95	79	51	77	11	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	63	59	69	80	9	..	..	..	..
2008-09	no.	100	62	70	60	18	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	no.	7	10	9	5	6	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	13	12	10	15	—	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	5	13	22	10	—	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	3	6	17	11	—	..	..	..	..
2008-09	no.	1	11	7	11	—	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	8.8	11.0	23.7	8.5	7.8	..	..	..	..
2011-12	%	13.4	18.2	22.2	26.3	—	..	..	..	..
2010-11	%	5.3	16.5	43.1	13.0	—	..	..	..	..
2009-10	%	4.8	10.2	24.6	13.8	—	..	..	..	..
2008-09	%	1.0	17.7	10.0	18.3	—	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths										
2012-13	no.	—	2	4	—	1	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	—	4	2	3	—	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	—	5	2	—	—	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	—	—	2	1	—	..	..	..	..
2008-09	no.	—	3	1	—	—	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	—	2.2	10.5	—	1.3	..	..	..	..
2011-12	%	—	6.1	4.4	5.3	—	..	..	..	..
2010-11	%	—	6.3	3.9	—	—	..	..	..	..
2009-10	%	—	—	2.9	1.3	—	..	..	..	..
2008-09	%	—	4.8	1.4	—	—	..	..	..	..
District/county courts — non-appeal (e), (f)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	no.	6 520	7 350	4 710	3 758	3 518	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	6 714	6 818	5 125	3 708	3 245	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	7 281	6 805	4 816	4 125	3 378	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	6 720	6 189	4 465	2 848	3 521	..	..	..	..
2008-09	no.	7 564	6 028	4 160	2 784	3 311	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	no.	1 507	2 296	935	1 378	1 354	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	1 470	1 933	929	1 332	1 525	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	1 660	1 625	986	640	1 427	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	1 159	1 556	877	563	1 577	..	..	..	..
2008-09	no.	1 555	1 487	859	456	1 383	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	23.1	31.2	19.9	36.7	38.5	..	..	..	..
2011-12	%	21.9	28.4	18.1	35.9	47.0	..	..	..	..
2010-11	%	22.8	23.9	20.5	15.5	42.2	..	..	..	..
2009-10	%	17.2	25.1	19.6	19.8	44.8	..	..	..	..
2008-09	%	20.6	24.7	20.6	16.4	41.8	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths										
2012-13	no.	326	973	182	426	677	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	279	700	152	268	768	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	331	574	187	122	719	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	294	505	168	122	699	..	..	..	..
2008-09	no.	344	452	185	138	702	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	5.0	13.2	3.9	11.3	19.2	..	..	..	..
2011-12	%	4.2	10.3	3.0	7.2	23.7	..	..	..	..
2010-11	%	4.5	8.4	3.9	3.0	21.3	..	..	..	..
2009-10	%	4.4	8.2	3.8	4.3	19.9	..	..	..	..
2008-09	%	4.5	7.5	4.4	5.0	21.2	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Magistrates' courts (excluding children's courts)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	no.	58 514	11 857	25 212	22 100	14 773	4 744	1 112	2 091	..
2011-12	no.	58 977	12 079	23 289	22 192	12 876	4 755	864	2 386	..
2010-11	no.	na	11 668	23 287	22 769	12 899	5 728	795	2 332	..
2009-10	no.	na	11 222	28 275	22 378	13 237	5 781	720	2 201	..
2008-09	no.	na	10 849	35 109	27 266	14 331	6 001	1 034	2 390	..
Cases >6 mths										
2012-13	no.	14 922	4 544	10 421	10 101	5 167	1 851	425	860	..
2011-12	no.	14 333	4 854	9 556	10 014	5 041	2 140	255	713	..
2010-11	no.	na	4 767	10 291	7 011	5 153	2 557	286	831	..
2009-10	no.	na	4 447	14 072	8 666	5 673	2 414	294	873	..
2008-09	no.	na	4 124	14 976	9 379	6 530	2 425	460	1 023	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	25.5	38.3	41.3	45.7	35.0	39.0	38.2	41.1	..
2011-12	%	24.3	40.2	41.0	45.1	39.2	45.0	29.5	29.9	..
2010-11	%	na	40.9	44.2	30.8	39.9	44.6	36.0	35.6	..
2009-10	%	na	39.6	49.8	38.7	42.9	41.8	40.8	39.7	..
2008-09	%	na	38.0	42.7	34.4	45.6	40.4	44.5	42.8	..
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	no.	249	2 576	2 499	1 972	1 073	465	165	137	..
2011-12	no.	299	2 730	1 857	2 051	1 108	616	83	191	..
2010-11	no.	na	2 711	1 721	823	1 068	553	91	158	..
2009-10	no.	na	2 378	2 185	1 339	1 234	627	113	168	..
2008-09	no.	na	2 249	2 169	1 200	1 798	570	144	244	..

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	0.4	21.7	9.9	8.9	7.3	9.8	14.8	6.6	..
2011-12	%	0.5	22.6	8.0	9.2	8.6	13.0	9.6	8.0	..
2010-11	%	na	23.2	7.4	3.6	8.3	9.7	11.4	6.8	..
2009-10	%	na	21.2	7.7	6.0	9.3	10.8	15.7	7.6	..
2008-09	%	na	20.7	6.2	4.4	12.5	9.5	13.9	10.2	..
Children's courts										
Pending case load										
2012-13	no.	na	1 709	1 073	896	95	147	52	55	..
2011-12	no.	na	2 003	1 039	616	120	172	59	68	..
2010-11	no.	na	1 663	795	497	72	162	52	47	..
2009-10	no.	na	1 515	662	522	104	203	56	23	..
2008-09	no.	na	1 263	797	502	76	249	67	28	..
Cases >6 mths										
2012-13	no.	na	491	336	420	11	70	21	26	..
2011-12	no.	na	564	359	235	14	74	19	13	..
2010-11	no.	na	440	214	173	12	71	12	7	..
2009-10	no.	na	436	206	180	17	80	9	–	..
2008-09	no.	na	351	217	172	8	121	18	7	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	na	28.7	31.3	46.9	11.6	47.6	40.4	47.3	..
2011-12	%	na	28.2	34.6	38.1	11.7	43.0	32.2	19.1	..
2010-11	%	na	26.5	26.9	34.8	16.7	43.8	23.1	14.9	..
2009-10	%	na	28.8	31.1	34.5	16.3	39.4	16.1	–	..
2008-09	%	na	27.8	27.2	34.3	10.5	48.6	26.9	25.0	..

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	no.	na	228	92	100	2	53	4	—	..
2011-12	no.	na	224	111	92	7	46	—	—	..
2010-11	no.	na	209	37	73	4	42	4	—	..
2009-10	no.	na	198	51	81	4	33	3	—	..
2008-09	no.	na	167	46	85	1	53	2	—	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	na	13.3	8.6	11.2	2.1	36.1	7.7	—	..
2011-12	%	na	11.2	10.7	14.9	5.8	26.7	—	—	..
2010-11	%	na	12.6	4.7	14.7	5.6	25.9	7.7	—	..
2009-10	%	na	13.1	7.7	15.5	3.8	16.3	5.4	—	..
2008-09	%	na	13.2	5.8	16.9	1.3	21.3	3.0	—	..
Family courts — appeal (f), (g), (h)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	273
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	273
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	203
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	201
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	230
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	84
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	71
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	54
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	48
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	55

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	..	..	..	7.7	..	..	..	..	30.8
2011-12	%	..	..	..	21.7	..	..	..	..	26.0
2010-11	%	..	..	..	21.7	..	..	..	..	26.6
2009-10	%	..	..	..	6.3	..	..	..	..	23.9
2008-09	%	..	..	..	17.6	..	..	..	..	23.9
Cases >24 mths										
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	27
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	26
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	17
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	15
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	25
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	9.9
2011-12	%	..	..	..	4.3	..	..	..	..	9.5
2010-11	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	8.4
2009-10	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	7.5
2008-09	%	..	..	..	5.9	..	..	..	..	10.9
Family courts — non-appeal (f), (g), (h)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	10 034	..	..	..	..	4 997
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	10 699	..	..	..	..	5 155
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	10 683	..	..	..	..	5 190
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	10 683	..	..	..	..	5 873
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	8 596	..	..	..	..	5 381

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	3 498	..	..	..	..	1 475
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	4 191	..	..	..	..	1 403
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	4 232	..	..	..	..	1 540
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	3 869	..	..	..	..	1 631
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	2 895	..	..	..	..	1 358
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	..	..	..	34.9	..	..	..	..	29.5
2011-12	%	..	..	..	39.2	..	..	..	..	27.2
2010-11	%	..	..	..	39.6	..	..	..	..	29.7
2009-10	%	..	..	..	36.2	..	..	..	..	27.8
2008-09	%	..	..	..	33.7	..	..	..	..	25.2
Cases >24 mths										
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	1 537	..	..	..	..	560
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	2 115	..	..	..	..	559
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	2 037	..	..	..	..	602
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	1 710	..	..	..	..	612
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	1 241	..	..	..	..	552
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	..	..	..	15.3	..	..	..	..	11.2
2011-12	%	..	..	..	19.8	..	..	..	..	10.8
2010-11	%	..	..	..	19.1	..	..	..	..	11.6
2009-10	%	..	..	..	16.0	..	..	..	..	10.4
2008-09	%	..	..	..	14.4	..	..	..	..	10.3

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Federal Circuit Court (g), (h)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 067
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 444
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 207
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 930
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 884
Cases >6 mths										
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 688
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 653
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 804
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 755
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 729
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.4
2011-12	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.7
2010-11	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.1
2009-10	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.8
2008-09	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.7
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 117
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 683
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 129
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 701
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 393

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.3
2011-12	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.7
2010-11	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.4
2009-10	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.3
2008-09	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.6
Coroners' courts (i)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	no.	3 331	5 306	2 069	1 926	1 661	440	234	454	..
2011-12	no.	2 543	4 956	2 333	1 994	1 249	481	281	397	..
2010-11	no.	2 586	4 509	2 719	2 310	1 669	357	249	344	..
2009-10	no.	3 098	5 586	2 707	1 685	1 456	321	236	360	..
2008-09	no.	2 700	5 628	2 242	1 751	1 980	312	235	393	..
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	no.	1 221	2 106	549	425	465	110	85	134	..
2011-12	no.	316	2 048	701	570	307	112	81	106	..
2010-11	no.	682	2 246	858	840	459	109	77	109	..
2009-10	no.	1 181	2 585	628	568	432	95	65	71	..
2008-09	no.	577	1 594	512	655	387	73	69	118	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	36.7	39.7	26.5	22.1	28.0	25.0	36.3	29.5	..
2011-12	%	12.4	41.3	30.0	28.6	24.6	23.3	28.8	26.7	..
2010-11	%	26.4	49.8	31.6	36.4	27.5	30.5	30.9	31.7	..
2009-10	%	38.1	46.3	23.2	33.7	29.7	29.6	27.5	19.7	..
2008-09	%	21.4	28.3	22.8	37.4	19.5	23.4	29.4	30.0	..

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths										
2012-13	no.	742	1 072	211	189	175	45	40	88	..
2011-12	no.	63	1 203	328	259	133	48	45	73	..
2010-11	no.	112	1 396	320	337	146	37	30	45	..
2009-10	no.	403	1 027	205	300	161	30	28	38	..
2008-09	no.	290	340	226	285	188	26	43	44	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	22.3	20.2	10.2	9.8	10.5	10.2	17.1	19.4	..
2011-12	%	2.5	24.3	14.1	13.0	10.6	10.0	16.0	18.4	..
2010-11	%	4.3	31.0	11.8	14.6	8.7	10.4	12.0	13.1	..
2009-10	%	13.0	18.4	7.6	17.8	11.1	9.3	11.9	10.6	..
2008-09	%	10.7	6.0	10.1	16.3	9.5	8.3	18.3	11.2	..

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Care should be taken when interpreting data in this table as the states and territories are not identical in their allocation of civil business between their court levels. This indicator compares the age (in elapsed time) of a court's pending caseload against agreed time standards. Unless otherwise specified, pending counts are taken at 30 June each year. In the civil jurisdiction those lodgments that have not been acted upon in the last 12 months are deemed finalised and excluded from the pending population counts. The deeming rule does not apply to appeal cases. The aim has been to focus on those matters that are part of an 'active pending' population. Jurisdictions diverting from this national counting rule are footnoted.
- (b) Data quality auditing by the Tasmanian Supreme Court during 2011-12 identified a number of revisions in previous years' figures.
- (c) The Supreme Court of Victoria activity data for Civil cases lodged for the period 2012-13 include major class actions for Greater Southern and Kilmore East-Kinglake Bushfire trials. Supreme Court of Victoria civil data for the period 2010-2011 have changed from what was previously published due to a major audit of the case backlog. The audit identified a large number of additional finalisations, which changed the reporting data for the 2010-11 financial year. The clearance rate improved to 100 per cent or greater and both the cost per case and backlog decreased.
- (d) Non-appeal matters for the Federal Court include a significant number of Native Title matters which by nature are both long and complex.

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
(e)	NSW pending data in 2008-09 for the district court (civil jurisdiction) are extrapolated from Sydney data to derive a state total.									
(f)	WA District court and WA Family Court pending civil matters data between financial years 2008-09 and 2011-12 have been revised following a review of data extraction processes and a subsequent change to business practices related to the management of the District court's civil inactive case list. Discrepancies in the WA Family Court data extraction process have now been addressed to bring the data extraction process in line with the counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2008-09 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.									
(g)	The Australian Courts do not apply the "deeming" rule. The Family Court of Australia does not deem a matter finalised even if it has not had a court event for at least 12 months as this is not consistent with its case management practices. Therefore some matters may be affected by proceedings in other courts and are counted as pending but are currently inactive. The more complex and entrenched Family Law disputes commence with the Family Court so a higher proportion of its cases require more lengthy and intensive case management. The Federal Court and the Federal Circuit Court do not apply the deeming rule.									
(h)	As the Federal Circuit Court undertakes a higher proportion of simpler Family Law matters, the more complex and entrenched disputes remain with the Family Court and therefore a higher proportion of its cases now require more lengthy and intensive case management.									
(i)	Prior to 2009-10 WA Coroners Court lodgment data were compiled by a manual process of counting lodgments and only included the metropolitan area. In 2009-10 the WA Coroners Court implemented a new reporting system utilising WA Coroners Court data stored in the National Coroners Information System which now includes WA state-wide data. Data from 2005-06 have been revised to reflect this change.									

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

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished).

TABLE 7A.22

Table 7A.22 Attendance indicator (average number of attendances per finalisation) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>
Criminal — attendances per finalisation									
Supreme courts (c)									
2012-13	na	3.9	3.0	2.6	3.7	5.6	10.1	6.7	..
2011-12	na	3.0	3.0	2.6	3.5	5.4	7.4	6.6	..
2010-11	na	2.4	2.9	2.4	3.3	6.9	5.3	7.5	..
2009-10	na	1.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	6.2	6.7	6.9	..
2008-09	na	2.8	2.8	2.6	5.2	5.6	6.1	7.1	..
District/county courts (d)									
2012-13	na	4.9	3.9	3.8	6.3	..	..	..	..
2011-12	na	5.1	4.0	4.0	6.3	..	..	..	..
2010-11	na	4.7	4.0	3.8	6.5	..	..	..	..
2009-10	na	7.8	3.8	3.8	6.5	..	..	..	..
2008-09	na	6.1	3.8	4.0	6.4	..	..	..	..
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (d), (e), (f)									
2012-13	na	3.0	2.4	2.3	3.7	4.3	3.8	3.0	..
2011-12	na	3.0	2.4	2.2	3.7	4.0	3.6	3.3	..
2010-11	na	3.0	2.4	2.1	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.5	..
2009-10	na	3.0	2.3	2.1	3.5	3.6	3.3	4.1	..
2008-09	na	2.9	2.3	2.1	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.3	..
Children's courts (d), (g), (h)									
2012-13	na	2.7	3.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	6.8	4.2	..
2011-12	na	2.9	2.9	4.0	3.8	5.2	5.6	4.7	..
2010-11	na	3.1	2.8	4.0	3.6	5.6	6.6	5.8	..
2009-10	na	3.1	2.7	3.7	3.4	4.8	6.9	5.6	..
2008-09	na	5.4	2.6	3.4	3.4	4.9	5.3	4.9	..

TABLE 7A.22

Table 7A.22 Attendance indicator (average number of attendances per finalisation) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>
Civil — attendances per finalisation									
Supreme (excl probate)/Federal Court (c)									
2012-13	na	1.7	1.3	2.1	3.4	na	4.9	4.5	2.5
2011-12	na	1.5	1.4	2.2	4.0	na	4.9	4.5	3.2
2010-11	na	1.4	1.3	2.6	4.3	na	4.3	3.6	3.6
2009-10	na	1.0	1.5	2.6	4.0	na	4.8	5.6	3.8
2008-09	na	1.1	1.5	2.7	3.9	na	4.3	4.8	3.1
District/county courts (d)									
2012-13	na	1.0	0.6	1.2	4.1	..	..	..	..
2011-12	na	1.2	0.8	1.1	3.7	..	..	..	..
2010-11	na	1.6	0.8	1.0	3.7	..	..	..	..
2009-10	na	2.3	0.8	1.4	4.5	..	..	..	..
2008-09	na	2.2	0.7	1.5	4.1	..	..	..	..
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (e), (f)									
2012-13	na	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.0	..
2011-12	na	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.3	..
2010-11	na	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.8	1.1	..
2009-10	na	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.5	1.0	..
2008-09	na	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	na	1.2	1.5	..
Children's courts (g), (h)									
2012-13	na	1.6	3.5	3.1	2.8	11.9	8.0	3.2	..
2011-12	na	1.6	3.2	4.5	2.6	10.9	7.9	2.4	..
2010-11	na	1.8	2.9	4.1	2.7	..	6.1	1.7	..
2009-10	na	1.8	3.0	5.0	2.7	..	6.5	1.5	..
2008-09	na	1.6	2.7	5.1	2.6	..	6.1	1.7	..

TABLE 7A.22

Table 7A.22 Attendance indicator (average number of attendances per finalisation) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>
Family courts (i)									
2012-13	..	..	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	2.4
2011-12	..	..	..	1.6	..	..	..	..	2.4
2010-11	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	2.5
2009-10	..	..	..	1.6	..	..	..	..	2.6
2008-09	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	2.9
Federal Circuit Court (j)									
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.1
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2
Coroners' courts									
2012-13	na	1.0	3.6	4.6	1.5	1.0	5.8	1.0	..
2011-12	na	1.0	3.4	2.1	1.5	1.0	2.6	1.0	..
2010-11	na	1.0	3.9	1.0	1.5	1.0	3.1	1.0	..
2009-10	na	0.9	3.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	3.9	1.0	..
2008-09	na	1.0	3.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	4.3	1.0	..

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) The attendance index is based on a count of the number of times each case actually comes before the court before it is finalised. An attendance is defined as the number of times that parties or their representatives were required to be present in court (including any appointment which is adjourned or rescheduled) for all finalised matters during the year. Unless otherwise noted, a court appearance extending over more than one day is counted as one attendance. Attendances are heard by a judicial officer or mediator/arbitrator.
- (b) Attendance data for WA are based on number of hearings listed, not the number which actually occurred.
- (c) Queensland Supreme Court data for the count of attendances in the criminal and civil jurisdictions do not include appeal cases.

TABLE 7A.22

Table 7A.22 **Attendance indicator (average number of attendances per finalisation) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>
(d)	Criminal attendance indicator data in the WA District, Magistrates' and Children's courts and civil attendance indicator data in the WA District and WA Family Courts between the financial years 2008-09 and 2011-12 have been revised following a review of the data extraction processes, which revealed some discrepancies in the counting rules used to extract the data. These discrepancies have now been addressed to improve the integrity and accuracy of the data extracted. In the Magistrates' and Children's criminal courts a filter has been applied to exclude breach matters to bring the data extraction process in line with the counting rules. WA District court civil attendance indicator data between 2008-09 and 2011-12 have been revised following a District Court review and subsequent change to business practices related to the management of the court's civil inactive case list. Data for the reference periods prior to 2008-09 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.								
(e)	Queensland Magistrates Court data for criminal finalisations include cases finalised due to a committal hearing. The number of civil cases lodged in and finalised by the Queensland Magistrates Court has decreased due to the introduction of the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) on 1 December 2009. Prior to the introduction of QCAT, claims relating to minor civil disputes were lodged with the Magistrates Court for adjudication.								
(f)	For the civil jurisdiction of the ACT Magistrates court, data are based on all listings for a case, including return of subpoenas, settlement and case management conferences and multiple attendances are counted for a single event.								
(g)	For the civil jurisdiction of the ACT Children's court, data are based on all listings for a case, including return of subpoenas, settlement and case management conferences and multiple attendances are counted for a single event. For the criminal jurisdiction of the ACT Magistrates and Children's court, data are based on all listings for a case and multiple attendances are counted for a single event.								
(h)	Queensland Children's Court finalisation data are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case.								
(i)	Family Court of Australia data include all conference events that may have a binding order made. It also contains divorce hearings that may not require the attendance of parties, however these are included as they form part of the lodgment and finalisation data. Attendances for appeal matters have only been included since 2008-09.								
(j)	Excludes responses to applications.								
	na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.								

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished).

TABLE 7A.23

Table 7A.23 Attendance indicator, criminal (Homicide and related offences) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>
Criminal — attendances per finalisation									
Supreme courts (non-appeal)									
2012-13	na	6.4	6.2	6.4	12.6	14.2	12.3	13.0	..
2011-12	na	7.1	4.0	5.6	7.9	17.0	14.0	11.7	..
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
District/county courts (non-appeal)									
2012-13	na	5.2	4.1	2.8	9.1	..	..	..	..
2011-12	na	5.0	5.1	3.4	5.9	..	..	..	..
2010-11	na	5.5	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2009-10	na	5.2	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2008-09	na	5.8	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)									
2012-13	na	7.1	9.4	6.0	5.4	3.0	6.5	8.7	..
2011-12	na	6.4	9.7	6.7	6.7	4.3	6.0	8.9	..
2010-11	na	6.2	na	na	na	3.8	na	na	..
2009-10	na	8.3	na	na	na	3.5	na	na	..
2008-09	na	6.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Children's courts (c), (d)									
2012-13	na	5.1	6.9	12.3	8.3	—	—	20.0	..
2011-12	na	14.0	8.0	11.2	8.1	na	6.0	—	..
2010-11	na	7.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	na	11.7	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	na	12.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	..

