
C Justice sector overview

CONTENTS

C.1 Introduction	C.1
C.2 Sector performance indicator framework	C.14
C.3 Cross-cutting and interface issues	C.44
C.4 Future directions in performance reporting	C.44
C.5 List of attachment tables	C.45
C.6 References	C.46

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:

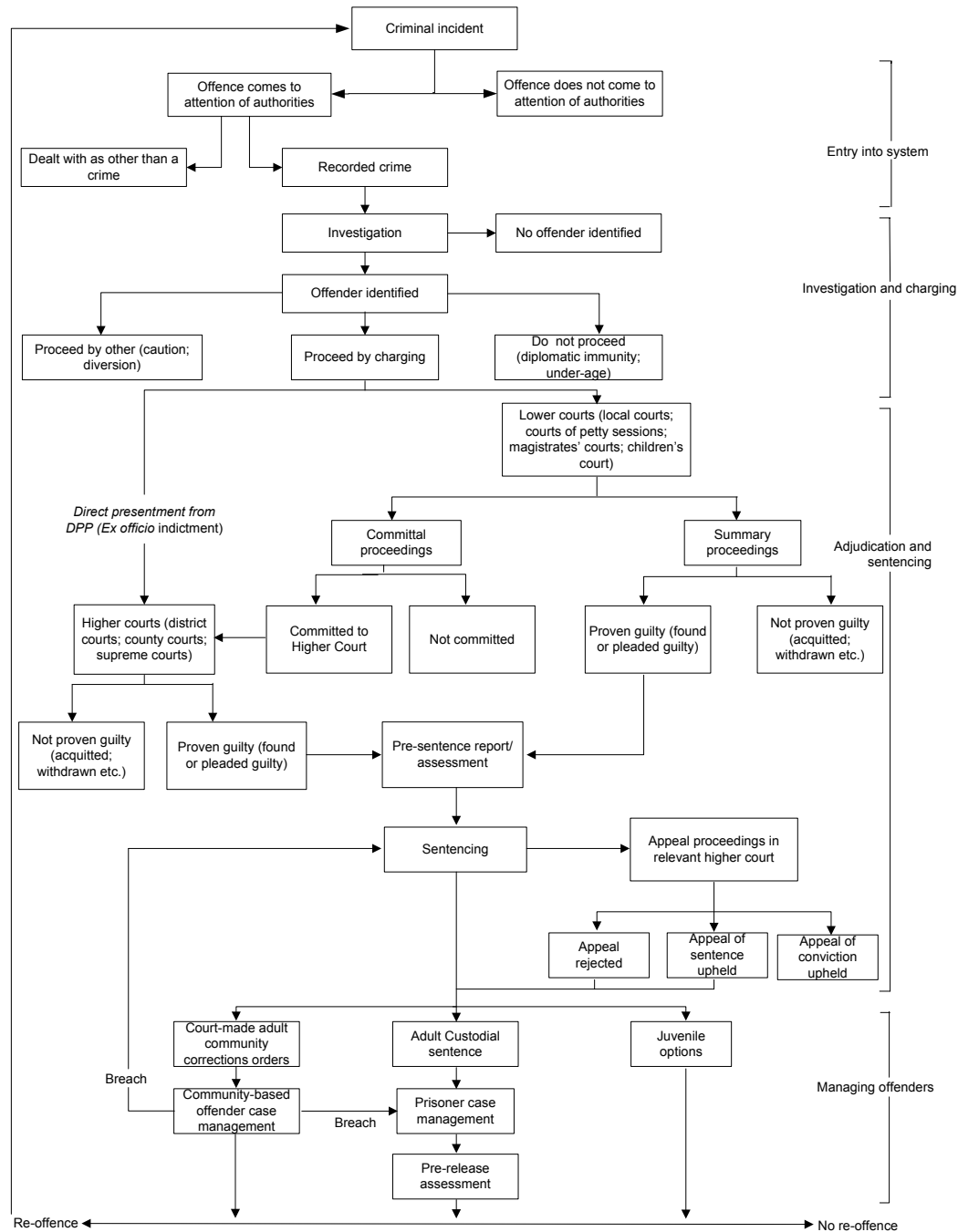
- size and scope of the individual service types
- roles and responsibilities of each level of government
- funding and expenditure.