Aust cts = Australian courts.

TABLE 7A.23

Table 7A.23 **Attendance indicator, criminal (Homicide and related offences) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>
(a)	The attendance index is based on a count of the number of times each case actually comes before the court before it is finalised. An attendance is defined as the number of times that parties or their representatives were required to be present in court (including any appointment which is adjourned or rescheduled) for all finalised matters during the year. Unless otherwise noted, a court appearance extending over more than one day is counted as one attendance. Attendances are heard by a judicial officer or mediator/arbitrator.								
(b)	Attendance data for WA is based on number of hearings listed, not the number which actually occurred.								
(c)	For the criminal jurisdiction of the ACT Magistrates and Children's court, data are based on all listings for a case and multiple attendances are counted for a single event.								
(d)	Queensland Children's Court finalisation data are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case.								
	na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.								

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished).

TABLE 7A.24

Table 7A.24 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, criminal (per cent) (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>Total (c)</i>
Supreme courts									
Appeal									
2012-13	109.1	111.3	92.8	98.2	99.6	113.6	122.2	51.7	102.2
2011-12	87.6	151.7	104.1	90.4	105.1	92.9	103.5	114.3	106.9
2010-11	104.5	158.8	89.4	97.6	93.3	103.0	81.5	147.4	109.0
2009-10	86.7	95.7	98.6	92.6	109.2	131.8	68.6	73.5	94.2
2008-09	111.4	96.3	107.6	95.8	94.3	66.7	108.5	100.0	101.1
Non-appeal									
2012-13	129.5	88.9	118.4	98.1	115.3	101.5	175.6	94.2	111.1
2011-12	79.6	139.8	105.8	91.4	98.3	95.2	99.3	101.2	100.7
2010-11	67.5	113.8	98.4	95.0	113.6	100.5	117.6	83.5	97.7
2009-10	118.0	101.6	92.8	99.6	101.1	94.5	85.9	95.2	94.6
2008-09	109.6	158.4	99.6	104.1	123.8	99.7	80.5	89.0	99.7
All matters									
2012-13	114.7	104.1	110.5	98.2	103.7	102.0	155.3	91.8	107.5
2011-12	85.4	149.4	105.3	90.8	104.0	95.1	100.5	101.7	103.2
2010-11	95.8	149.0	96.6	96.6	96.8	100.6	105.8	86.2	101.9
2009-10	92.9	96.8	93.9	95.4	107.1	95.7	81.6	93.6	94.4
2008-09	111.0	108.5	101.2	99.5	100.0	98.3	86.1	89.5	100.2
District/county courts (d)									
Appeal									
2012-13	99.2	92.1	271.9	..	..	..	..	..	104.2
2011-12	102.8	103.6	83.4	..	..	..	..	..	102.0
2010-11	100.6	110.7	38.5	..	..	..	..	..	97.9
2009-10	100.2	87.3	122.3	..	..	..	..	..	97.8
2008-09	99.1	90.9	95.2	..	..	..	..	..	97.2

TABLE 7A.24

Table 7A.24 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, criminal (per cent) (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>Total (c)</i>
Non-appeal									
2012-13	89.5	96.1	105.9	101.4	95.3	..	..	..	98.0
2011-12	98.7	109.6	104.5	99.2	99.8	..	..	..	102.5
2010-11	86.8	97.6	104.4	103.5	107.7	..	..	..	99.6
2009-10	101.9	100.9	96.6	100.1	101.0	..	..	..	99.4
2008-09	99.8	103.0	100.7	117.2	85.2	..	..	..	101.2
All matters									
2012-13	95.6	94.0	119.1	101.4	95.3	..	..	..	100.4
2011-12	101.4	106.3	102.5	99.2	99.8	..	..	..	102.3
2010-11	96.0	104.4	95.5	103.5	107.7	..	..	..	98.9
2009-10	100.7	93.3	98.2	100.1	101.0	..	..	..	98.7
2008-09	99.3	96.8	100.3	117.2	85.2	..	..	..	99.6
Magistrates' courts									
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)									
2012-13	98.4	107.5	97.5	95.6	100.8	102.1	98.8	107.1	100.6
2011-12	104.9	104.9	100.1	96.5	101.3	97.3	103.8	110.0	102.1
2010-11	101.1	108.1	104.4	97.6	107.4	98.4	98.5	98.9	103.4
2009-10	97.4	109.8	101.6	98.3	111.5	95.6	102.7	97.0	102.3
2008-09	100.2	106.4	100.5	95.9	102.2	125.1	100.3	97.2	101.8
Children's courts									
2012-13	99.6	105.5	106.9	98.5	100.8	105.7	114.5	104.3	103.6
2011-12	105.6	101.7	101.8	101.4	101.9	94.8	107.6	88.9	101.8
2010-11	98.4	107.9	104.7	101.0	106.1	108.9	103.9	105.2	103.8
2009-10	92.0	104.4	100.2	94.9	104.3	89.8	105.6	91.0	98.8
2008-09	101.5	105.9	103.5	91.8	101.2	90.8	87.2	97.5	100.4

TABLE 7A.24

Table 7A.24 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, criminal (per cent) (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (c)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)									
2012-13	98.5	107.3	98.1	95.8	100.8	102.4	100.0	106.8	100.8
2011-12	105.0	104.6	100.2	96.8	101.3	97.1	104.1	107.5	102.1
2010-11	100.9	108.1	104.4	97.9	107.3	99.2	99.0	99.4	103.5
2009-10	97.0	109.1	101.5	98.0	110.7	95.1	103.0	96.5	102.0
2008-09	100.3	106.3	100.6	95.6	102.1	122.0	98.8	97.2	101.7
All criminal courts									
2012-13	98.3	107.0	98.7	96.0	100.6	102.4	102.7	106.4	100.9
2011-12	104.7	104.7	100.3	96.9	101.3	97.0	103.9	107.3	102.1
2010-11	100.6	108.1	104.0	98.0	107.2	99.3	99.4	99.0	103.3
2009-10	97.2	108.6	101.4	98.0	110.4	95.1	101.7	96.4	101.8
2008-09	100.2	106.1	100.6	96.0	101.6	121.3	98.0	97.0	101.6

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Note: < 100: There were more lodgments than finalisations in the reported year.

100: There were the same number of lodgments as finalisations in the reported year.

>100: There were more finalisations than lodgments in the reported year.

- (a) The clearance indicator is derived by dividing the number of finalisations in the reporting period, by the number of lodgments in the same period. The result is multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage. The clearance rate should be interpreted alongside lodgment and finalisation data (tables 7A.1 and 7A.6), and the backlog indicator (table 7A.19). Trends over time should also be considered. The clearance rate can be affected by external factors (such as those causing changes in lodgment rates), as well as by changes in a court's case management practices. The following can assist in interpretation of this indicator: • a figure of 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised as many cases as were lodged, and the pending caseload should be similar to the pending caseload 12 months earlier, • a figure greater than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised more cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have decreased, • a figure less than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised fewer cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have increased.

TABLE 7A.24

Table 7A.24 **Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, criminal (per cent) (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>Total (c)</i>
(b)	Clearance indicator data are derived from finalisation data presented in table 7A.6 and lodgment data presented in table 7A.1. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.6 and 7A.1.								
(c)	The total number of finalisations (table 7A.1), divided by the total number of lodgments (table 7A.6) expressed as a percentage.								
(d)	The number of finalisations in the Queensland District appeal court for 2012-13 was unusually high due to a further appeal pending in a higher appeal court jurisdiction. The outcome of that higher court appeal set the precedent for those appeals pending in the district court (all related to the alcohol management program) which were all finalised together, resulting in a very high clearance rate.								

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.1 and 7A.6.

TABLE 7A.25

Table 7A.25	Clearance indicator – criminal, homicide and related offences (per cent) (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>Total (c)</i>
Supreme courts									
Non-appeal									
2012-13	106.5	88.1	120.9	62.0	139.4	71.4	100.0	59.1	99.0
2011-12	95.3	120.4	108.6	109.7	142.1	100.0	28.6	237.5	111.4
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
District/county courts									
Non-appeal									
2012-13	95.1	138.7	100.0	64.5	144.4	..	..	..	100.6
2011-12	108.0	105.1	63.6	87.5	200.0	..	..	..	111.7
2010-11	na	95.8	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
2009-10	na	90.7	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
2008-09	na	109.4	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
Magistrates' courts									
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)									
2012-13	140.1	107.6	86.1	95.9	89.6	75.0	93.8	70.4	111.0
2011-12	117.1	83.9	82.7	92.4	115.4	70.0	123.5	45.8	100.7
2010-11	na	117.7	na	na	na	80.0	na	na	na
2009-10	na	85.8	na	na	na	78.6	na	na	na
2008-09	na	61.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Children's courts									
2012-13	136.4	140.0	140.0	50.0	75.0	-	-	-	108.1
2011-12	147.4	87.5	33.3	120.0	166.7	na	400.0	-	na
2010-11	na	120.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	120.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	80.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

TABLE 7A.25

Table 7A.25	Clearance indicator – criminal, homicide and related offences (per cent) (a), (b)								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (c)
All criminal courts									
2012-13	124.7	105.7	102.3	79.7	105.5	72.7	94.7	67.3	106.1
2011-12	112.0	96.8	92.7	96.9	138.0	na	108.0	90.9	na
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Note: < 100: There were more lodgments than finalisations in the reported year.

100: There were the same number of lodgments as finalisations in the reported year.

>100: There were more finalisations than lodgments in the reported year.

- (a) The clearance indicator for homicide and related offences is derived by dividing the number of homicide and related offence finalisations in the reporting period, by the number of homicide and related offence lodgments in the same period. The result is multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage. The clearance rate should be interpreted alongside lodgment and finalisation data (tables 7A.2 and 7A.7), and the backlog indicator (table 7A.20). Trends over time should also be considered. The clearance rate can be affected by external factors (such as those causing changes in lodgment rates), as well as by changes in a court's case management practices. The following can assist in interpretation of this indicator: • a figure of 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised as many cases as were lodged, and the pending caseload should be similar to the pending caseload 12 months earlier, • a figure greater than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised more cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have decreased, • a figure less than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised fewer cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have increased.
- (b) Clearance indicator data are derived from finalisation data presented in table 7A.7 and lodgment data presented in table 7A.2. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.7 and 7A.2.
- (c) The total number of finalisations (table 7A.7), divided by the total number of lodgments (table 7A.2) expressed as a percentage.

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

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.2 and 7A.7.

TABLE 7A.26

Table 7A.26 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, civil (per cent) (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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Supreme (excl. probate) (d)/Federal Court										
Appeal										
2012-13	91.2	107.0	99.6	106.0	86.7	105.6	80.0	110.9	100.2	98.6
2011-12	78.9	107.9	98.5	93.9	98.2	89.3	95.3	81.9	111.6	95.7
2010-11	102.5	100.0	104.6	98.8	95.2	95.7	60.4	104.7	95.9	99.2
2009-10	95.8	80.4	93.2	96.6	108.1	106.7	116.7	86.4	109.8	97.7
2008-09	124.2	90.9	93.3	109.5	93.7	113.4	142.5	127.4	106.5	108.4
Non-appeal										
2012-13	135.7	106.6	112.6	110.1	106.0	90.3	162.0	120.3	114.6	118.1
2011-12	125.3	112.9	129.2	109.6	98.8	102.7	172.3	107.9	109.7	118.1
2010-11	87.9	102.3	129.6	93.0	95.3	102.1	131.6	97.7	93.8	100.5
2009-10	123.7	115.3	94.9	97.5	106.7	120.7	115.9	119.3	93.5	109.9
2008-09	103.8	118.5	87.5	86.6	98.1	98.6	91.5	96.7	106.8	101.4
All matters										
2012-13	132.0	106.6	111.7	109.8	104.1	91.5	153.9	116.0	113.0	116.4
2011-12	121.7	112.6	127.3	108.7	98.7	101.6	167.1	96.0	109.9	116.3
2010-11	88.9	102.2	128.5	93.3	95.3	101.5	127.4	100.7	94.1	100.4
2009-10	121.7	113.3	94.9	97.4	106.8	119.4	115.9	107.6	96.6	109.0
2008-09	104.9	116.9	87.7	87.7	97.7	99.7	93.2	106.2	106.8	101.9
District/county courts										
Appeal										
2012-13	107.2	81.5	118.9	98.3	80.9	..	..	..	..	93.3
2011-12	106.6	109.6	109.2	120.2	102.8	..	..	..	..	109.8
2010-11	74.3	100.0	130.8	104.9	90.0	..	..	..	..	92.9
2009-10	117.1	96.9	99.0	82.6	128.1	..	..	..	..	102.8
2008-09	64.6	94.5	132.7	100.0	75.0	..	..	..	..	91.3

TABLE 7A.26

Table 7A.26 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, civil (per cent) (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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Non-appeal										
2012-13	104.8	92.9	107.4	98.8	94.8	..	..	..	..	100.3
2011-12	107.0	96.8	94.9	106.8	124.5	..	..	..	..	103.4
2010-11	96.3	86.1	93.2	82.4	104.9	..	..	..	..	91.4
2009-10	100.2	91.2	94.2	98.8	93.2	..	..	..	..	96.0
2008-09	94.1	91.0	104.4	92.1	94.2	..	..	..	..	95.0
All matters										
2012-13	104.9	92.6	107.5	98.8	93.9	..	..	..	..	100.1
2011-12	107.0	97.2	95.0	107.1	124.2	..	..	..	..	103.6
2010-11	95.7	86.4	93.6	82.8	104.7	..	..	..	..	91.4
2009-10	100.6	91.3	94.3	98.3	93.6	..	..	..	..	96.1
2008-09	93.5	91.1	105.0	92.3	94.0	..	..	..	..	94.9
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	99.5	107.7	97.5	100.1	91.3	109.5	93.6	104.4	..	100.9
2011-12	101.9	104.4	99.9	97.9	102.1	100.9	98.0	99.4	..	101.6
2010-11	92.3	105.0	110.4	102.0	102.0	100.1	97.7	97.7	..	99.7
2009-10	88.8	97.2	112.7	103.6	107.4	103.4	109.4	92.3	..	97.5
2008-09	91.2	103.0	99.7	88.2	99.5	99.1	124.6	87.8	..	95.9
Children's courts										
2012-13	100.4	98.2	99.2	90.2	102.0	112.7	112.3	103.4	..	98.7
2011-12	102.7	87.8	94.0	86.1	96.3	96.3	87.2	91.9	..	95.0
2010-11	89.7	86.6	95.9	95.2	103.1	110.5	98.7	95.4	..	91.6
2009-10	84.7	85.7	103.9	89.7	96.7	97.0	99.4	97.4	..	89.7
2008-09	86.1	91.5	102.0	91.5	103.2	70.5	87.0	95.4	..	91.5

TABLE 7A.26

Table 7A.26 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, civil (per cent) (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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	99.5	107.1	97.6	99.6	91.7	109.6	94.1	104.4	..	100.8
2011-12	101.9	103.4	99.5	97.4	101.8	100.6	97.6	99.0	..	101.3
2010-11	92.2	104.0	109.4	101.8	102.0	100.6	97.8	97.6	..	99.3
2009-10	88.6	96.6	112.3	103.2	106.9	103.2	109.0	92.6	..	97.1
2008-09	91.0	102.5	99.8	88.3	99.7	97.8	123.4	88.1	..	95.7
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	101.5	106.2	99.2	99.9	92.4	107.4	101.3	104.8	113.0	101.8
2011-12	103.3	103.6	100.8	98.8	103.5	100.7	107.5	98.9	109.9	102.5
2010-11	92.1	102.9	109.6	99.6	102.0	100.7	103.3	97.8	94.1	98.9
2009-10	90.8	97.3	109.5	102.6	105.6	104.5	110.4	93.1	96.6	97.9
2008-09	92.0	102.8	99.2	88.5	99.1	98.0	117.1	88.9	106.8	96.1
Family courts										
Appeal										
2012-13	..	..	..	90.3	..	..	..	..	102.1	101.1
2011-12	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	89.0	89.9
2010-11	..	..	..	78.8	..	..	..	..	99.1	97.2
2009-10	..	..	..	103.4	..	..	..	..	109.5	109.0
2008-09	..	..	..	95.8	..	..	..	..	95.0	95.0
Non-appeal										
2012-13	..	..	..	104.5	..	..	..	..	101.2	102.7
2011-12	..	..	..	100.1	..	..	..	..	99.6	99.8
2010-11	..	..	..	100.2	..	..	..	..	106.2	103.5
2009-10	..	..	..	86.4	..	..	..	..	100.2	94.1
2008-09	..	..	..	102.4	..	..	..	..	106.2	104.6

TABLE 7A.26

Table 7A.26 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, civil (per cent) (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
All matters										
2012-13	..	..	..	104.4	..	..	..	..	101.2	102.6
2011-12	..	..	..	100.1	..	..	..	..	99.4	99.7
2010-11	..	..	..	100.2	..	..	..	..	106.1	103.4
2009-10	..	..	..	86.4	..	..	..	..	100.3	94.3
2008-09	..	..	..	102.4	..	..	..	..	106.0	104.5
Federal Circuit Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.1	101.1
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96.8	96.8
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.5	98.5
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.2	97.2
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
Coroners' courts										
2012-13	110.9	93.3	105.0	102.9	84.2	81.1	104.0	99.7	..	100.4
2011-12	131.9	98.4	106.9	115.6	113.9	96.7	100.9	93.4	..	112.5
2010-11	108.8	115.0	99.8	68.7	95.8	93.0	96.8	100.4	..	102.1
2009-10	97.0	104.9	88.0	103.5	107.7	97.2	100.3	147.8	..	99.6
2008-09	98.5	61.0	97.7	102.9	100.0	89.6	99.4	78.3	..	87.8

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Note: < 100: There were more lodgments than finalisations in the reported year.

100: There were the same number of lodgments as finalisations in the reported year.

>100: There were more finalisations than lodgments in the reported year.

TABLE 7A.26

Table 7A.26 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, civil (per cent) (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
(a)	The clearance indicator is derived by dividing the number of finalisations in the reporting period, by the number of lodgments in the same period. The result is multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage. The clearance rate should be interpreted alongside lodgment and finalisation data (tables 7A.2 and 7A.6), and the backlog indicator (table 7A.18). Trends over time should also be considered. The clearance rate can be affected by external factors (such as those causing changes in lodgment rates), as well as by changes in a court's case management practices. The following can assist in interpretation of this indicator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a figure of 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised as many cases as were lodged, and the pending caseload should be similar to the pending caseload 12 months earlier, • a figure greater than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised more cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have decreased, • a figure less than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised fewer cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have increased. 									
(b)	Clearance indicator data are derived from finalisation data presented in table 7A.6 and lodgment data presented in table 7A.2. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.6 and 7A.2.									
(c)	The total number of finalisations (table 7A.2), divided by the total number of lodgments (table 7A.6) expressed as a percentage.									
(d)	The Supreme Court of Victoria activity data for Civil cases for the period 2010-2011 has changed from what was previously published due to a major audit of the case backlog. The audit identified a large number of additional finalisations, which changed the reporting data for the 2010-11 financial year. The clearance rate improved to 100 per cent or greater and both the cost per case and backlog decreased.									

na Not available .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.2 and 7A.6.