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

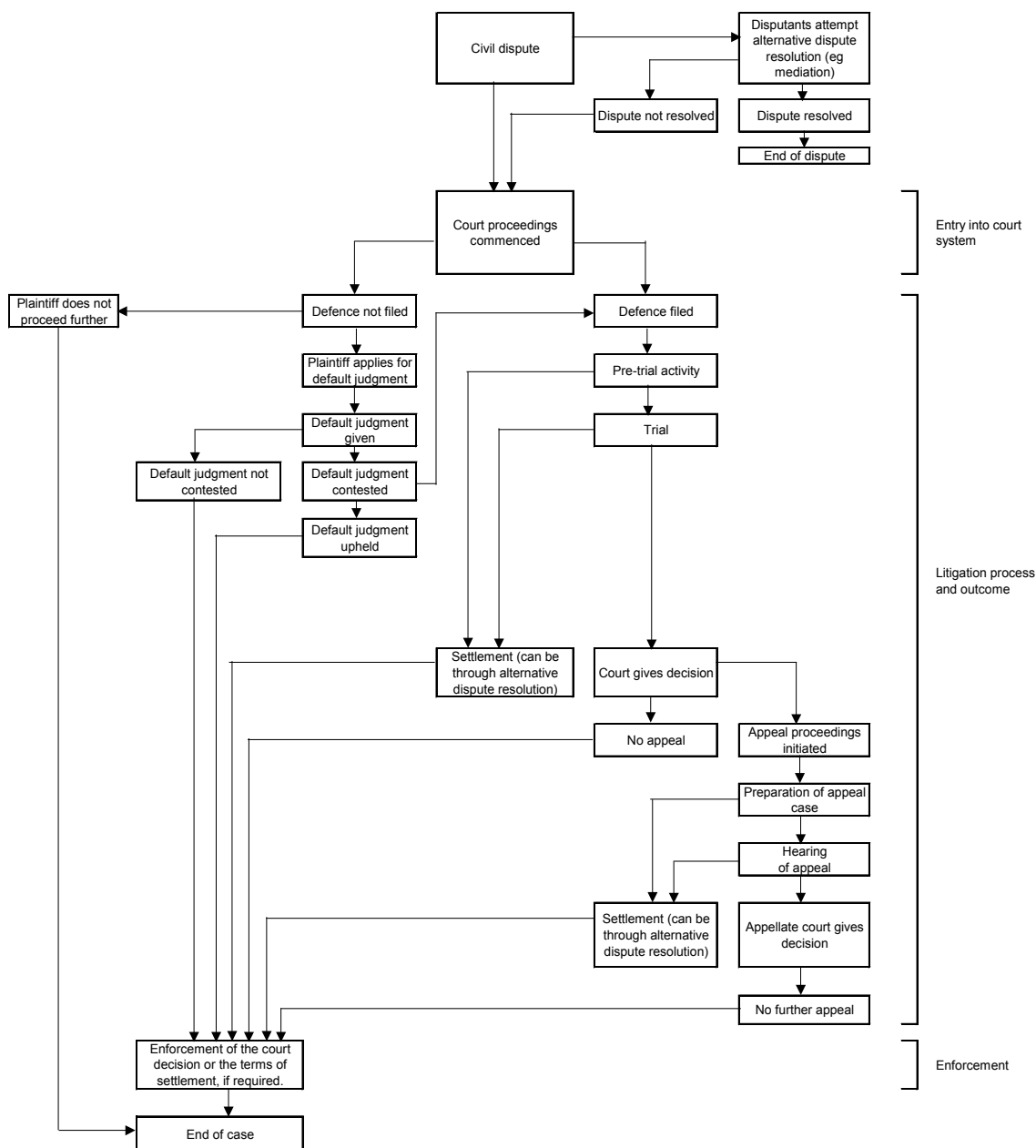
In the civil justice system, courts deal with civil law matters. The civil justice system involves the interaction of a number of practices, procedures and case

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.