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27 **Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)**

<i>Unit (b)</i>		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Criminal											
Number of FTE judicial officers											
Supreme courts (g), (h)											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	12.1	16.1	10.6	8.6	7.2	3.9	3.1	4.0	..	65.6
2011-12	(no. FTE)	13.5	16.1	10.9	9.0	6.6	3.9	2.6	3.7	..	66.3
2010-11	(no. FTE)	12.7	19.1	10.9	9.0	6.5	3.9	2.8	3.6	..	68.5
2009-10	(no. FTE)	11.5	16.2	10.5	7.4	4.8	3.8	2.6	3.8	..	60.5
2008-09	(no. FTE)	13.8	14.3	10.7	8.9	7.4	3.9	3.1	3.9	..	65.9
District/county courts (i)											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	37.5	42.7	28.0	18.3	15.8	..	..	..	..	142.3
2011-12	(no. FTE)	37.6	43.9	28.4	18.4	15.4	..	..	..	..	143.7
2010-11	(no. FTE)	41.0	43.9	28.1	19.6	15.2	..	..	..	..	147.8
2009-10	(no. FTE)	45.9	41.0	26.5	18.4	14.7	..	..	..	..	146.5
2008-09	(no. FTE)	45.9	40.6	26.8	17.7	12.1	..	..	..	..	143.1
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	89.0	70.9	67.3	38.3	25.1	9.9	3.7	8.5	..	312.7
2011-12	(no. FTE)	108.3	72.9	64.6	34.6	26.0	9.9	3.5	8.2	..	328.0
2010-11	(no. FTE)	107.4	68.8	64.1	34.6	26.0	9.9	3.4	8.3	..	322.5
2009-10	(no. FTE)	107.0	69.4	59.6	40.5	26.7	9.5	4.8	7.7	..	325.1
2008-09	(no. FTE)	107.0	69.2	57.6	40.3	26.9	9.8	4.7	8.0	..	323.4
Children's courts (j)											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	12.7	2.4	5.2	3.6	3.8	1.1	0.4	1.1	..	30.3
2011-12	(no. FTE)	13.8	2.0	5.3	3.9	3.6	1.1	0.4	1.1	..	31.1
2010-11	(no. FTE)	8.8	1.8	5.1	4.0	3.4	1.1	0.4	0.8	..	25.4
2009-10	(no. FTE)	11.2	1.6	4.6	4.1	3.4	0.8	1.1	0.8	..	27.6
2008-09	(no. FTE)	10.3	2.0	4.1	4.0	3.1	0.8	1.1	0.7	..	26.1

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27

Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)

	<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Total number FTE judicial officers for criminal courts											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	151.3	132.1	111.1	68.8	51.9	14.9	7.1	13.6	..	550.8
2011-12	(no. FTE)	173.2	134.9	109.2	65.9	51.6	14.9	6.5	13.0	..	569.1
2010-11	(no. FTE)	169.8	133.7	108.2	67.2	51.1	14.9	6.6	12.7	..	564.2
2009-10	(no. FTE)	175.6	128.2	101.2	70.4	49.6	14.1	8.4	12.2	..	559.6
2008-09	(no. FTE)	177.1	126.1	99.2	70.8	49.5	14.5	8.8	12.5	..	558.5
Civil											
Number of FTE judicial officers											
Supreme/Federal Court (g), (h)											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	45.5	37.6	13.2	20.9	6.4	3.1	3.0	4.1	56.0	189.8
2011-12	(no. FTE)	47.2	37.7	13.5	25.0	7.8	3.1	2.8	4.6	57.0	198.6
2010-11	(no. FTE)	47.8	32.4	12.8	24.7	7.2	3.1	2.9	4.5	50.0	185.3
2009-10	(no. FTE)	49.9	28.8	12.9	22.0	9.0	3.1	2.7	4.4	52.0	184.7
2008-09	(no. FTE)	47.3	25.4	14.3	21.7	6.5	3.1	3.2	4.5	51.0	177.0
District/county courts (h)											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	27.1	18.6	6.3	9.9	5.4	..	..	..	..	67.3
2011-12	(no. FTE)	28.0	17.0	6.5	9.9	5.6	..	..	..	..	67.0
2010-11	(no. FTE)	18.5	16.0	6.6	10.5	6.2	..	..	..	..	57.8
2009-10	(no. FTE)	19.8	17.7	5.8	10.3	6.7	..	..	..	..	60.3
2008-09	(no. FTE)	19.7	17.6	7.0	10.4	8.5	..	..	..	..	63.1
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	24.0	33.4	10.9	9.0	8.4	1.8	2.4	6.2	..	96.1
2011-12	(no. FTE)	5.7	34.3	9.8	12.8	8.7	1.8	2.5	6.2	..	81.8
2010-11	(no. FTE)	7.7	32.0	9.2	12.8	8.7	1.8	3.3	6.0	..	81.4
2009-10	(no. FTE)	7.0	33.0	11.8	5.5	8.9	1.9	2.0	5.7	..	75.8
2008-09	(no. FTE)	6.0	33.0	12.1	6.0	9.0	2.0	1.7	5.7	..	75.5

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27 **Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)**

	<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Children's courts (j)											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	11.3	9.6	3.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.3	..	27.3
2011-12	(no. FTE)	11.3	8.0	3.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	..	25.7
2010-11	(no. FTE)	16.2	7.3	3.2	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	..	29.8
2009-10	(no. FTE)	8.9	6.4	3.0	1.5	0.9	..	0.3	0.3	..	21.2
2008-09	(no. FTE)	8.2	8.0	2.5	1.2	0.8	..	0.3	0.3	..	21.2
Family courts (k)											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	15.9	..	..	..	..	31.2	47.1
2011-12	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	14.0	..	..	..	..	31.0	45.0
2010-11	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	15.7	..	..	..	..	33.3	49.0
2009-10	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	12.6	..	..	..	..	35.4	48.0
2008-09	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	12.6	..	..	..	..	37.7	50.3
Federal Circuit Court (k)											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.5	62.5
2011-12	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.4	62.4
2010-11	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60.8	60.8
2009-10	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59.3	59.3
2008-09	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61.0	61.0
Coroners' courts (l)											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	5.0	9.5	9.5	4.0	2.0	0.4	0.8	1.5	..	32.7
2011-12	(no. FTE)	5.0	9.5	10.2	2.5	2.0	0.4	0.8	1.5	..	31.9
2010-11	(no. FTE)	5.0	9.0	8.1	2.2	2.0	0.4	0.7	1.5	..	28.9
2009-10	(no. FTE)	5.0	9.0	6.4	2.0	2.0	0.6	0.2	1.6	..	26.8
2008-09	(no. FTE)	5.0	8.8	6.2	2.0	1.9	0.8	0.2	1.7	..	26.7

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27		Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)									
	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (e)	Total (f)
Total number FTE judicial officers for civil courts											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	112.9	108.7	43.2	60.9	23.1	5.9	6.3	12.1	149.7	522.7
2011-12	(no. FTE)	97.1	106.5	43.6	65.2	24.9	5.9	6.1	12.7	150.4	512.4
2010-11	(no. FTE)	95.1	96.7	39.9	67.0	25.0	5.3	7.1	12.3	144.1	492.5
2009-10	(no. FTE)	90.6	94.9	39.9	53.9	27.5	5.6	5.1	11.9	146.7	476.2
2008-09	(no. FTE)	86.2	92.9	42.0	53.9	26.7	5.9	5.4	12.2	149.7	474.8
Criminal and civil											
Number of FTE judicial officers											
Supreme/ Federal Court											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	57.6	53.7	23.8	29.5	13.6	7.0	6.1	8.1	56.0	255.4
2011-12	(no. FTE)	60.7	53.8	24.4	34.0	14.4	7.0	5.3	8.3	57.0	264.9
2010-11	(no. FTE)	60.4	51.5	23.7	33.7	13.7	7.0	5.7	8.1	50.0	253.8
2009-10	(no. FTE)	61.4	45.0	23.3	29.4	13.8	6.9	5.2	8.2	52.0	245.1
2008-09	(no. FTE)	61.1	39.7	25.0	30.5	13.9	7.0	6.3	8.4	51.0	242.8
District/county courts											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	64.6	61.3	34.3	28.2	21.2	..	..	..	..	209.6
2011-12	(no. FTE)	65.6	60.9	34.9	28.3	21.0	..	..	..	..	210.7
2010-11	(no. FTE)	59.5	59.9	34.7	30.1	21.4	..	..	..	..	205.6
2009-10	(no. FTE)	65.7	58.7	32.3	28.8	21.4	..	..	..	..	206.9
2008-09	(no. FTE)	65.6	58.2	33.8	28.1	20.6	..	..	..	..	206.2
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	113.0	104.3	78.2	47.3	33.5	11.7	6.1	14.6	..	408.8
2011-12	(no. FTE)	114.0	107.2	74.4	47.4	34.7	11.7	6.0	14.4	..	409.8
2010-11	(no. FTE)	115.0	100.8	73.3	47.4	34.7	11.7	6.7	14.3	..	403.9
2009-10	(no. FTE)	114.0	102.4	71.4	46.0	35.6	11.4	6.7	13.4	..	400.9
2008-09	(no. FTE)	113.0	102.2	69.7	46.3	35.9	11.8	6.4	13.7	..	398.9

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27 **Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)**

<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Children's courts										
2012-13 (no. FTE)	24.0	12.0	8.5	4.8	4.7	1.7	0.4	1.4	..	57.6
2011-12 (no. FTE)	25.0	10.0	8.9	4.9	4.4	1.7	0.4	1.4	..	56.8
2010-11 (no. FTE)	25.0	9.2	8.3	5.1	4.3	1.7	0.5	1.1	..	55.2
2009-10 (no. FTE)	20.1	8.0	7.6	5.6	4.3	0.8	1.4	1.1	..	48.8
2008-09 (no. FTE)	18.5	10.0	6.6	5.2	3.9	0.8	1.3	1.0	..	47.4
Total number FTE judicial officers for criminal and civil courts										
2012-13 (no. FTE)	264.2	240.8	154.3	129.7	75.0	20.8	13.5	25.7	149.7	1 073.6
2011-12 (no. FTE)	270.3	241.4	152.8	131.1	76.5	20.8	12.5	25.7	150.4	1 081.5
2010-11 (no. FTE)	264.9	230.4	148.1	134.2	76.1	20.2	13.7	25.0	144.1	1 056.7
2009-10 (no. FTE)	266.2	223.1	141.1	124.4	77.1	19.7	13.5	24.2	146.7	1 035.8
2008-09 (no. FTE)	263.2	218.9	141.2	124.6	76.2	20.4	14.2	24.7	149.7	1 033.2
Criminal										
Number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people										
Supreme courts										
2012-13 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.7	..	0.3
2011-12 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.6	..	0.3
2010-11 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.6	..	0.3
2009-10 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.7	..	0.3
2008-09 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.7	..	0.3
District/county courts										
2012-13 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0	..	..	..	..	0.6
2011-12 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	..	..	..	..	0.6
2010-11 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	..	..	..	..	0.7
2009-10 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	..	..	..	..	0.7
2008-09 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	..	..	..	..	0.7

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27		Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)									
	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (e)	Total (f)
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)											
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.0	3.6	..	1.4
2011-12		1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.0	3.5	..	1.5
2010-11		1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	0.9	3.6	..	1.5
2009-10		1.5	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.3	3.4	..	1.5
2008-09		1.5	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.3	3.6	..	1.5
Children's courts											
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	–	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	..	0.1
2011-12		0.2	–	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	..	0.1
2010-11		0.1	–	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	..	0.1
2009-10		0.2	–	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	..	0.1
2008-09		0.1	–	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	..	0.1
Total for criminal courts											
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.9	1.9	5.7	..	2.4
2011-12		2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.9	1.7	5.6	..	2.5
2010-11		2.4	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.9	1.8	5.5	..	2.5
2009-10		2.5	2.4	2.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.3	5.4	..	2.6
2008-09		2.5	2.4	2.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.5	5.6	..	2.6
Civil											
Number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people											
Supreme/Federal Court											
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.8
2011-12		0.7	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	2.0	0.3	0.9
2010-11		0.7	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.9	0.2	0.8
2009-10		0.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.9	0.2	0.8
2008-09		0.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.9	2.0	0.2	0.8

TABLE 7A.27

<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
District/county courts										
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	..	..	..	0.3
2011-12		0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	..	..	..	0.3
2010-11		0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	..	..	..	0.3
2009-10		0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	..	..	..	0.3
2008-09		0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	..	..	..	0.3
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	2.6	0.4
2011-12		0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	2.7	0.4
2010-11		0.1	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	2.6	0.4
2009-10		0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	2.5	0.3
2008-09		0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	2.6	0.4
Children's courts										
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	0.2	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	0.1
2011-12		0.2	0.1	0.1	–	–	0.1	–	0.1	0.1
2010-11		0.2	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	0.1
2009-10		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1
2008-09		0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	–	..	0.1	0.1	0.1
Family courts										
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	0.1	0.2
2011-12		..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	0.1	0.2
2010-11		..	..	..	0.7	..	..	..	0.2	0.2
2009-10		..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	0.2	0.2
2008-09		..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	0.2	0.2

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27		Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)									
Unit (b)		NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (e)	Total (f)
Federal Circuit Court											
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
2011-12		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
2010-11		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
2009-10		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
2008-09		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
Coroner's court											
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	..	0.1
2011-12		0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	..	0.1
2010-11		0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	..	0.1
2009-10		0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	..	0.1
2008-09		0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	..	0.1
Total for civil courts											
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	1.5	1.9	0.9	2.5	1.4	1.2	1.7	5.1	0.7	2.3
2011-12		1.3	1.9	1.0	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.6	5.4	0.7	2.3
2010-11		1.3	1.8	0.9	2.9	1.5	1.0	1.9	5.3	0.6	2.2
2009-10		1.3	1.8	0.9	2.4	1.7	1.1	1.4	5.2	0.7	2.2
2008-09		1.2	1.7	1.0	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.5	5.5	0.7	2.2
Criminal and civil											
Number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people											
Supreme/Federal Court											
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.6	3.4	0.2	1.1
2011-12		0.8	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.4	3.6	0.3	1.2
2010-11		0.8	0.9	0.5	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.6	3.5	0.2	1.1
2009-10		0.9	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.5	3.6	0.2	1.1
2008-09		0.9	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.8	3.8	0.2	1.1

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27		Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)									
	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (e)	Total (f)
District/county courts											
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.3	..	..	..	..	0.9
2011-12		0.9	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.3	..	..	..	..	0.9
2010-11		0.8	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	0.9
2009-10		0.9	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	0.9
2008-09		0.9	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	1.0
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)											
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.6	6.2	..	1.8
2011-12		1.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.6	6.2	..	1.8
2010-11		1.6	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.8	6.2	..	1.8
2009-10		1.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.9	5.9	..	1.8
2008-09		1.6	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.8	6.1	..	1.9
Children's courts											
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	..	0.3
2011-12		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	..	0.3
2010-11		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	..	0.2
2009-10		0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	..	0.2
2008-09		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	..	0.2
Total for criminal and civil courts											
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	3.6	4.2	3.3	5.2	4.5	4.1	3.5	10.8	0.7	4.7
2011-12		3.7	4.3	3.4	5.5	4.7	4.1	3.4	11.0	0.7	4.8
2010-11		3.7	4.2	3.3	5.8	4.7	4.0	3.7	10.9	0.6	4.8
2009-10		3.7	4.1	3.2	5.5	4.8	3.9	3.8	10.6	0.7	4.7
2008-09		3.8	4.1	3.3	5.6	4.8	4.1	4.1	11.1	0.7	4.8

Aust cts = Australian courts.

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27 **Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)**

	<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
(a)	Judicial officers are defined as: judges; magistrates; masters; coroners; judicial registrars; and all other officers who, following argument and giving of evidence, make enforceable orders of the court. The data are provided on the basis of the proportion of time spent on the judicial activity.										
(b)	no. FTE = number of full time equivalent judicial officers.										
(c)	From 2010-11 Queensland has amended its methodology to calculate FTE to align with other states and territories. Expenditure data are based on FTE apportionment.										
(d)	WA Courts FTE data for 2010-11 have been revised following the deployment of a new model for 2011-12 data to calculate financial data and the number of FTE staff. The revised method has mapped the data in a more accurate manner against the counting rules. The model implemented a more definitive civil and criminal apportionment methodology, which has led to greater accuracy. Data prior to 2010-11 may not be comparable.										
(e)	For the Australian courts, the number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people is derived by dividing the number of FTE officers for each court by the Australian population. Population is estimated by taking the midpoint population estimate of the relevant financial year (31 December).										
(f)	FTE totals in this column are the sum of all states and territories, and the Australian courts, as applicable. Totals for the number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people are derived by dividing the total number of judicial FTE in the financial year by the Australian population (per 100,000 people) for the relevant reference period.										
(g)	In the NSW Supreme Court the FTE counts for permanent judges are based on the appointments in place at 30 June; for acting judges the FTE counts are based on actual days paid for during the reporting period.										
(h)	WA Supreme Court Judicial FTEs include both General Division and Court of Appeal judicial officers. The slight increase in this indicator in 2010-11 was due to extra judicial officers engaged to hear the Bell Group litigation appeal. This result was expected to be maintained for 2011-12 as those judicial officers were appointed until the appeal was finalised.										
(i)	Appeals are not heard in the criminal jurisdiction of the district courts in WA or SA, instead they are heard in the supreme courts in WA and SA.										
(j)	In Tasmania, all children's court judicial resources are included in the criminal jurisdiction. Child protection matters are lodged in the Criminal Registry as urgent.										
(k)	2008-09 figures were annualised for the Federal Magistrates Court from six months of data (January to June 2009). The Federal Magistrates Court payroll function was transferred to the Family Court of Australia in December 2008 and data prior to January 2009 are not available to the Family Court of Australia.										
(l)	In response to the bushfires and heat related deaths during 2009, additional fixed term judicial officers were appointed to the Coroners Court of Victoria.										

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

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished).

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27 **Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)**

<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
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Population figures from Statistical Appendix Table 2A.2. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised. Estimated Residential Populations (ERPs) to June 2011 used to derive rates are revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased ERPs. The final ERP replaces the preliminary 2006 Census based ERPs used in the 2013 Report. ERP data from December 2011 are first preliminary estimates based on the 2011 Census. See Chapter 2 (table 2A.1-2) for details.

TABLE 7A.28

Table 7A.28 **Judicial officers per 100 finalisations (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Criminal										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	2.3	3.5	0.8	1.2	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	..	1.4
2011-12	3.1	2.4	0.7	1.5	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	..	1.3
2010-11	2.5	2.4	0.6	1.6	2.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	..	1.3
2009-10	2.4	2.5	0.6	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	..	1.2
2008-09	2.4	2.1	0.6	1.6	2.2	0.5	0.9	1.0	..	1.2
District/county courts										
2012-13	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.6
2011-12	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.8	..	..	..	..	0.6
2010-11	0.4	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.6
2009-10	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.5
2008-09	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.5
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.05	..	0.04
2011-12	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	..	0.05
2010-11	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.07	..	0.04
2009-10	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.06	..	0.04
2008-09	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.06	..	0.04
Children's courts										
2012-13	0.13	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.05	..	0.05
2011-12	0.12	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07	..	0.05
2010-11	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	..	0.04
2009-10	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.17	0.06	..	0.04
2008-09	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.18	0.06	..	0.04

TABLE 7A.28

Table 7A.28 **Judicial officers per 100 finalisations (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total criminal										
2012-13	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.07	..	0.07
2011-12	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.08	..	0.07
2010-11	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.09	..	0.07
2009-10	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.12	0.09	..	0.06
2008-09	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.13	0.09	..	0.06
Civil										
Supreme/Federal Court										
2012-13	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.5
2011-12	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.0	0.5
2010-11	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.1	0.5
2009-10	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.5	0.5
2008-09	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.2	0.4
District/county courts										
2012-13	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.2
2011-12	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.2
2010-11	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.2
2009-10	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	0.2
2008-09	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	..	..	..	..	0.2
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.09	..	0.02
2011-12	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.10	..	0.02
2010-11	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.10	..	0.02
2009-10	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.09	..	0.02
2008-09	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.11	..	0.02

TABLE 7A.28

Table 7A.28 **Judicial officers per 100 finalisations (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Children's courts										
2012-13	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.13	0.06	0.09	..	0.11
2011-12	0.13	0.14	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.09	0.10	..	0.12
2010-11	0.19	0.15	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.12	0.10	0.11	..	0.14
2009-10	0.12	0.14	0.08	0.10	0.07	..	0.17	0.08	..	0.11
2008-09	0.11	0.18	0.06	0.08	0.07	..	0.19	0.13	..	0.11
Total civil (excluding family courts, federal magistrates court and coroners courts)										
2012-13	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.12	0.14	0.85	0.08
2011-12	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.02	0.11	0.16	0.98	0.08
2010-11	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.14	0.17	1.08	0.07
2009-10	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.10	0.15	1.48	0.07
2008-09	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.18	1.24	0.06
Family courts										
2012-13	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.17	0.14
2011-12	..	..	..	0.09	..	..	..	..	0.17	0.14
2010-11	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.18	0.14
2009-10	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.18	0.15
2008-09	..	..	..	0.09	..	..	..	..	0.19	0.15
Federal Circuit Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07

TABLE 7A.28

Table 7A.28 **Judicial officers per 100 finalisations (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Coroners' courts										
2012-13	0.08	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.11	0.09	0.06	0.50	..	0.14
2011-12	0.06	0.19	0.21	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.53	..	0.13
2010-11	0.08	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.52	..	0.13
2009-10	0.08	0.16	0.17	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.01	0.36	..	0.12
2008-09	0.08	0.22	0.17	0.11	0.09	0.16	0.02	0.67	..	0.13
Criminal and Civil										
Supreme/Federal Court										
2012-13	0.44	0.67	0.43	0.84	0.83	0.44	0.47	1.05	0.85	0.61
2011-12	0.48	0.58	0.35	0.89	0.81	0.43	0.36	0.99	0.98	0.60
2010-11	0.57	0.65	0.27	1.05	0.83	0.42	0.40	1.17	1.08	0.62
2009-10	0.44	0.51	0.26	0.89	0.80	0.40	0.38	1.18	1.48	0.56
2008-09	0.40	0.44	0.30	0.94	0.76	0.37	0.42	1.17	1.24	0.53
District/county courts										
2012-13	0.36	0.54	0.28	0.43	0.41	..	..	..	..	0.40
2011-12	0.35	0.53	0.29	0.39	0.40	..	..	..	..	0.38
2010-11	0.32	0.54	0.31	0.42	0.40	..	..	..	..	0.39
2009-10	0.33	0.57	0.28	0.44	0.46	..	..	..	..	0.39
2008-09	0.33	0.45	0.28	0.44	0.46	..	..	..	..	0.39
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.06	..	0.04
2011-12	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.07	..	0.04
2010-11	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.08	..	0.03
2009-10	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.07	..	0.03
2008-09	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.08	..	0.03
Children's courts										

TABLE 7A.28

Table 7A.28 **Judicial officers per 100 finalisations (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
2012-13	0.13	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.06	..	0.07
2011-12	0.12	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	..	0.07
2010-11	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	..	0.06
2009-10	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.17	0.07	..	0.05
2008-09	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.18	0.07	..	0.06
Total criminal and civil										
2012-13	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.08
2011-12	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.08
2010-11	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.07
2009-10	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.07
2008-09	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.07

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Judicial officers are defined as: judges; magistrates; masters; coroners; judicial registrars; and all other officers who, following argument and giving of evidence, make enforceable orders of the court. The data are provided on the basis of the proportion of time spent on the judicial activity.
- (b) Judicial officers per 100 finalisations are derived from FTE judicial officer data presented in table 7A.27 and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.6 and 7A.8. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.6, 7A.8 and 7A.27.
- .. Not applicable

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished).

TABLE 7A.29

Table 7A.29 Full time equivalent (FTE) staff per 100 finalisations (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Criminal										
Total criminal courts										
2012-13	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	..	0.5
2011-12	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.4	..	0.5
2010-11	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	..	0.5
Civil										
Total civil courts (excluding family courts, federal magistrates court and coroners courts)										
2012-13	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.7	4.6	0.6
2011-12	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.8	5.2	0.6
2010-11	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.8	6.6	0.5
Family courts										
2012-13	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	1.9	1.4
2011-12	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	2.0	1.5
2010-11	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	2.0	1.5
Federal Circuit Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.5
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.5
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.5
Coroners' courts										
2012-13	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.3	..	1.2
2011-12	0.5	1.8	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.4	..	1.1
2010-11	0.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.4	..	1.2

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) FTE staff include: Judicial officers, judicial support staff, registry court staff, court security and sheriff type staff, court reporters, library staff, information technology staff, counsellors and mediators, interpreters, cleaners, gardening and maintenance staff, first line support staff, probate staff and corporate administration staff.

TABLE 7A.29

(b) FTE staff per 100 finalisations are derived from FTE staff data and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.6 and 7A.8. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.6 and 7A.8.

.. Not applicable

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished).

TABLE 7A.30

Table 7A.30 Full time equivalent (FTE) staff per judicial officer employed (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Criminal										
Total criminal courts										
2012-13	7.9	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.2	5.9	7.8	5.1	..	7.3
2011-12	7.8	6.2	7.4	8.1	8.1	5.8	8.8	5.2	..	7.3
2010-11	7.6	6.4	7.5	7.8	7.9	6.0	7.7	5.0	..	7.2
Civil										
Total civil courts (excluding family courts, federal magistrates court and coroners courts)										
2012-13	10.0	6.4	9.6	6.3	8.6	7.2	9.5	4.8	5.4	7.7
2011-12	10.8	6.0	9.9	5.3	8.4	7.3	10.4	4.8	5.3	7.5
2010-11	10.8	6.3	11.1	5.2	8.5	7.4	7.6	4.6	6.2	7.8
Family courts										
2012-13	..	..	..	8.9	..	..	..	..	11.1	10.3
2011-12	..	..	..	9.7	..	..	..	..	11.5	11.0
2010-11	..	..	..	8.7	..	..	..	..	11.4	10.5
Federal Circuit Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.3	7.3
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.2	7.2
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.1	7.1
Coroners' courts										
2012-13	8.7	8.9	7.5	7.7	11.1	5.8	6.0	2.6	..	8.0
2011-12	7.9	9.6	7.8	9.2	10.7	6.0	6.4	2.6	..	8.4
2010-11	8.3	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.9	6.3	7.5	2.6	..	9.1

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) FTE staff include: Judicial officers, judicial support staff, registry court staff, court security and sheriff type staff, court reporters, library staff, information technology staff, counsellors and mediators, interpreters, cleaners, gardening and maintenance staff, first line support staff, probate staff and corporate administration staff.

TABLE 7A.30

(b) FTE staff per judicial officer data are derived from full time equivalent staff data and judicial officer data presented in table 7A.27. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in table 7A.27.

.. Not applicable

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished).

TABLE 7A.31

Table 7A.31 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 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</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	38 874	45 089	12 089	18 619	26 414	13 638	13 146	20 704	..	21 166
2011-12	44 021	33 736	9 917	20 565	23 424	13 562	13 117	15 564	..	19 366
2010-11	30 566	31 877	7 839	21 045	25 959	10 936	13 161	22 701	..	17 693
2009-10	29 874	32 445	9 047	20 606	21 151	10 714	13 274	19 083	..	17 419
2008-09	28 864	33 716	7 026	22 381	28 144	8 492	14 452	20 400	..	16 904
District/county courts										
2012-13	6 700	15 039	7 251	18 141	10 347	..	..	..	..	9 713
2011-12	7 579	14 960	7 030	19 246	10 569	..	..	..	..	10 100
2010-11	6 901	14 888	6 492	14 475	9 919	..	..	..	..	9 256
2009-10	6 290	15 316	6 155	11 936	10 221	..	..	..	..	8 600
2008-09	6 408	16 453	5 438	10 726	9 655	..	..	..	..	8 443
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	693	436	423	894	521	523	1 276	673	..	561
2011-12	749	459	442	820	524	430	1 229	706	..	578
2010-11	552	449	408	654	481	369	1 330	832	..	502
2009-10	562	405	365	629	465	382	1 304	783	..	479
2008-09	549	402	365	576	387	315	1 391	762	..	460
Children's courts										
2012-13	757	133	679	839	704	627	1 919	692	..	524
2011-12	794	125	703	850	629	504	1 781	849	..	548
2010-11	938	108	696	682	564	514	1 615	786	..	571
2009-10	990	83	672	524	515	316	2 046	803	..	514
2008-09	872	143	697	521	481	323	2 211	791	..	566

TABLE 7A.31

Table 7A.31 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 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</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	697	404	440	890	537	533	1 331	675	..	558
2011-12	752	426	459	822	534	437	1 279	720	..	575
2010-11	585	414	426	656	489	382	1 361	828	..	508
2009-10	595	367	382	619	470	376	1 378	785	..	482
2008-09	573	383	383	571	397	316	1 472	765	..	468
All criminal courts										
2012-13	1 164	840	720	1 417	1 019	932	2 204	1 167	..	980
2011-12	1 267	899	717	1 338	986	776	1 991	1 191	..	1 005
2010-11	969	898	673	1 058	951	669	2 090	1 431	..	895
2009-10	977	813	610	943	876	667	1 966	1 343	..	836
2008-09	954	855	596	895	730	526	2 160	1 298	..	815
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	39 967	46 294	12 346	18 619	27 459	13 706	13 146	21 237	..	21 602
2011-12	45 783	34 556	10 161	20 565	24 378	13 796	13 117	15 936	..	19 829
2010-11	31 871	32 790	8 056	21 045	26 948	11 139	13 161	23 221	..	18 139
2009-10	31 243	33 463	9 279	20 606	21 895	10 906	13 274	19 625	..	17 874
2008-09	30 168	34 768	7 204	22 381	29 253	8 651	14 452	20 904	..	17 351
District/county courts										
2012-13	6 888	15 291	7 416	18 141	10 712	..	..	..	..	9 908
2011-12	7 837	15 202	7 185	19 246	10 963	..	..	..	..	10 323
2010-11	7 051	15 128	6 651	14 475	10 269	..	..	..	..	9 431
2009-10	6 510	15 569	6 307	11 936	10 579	..	..	..	..	8 801
2008-09	6 642	16 732	5 578	10 726	10 008	..	..	..	..	8 645

TABLE 7A.31

Table 7A.31 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 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</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	718	448	436	894	542	526	1 276	694	..	576
2011-12	780	472	455	820	545	440	1 229	730	..	594
2010-11	578	461	421	654	501	377	1 330	855	..	517
2009-10	588	417	376	629	485	391	1 304	806	..	493
2008-09	575	413	376	576	404	322	1 391	786	..	474
Children's courts										
2012-13	785	137	697	839	731	631	1 919	713	..	536
2011-12	837	128	721	850	654	515	1 781	874	..	564
2010-11	977	111	715	682	586	524	1 615	807	..	588
2009-10	1 031	85	691	524	534	324	2 046	826	..	529
2008-09	907	147	716	521	500	331	2 211	816	..	582
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	722	415	453	890	559	536	1 331	696	..	573
2011-12	784	438	472	822	556	447	1 279	744	..	591
2010-11	611	426	439	656	509	390	1 361	850	..	523
2009-10	622	377	394	619	490	385	1 378	808	..	496
2008-09	600	394	394	571	413	323	1 472	788	..	482
All criminal courts										
2012-13	1 202	860	739	1 417	1 058	937	2 204	1 200	..	1 002
2011-12	1 316	919	736	1 338	1 025	792	1 991	1 226	..	1 030
2010-11	1 005	918	693	1 058	988	683	2 090	1 467	..	917
2010-11	1 018	833	628	943	909	681	1 966	1 382	..	859
2008-09	995	875	613	895	759	537	2 160	1 335	..	837

TABLE 7A.31

Table 7A.31 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 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</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
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Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in tables 7A.11, income data presented in table 7A.13 and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.6. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.11, 7A.13 and 7A.6.

(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2012-13=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.

(c) The total (i.e. for all states and territories) expenditure in the financial year, divided by the total (i.e. for all states and territories) number of finalisations for the same reference period.

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.6, 7A.11 and 7A.13.

ABS Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2013, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 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</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2012-13	3 551	4 960	3 110	7 231	3 832	3 841	5 096	17 218	11 427	5 621
2011-12	4 057	4 618	2 160	7 027	4 304	3 796	3 884	18 707	14 819	5 863
2010-11	4 417	4 689	1 533	8 558	4 965	3 726	4 156	18 490	17 741	6 087
2009-10	3 603	3 617	1 661	7 530	6 911	3 395	2 290	20 309	24 839	5 642
2008-09	2 674	2 700	2 057	7 868	4 502	3 261	3 393	15 018	21 813	5 073
District/county courts										
2012-13	3 088	3 200	838	2 557	1 232	..	..	..	..	2 341
2011-12	2 159	3 090	631	2 068	1 345	..	..	..	..	1 940
2010-11	2 126	3 002	1 117	3 183	1 515	..	..	..	..	2 255
2009-10	2 207	3 489	1 174	3 959	2 194	..	..	..	..	2 562
2008-09	1 963	3 441	1 434	5 072	2 625	..	..	..	..	2 684
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	290	158	254	197	229	89	1 364	693	..	248
2011-12	301	215	280	200	249	93	1 591	726	..	274
2010-11	238	198	256	237	266	75	1 873	903	..	250
2009-10	207	148	266	137	285	94	1 410	758	..	214
2008-09	172	128	224	175	269	102	897	799	..	191
Children's courts										
2012-13	800	1 879	1 344	553	602	1 079	3 341	772	..	1 150
2011-12	790	1 771	1 647	803	664	1 051	4 891	910	..	1 203
2010-11	1 246	1 759	1 425	733	818	1 280	3 203	993	..	1 349
2009-10	1 371	1 778	1 404	708	828	92	4 183	845	..	1 369
2008-09	1 332	1 775	1 128	631	887	66	4 869	1 002	..	1 311

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 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</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	319	254	328	215	246	139	1 425	697	..	298
2011-12	329	295	366	219	268	146	1 681	735	..	322
2010-11	288	267	326	251	290	130	1 933	907	..	301
2009-10	259	216	319	152	308	94	1 528	763	..	263
2008-09	220	192	267	189	294	101	991	807	..	237
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	673	682	546	716	484	525	2 093	1 339	11 427	816
2011-12	669	731	531	744	545	539	2 166	1 477	14 819	856
2010-11	586	651	490	835	599	459	2 441	1 734	17 741	803
2009-10	577	600	476	733	739	408	1 692	1 531	24 839	776
2008-09	476	498	449	899	684	402	1 389	1 595	21 813	715
Family courts										
2012-13	..	..	..	1 536	..	..	..	..	4 781	3 291
2011-12	..	..	..	1 555	..	..	..	..	5 650	3 788
2010-11	..	..	..	1 420	..	..	..	..	5 502	3 687
2009-10	..	..	..	1 789	..	..	..	..	5 626	4 089
2008-09	..	..	..	1 465	..	..	..	..	6 114	4 170
Federal Circuit Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	719	719
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	824	824
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	768	768
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	890	890
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	804	804

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 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</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Coroners' courts (d)										
2012-13	838	2 736	2 133	2 767	1 632	878	730	3 943	..	1 873
2011-12	562	3 042	2 658	2 163	1 263	948	847	4 090	..	1 762
2010-11	911	2 610	2 458	3 098	1 463	1 051	1 363	3 935	..	1 921
2009-10	858	2 203	2 762	1 916	1 441	1 117	532	2 955	..	1 696
2008-09	839	2 519	3 190	3 078	1 313	1 759	592	4 468	..	1 890
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2012-13	3 739	5 133	3 225	7 231	4 106	3 858	5 096	17 672	11 427	5 746
2011-12	4 313	4 764	2 255	7 027	4 613	3 862	3 884	19 177	14 819	6 005
2010-11	4 727	4 860	1 608	8 558	5 254	3 797	4 156	18 961	17 741	6 242
2009-10	3 848	3 762	1 736	7 530	7 248	3 457	2 290	20 879	24 839	5 789
2008-09	2 882	2 826	2 138	7 868	4 763	3 323	3 393	15 424	21 813	5 203
District/county courts										
2012-13	3 232	3 283	883	2 557	1 324	..	..	..	..	2 421
2011-12	2 287	3 164	675	2 068	1 435	..	..	..	..	5 920
2010-11	2 252	3 077	1 173	3 183	1 607	..	..	..	..	5 992
2009-10	2 341	3 574	1 229	3 959	2 316	..	..	..	..	6 457
2008-09	2 099	3 527	1 488	5 072	2 761	..	..	..	..	6 830
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	305	168	264	197	243	90	1 364	716	..	258
2011-12	316	225	290	200	264	97	1 591	751	..	285
2010-11	252	208	267	237	280	78	1 873	930	..	261
2009-10	220	157	276	137	300	98	1 410	782	..	225
2008-09	186	136	233	175	284	106	897	825	..	201

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 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</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Children's courts										
2012-13	830	1 929	1 381	553	625	1 086	3 341	795	..	1 181
2011-12	829	1 818	1 691	803	690	1 071	4 891	935	..	1 240
2010-11	1 294	1 809	1 466	733	848	1 300	3 203	1 022	..	1 390
2009-10	1 423	1 831	1 445	708	857	92	4 183	871	..	1 412
2008-09	1 379	1 827	1 159	631	920	66	4 869	1 035	..	1 350
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	335	266	340	215	260	140	1 425	720	..	310
2011-12	345	307	378	219	283	151	1 681	759	..	334
2010-11	303	279	338	251	305	134	1 933	935	..	313
2009-10	274	227	331	152	324	98	1 528	787	..	275
2008-09	236	203	277	189	310	105	991	834	..	248
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	707	708	568	716	516	528	2 093	1 378	11 427	840
2011-12	708	755	553	744	580	550	2 166	1 519	14 819	882
2010-11	622	674	511	835	633	469	2 441	1 783	17 741	828
2009-10	614	624	495	733	776	417	1 692	1 577	24 839	801
2008-09	510	519	466	899	721	411	1 389	1 643	21 813	738
Family courts										
2012-13	..	..	..	1 536	..	..	..	..	4 781	3 291
2011-12	..	..	..	1 555	..	..	..	..	5 650	3 788
2010-11	..	..	..	1 420	..	..	..	..	5 502	3 687
2009-10	..	..	..	1 789	..	..	..	..	5 626	4 089
2008-09	..	..	..	1 465	..	..	..	..	6 114	4 170

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 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</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Federal Circuit Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	719	719
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	824	824
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	768	768
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	890	890
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	804	804
Coroners' courts (d)										
2012-13	877	2 803	2 206	2 767	1 693	878	730	4 039	..	1 922
2011-12	596	3 127	2 725	2 163	1 312	966	847	4 199	..	1 810
2010-11	955	2 682	2 527	3 098	1 516	1 065	1 363	4 033	..	1 973
2009-10	898	2 277	2 828	1 916	1 494	1 131	532	3 028	..	1 744
2008-09	875	2 594	3 269	3 078	1 364	1 777	592	4 603	..	1 938

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in table 7A.12, income data presented in table 7A.13 and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.8. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.12, 7A.13 and 7A.8.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2012-13=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.
- (c) The total (i.e. for all states and territories, and the Australian courts where applicable) expenditure in the financial year, divided by the total (i.e. for all states and territories, and the Australian courts where applicable) number of finalisations for the same reference period.
- (d) Excludes expenditure associated with autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees. Expenditure for autopsy and chemical analysis work is inconsistent between states and territories. In some states and territories autopsy expenses are shared with health departments and are not recognised in the court's expenditure.

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

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

ABS Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2013, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.

TABLE 7A.33

Table 7A.33 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 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</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2012-13	4 955	7 279	5 268	9 502	8 453	7 263	7 821	19 353	11 427	7 411
2011-12	5 421	6 676	3 883	9 157	8 250	7 139	6 395	16 651	14 819	7 420
2010-11	5 663	7 374	2 851	10 785	9 157	6 566	6 589	20 865	17 741	7 647
2009-10	4 496	5 757	3 038	9 688	9 903	6 140	4 998	19 559	24 839	7 009
2008-09	3 647	5 082	3 188	10 333	8 752	5 471	6 039	17 964	21 813	6 510
District/county courts										
2012-13	5 114	8 440	4 062	7 359	5 135	..	..	..	..	5 866
2011-12	5 181	8 444	3 762	6 704	4 952	..	..	..	..	5 744
2010-11	4 809	8 569	4 059	6 399	4 961	..	..	..	..	5 662
2009-10	4 594	8 879	3 960	6 839	5 723	..	..	..	..	5 665
2008-09	4 472	9 083	3 681	7 480	5 387	..	..	..	..	5 607
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	494	336	385	624	426	374	1 314	679	..	446
2011-12	528	369	406	587	434	327	1 371	712	..	466
2010-11	404	355	371	496	409	278	1 542	854	..	409
2009-10	395	311	339	460	408	288	1 344	775	..	382
2008-09	369	297	324	456	353	260	1 148	773	..	361
Children's courts										
2012-13	777	519	838	757	685	724	2 208	704	..	700
2011-12	792	488	911	841	635	612	2 255	859	..	720
2010-11	1 042	433	867	690	606	651	1 935	827	..	754
2009-10	1 115	349	841	547	563	276	2 465	813	..	694
2008-09	1 022	542	815	535	536	286	2 683	826	..	744

TABLE 7A.33

Table 7A.33 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 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</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	511	352	414	633	446	401	1 369	681	..	465
2011-12	545	379	438	602	450	351	1 431	724	..	484
2010-11	447	362	402	508	426	307	1 575	852	..	433
2009-10	440	314	366	466	421	287	1 433	778	..	404
2008-09	408	312	349	461	368	261	1 244	777	..	385
All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2012-13	916	782	676	1 134	839	789	2 154	1 216	11 427	917
2011-12	966	835	670	1 104	836	701	2 065	1 274	14 819	948
2010-11	787	805	624	971	831	603	2 238	1 525	17 741	860
2009-10	787	734	572	869	832	581	1 853	1 405	24 839	813
2008-09	722	714	551	896	716	493	1 771	1 384	21 813	777
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2012-13	5 179	7 511	5 417	9 502	8 884	7 298	7 821	19 855	11 427	7 572
2011-12	5 728	6 870	4 011	9 157	8 693	7 262	6 395	17 056	14 819	7 599
2010-11	6 020	7 618	2 955	10 785	9 585	6 689	6 589	21 364	17 741	7 842
2009-10	4 780	5 967	3 142	9 688	10 327	6 251	4 998	20 112	24 839	7 192
2008-09	3 896	5 279	3 291	10 333	9 165	5 575	6 039	18 424	21 813	6 678
District/county courts										
2012-13	5 283	8 598	4 168	7 359	5 344	..	..	..	..	6 001
2011-12	5 381	8 593	3 861	6 704	5 161	..	..	..	..	5 886
2010-11	4 949	8 721	4 172	6 399	5 159	..	..	..	..	5 786
2009-10	4 779	9 041	4 070	6 839	5 948	..	..	..	..	5 810
2008-09	4 664	9 253	3 783	7 480	5 608	..	..	..	..	5 754

TABLE 7A.33

Table 7A.33 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 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</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Magistrates' courts										
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	532	363	427	633	465	404	1 369	703	..	478
2011-12	569	391	451	602	470	359	1 431	748	..	499
2010-11	469	373	415	508	445	314	1 575	876	..	447
2009-10	462	325	378	466	440	294	1 433	801	..	418
2008-09	430	322	360	461	385	267	1 244	801	..	398
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	514	347	397	624	445	376	1 314	700	..	459
2011-12	551	381	418	587	453	335	1 371	736	..	480
2010-11	424	367	383	496	427	285	1 542	879	..	422
2009-10	415	321	350	460	426	295	1 344	798	..	395
2008-09	389	307	334	456	369	265	1 148	797	..	374
Children's courts										
2012-13	806	533	860	757	711	729	2 208	725	..	718
2011-12	833	501	935	841	660	625	2 255	884	..	742
2010-11	1 084	446	891	690	629	663	1 935	850	..	776
2009-10	1 160	359	865	547	584	283	2 465	837	..	715
2008-09	1 061	557	837	535	556	293	2 683	851	..	765
All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2012-13	951	804	696	1 134	875	793	2 154	1 251	11 427	940
2011-12	1 009	857	690	1 104	874	716	2 065	1 310	14 819	973
2010-11	823	826	644	971	867	616	2 238	1 565	17 741	883
2009-10	826	755	590	869	866	594	1 853	1 446	24 839	837
2008-09	760	735	568	896	748	503	1 771	1 423	21 813	799

Aust cts = Australian courts.

TABLE 7A.33

Table 7A.33 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 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</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
(a)	Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in tables 7A.11 (criminal) and 7A.12 (civil), income data presented in table 7A.13 and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.6 (criminal) and 7A.8 (civil). Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.11, 7A.12, 7A.13, 7A.6 and 7A.8.									
(b)	Time series financial data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2012-13=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.									
(c)	The total (i.e. for all states and territories, and the Australian courts where applicable) expenditure in the financial year, divided by the total (i.e. for all states and territories, and the Australian courts where applicable) number of finalisations for the same reference period.									

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.5-6, 7A.9-10 and 7A.11.

ABS Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2013, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.