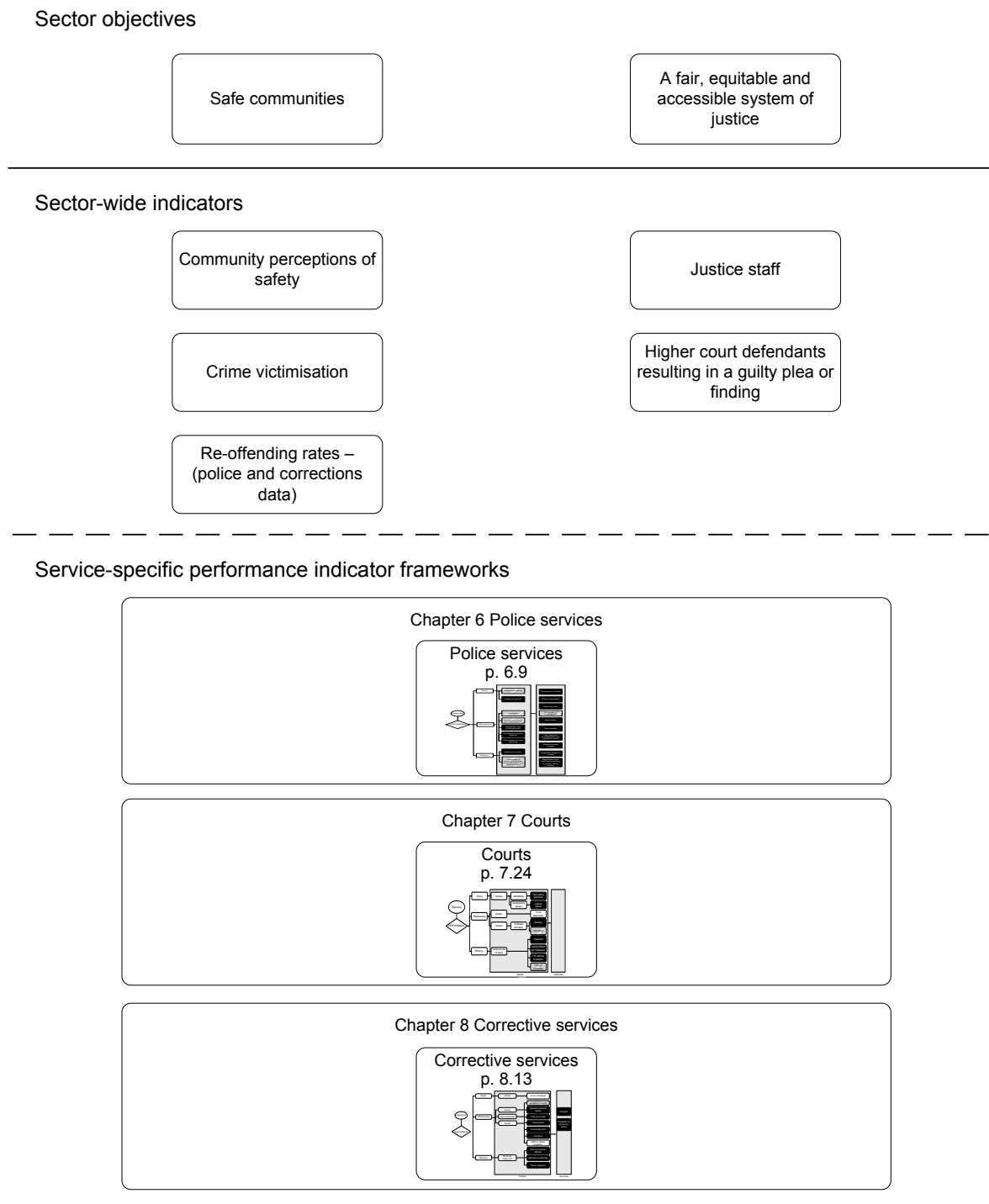
C.2 Sector performance indicator framework

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.

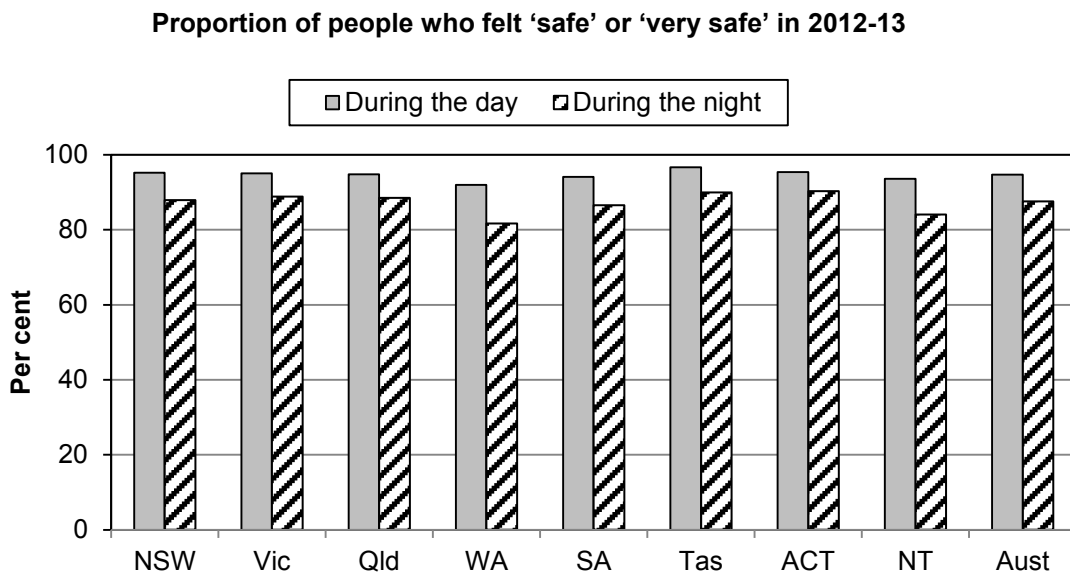
Source: Chapter 6.

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:

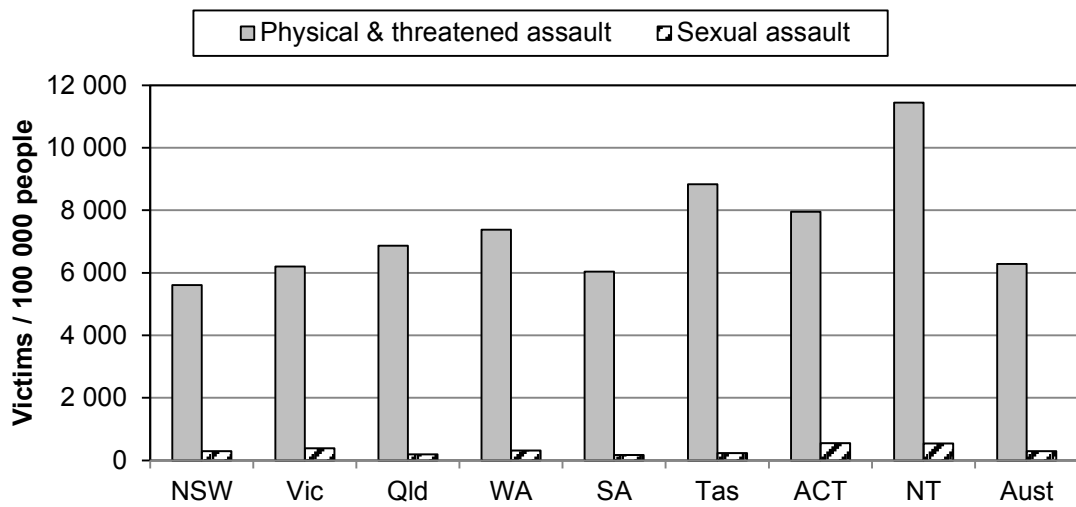
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

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).

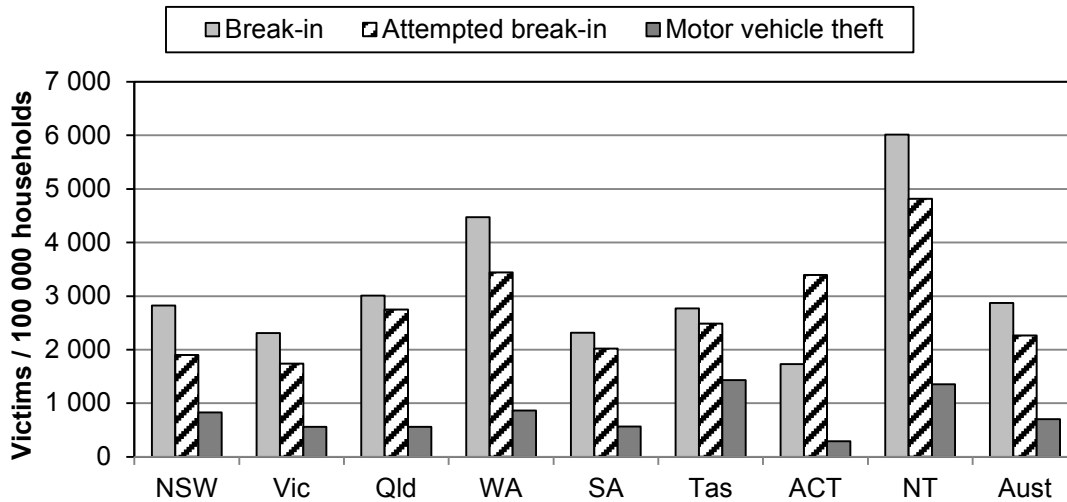
Figure C.6 **Estimated victims of physical and sexual assault, 2011-12^{a, b, c}**



^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:

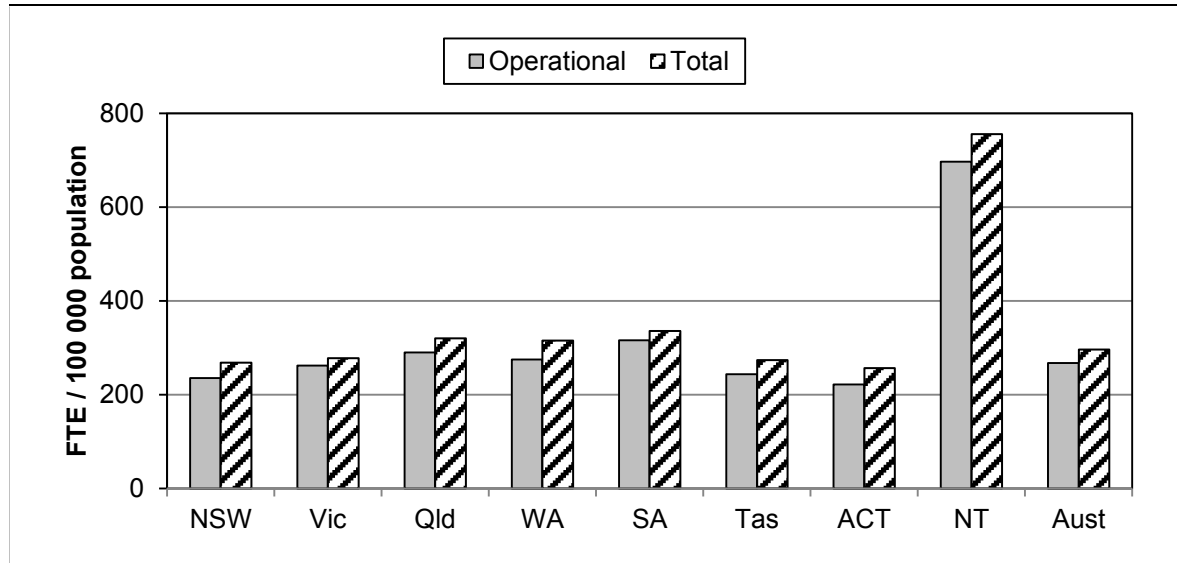
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

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



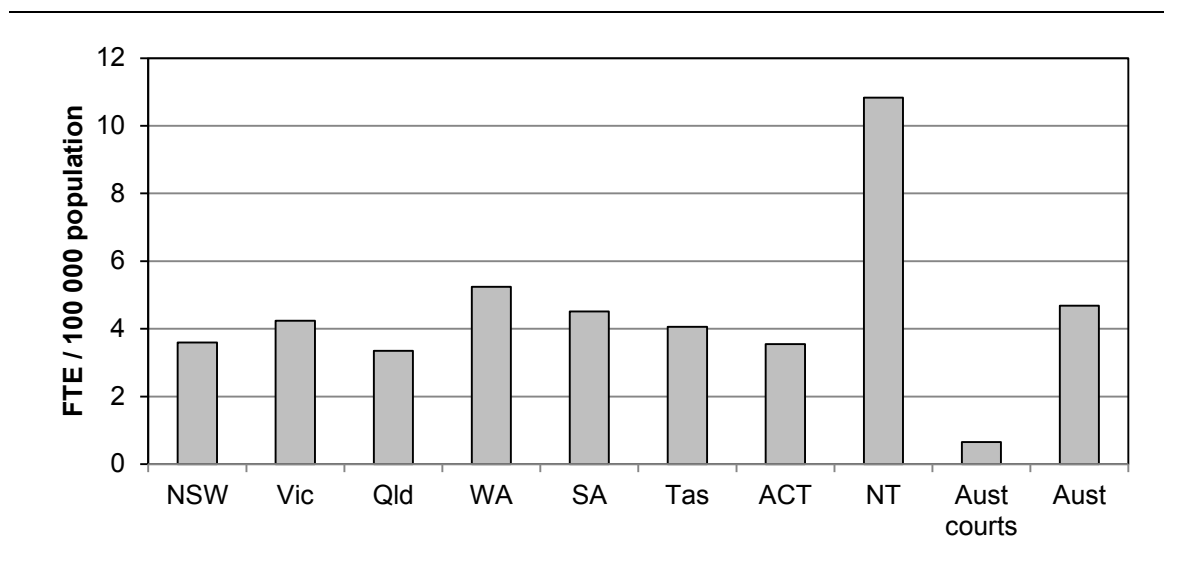
^a Data comprise all FTE staff except in the NT where data are based on a headcount at 30 June.

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.