TABLE 7A.34

Table 7A.34 Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 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</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	39 058	45 089	12 230	18 712	27 843	13 638	13 248	21 197	..	21 395
2011-12	44 359	33 736	10 034	20 696	24 819	13 562	13 186	15 994	..	19 597
2010-11	30 768	31 890	7 900	21 162	27 296	10 936	13 361	23 203	..	17 877
2009-10	30 348	32 493	9 118	20 652	22 380	10 715	13 292	19 573	..	17 626
2008-09	29 311	33 790	7 069	22 407	29 186	8 492	14 453	20 718	..	17 060
District/county courts										
2012-13	6 961	15 039	7 354	18 162	10 660	..	..	..	..	9 870
2011-12	7 880	14 960	7 130	19 307	10 938	..	..	..	..	10 281
2010-11	7 224	14 888	6 557	14 500	10 264	..	..	..	..	9 431
2009-10	6 547	15 316	6 215	11 963	10 554	..	..	..	..	8 751
2008-09	6 830	16 453	5 487	10 750	10 028	..	..	..	..	8 659
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	753	436	432	977	590	578	1 303	675	..	593
2011-12	814	459	449	914	595	480	1 273	708	..	613
2010-11	599	449	416	753	569	426	1 413	836	..	537
2009-10	624	405	373	711	551	451	1 368	788	..	515
2008-09	601	402	373	617	469	324	1 507	767	..	488
Children's courts										
2012-13	757	133	693	845	714	635	1 919	692	..	528
2011-12	800	125	716	856	638	505	1 781	851	..	553
2010-11	939	108	712	685	574	514	1 615	789	..	576
2009-10	990	83	686	526	525	316	2 046	807	..	518
2008-09	873	143	709	529	491	323	2 213	796	..	571

TABLE 7A.34

Table 7A.34 Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 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</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	754	404	448	967	601	584	1 355	677	..	588
2011-12	813	426	466	909	599	482	1 320	722	..	608
2010-11	628	414	435	747	569	434	1 435	831	..	540
2009-10	652	367	390	694	548	438	1 436	789	..	516
2008-09	621	383	390	609	472	324	1 576	769	..	494
All criminal courts										
2012-13	1 233	840	732	1 493	1 099	981	2 234	1 181	..	1 015
2011-12	1 343	899	728	1 424	1 068	820	2 034	1 206	..	1 043
2010-11	1 026	898	684	1 148	1 047	719	2 171	1 448	..	932
2009-10	1 046	814	621	1 016	968	728	2 021	1 363	..	875
2008-09	1 022	855	605	932	816	534	2 258	1 311	..	848
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	40 151	46 294	12 488	18 712	28 889	13 706	13 248	21 730	..	21 831
2011-12	46 121	34 556	10 278	20 696	25 773	13 796	13 186	16 366	..	20 061
2010-11	32 073	32 803	8 117	21 162	28 285	11 139	13 361	23 723	..	18 323
2009-10	31 717	33 510	9 351	20 652	23 125	10 907	13 292	20 116	..	18 082
2008-09	30 614	34 842	7 247	22 407	30 295	8 651	14 453	21 222	..	17 506
District/county courts										
2012-13	7 149	15 291	7 519	18 162	11 025	..	..	..	..	10 065
2011-12	8 138	15 202	7 285	19 307	11 333	..	..	..	..	10 503
2010-11	7 374	15 128	6 717	14 500	10 614	..	..	..	..	9 606
2009-10	6 767	15 569	6 367	11 963	10 911	..	..	..	..	8 952
2008-09	7 064	16 732	5 626	10 750	10 381	..	..	..	..	8 861

TABLE 7A.34

Table 7A.34 Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 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</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	779	448	444	977	610	581	1 303	695	..	608
2011-12	845	472	462	914	616	490	1 273	731	..	628
2010-11	625	461	429	753	588	434	1 413	858	..	551
2009-10	649	417	384	711	570	460	1 368	811	..	530
2008-09	627	413	383	617	486	331	1 507	790	..	502
Children's courts										
2012-13	785	137	711	845	742	639	1 919	713	..	541
2011-12	843	128	735	856	663	516	1 781	876	..	569
2010-11	978	111	731	685	596	524	1 615	810	..	592
2009-10	1 031	85	705	526	545	324	2 046	830	..	533
2008-09	908	147	728	529	509	331	2 213	820	..	587
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	779	415	461	967	622	587	1 355	697	..	602
2011-12	845	438	480	909	620	492	1 320	746	..	624
2010-11	654	426	448	747	589	442	1 435	854	..	555
2009-10	679	377	402	694	567	447	1 436	812	..	530
2008-09	648	394	401	609	488	331	1 576	793	..	508
All criminal courts										
2012-13	1 271	860	751	1 493	1 137	986	2 234	1 214	..	1 037
2011-12	1 392	919	747	1 424	1 107	836	2 034	1 241	..	1 069
2010-11	1 062	918	704	1 148	1 084	733	2 171	1 484	..	955
2010-11	1 087	833	638	1 016	1 001	742	2 021	1 402	..	897
2008-09	1 064	875	622	932	845	545	2 258	1 348	..	870

TABLE 7A.34

Table 7A.34 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 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</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
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Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Real recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in tables 7A.11 and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.6. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.11 and 7A.6.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2012-13=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.
- (c) The total (i.e. for all states and territories) expenditure in the financial year, divided by the total (i.e. for all states and territories) number of finalisations for the same reference period.
- .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

ABS Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2013, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 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</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2012-13	5 901	6 284	4 749	9 116	7 436	4 584	6 486	18 383	14 526	7 745
2011-12	6 607	5 665	3 381	8 849	7 978	4 321	4 914	19 843	17 456	7 784
2010-11	7 354	5 825	2 359	10 682	7 985	4 304	5 137	19 575	20 661	8 036
2009-10	5 542	4 708	2 573	9 309	9 566	3 916	4 140	21 807	27 866	7 279
2008-09	4 614	3 852	3 095	9 756	6 603	3 854	4 660	15 949	24 252	6 697
District/county courts										
2012-13	4 763	4 698	1 731	3 546	2 471	..	..	..	..	3 647
2011-12	3 652	4 376	1 595	2 871	2 328	..	..	..	..	3 098
2010-11	3 638	4 413	1 936	4 060	2 481	..	..	..	..	3 433
2009-10	3 784	5 014	1 947	4 956	3 290	..	..	..	..	3 828
2008-09	3 764	4 943	2 143	6 155	3 526	..	..	..	..	4 002
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	469	364	398	322	451	207	1 643	738	..	422
2011-12	482	369	413	312	452	205	1 855	784	..	432
2010-11	379	356	382	382	469	189	2 115	969	..	397
2009-10	387	328	374	264	492	197	1 634	829	..	375
2008-09	370	307	329	335	464	206	1 092	874	..	360
Children's courts										
2012-13	800	1 879	1 374	563	607	1 079	3 341	772	..	1 156
2011-12	796	1 771	1 678	816	669	1 051	4 891	913	..	1 212
2010-11	1 247	1 759	1 459	737	825	1 280	3 203	993	..	1 356
2009-10	1 371	1 778	1 436	713	835	92	4 183	854	..	1 377
2008-09	1 334	1 775	1 149	647	887	66	4 869	1 009	..	1 317

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 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</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	488	448	464	335	458	251	1 695	739	..	463
2011-12	500	440	492	327	462	252	1 938	790	..	472
2010-11	422	419	446	392	485	239	2 163	971	..	442
2009-10	431	389	424	276	507	192	1 742	830	..	417
2008-09	410	365	368	345	481	201	1 181	879	..	399
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	1 065	1 009	843	982	929	703	2 566	1 425	14 526	1 193
2011-12	1 065	995	819	1 004	964	689	2 593	1 576	17 456	1 206
2010-11	928	918	722	1 118	984	611	2 843	1 846	20 661	1 123
2009-10	934	898	683	988	1 113	546	2 258	1 655	27 866	1 095
2008-09	863	793	645	1 203	1 019	548	1 757	1 715	24 252	1 041
Family courts										
2012-13	..	..	..	1 831	..	..	..	..	5 099	3 599
2011-12	..	..	..	1 812	..	..	..	..	5 965	4 076
2010-11	..	..	..	1 659	..	..	..	..	5 859	3 992
2009-10	..	..	..	1 996	..	..	..	..	5 958	4 371
2008-09	..	..	..	1 648	..	..	..	..	6 470	4 453
Federal Magistrates Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 152	1 152
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 182	1 182
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 118	1 118
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 140	1 140
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 119	1 119

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 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</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Coroners' courts (d)										
2012-13	861	2 736	2 156	2 804	1 654	882	759	3 943	..	1 892
2011-12	578	3 042	2 689	2 185	1 277	957	859	4 090	..	1 777
2010-11	937	2 610	2 495	3 129	1 481	1 059	1 372	3 935	..	1 940
2009-10	888	2 203	2 798	1 926	1 460	1 127	547	3 967	..	1 735
2008-09	858	2 519	3 230	3 085	1 320	1 759	599	4 468	..	1 905
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2012-13	6 089	6 457	4 864	9 116	7 709	4 601	6 486	18 836	14 526	7 870
2011-12	6 863	5 811	3 476	8 849	8 288	4 386	4 914	20 312	17 456	7 926
2010-11	7 664	5 995	2 434	10 682	8 274	4 376	5 137	20 046	20 661	8 192
2009-10	5 788	4 853	2 648	9 309	9 903	3 977	4 140	22 376	27 866	7 426
2008-09	4 822	3 978	3 176	9 756	6 863	3 917	4 660	16 355	24 252	6 827
District/county courts										
2012-13	4 907	4 782	1 777	3 546	2 563	..	..	..	..	3 727
2011-12	3 780	4 450	1 638	2 871	2 418	..	..	..	..	3 169
2010-11	3 765	4 487	1 993	4 060	2 573	..	..	..	..	3 508
2009-10	3 918	5 100	2 002	4 956	3 412	..	..	..	..	3 913
2008-09	3 900	5 030	2 196	6 155	3 662	..	..	..	..	4 091
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	484	374	408	322	465	208	1 643	760	..	433
2011-12	497	379	423	312	466	209	1 855	808	..	443
2010-11	393	366	392	382	484	193	2 115	997	..	408
2009-10	401	338	384	264	507	201	1 634	853	..	385
2008-09	384	315	338	335	479	209	1 092	900	..	371

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 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</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Children's courts										
2012-13	830	1 929	1 411	563	631	1 086	3 341	795	..	1 188
2011-12	835	1 818	1 722	816	696	1 071	4 891	938	..	1 249
2010-11	1 294	1 809	1 500	737	854	1 300	3 203	1 022	..	1 397
2009-10	1 423	1 831	1 477	713	864	92	4 183	879	..	1 419
2008-09	1 381	1 827	1 180	647	920	66	4 869	1 042	..	1 356
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	504	460	476	335	472	253	1 695	762	..	475
2011-12	516	452	505	327	477	257	1 938	814	..	484
2010-11	437	430	458	392	500	243	2 163	998	..	453
2009-10	446	400	436	276	522	196	1 742	855	..	429
2008-09	426	375	378	345	497	205	1 181	906	..	411
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	1 098	1 035	865	982	961	706	2 566	1 465	14 526	1 218
2011-12	1 104	1 019	841	1 004	999	701	2 593	1 619	17 456	1 232
2010-11	964	942	743	1 118	1 018	622	2 843	1 894	20 661	1 148
2009-10	971	922	702	988	1 151	555	2 258	1 700	27 866	1 120
2008-09	898	814	662	1 203	1 056	558	1 757	1 762	24 252	1 065
Family courts										
2012-13	..	..	..	1 831	..	..	..	..	5 099	3 599
2011-12	..	..	..	1 812	..	..	..	..	5 965	4 076
2010-11	..	..	..	1 659	..	..	..	..	5 859	3 992
2009-10	..	..	..	1 996	..	..	..	..	5 958	4 371
2008-09	..	..	..	1 648	..	..	..	..	6 470	4 453

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 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</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Federal Circuit Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 152	1 152
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 182	1 182
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 118	1 118
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 140	1 140
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 119	1 119
Coroners' courts (d)										
2012-13	900	2 803	2 229	2 804	1 716	882	759	4 039	..	1 940
2011-12	612	3 127	2 756	2 185	1 325	974	859	4 199	..	1 825
2010-11	981	2 682	2 564	3 129	1 534	1 073	1 372	4 033	..	1 992
2009-10	929	2 277	2 865	1 926	1 513	1 140	547	4 039	..	1 783
2008-09	894	2 594	3 308	3 085	1 371	1 777	599	4 603	..	1 953

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Real recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in table 7A.12 and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.8. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.12 and 7A.8.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2012-13=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.
- (c) The total (i.e. for all states and territories, and the Australian courts where applicable) expenditure in the financial year, divided by the total (i.e. for all states and territories, and the Australian courts where applicable) number of finalisations for the same reference period.
- (d) Excludes expenditure associated with autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees. Expenditure for autopsy and chemical analysis work is inconsistent between states and territories. In some states and territories autopsy expenses are shared with health departments and are not recognised in the court's expenditure.

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

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

ABS Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2013, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.

TABLE 7A.36

Table 7A.36 Treatment of assets by court authorities

		<i>Federal Court of Australia</i>	<i>Federal Magistrates Court</i>	<i>Family Court of Australia</i>	<i>NSW (a)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Revaluation method	Land	na	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	na	..	Market	Deprival	Fair value	na	Fair value
	Buildings	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	na	..	Market	Deprival	Fair value	na	Fair value
	Other assets	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	na	..	..	Deprival	Fair value	na	Fair value
Frequency of revaluations	Land, buildings	3yrs	sufficient regularity to avoid material misstatement	sufficient regularity to avoid material misstatement	5yrs	5yrs	5yrs	na	3yrs	5yrs	5yrs	sufficient regularity to avoid material misstatement
	Other assets	3yrs	3yrs	3yrs	..	..	..	na	3yrs	5yrs	5yrs	5yrs
Useful asset lives (c)	Buildings	na	na	na	various	40yrs	50yrs	40–50yrs	30–60yrs	50yrs	na	50yrs
	General equipment	4–10yrs	4–8yrs	1–10yrs	4–10yrs	5–10yrs	3–7yrs	5–10yrs	3–10yrs	5–20yrs	na	5–10yrs
	IT	4yrs	4–8yrs	1–10yrs	3–4yrs	3–5yrs	3–4yrs	3–10yrs	3–10yrs	na	na	3–6yrs
	Office equipment	8yrs	4–8yrs	1–10yrs	4–10yrs	10yrs	3–5yrs	5–10yrs	5–10yrs	na	na	5–10yrs
	Vehicles	na	na	na	na	5yrs	na	2–8yrs	na	na	na	na
	Library material	10–40yrs	na	10yrs	na	na	Infinite	na	5–25 years	20yrs	na	na
Capitalisation threshold	Buildings	2 000	2 000	2 000	3 000	na	10 000	1 000	5 000	5 000	2 000	5 000
	IT	1 500	2 000	2 000	3 000	na	5 000	1 000	5 000	5 000	2 000	5 000
	Other assets	2 000	2 000	2 000	3 000	5 000	5 000	1 000	5 000	5 000	2 000	5 000

(a) NSW: Land and buildings are revalued at least every five years. Property, plant and equipment are measured on an existing use basis, where there are no feasible alternative uses in the existing natural, legal, financial and socio-political environment. The straight line method of depreciation is used.

(b) In Queensland non-current physical assets measured at Fair value are comprehensively revalued at least every five years with interim valuations, using appropriate indices, being otherwise performed on an annual basis where there has been a material variation in the index.

(c) Asset lives for some assets have been grouped with other classifications. For some jurisdictions, IT equipment includes software.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments.

Data quality information — Courts, chapter 7

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 all of the performance indicators in the Courts chapter.

DQI are available for the following performance indicators:

Fees paid by applicants	2
Judicial officers (as expressed per 100 000 population)	5
Backlog	8
Attendance	11
Clearance	15
Judicial officers per 100 finalisations	18
Full time equivalent (FTE) staff per 100 finalisations	21
Cost per finalisation	24

Fees paid by applicants

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Secretariat in consultation with the Courts Working Group and the Courts Practitioner Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Courts Equity – Access – Affordability
Indicator	Fees paid by applicants
Measure (computation)	<p>'Fees paid by applicants' is defined as the average court fees paid per lodgment. It is derived by dividing the total court fees collected in a year (numerator) by the total number of lodgments in a year (denominator).</p> <p><u>Numerator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total court fees collected in a financial year <p><u>Denominator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of lodgments in a financial year <p>Data for the numerator are adjusted by applying the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (see Chapter 2 section 2.5 for an explanation of statistical concepts used in the Report).</p>
Data source/s	Court fees collected and lodgment data are sourced from administrative data collected by Australian, State and Territory courts authorities and departments.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator</u> – Total court fees collected in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> – Total lodgments in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the courts authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p>
Relevance	<p>'Fees paid by applicants' is intended to be an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of keeping services accessible through charging affordable court fees for services provided.</p> <p>However, court fees are only a small component of the broader legal costs incurred by applicants. Given that using the courts is often only practically possible with the assistance of lawyers, this indicator should not be interpreted as an indicator of general accessibility to legal services or processes.</p> <p>Also fee structures and the associated bases for charging differ across jurisdictions, e.g. corporate entities pay more than individuals. Jurisdictions also exempt and waive fees in special circumstances and this affects the amounts of fees paid in the ROGS.</p>
Timeliness	<p><u>Numerator</u> - Total court fees collected in a financial year</p> <p>The reference period for court fees is the 2012-13 financial year. Data are provided in September 2013, for publication in January 2014.</p>

Accuracy

Denominator - Total lodgments in a financial year

The reference period for lodgment data is the 2012-13 financial year. Data are provided in September 2013, for publication in January 2014.

Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.

Numerator — Total court fees collected in a financial year

In all jurisdictions the identification of total court fees is done using electronic case management and finance systems.

The data provided are consistent with ROGS counting rules and the requested data reported are for all court levels in each jurisdiction.

The data are sourced from finance and case management systems, which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls, reconciliation, and validation processes to ensure accuracy. Due to the financial nature of the data it is also independently audited for annual reporting purposes.

Coherence

Denominator — Total lodgments in a financial year

In all jurisdictions the identification of lodgments is done using electronic case management systems. The data provided are consistent with ROGS counting rules and the requested data reported are for all court levels in each jurisdiction.

The data are sourced from case management systems, which are subject to the normal administrative controls, reconciliation, and validation processes to ensure accuracy. Preparation of the data for the RoGS by courts authorities also undergoes checking and verification procedures, including investigation of significant variances with previous years.

Numerator — Total court fees collected in a financial year

For the last five years, the data have been counted and reported relatively consistently and no significant factors have been identified which have prevented or affected the consistent compilation of time series data. Minor exceptions are as follows.

- In the Federal Court of Australia, fees associated with bankruptcy matters are now excluded from current ROGS data (they are included in Federal Circuit Court data). Adjustments have been made to Federal Court data from 2008/09.
- Commencing 1 November 2010 the Australian Government introduced, with some exceptions, that all initiating applications attracted a minimum, or reduced, filing fee amount (if a full fee was not owing) in all federal courts.
- Since the 2011 report, the WA Magistrates Court reports revenue (court fees) collected on behalf of the court by the Fines Enforcement Registry (Electronic Court). This revenue had previously been recorded in the Electronic Court. Additionally consolidated (or administered) revenue of the Electronic Court relating to fines and infringements was included for the first time. These changes have been made to bring WA in to line with other jurisdictions reporting in this area.

In some jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, e.g. annual reports, in relation to court fees collected. In the other jurisdictions there are differences due to the ROGS counting rules.

Denominator — Total lodgments in a financial year

For the last five years, the data have been counted and reported relatively consistently and no significant factors have been identified which have prevented or affected the consistent compilation of time series data. Minor exceptions are as follows.

- In the Federal Court lodgments associated with bankruptcy matters are now excluded from current ROGS data. Adjustments have been made to the data from 2008-09 onwards.
- In South Australia changes in legislation (e.g. offences moving from a court process to an infringement process) have impacted on numbers from 2008-09 onwards.
- Changes to legislation in 2008 in Tasmania's courts have seen a significant number of minor traffic matters (infringement notices) no longer dealt with by the court. These are now enforced by the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service and are excluded from the data.
- For the 2011 report the WA Coroners Court moved from a manual data collection method to an electronic data collection method, and in the 2010 report the WA Supreme court revised the business counting rules to bring data into line with the jurisdiction practices and procedures.
- System-based data were unavailable for 2009-10 for NSW civil appeal data. A manual count was used and continues to be used until system data are restored. For civil non-appeal data, NSW has changed from one electronic system to another — the new system was unable to provide pending caseload data for 2009-10 and so an estimate was used.

In most jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, e.g. annual reports, in relation to lodgments. In the other jurisdictions there are differences due to the ROGS counting rules.

Accessibility

Numerator — Total court fees collected in a financial year

Data on court fees are supplied for the RoGS according to the specific RoGS counting rules. Other data on court fees can be accessed through annual reports and court websites within most jurisdictions and in most jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, e.g. annual reports, in relation to court fees.

However, some data obtained from these other sources in some jurisdictions may not align with the ROGS due to the specific ROGS counting rules.

Denominator — Total lodgments in a financial year

Data on court lodgments are supplied for the RoGS according to the specific RoGS counting rules. In many cases the RoGS aligns with data published in jurisdictional reports, e.g. annual reports. Some jurisdictions may also publish different data which may not align with RoGS.

Interpretability

Numerator

- Total court fees collected in a financial year

Denominator

- Total lodgments in a financial year

Contextual information for fees collected and lodgment data are provided in the Courts chapter and attachment tables.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- While 'fees paid by applicants' is an indicator of accessibility to court services, a large proportion of civil matters in the federal courts have fees exempted or waived under certain circumstances. State and territory courts to a lesser extent also exempt and waive some fees. The lodgments for which no fees are paid are included in the total lodgments data which diminishes the reported average fees paid per lodgment. If no-fee lodgments were excluded, or if reliable data could be collected on fees waived and exempted a better comparison of affordability would be achieved.

Judicial officers (as expressed per 100 000 population)

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Secretariat in consultation with the Courts Working Group and the Courts Practitioner Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Courts Equity – Access – Geographical access
Indicator	Judicial officers (as expressed per 100 000 population)
Measure (computation)	<p>'Judicial officers' are officers who can make enforceable orders of the court. This can include judges, associate judges, magistrates, coroners and judicial registrars. The number of judicial officers is expressed in full time equivalent units and, where judicial officers have both judicial and non-judicial work, refers to the proportion of time allocated to judicial work. The number of judicial officers is also presented in comparison to the population.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of full time equivalent judicial officers <p><u>Denominator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Estimated residential population in jurisdiction as at 31 December <p>Expressed as rate: calculation is $100\,000 \times (\text{Numerator} / \text{Denominator})$</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator</u> Judicial officers data are sourced from administrative data collected by Australian, State and Territory courts authorities and departments.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) (unpublished) 2013 and previous years, <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i>, Cat no. 3101.0, Canberra. For more detail about the population data used in the Report see RoGS Attachment Table 2A (statistical context)</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Number of FTE judicial officers</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Estimated residential population</p> <p>For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financial and government arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see <i>ABS Institutional Environment</i>. The calculations associated with the use of ABS data are applied by the Report on Government Services Secretariat.</p>
Relevance	<p>'Judicial officers', as expressed per 100 000 population, is an indicator that represents the availability of resources to provide judicial services.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u> — Number of FTE judicial officers</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Estimated residential population</p> <p>This indicator seeks to reflect the availability of judicial officers to the community, by relating the number of judicial officers to the size of the jurisdictional population. However geographical and other factors such as remoteness of populations and workload, which are not represented in the</p>

	indicator, need to be considered when comparing results.
Timeliness	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Number of FTE judicial officers</p> <p>The reference period for judicial officers is the 2012-13 financial year. Data are provided in September 2013, for publication in January 2014.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p>
	<p><u>Denominator</u> — Estimated residential population</p> <p>The reference period for population data is the financial year midpoint (31 December) estimate.</p>
Accuracy	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Number of FTE judicial officers</p> <p>The identification of judicial officer numbers is done using data in payroll and human resource management systems. This is mostly electronic with some manual data counting. This is then adjusted to meet the RoGS data collection rules.</p> <p>The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules and the requested data reported are for all court levels in each jurisdiction. In order to meet the needs of the RoGS, costings and resourcing are apportioned across civil and criminal categories. This is mostly done on activity based costing approaches and the use of estimations. This may affect accuracy.</p> <p>The data come from payroll and human resource management systems, which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls and reconciliation and validation processes to ensure accuracy. Preparation of the data for the RoGS by court authorities also undergoes checking and verification procedures, including investigation of significant variances with previous years.</p>
Coherence	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Number of FTE judicial officers</p> <p>For the last five years the data have been counted and reported relatively consistently and no significant factors have been identified which have prevented or affected the consistent compilation of time series data. Minor exceptions to this are as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The apportionment of judicial officers between civil and criminal in Victoria is done on estimates; • In the 2011 report WA changed the basis of apportionment between civil and criminal functions from previous years; • Difficulties in apportionment of some federal magistrates' time between the Federal Magistrates' Court and the Federal Court of Australia; • During 2009 the Federal Magistrates' Court changed its HR management system which may have resulted in slight changes to FTE calculations. <p>In some jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, e.g. annual reports, in relation to judicial officer numbers. In the other jurisdictions there are differences due to the FTE approach and exclusions set out in the ROGS counting rules.</p>
Accessibility	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Number of FTE judicial officers</p> <p>Data on judicial officers are supplied for the RoGS according to the specific RoGS counting rules. Other data on judicial officers can be accessed through annual reports and court websites within most jurisdictions and in some jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, e.g. annual reports. However, some data obtained from these other sources in the other jurisdictions may not align with the RoGS due to the specific RoGS counting rules.</p> <p>Also, while courts in most jurisdictions make information available as to who holds a commission as a judge or master and which officers of the court are registrars, the information is not necessarily designed to provide a FTE number that can be matched to the number reported in RoGS.</p>

Interpretability Numerator — Number of FTE judicial officers

Contextual information for judicial officers data are provided in the Courts chapter and attachment tables.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Jurisdictions may need to apportion or estimate FTE judicial staff numbers between criminal and civil levels of the magistrates, children’s, district/county and supreme courts. This may affect accuracy and comparability of data.
- Not all jurisdictions calculate judicial officer FTEs in the same way for purposes of RoGS data collection. This may affect comparability of data.