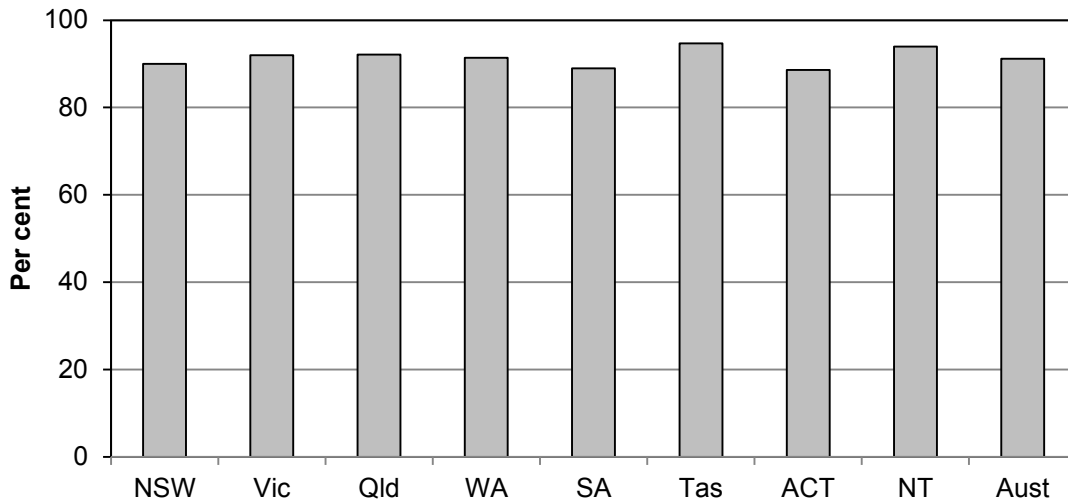
This indicator does not provide information on the number of defendants where police have identified a likely offender, but choose not to bring the likely offender to trial due to a variety of factors, nor to cases that have been finalised by a non-adjudicated method.

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:

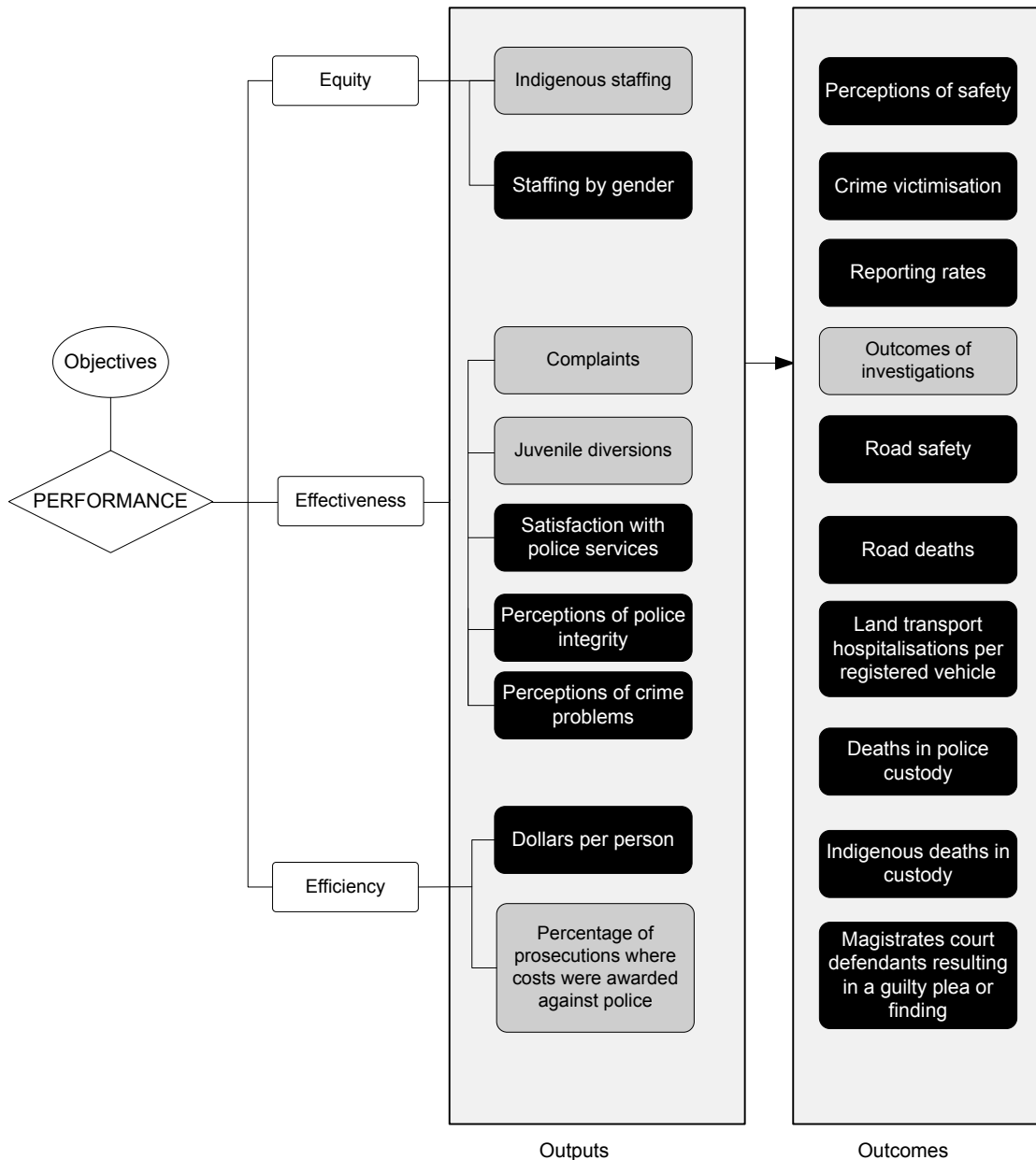
- indicator interpretation boxes, which define the measures used and indicate any significant conceptual or methodological issues with the reported information
- caveats and footnotes to the reported data
- additional measures and further disaggregation of reported measures
- data quality information 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
------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---

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

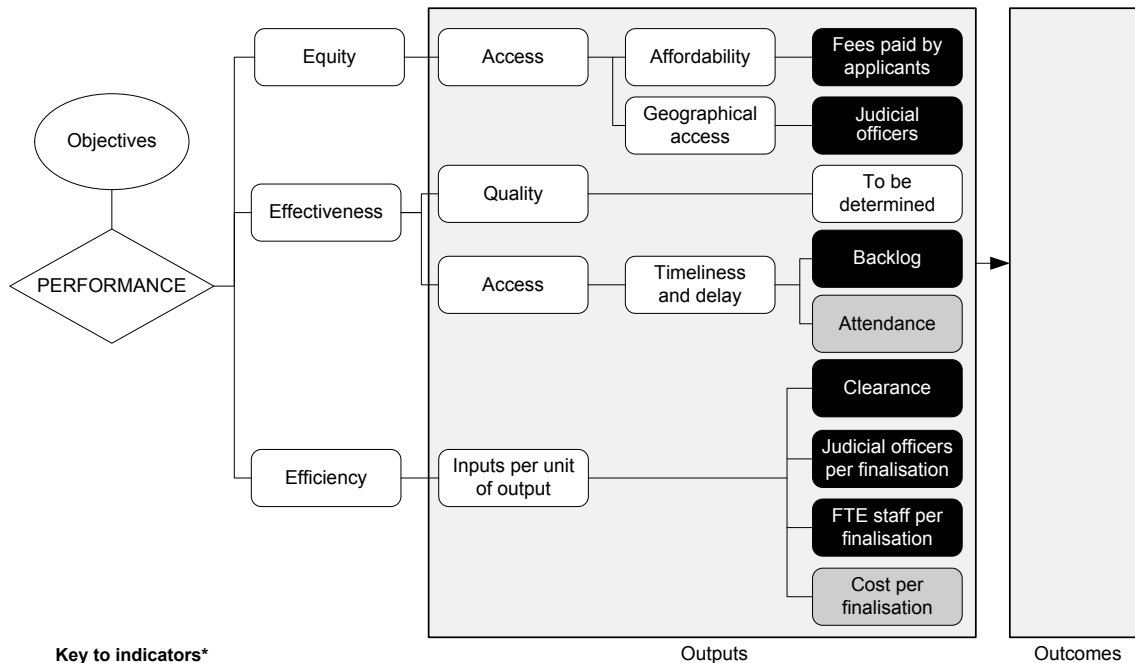
^a Caveats for these data are available in Chapter 6 and Attachment 6A. Refer to the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 6 for information to assist with interpreting data presented in this table. ^b Some data are derived from detailed data in Chapter 6 and Attachment 6A. **na** Not available. .. 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>
<i>Children's</i>										
>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>										
<i>Higher (appeal)</i>										
>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	..
<i>Higher (non-appeal)</i>										
>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	..
<i>Magistrates</i>										
>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	..	..
<i>Family - appeal</i>										
>12 months	..	..	..	7.7	..	..	..	..	30.8	..
>24 months	..	..	..	–	..	..	..	..	9.9	..
<i>Family – non appeal</i>										
>12 months	..	..	..	34.9	..	..	..	..	29.5	..
>24 months	..	..	..	15.3	..	..	..	..	11.2	..
<i>Federal Circuit</i>										
>6 months	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.4	..
>12 months	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.3	..
<i>Coroners'</i>										
>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