Backlog

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Secretariat in consultation with the Courts Working Group and the Courts Practitioner Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Courts Effectiveness – Access – Timeliness
Indicator	Backlog
Measure (computation)	<p>'Backlog' measures the age of a court's pending caseload against nominated time standards. The number of cases in the nominated age category is expressed as a percentage of the total pending caseload. It is derived by dividing the number of cases that have been pending for a nominated period (numerator) by the total pending caseload for the year (denominator).</p> <p>In calculating this measure for this report, some matters are excluded, eg. civil cases affected by deeming rules and matters that are inactive due to the issue of bench warrants that have not been executed.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of cases pending longer than 12 months in a financial year (Higher Courts, Federal Court, family courts & Coroners Courts)• Number of cases pending longer than 24 months in a financial year (Higher Courts, Federal Court, family courts & Coroners Courts)• Number of cases pending longer than 6 months in a financial year (Federal Magistrates' Court, magistrates' courts and children's courts)• Number of cases pending longer than 12 months in a financial year (Federal Magistrates' Court, magistrates' courts and children's courts)• <p><u>Denominator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of cases pending in a financial year
Data source/s	Backlog data are sourced from administrative data collected by Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Number of cases pending longer than a nominated period in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Total number of cases pending in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p>
Relevance	<p>'Backlog' is intended to be an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of processing matters in an expeditious and timely manner. However time taken to process cases is not necessarily due to court delay. Some delays are caused by factors other than those related to the workload of the court. These factors will vary across jurisdictions and can include any or all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• parties' refusal of the first available hearing date in favour of a later date

- referral of cases to diversionary programs, or to alternative dispute resolution lengthening the duration of a case but offering better quality and more cost-effective outcomes for parties and the community
- time taken to process interlocutory appeals in appellate courts
- time taken to ensure that interlocutory or pre-trial issues are resolved so that a fair outcome ensues
- a witness being unavailable
- delays in the finalisation of post mortem reports for Coroner's Court in jurisdictions where post mortems are undertaken by agencies outside the court jurisdiction.

For further information on the backlog indicator refer to Box 7.9, Box 7.10, and Box 7.11 in chapter 7 of the Report.

Timeliness

The reference period for cases pending data is the 2012-13 financial year. Data are provided in September 2013, for publication in January 2014.

Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.

Accuracy

The identification of cases pending longer than a nominated period is done using electronic case management reporting systems except for the following:

- In the Supreme Court of New South Wales manually maintained data is used for the majority of civil appeal and all of criminal appeal and criminal non-appeal. A small proportion of the civil appeal data comes from an electronic system but for the 2009-2010 collection the NSW electronic system was unable to provide civil non-appeal data so an estimate was given for 2009-10.

The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules, eg. rules relating to deeming, warrants, bail matters, consolidations etc. and are reported in a consistent manner for all court levels in each jurisdiction, except the Supreme Court of NSW in 2009-10 (NSW civil children's courts are unable to provide pending or backlog data).

The data are extracted from case management systems which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls, reconciliation and validation processes to ensure accuracy.

Coherence

For the last five years backlog data have been counted and reported relatively consistently with the following exceptions:

- In the Federal Court pending bankruptcy matters are now excluded from ROGS data. Data from 2008-09 have been retrospectively adjusted to exclude these matters in the 2012 report.
- In South Australia changes in legislation (e.g. offences moving from a court process to an infringement process) have impacted on numbers from 2008-09 onwards.
- From 2007-08 changes to legislation in Tasmania's courts have seen a significant number of minor traffic matters (infringement notices) no longer dealt with by the court. These are now enforced by the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service and are excluded from the data from 2007-08.
- From 2007-08 Western Australia's Supreme Court criminal appeals include Single Judge of Appeal (SJA) matters. Prior to 2007-08 these appeals were included in the WA Supreme Court data for civil appeals.
- System-based data was unavailable for 2009-2010 for New South Wales civil appeal data. A manual count was used and continues to be used until system data are restored. For civil non-appeal, New South Wales has changed from one electronic system to another - the new system was unable to provide pending caseload data for 2009-2010 and so an estimate was used that year.

	In most jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, eg. annual reports, while in other jurisdictions there are differences due to the ROGS counting rules in relation to exclusions.
Accessibility	Pending caseload data are provided for the Report on Government Services according to the specific RoGS counting rules. Other data on pending cases is available through court annual reports, court websites, on application from the Chief Jurisdictional Officer in the relevant state, territory or federal jurisdiction. Pending case data for the Australian Capital Territory courts can also be found in the Justice & Community Safety Directorate's Annual Report.
Interpretability	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Number of cases pending longer than a nominated period in a financial year</p> <p>Backlogs can be caused by factors not associated with the performance of the court as detailed previously under “Relevance”. Additionally, comparisons over time and between courts must take into consideration the impact of an increase/decrease in the number of complex cases or cases that typically take longer to finalise, or alternatively an increase/decrease in the number of undefended or typically straightforward cases that are quickly finalised. These will eventually alter the composition of the pending caseload and hence the age profile of that caseload (as measured by the backlog indicator) over time. For further information on the backlog indicator refer to Box 7.9, Box 7.10, and Box 7.11 in chapter 7 of the Report.</p>

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

- Key data gaps/ issues** The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:
- Due to limitations of the data management system, NSW has been unable to provide pending caseload or backlog data for the civil Children’s courts. It is hoped that this situation may be rectified for future reports.

Attendance

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Secretariat in consultation with the Courts Working Group and the Courts Practitioner Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Courts Efficiency – Inputs per unit of output – Attendance
Indicator	Attendance indicator
Measure (computation)	<p>The ‘attendance indicator’ is defined as the average number of attendances recorded for those cases that were finalised in a financial year. The number of attendances is the number of times that parties or their representatives are required to be present in court to be heard by a judicial officer or mediator/arbitrator where binding orders can be made. The number includes appointments that are adjourned or rescheduled.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of attendances in a financial year <p><u>Denominator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of cases finalised in a financial year
Data source/s	Attendance and case finalisation data are sourced from administrative data collected by Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Total number of attendances in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p>
Relevance	<p>‘Attendance’ is intended to be an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner. However the results for this indicator may not relate to the performance of the courts as the number of attendances in a case can be influenced by many factors outside the control of the court, eg. prosecution readiness, defence availability, nature of issues and offence, whether a case is defended or undefended.</p> <p>For further information on the attendance indicator refer to Box 7.12 in chapter 7 of the Report.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The reference period for attendance and finalisation data is the 2012-13 financial year. Data are provided in September 2013, for publication in January 2014.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p>
Accuracy	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Total number of attendances in a financial year</p> <p>The identification of attendances is done using electronic case management reporting systems except for the following:</p>

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- Attendance data are unavailable for reporting by New South Wales but are expected to be available upon completed implementation of a new electronic data management system
 - Attendance data for civil cases are not available for the Tasmanian Supreme Court
 - Attendances associated with appeal cases in the Queensland Supreme Court were not reported in 2009-10.

The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules and are reported for all court levels in each jurisdiction, except currently for NSW children's courts and Tasmanian Supreme Court.

The data are extracted from case management systems which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls, reconciliation and validation processes to ensure accuracy.

Denominator — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year

The identification of cases finalised is done using electronic case management reporting systems except for the following:

- In the Supreme Court of New South Wales manually maintained data is used for the majority of civil appeal and all of criminal appeal and criminal non-appeal. A small proportion of the civil appeal data comes from an electronic system but for the 2009-2010 collection the NSW electronic system was unable to provide civil non-appeal data so an estimate was given for 2009-10.

The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules, eg. rules relating to deeming, warrants, bail matters, consolidations etc. and are reported for all court levels in each jurisdiction.

The data are extracted from case management systems which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls, reconciliation and validation processes to ensure accuracy.

Coherence

Numerator — Total number of attendances in a financial year

For the last five years attendance data have been counted and reported relatively consistently with the following exceptions:

- In the Federal Court attendances associated with bankruptcy matters are now excluded from ROGS data. Data from 2007-08 have been retrospectively adjusted to exclude these matters in the 2012 report.
- In the Queensland Supreme Court attendances for appeal cases were not reported for 2009-10.
- Attendance data have been unavailable for reporting by NSW but are expected to be available upon completed implementation of a new electronic data management system.

In most jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, eg. annual reports, while in other jurisdictions there are differences due to the RoGS counting rules in relation to exclusions or where data on attendances are not reported.

Denominator — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year

For the last five years data have been collected, counted and reported relatively consistently with the following exceptions:

- In the Federal Court bankruptcy matters are now excluded from ROGS data. Data from 2007-08 have been retrospectively adjusted to exclude these matters in the 2012 report.
- In South Australia changes in legislation (e.g. offences moving from a court process to an infringement process) have impacted on numbers from 2008-09 onwards.
- From 2007-08 Western Australia's Supreme Court criminal appeals include Single Judge of Appeal (SJA) matters. Prior to 2007-08 these appeals were included in the WA Supreme Court data for civil appeals.
- System-based data was unavailable for 2009-2010 for New South Wales civil appeal data. A manual count was used and continues to be used until system data are restored. For civil non-appeal, New South Wales has changed from one electronic system to another - the new system was unable to provide data for 2009-2010 and so an estimate was used that year.

In most jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, eg. annual reports, while in other jurisdictions there are differences due to the ROGS counting rules in relation to exclusions and differing definitions. Finalisation counting rules for civil courts in this report also include a "deeming rule" which means that RoGS finalisation data are unlikely to match the court's own published data.

Accessibility

Attendance and finalisation data are provided for the Report on Government Services according to the specific RoGS counting rules. Other data on attendances and finalisations may be available through court annual reports, court websites, on application from the Chief Jurisdictional Officer in the relevant state, territory or federal jurisdiction. Attendance data for the Australian Capital Territory courts can also be found in the Justice & Community Safety Directorate's Annual Report.

Interpretability

Numerator — Total number of attendances in a financial year

Fewer attendances may suggest a more efficient process. However, this should be balanced against the likelihood that the number of attendances will increase if rehabilitation or diversionary programs are used, or if intensive case management is used. Both of these paths are believed to improve the quality of outcomes.

Denominator — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year

The application of the deeming rule can complicate the counting of finalisations because deemed finalisations for the reporting year have to be added to the court's actual disposal count, and actual finalisations that have been counted in any previous year as a 'deemed finalisation' need to be removed from the finalisation count for RoGS for the current year.

For further information on the attendance indicator refer to Box 7.12 in chapter 7 of the Report.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Due to limitations of the data management system, NSW has to date been unable to provide attendance data. It is hoped that this situation may be rectified for future reports, upon completed implementation of a new electronic data management system. Tasmania is unable to provide data for Supreme Court civil cases.

Clearance

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Secretariat in consultation with the Courts Working Group and the Courts Practitioner Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Courts Efficiency – Inputs per unit of output – Clearance
Indicator	Clearance indicator
Measure (computation)	<p>The ‘clearance indicator’ is measured by dividing the number of finalisations in the reporting period by the number of lodgments in the same period. It indicates whether the volume of case finalisations has matched the number of case lodgments during the reporting period. It can also indicate whether a court’s pending caseload would have increased or decreased over that period.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of cases finalised in a financial year <p><u>Denominator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of cases lodged in a financial year
Data source/s	Lodgment and case finalisation data are sourced from administrative data collected by Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Total number of cases lodged in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p>
Relevance	<p>‘Clearance’ is intended to be an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner. However variations in the rate over time do not necessarily relate to the performance of the court. The clearance indicator can be affected by external factors outside of the court system which cause changes in lodgment rates, as well as by changes in a court’s case management practices.</p> <p>For further information on the clearance indicator refer to Box 7.13 in chapter 7 of the Report.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The reference period for case lodgment and finalisation data is the 2012-13 financial year. Data are provided in September 2013, for publication in January 2014.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p>
Accuracy	<p>The identification of lodgment and finalisation data is done using electronic case management reporting systems except for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the Supreme Court of New South Wales manually maintained data are used for the majority of civil appeal, and all criminal appeal and non-appeal

cases. A small proportion of the civil appeal data is derived electronically but for the 2009-10 collection the NSW electronic system was unable to provide civil non-appeal data so an estimate was given for 2009-10.

The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules and are reported for all court levels in each jurisdiction.

The data are extracted from case management systems which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls, reconciliation and validation processes to ensure accuracy.

Coherence

For the last five years lodgment and finalisation data have been collected, counted and reported relatively consistently with the following exceptions:

- In the Federal Court bankruptcy matters are now excluded from ROGS data. Data from 2007-08 have been retrospectively adjusted to exclude these matters in the 2012 report.
- In South Australia changes in legislation (e.g. offences moving from a court process to an infringement process) have impacted on numbers from 2008-09 onwards.
- Changes to legislation in 2008 in Tasmania's courts mean that a substantial number of minor traffic matters (infringement notices) are no longer dealt with by the court. These are now enforced by the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service and are excluded from the data.
- From 2007-08 Western Australia's Supreme Court criminal appeals include Single Judge of Appeal (SJA) matters. Prior to 2007-08 these appeals were included in the WA Supreme Court data for civil appeals.
- System-based data was unavailable for 2009-2010 for New South Wales civil appeal data. A manual count was used and continues to be used until system data are restored. For civil non-appeal, New South Wales has changed from one electronic system to another - the new system was unable to provide data for 2009-2010 and so an estimate was used that year.

In most jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, eg. annual reports, while in other jurisdictions there are differences due to the ROGS counting rules in relation to exclusions and differing definitions. Finalisation counting rules for civil courts in this report also include a "deeming rule" which means that RoGS finalisation data are unlikely to match the court's own published data.

Accessibility

Lodgment and finalisation data are provided for the Report on Government Services according to the specific RoGS counting rules. Other data on lodgments and finalisations may be available through court annual reports, court websites, on application from the Chief Jurisdictional Officer in the relevant state, territory or federal jurisdiction.

Interpretability The clearance indicator should be interpreted alongside lodgment and finalisation data and the backlog indicator. Trends over time should also be considered. The clearance indicator can be affected by external factors outside of the court system such as complexity of cases, capacity to handle workload, changes in lodgment rates, as well as changes in a court’s case management practices.

The application of the deeming rule can complicate the counting of finalisations because deemed finalisations for the reporting year have to be added to the court’s actual disposal count, and actual finalisations that have been counted in any previous year as a ‘deemed finalisation’ need to be removed from the finalisation count for RoGS for the current year.

The usual interpretation is that a clearance rate of 100% or more is good. The rate at which cases are lodged is as much responsible for the clearance indicator results as is the finalisation rate. Any surge in lodgments during the final months of the reporting period will worsen the clearance rate result because those cases are unlikely to be ready for finalisation before the reporting period closes. That surge in lodgments may well produce a surge in finalisations in the following year, which then favourably impact the next reporting period as finalisations – these fluctuations may or may not reflect efficiency.

For further information on the clearance indicator refer to Box 7.13 in chapter 7 of the Report.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- As noted under ‘Interpretability’

Judicial officers per 100 finalisations

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Secretariat in consultation with the Courts Working Group and the Courts Practitioner Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Courts Efficiency – Inputs per unit of output – Judicial officers per finalisation
Indicator	Judicial officers per 100 finalisations
Measure (computation)	<p>‘Judicial officers per 100 finalisations’ is measured by dividing the number of total FTE judicial officers within each court level for the financial year by the total number of finalisations for the same period and multiplying this number by 100.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of full time equivalent judicial officers <p><u>Denominator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of cases finalised in a financial year.
Data source/s	Judicial officers data and case finalisation data are sourced from administrative data collected by Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Number of FTE judicial officers</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p>
Relevance	<p>‘Judicial officers per 100 finalisations’ is an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner.</p> <p>For further information on this indicator refer to Boxes 7.7 and 7.14 in Chapter 7 of the Report.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The reference period for judicial officers and finalisation data is the 2012-13 financial year. Data are provided in September 2013, for publication in January 2014.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p>
Accuracy	<p><u>Numerator</u> — FTE Judicial officers</p> <p>The identification of judicial officer numbers is done using data in payroll and human resource management systems. This is mostly electronic with some manual data counting. This is then adjusted to meet the RoGS data collection rules.</p> <p>The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules and the requested data reported are for all court levels in each jurisdiction. In order to meet the needs of the RoGS, costings and resourcing are apportioned across civil and criminal categories. This is mostly done on activity based costing approaches</p>

and the use of estimations. This may affect accuracy.

The data come from payroll and human resource management systems, which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls and reconciliation and validation processes to ensure accuracy. Preparation of the data for the RoGS by court authorities also undergoes checking and verification procedures, including investigation of significant variances with previous years.

Denominator — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year

The identification of cases finalised is done using electronic case management reporting systems except for the following:

- In the Supreme Court of New South Wales manually maintained data are used for the majority of civil appeal, and all criminal appeal and non-appeal cases.

The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules and are reported for all court levels in each jurisdiction.

The data are extracted from case management systems which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls, reconciliation and validation processes to ensure accuracy.

Coherence

Numerator — Number of FTE judicial officers

For the last five years the data have been counted and reported relatively consistently and no significant factors have been identified which have prevented or affected the consistent compilation of time series data. Minor exceptions to this are as follows.

- The apportionment of judicial officers between civil and criminal in Victoria is done on estimates;
- In the 2011 report WA changed the basis of apportionment between civil and criminal functions from previous years;
- Difficulties in apportionment of some federal magistrates' time between the Federal Magistrates' Court and the Federal Court of Australia;
- During 2009 the Federal Magistrates' Court changed its HR management system which may have resulted in slight changes to FTE calculations.

In some jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, e.g. annual reports, in relation to judicial officer numbers. In the other jurisdictions there are differences due to the FTE approach and exclusions set out in the ROGS counting rules.

Denominator — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year

For the last five years data have been collected, counted and reported relatively consistently with the following exceptions:

- In the Federal Court bankruptcy matters are now excluded from ROGS data. Data from 2007-08 have been retrospectively adjusted to exclude these matters.
- In South Australia changes in legislation (eg. offences moving from a Court process to an infringement process) have impacted on numbers from 2008-09 onwards. A 'one number' system introduced into the Magistrates court has also enabled a more accurate count of lodgment and finalisation data when cases are transferred within the one court level.
- Changes to legislation in 2008 in Tasmania's courts mean that a substantial number of minor traffic matters (infringement notices) are no longer dealt with by the court. These are now enforced by the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service and are excluded from the data.

- From 2007-08 Western Australia's Supreme Court criminal appeals include Single Judge of Appeal (SJA) matters. Prior to 2007-08 these appeals were included in the WA Supreme Court data for civil appeals.
- System-based data was unavailable for 2009-2010 for New South Wales civil appeal data. A manual count was used and continues to be used until system data are restored. For civil non-appeal, New South Wales has changed from one electronic system to another - the new system was unable to provide data for 2009-2010 and so an estimate was used that year.

In most jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, eg. annual reports, while in other jurisdictions there are differences due to the RoGS counting rules in relation to exclusions and differing definitions. Finalisation counting rules for civil courts in this report also include a "deeming rule" which means that RoGS finalisation data are unlikely to match the court's own published data.

Accessibility

Data on judicial officers are supplied for the RoGS according to the specific RoGS counting rules. Other data on judicial officers can be accessed through annual reports and court websites within most jurisdictions and in some jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, e.g. annual reports. However, some data obtained from these other sources in the other jurisdictions may not align with the RoGS due to the specific RoGS counting rules.

Also, while courts in most jurisdictions make information available as to who holds a commission as a judge or master and which officers of the court are registrars, the information is not necessarily designed to provide a FTE number that can be matched to the number reported in RoGS.

Interpretability

Numerator — Number of FTE judicial officers

Contextual information for judicial officers data are provided in the Courts chapter and attachment tables.

Denominator — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year

The application of the deeming rule can complicate the counting of finalisations because deemed finalisations for the reporting year have to be added to the court's actual disposal count, and actual finalisations that have been counted in any previous year as a 'deemed finalisation' need to be removed from the finalisation count for RoGS for the current year.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Jurisdictions may need to apportion or estimate FTE judicial staff numbers between criminal and civil levels of the magistrates, children's, district/county and supreme courts. This may affect accuracy and comparability of data.
- Not all jurisdictions calculate judicial officer FTEs in the same way for purposes of RoGS data collection. This may affect comparability of data.
- The deeming rule can complicate the counting of finalisations.