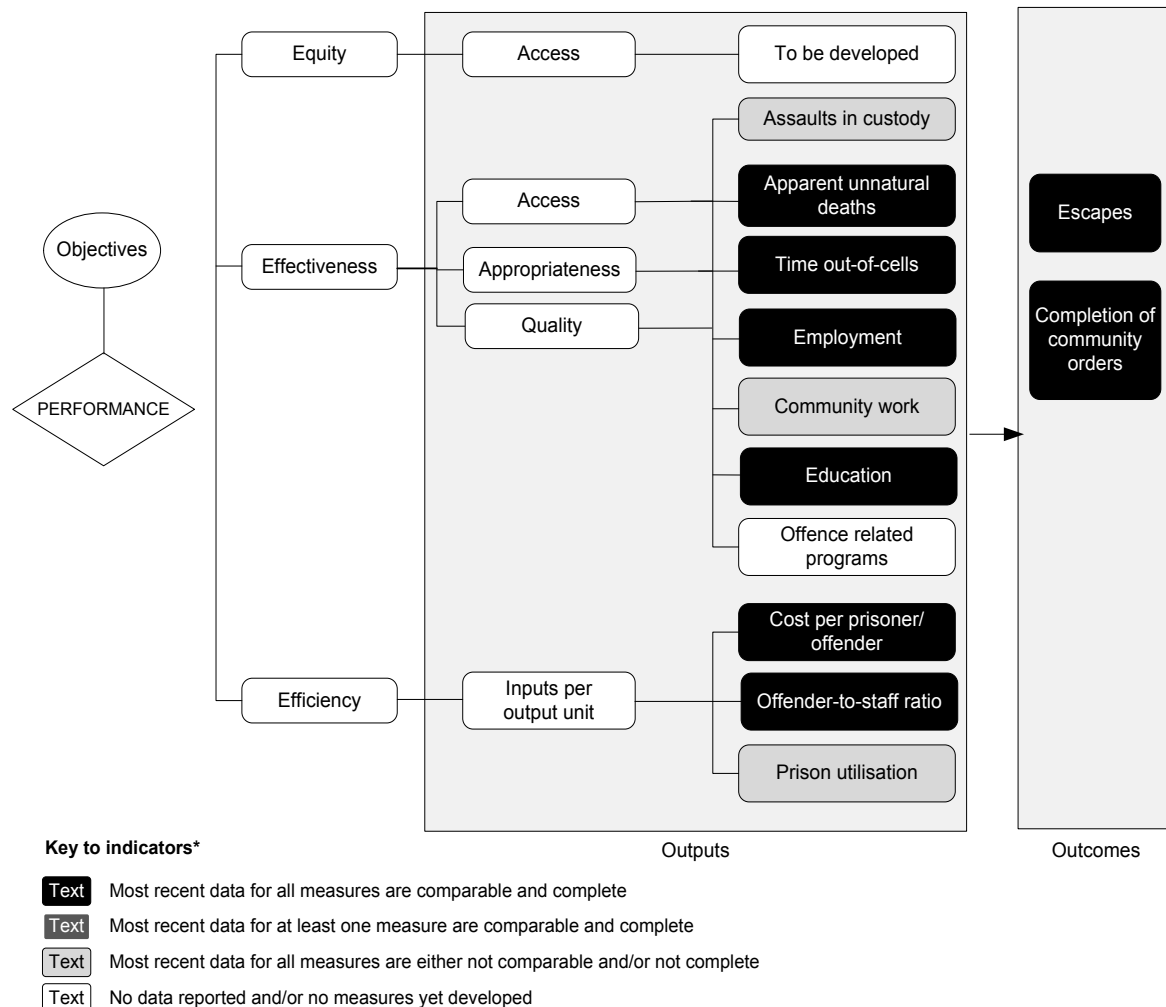
^a Caveats for these data are available in Chapter 7 and Attachment 7A. Refer to the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 7 for information to assist with interpreting data presented in this table. ^b Some data are derived from detailed data in Chapter 7 and Attachment 7A. **na** Not available.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



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 Victimisation Australia, 2011-12*, Cat no. 4530.0, Canberra.

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

— 2013, *Recorded Crime — Offenders, Australia, 2011-12*, Cat. no. 4519.0, Canberra.

ACC (Australian Crime Commission) 2013, *Organised crime in Australia, 2013*, <http://www.crimecommission.gov.au/sites/default/files/files/ACC%20OCA%202013.pdf> (accessed 13 August 2013).

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

Australian Government Attorney-General's Department 2009, *A strategic framework for access to justice in the federal civil justice system*. Report by the Access to Justice Taskforce, Canberra.

Australian Government Attorney-General's Department 2013, *Portfolio Budget Statements 2013-14*, <http://www.ag.gov.au/Publications/Budgets/Budget2013-14/Pages/PortfolioBudgetStatements201314.aspx> (accessed 24 October 2013).

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

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

Weatherburn, D 2001, What causes crime? *Crime and Justice Bulletin no. 54*, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

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.