Full time equivalent (FTE) staff per 100 finalisations

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Secretariat in consultation with the Courts Working Group and the Courts Practitioner Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Courts Efficiency – Inputs per unit of output – FTE staff per finalisation
Indicator	Full time equivalent staff per 100 finalisations
Measure (computation)	<p>'FTE staff per 100 finalisations' is measured by dividing the total number of FTE staff (including judicial officers) within each court level by the total number of finalisations in the financial year and multiplying this number by 100.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of full time equivalent staff employed by courts or umbrella authorities <p><u>Denominator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of cases finalised in a financial year.
Data source/s	FTE staff data and case finalisation data are sourced from administrative data collected by Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Total number of FTE staff</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p>
Relevance	<p>'Total FTE staff per 100 finalisations' is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner.</p> <p>For further information on this indicator refer to Box 7.15 in Chapter 7 of the Report.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The reference period for total FTE staff and finalisation data is the 2012-13 financial year. Data are provided in September 2013, for publication in January 2014.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p>
Accuracy	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Total FTE staff</p> <p>The identification of total FTE staff numbers is done using data in payroll and human resource management systems. This is mostly electronic with some manual data counting. This is then adjusted to meet the RoGS data collection rules.</p> <p>The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules and the requested data reported are for all court levels in each jurisdiction. In order to meet the needs of the RoGS, costings and resourcing are apportioned across civil and criminal categories. This is mostly done on activity based costing approaches and the use of estimations. This may affect accuracy.</p>

The data come from payroll and human resource management systems, which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls and reconciliation and validation processes to ensure accuracy. Preparation of the data for the RoGS by court authorities also undergoes checking and verification procedures, including investigation of significant variances with previous years.

Denominator — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year

The identification of cases finalised is done using electronic case management reporting systems except for the following:

- In the Supreme Court of New South Wales manually maintained data are used for the majority of civil appeal, and all criminal appeal and non-appeal cases.

The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules and are reported for all court levels in each jurisdiction.

The data are extracted from case management systems which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls, reconciliation and validation processes to ensure accuracy.

Coherence

Numerator — Total number of FTE staff

For the last five years the data have been counted and reported relatively consistently and no significant factors have been identified which have prevented or affected the consistent compilation of time series data. Minor exceptions to this are as follows.

- The apportionment of staff between civil and criminal in Victoria is done on estimates;
- In the 2011 report WA changed the basis of apportionment between civil and criminal functions from previous years;
- Difficulties in apportionment of some federal magistrates' time between the Federal Magistrates' Court and the Federal Court of Australia;
- During 2009 the Federal Magistrates' Court changed its HR management system which may have resulted in slight changes to FTE calculations.

In some jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, e.g. annual reports, in relation to judicial officer numbers. In the other jurisdictions there are differences due to the FTE approach and exclusions set out in the ROGS counting rules.

Denominator — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year

For the last five years data have been collected, counted and reported relatively consistently with the following exceptions:

- In the Federal Court bankruptcy matters are now excluded from ROGS data. Data from 2007-08 have been retrospectively adjusted to exclude these matters.
- In South Australia changes in legislation (eg. offences moving from a Court process to an infringement process) have impacted on numbers from 2008-09 onwards. A 'one number' system introduced into the Magistrates court has also enabled a more accurate count of lodgment and finalisation data when cases are transferred within the one court level.
- Changes to legislation in 2008 in Tasmania's courts mean that a substantial number of minor traffic matters (infringement notices) are no longer dealt with by the court. These are now enforced by the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service and are excluded from the data.
- From 2007-08 Western Australia's Supreme Court criminal appeals include

Single Judge of Appeal (SJA) matters. Prior to 2007-08 these appeals were included in the WA Supreme Court data for civil appeals.

- System-based data was unavailable for 2009-2010 for New South Wales civil appeal data. A manual count was used and continues to be used until system data are restored. For civil non-appeal, New South Wales has changed from one electronic system to another - the new system was unable to provide data for 2009-2010 and so an estimate was used that year.

In most jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, eg. annual reports, while in other jurisdictions there are differences due to the RoGS counting rules in relation to exclusions and differing definitions. Finalisation counting rules for civil courts in this report also include a “deeming rule” which means that RoGS finalisation data are unlikely to match the court’s own published data.

Accessibility Data on FTE staff are supplied for the RoGS according to the specific RoGS counting rules.

Also, while courts in most jurisdictions make information available as to who holds a commission as a judge or master and which officers of the court are registrars, the information is not necessarily designed to provide a FTE number that can be matched to the number reported in RoGS.

Interpretability Numerator — Total number of FTE staff

Contextual information for total FTE staff data are provided in the Courts chapter and attachment tables.

Denominator — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year

The application of the deeming rule can complicate the counting of finalisations because deemed finalisations for the reporting year have to be added to the court’s actual disposal count, and actual finalisations that have been counted in any previous year as a ‘deemed finalisation’ need to be removed from the finalisation count for RoGS for the current year.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Jurisdictions may need to apportion or estimate FTE staff numbers between criminal and civil levels of the magistrates, children’s, district/county and supreme courts. This may affect accuracy and comparability of data.
- The deeming rule can complicate the counting of finalisations.

Cost per finalisation

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Secretariat in consultation with the Courts Working Group and the Courts Practitioner Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Court Efficiency – Inputs per unit of output – Cost per finalisation
Indicator	Cost per finalisation
Measure (computation)	<p>‘Cost per finalisation’ is measured by dividing the total net recurrent expenditure within each court for the financial year by the total number of finalisations for the same period. Cost is defined as the total net recurrent annual expenditure, excluding payroll tax. Net cost refers to expenditure minus income (where income is derived from court fees and other revenue but excludes revenue from fines).</p> <p><u>Numerator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total net recurrent expenditure in a financial year <p><u>Denominator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of cases finalised in a financial year
Data source/s	Expenditure, income and case finalisation data are sourced from administrative data collected by Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Total net recurrent expenditure in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p>
Relevance	<p>‘Cost per finalisation’ is an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner. This indicator is not a measure of the actual cost per case.</p> <p>For further information on the cost per finalisation indicator refer to Box 7.16 in chapter 7 of the Report.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The reference period for cost and finalisation data is the 2012-13 financial year. Data are provided in September 2013, for publication in January 2014.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p>
Accuracy	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Total net recurrent expenditure in a financial year</p> <p>In all jurisdictions the identification of total net recurrent expenditure is done using electronic case management and financial systems which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls, reconciliation and validation processes to ensure accuracy. Due to the financial nature of the data it is also independently audited for annual reporting purposes.</p>

The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules and the requested data reported are for all court levels in each jurisdiction.

Denominator — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year

The identification of cases finalised is done using electronic case management reporting systems except for the following:

- In the Supreme Court of New South Wales manually maintained data are used for the majority of civil appeal, and all criminal appeal and non-appeal cases. A small proportion of the civil appeal data is derived electronically but for the 2009-10 collection the NSW electronic system was unable to provide civil non-appeal data so an estimate was given for 2009-10.

The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules and are reported for all court levels in each jurisdiction.

The data are extracted from case management systems which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls, reconciliation and validation processes to ensure accuracy.

Coherence

Numerator — Total net recurrent expenditure in a financial year

For the last five years data associated with net recurrent expenditure have been reported relatively consistently with the following exceptions:

- In the Federal Court bankruptcy matters are now excluded from ROGS data. Data from 2007-08 have been retrospectively adjusted to exclude these matters in the 2012 report.
- Changes made for 2009-10 data collection involved a 40% loading for superannuation for judicial officers, and payroll tax expenditure by umbrella and other departments were excluded from net recurrent expenditure
- In the Northern Territory a new procedure in collecting and extracting financial data was implemented in 2008 – data are consistent from then.

In most jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, e.g annual reports, while in other jurisdictions there are differences due to the RoGS counting rules in relation to exclusions, or the data are not published elsewhere.

Denominator — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year

For the last five years data have been collected, counted and reported relatively consistently with the following exceptions:

- In the Federal Court bankruptcy matters are now excluded from ROGS data. Data from 2007-08 have been retrospectively adjusted to exclude these matters in the 2012 report.
- In South Australia changes in legislation (eg. offences moving from a Court process to an infringement process) have impacted on numbers from 2008-09 onwards. A 'one number' system introduced into the Magistrates court has also enabled a more accurate count of lodgment and finalisation data when cases are transferred within the one court level.
- Changes to legislation in 2008 in Tasmania's courts mean that a substantial number of minor traffic matters (infringement notices) are no longer dealt with by the court. These are now enforced by the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service and are excluded from the data.
- From 2007-08 Western Australia's Supreme Court criminal appeals include Single Judge of Appeal (SJA) matters. Prior to 2007-08 these appeals were included in the WA Supreme Court data for civil appeals.

- System-based data was unavailable for 2009-2010 for New South Wales civil appeal data. A manual count was used and continues to be used until system data are restored. For civil non-appeal, New South Wales has changed from one electronic system to another - the new system was unable to provide data for 2009-2010 and so an estimate was used that year.

In most jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, eg. annual reports, while in other jurisdictions there are differences due to the RoGS counting rules in relation to exclusions and differing definitions. Finalisation counting rules for civil courts in this report also include a “deeming rule” which means that RoGS finalisation data are unlikely to match the court’s own published data.

Accessibility Data on net recurrent expenditure and finalised cases are provided for the Report on Government Services according to the specific RoGS counting rules. Other data on net recurrent expenditure and finalisations may be available through court annual reports, court websites, on application from the Chief Jurisdictional Officer in the relevant state, territory or federal jurisdiction.

Interpretability The total net recurrent expenditure for the latest financial year associated with the report is expressed in real dollars – previous years have a General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator applied. This aligns previous years’ results to current year values for comparative purposes (see chapter 2 section 2.5 and tables 2A.51 and 2A.53 for how deflator is applied).

The RoGS data for the Federal Court do not include non-initiating documents such as interlocutory applications, subpoenas etc. However fees are charged and impact on the numerator.

The application of the deeming rule can complicate the counting of finalisations because deemed finalisations for the reporting year have to be added to the court’s actual disposal count, and actual finalisations that have been counted in any previous year as a ‘deemed finalisation’ need to be removed from the finalisation count for RoGS for the current year.

For further information on the cost per finalisation indicator refer to Box 7.16 in chapter 7 of the Report.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- The ‘cost per finalisation’ indicator is not yet directly comparable across jurisdictions and is under ongoing review to improve consistency and comparability in how income and expenditure data are extracted and reported.

8 Corrective services

CONTENTS

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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

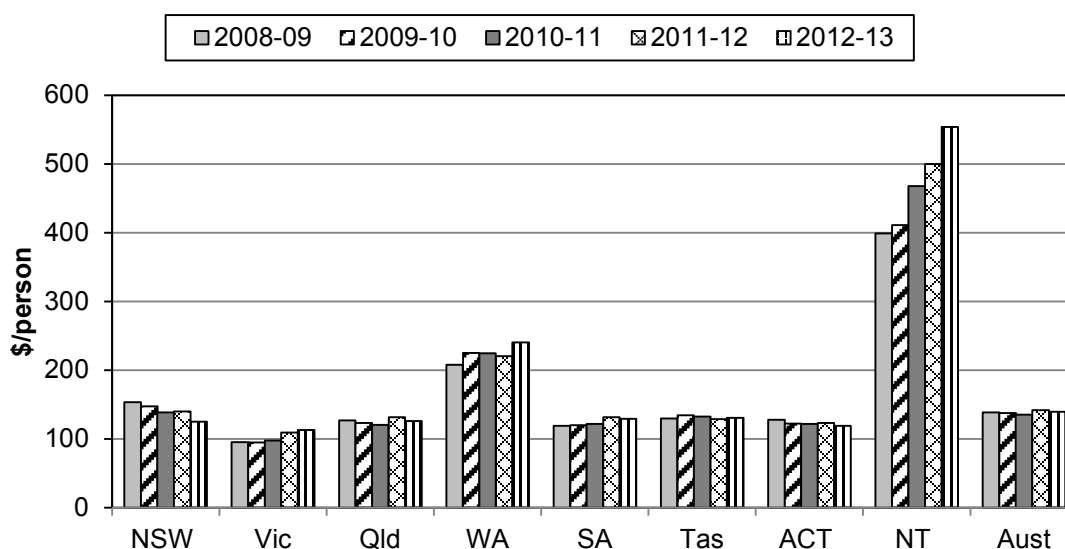
services², totalled \$2.4 billion nationally in 2012-13. The equivalent figure for community corrections was \$0.5 billion (table 8A.6).

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.

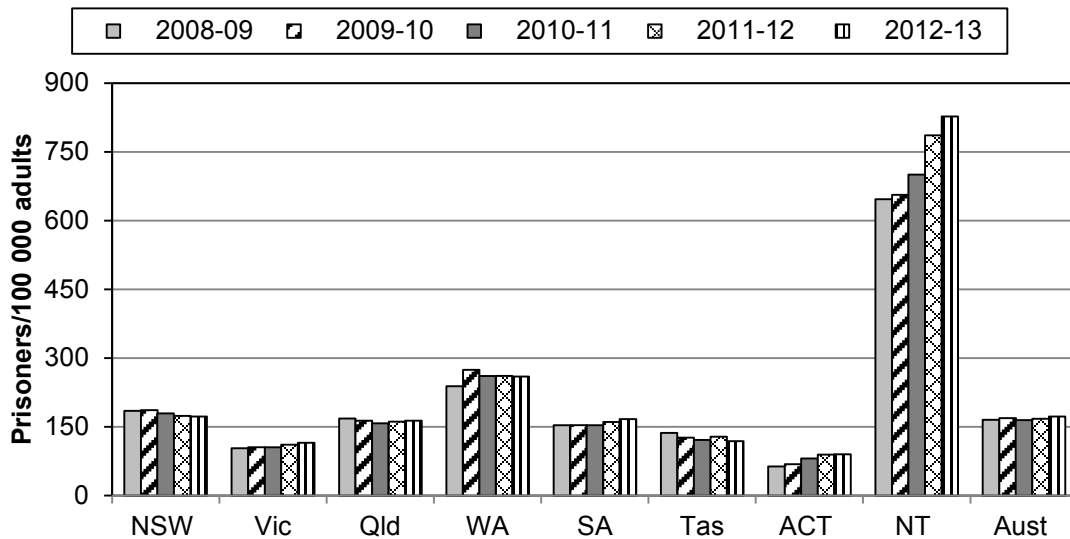
Excluding periodic detainees, 22.1 per cent of prisoners were held in open prisons and 77.9 per cent were held in secure facilities in 2012-13. A daily average of 5632 prisoners (18.7 per cent of the total Australian prisoner population, excluding periodic detainees) were held in privately operated facilities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



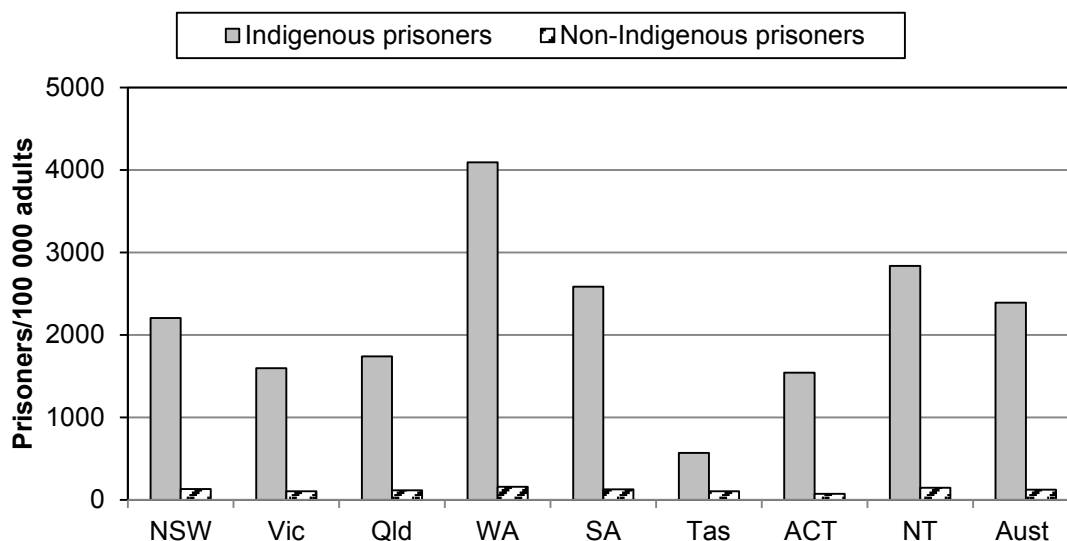
^a Non-age standardised rates, based on the daily average prisoner population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult population estimates. Rates as of 2011-12 use population estimates based on the 2011 Census while those for prior years are based on estimates using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



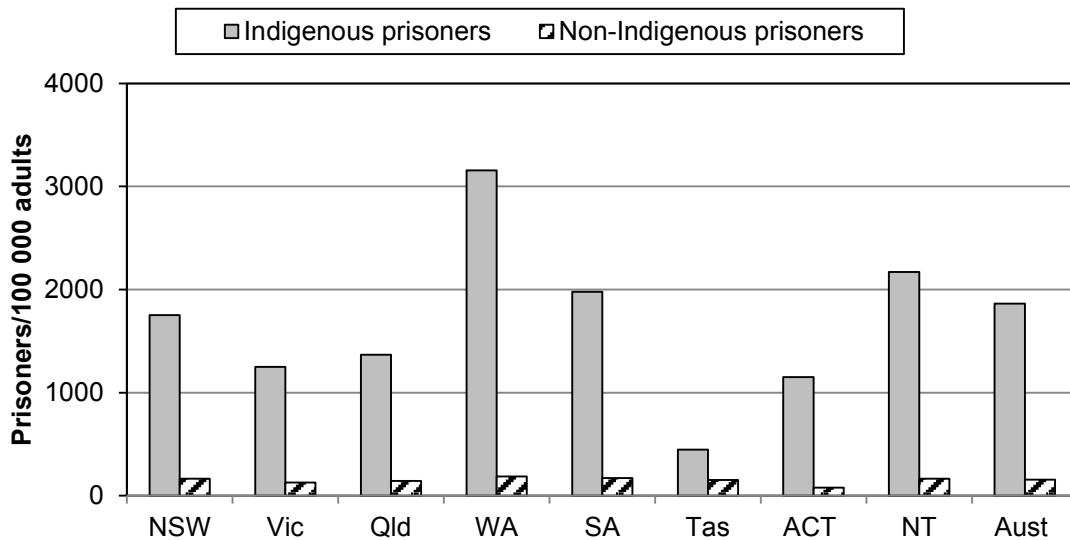
^a Non-age standardised rates based on the daily average prisoner population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult Indigenous and non-Indigenous population estimates. ^b Excludes prisoners whose Indigenous status was reported as unknown.

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.

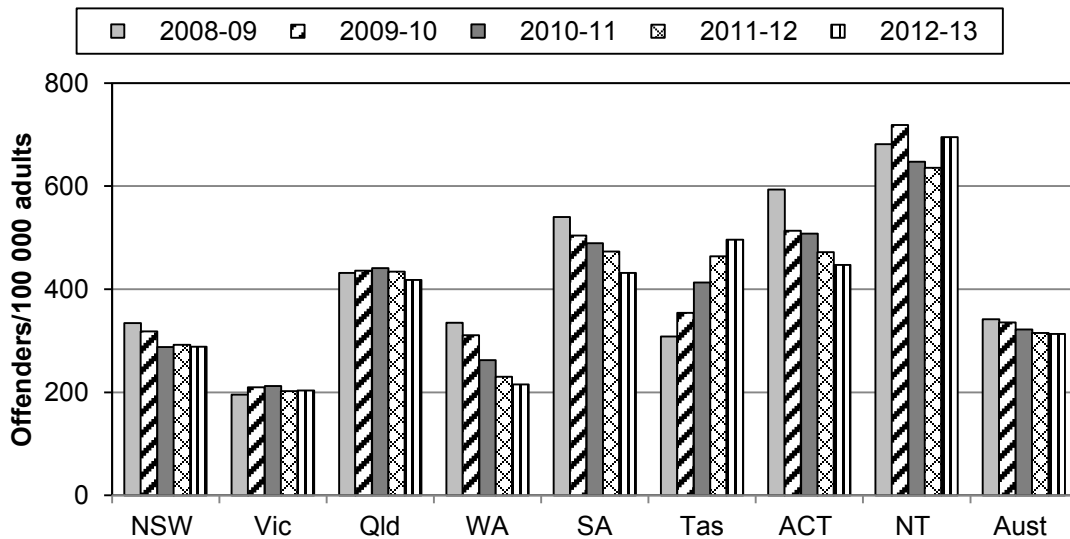
These services vary in the extent and nature of supervision, the conditions of the order (such as a community work component or a requirement to attend an offender program) and the level of restriction placed on the offender's freedom of movement in the community (for example, home detention). No single 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



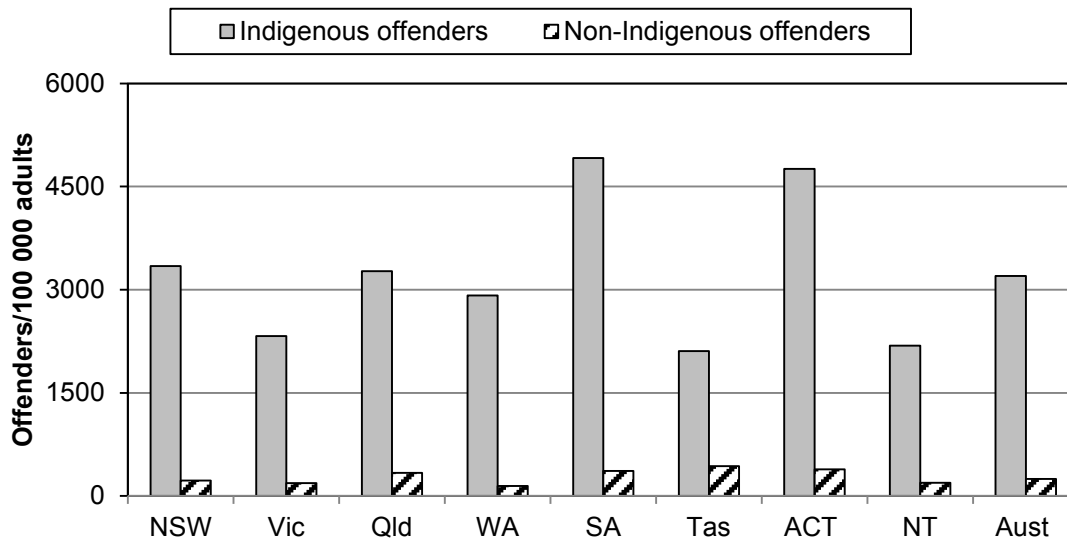
^a Non-age standardised rates based on the daily average offender population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult population estimates. Rates as of 2011-12 use population estimates based on the 2011 Census while those for prior years are based on estimates using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

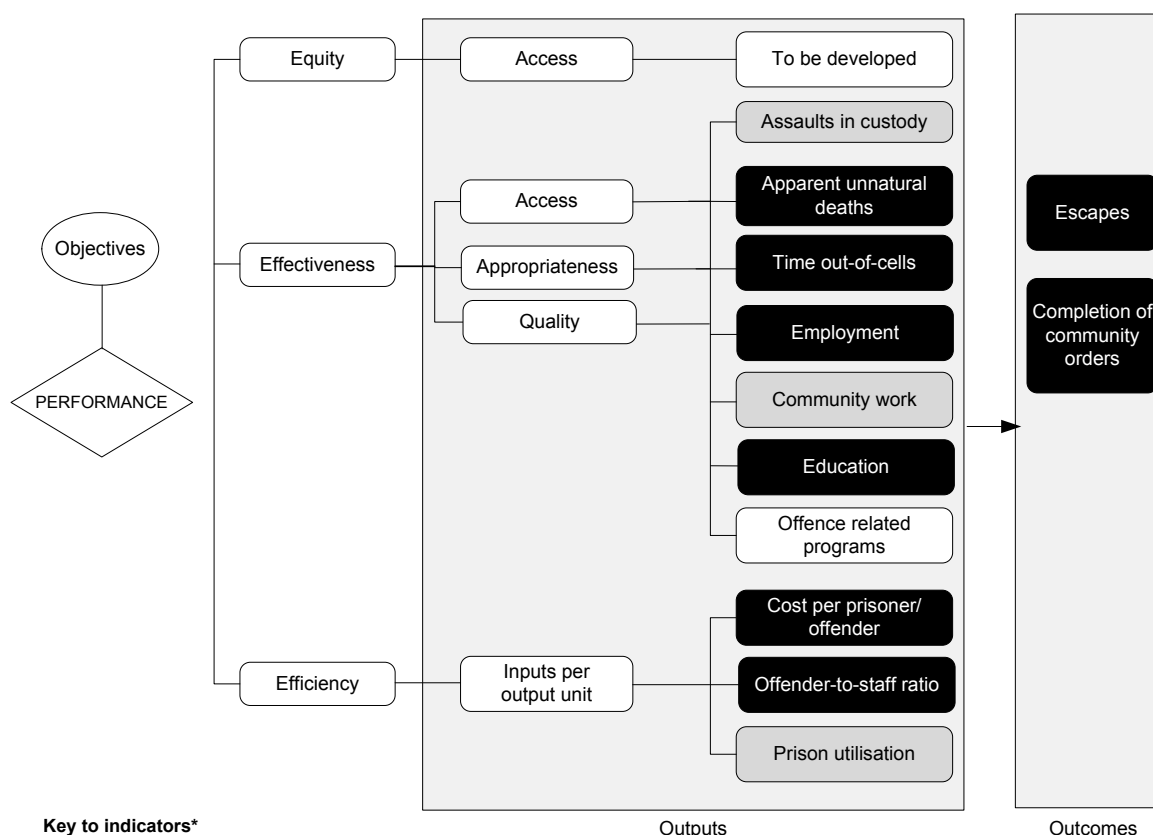
These objectives are to be met through the provision of services in an equitable and efficient manner.

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.

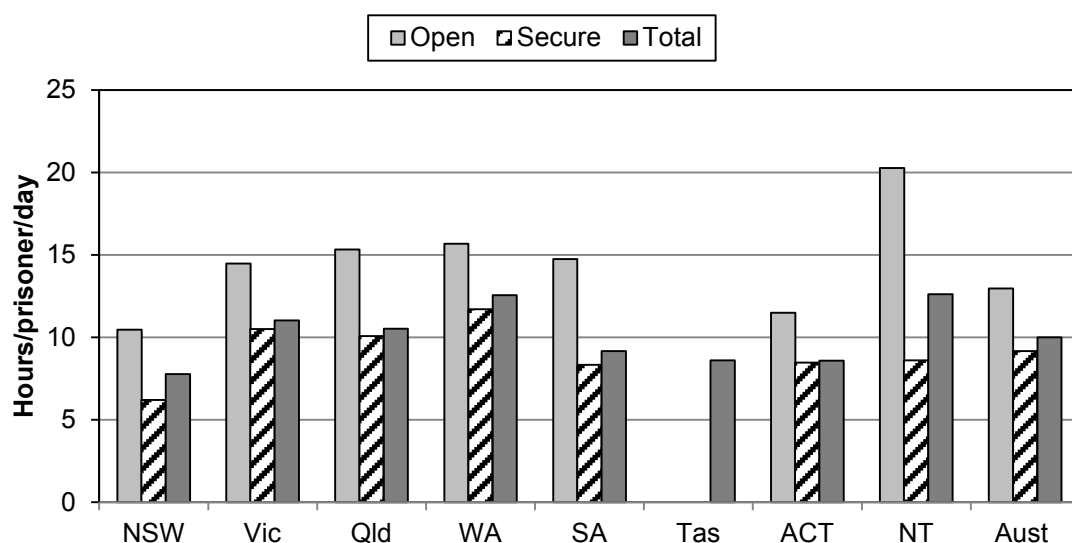
Data reported for this measure are:

- 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.

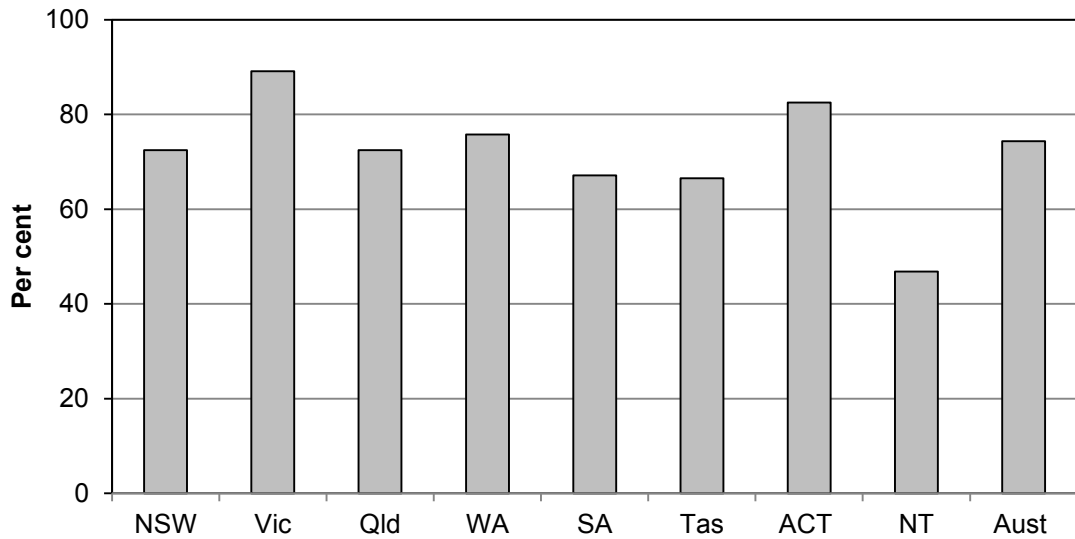
Data reported for this measure are:

- 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.

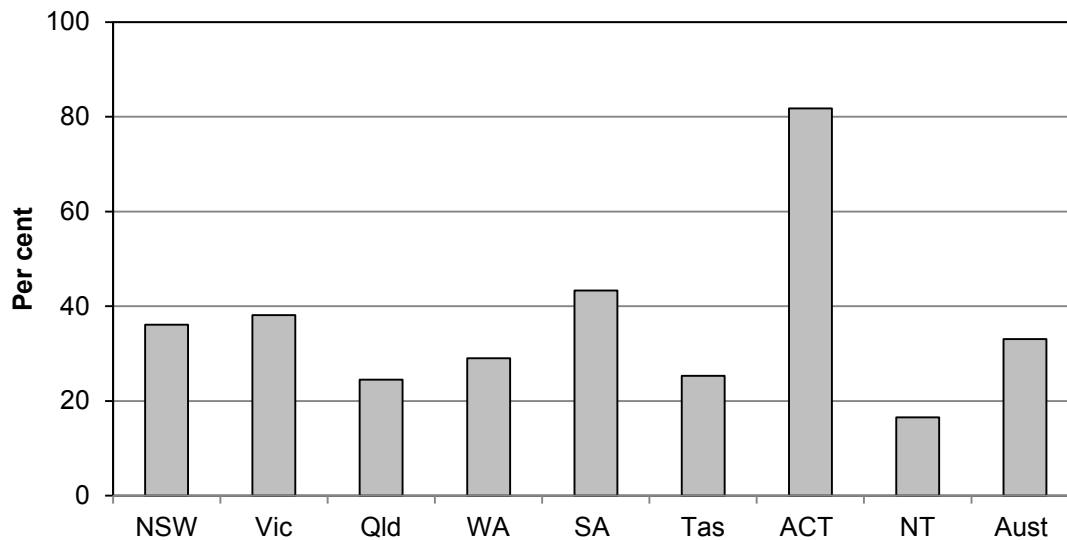
Data reported for this measure are:

- 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.

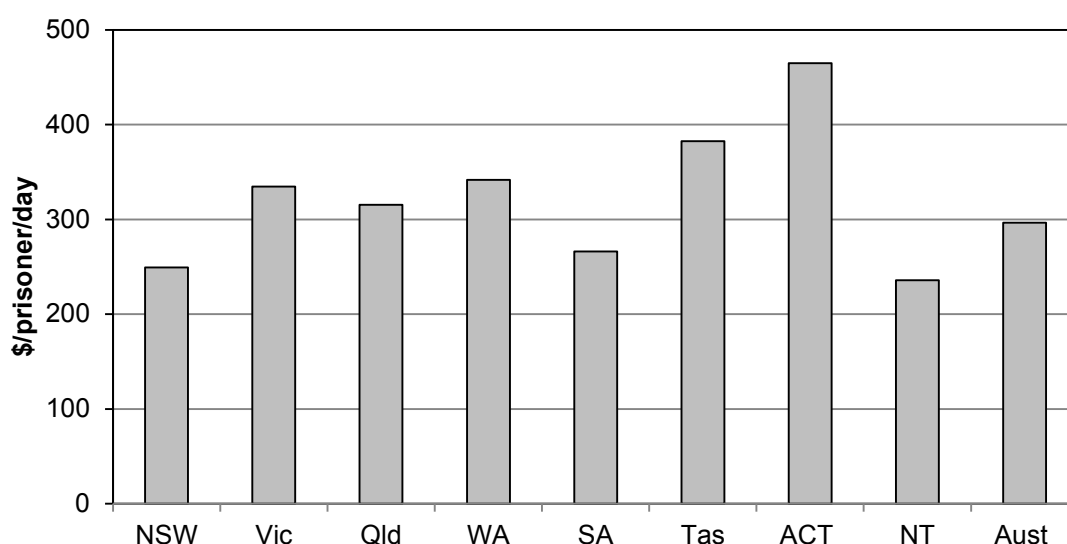
The capital costs included in this section are the user cost of capital, depreciation, and debt servicing fees. The user cost of capital is the cost of the funds tied up in government capital used to deliver services (for example, the land and buildings used to house prisoners). The user cost of capital 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

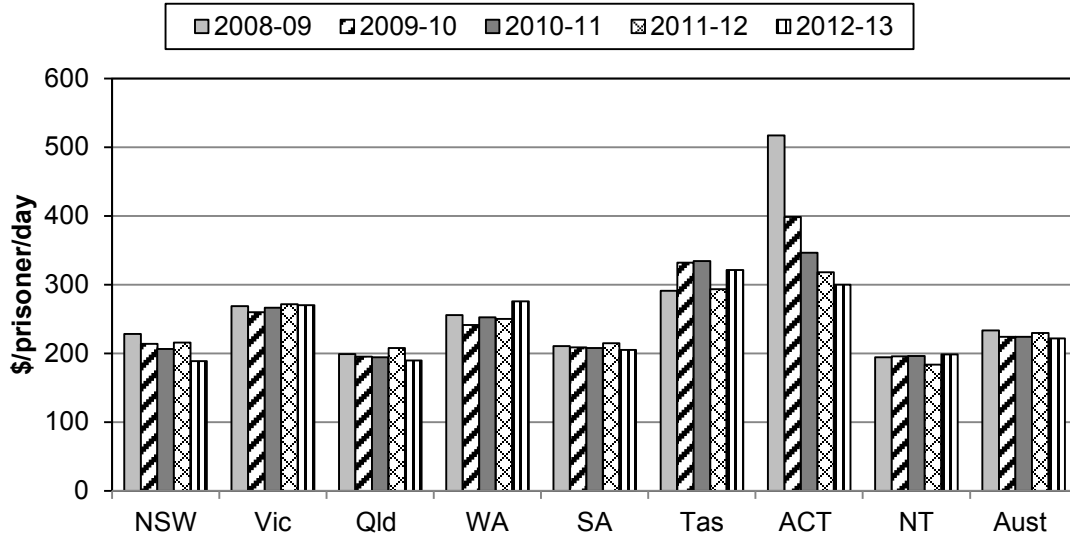


^a Total cost per prisoner per day is the combined operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day, net of operating revenues and excluding payroll tax. Capital costs include the user cost of capital (including land), depreciation and debt servicing fees where applicable. Total cost excludes 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}

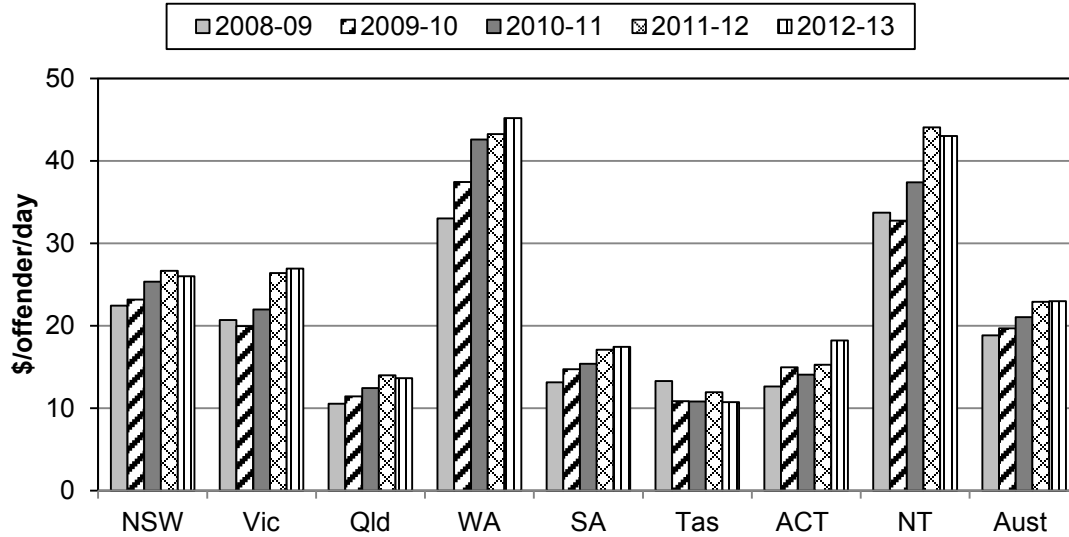


^a Based on operating expenditure on prisons, net of operating revenues, and excluding payroll tax, capital costs, and transport and escort services expenditure where this is reported separately by jurisdictions. ^b Data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (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.

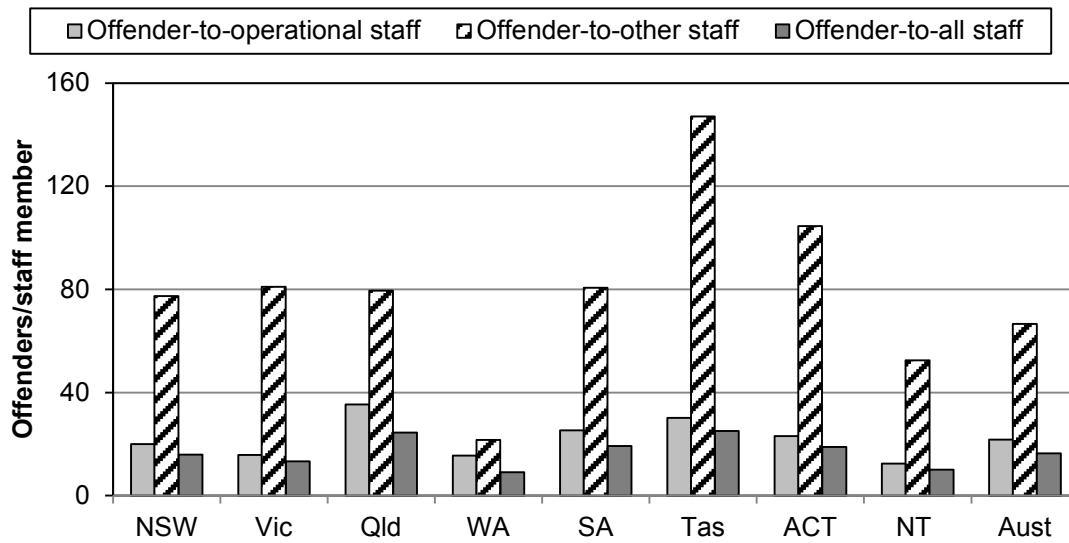
Data reported for this measure are:

- 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’.

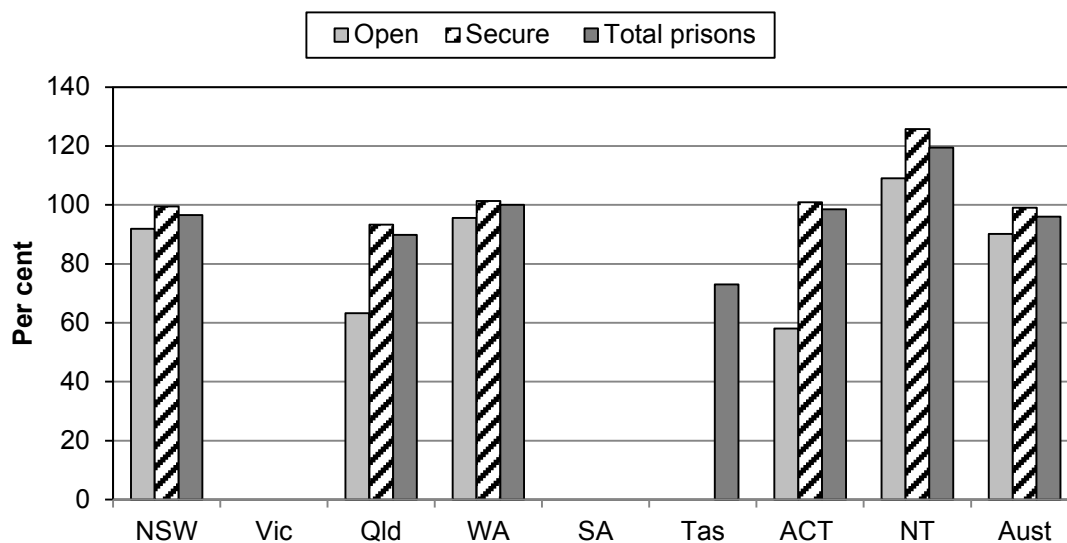
Data reported for this measure are:

- 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.

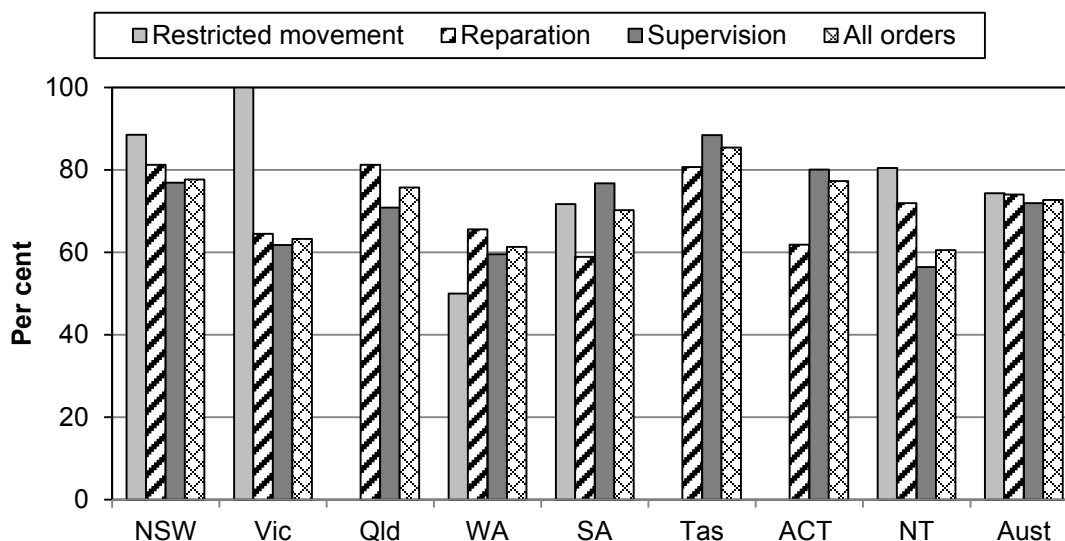
Data reported for this measure are:

- 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.

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Victorian Government comments

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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.

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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

“ 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

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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>
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- (a) Totals may not equate precisely to the aggregate of figures from other cells due to rounding of decimal places.
- (b) NT is unable to disaggregate costs into open and secure custody because NT open prisons are annexes of secure prisons and each prison operates as a combined entity for financial management purposes.
- (c) 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>
--	--------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-------------

- (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 prisons▪ Periodic detainees <p>Denominator: Annual average population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Prisoners, disaggregated by open and secure prisons▪ Periodic detainees <p>The indicator is calculated as the number of escapes, divided by the annual average prisoner population, multiplied by 100.</p> <p>The indicator is reported as the annual rate of escapes disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ open prisons, secure prisons and periodic detention centres▪ State/Territory and Australian total
Data source/s	<p>Numerator: Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory</p> <p>Denominator: Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

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

	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> <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>
Key data gaps/issues	<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 <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 <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