

Report on Government Services 2015

Volume C: Justice

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for the Steering
Committee for the
Review of Government
Service Provision*

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Publications enquiries

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The Steering Committee welcomes enquiries and suggestions on the information contained in this report. Contact the Secretariat by phone: (03) 9653 2100 or email: gsp@pc.gov.au

Foreword

This year marks the twentieth edition of the Report on Government Services — a remarkable milestone for a unique report providing comparative information on the performance of a wide range of government services.

The Report was commissioned in 1993 by Heads of Government (now COAG), with the first report produced in 1995. A new terms of reference issued in 2010 emphasised the dual roles of the Report in improving service delivery, efficiency and performance, and increasing accountability to governments and the public.

Improving the equity and effectiveness of the services included in the Report can affect the community in significant ways. Some services form an important part of the social welfare system (for example, social housing and child protection services), some are provided to people with specific needs (for example, aged care and disability services), and others are typically used by each person in the community at some stage during their life (for example, education and training, health services and police and emergency services). Improving the efficiency of government services can also have economic pay-offs. Governments spent over \$184 billion on the services covered by this Report, representing about 69 per cent of general government expenditure in 2013-14, around 12 per cent of Australia's gross domestic product.

The development of the comprehensive Report we have today involved the dedication and hard work of many people over many years. I commend all governments for their long-term commitment to transparency and accountability. Few exercises that rely on cooperation and consensus across governments and departments continue to thrive over two decades — and it is particularly challenging to maintain government support for a report that is often used to criticise the performance of governments. I also acknowledge the contributions of the previous chairs of the Steering Committee, Bill Scales and Gary Banks, past and present Steering Committee and working group members, and the many staff of the Productivity Commission who provided Secretariat services over the years.

Peter Harris
Chairman

January 2015

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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 Leigh Eldridge | NT | Department of the Chief Minister |
| Mr Craig Graham | NT | Department of Treasury and Finance |
| Mr Bruce Michael | NT | Department of Treasury and Finance |

Acronyms and 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 |

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|--------|--|
| ACTAS | ACT Ambulance Service |
| ADL | activities of daily living |
| ADR | Alternative Dispute Resolution |
| AEDC | Australian Early Development Census |
| AEDI | Australian Early Development Index |
| AFAC | Australasian Fire and Emergency Services Authorities Council |
| AFP | Australian Federal Police |
| AGD | Attorney-General's Department |
| 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 |
| AJJA | Australian Institute of Judicial Administration |
| AIPAR | Australian Institute for Population Ageing Research |
| AJJA | Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators |
| ALLS | Adult Literacy and Life Skills |

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|--------------|---|
| 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 |

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| 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 |
| CWG | Courts Working Group |
| CCB | Child Care Benefit |
| CCET | Child care, education and training |
| CCMS | Child Care Management System |
| CCR | Child Care Rebate |
| CDSMAC | Community and Disability Services Ministers' Advisory Council |
| CEaCS | Childhood Education and Care Survey |
| CEPS | Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security |
| 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 |
| CISC | COAG Industry and Skills Council |
| 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 |
| CSIRO | Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation |
| CSMAC | Community Services Ministers' Advisory Council |
| CSTDA | Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement |
| CURF | confidentialised unit record file |

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|-----------|--|
| DACC | Defence Assistance to the Civil Community |
| DDHCS | Department of Disability, Housing and Community Services |
| DFD | Domestic Final Demand |
| 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 |
| DPIE | Department of Primary Industries and Energy |
| DPMPC | Data and Performance Measurement Principal Committee |
| DQI | data quality information |
| 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 |
| ECG | electrocardiogram |
| EMWG | Emergency Management Working Group |
| ERP | estimated resident population |
| FaCS | Department of Family and Community Services |

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|---------|--|
| 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 |
| IAEA | International Association for Educational Assessment |
| ICD | International Classification of Diseases |
| ICD-10-AM | Australian modification of the International Standard Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, version 10 |
| ICILS | International Computer and Information Literacy Study |
| ICH | Indigenous community housing |
| ICHO | Indigenous Community Housing Organisation |
| ICT | information and communication technologies |
| IEA | International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement |
| IER | Indigenous Expenditure Report |
| IGA | Intergovernmental Agreement |
| IMR | Infant mortality rate |
| IPD | Implicit Price Deflator |
| IPS | Independent Public Schools (WA) |
| IRG | Independent Reference Group |
| IRSD | Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage |
| ISO | International Organisation for Standardisation |
| ISA | Insurance Statistics Australia |
| ISS | Inclusion Support Subsidy |

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| ISSR | Institute for Social Science Research |
| 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 |
| LCCSC | Law, Crime and Community Safety Council |
| 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 group | 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 |
| NDIA | National Disability Insurance Agency |

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| NDIS | National Disability Insurance Scheme |
| NEA | National Education Agreement |
| NEAT | Department of Natural Resources Environment and the Arts |
| NECECC | National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection |
| NECECWC | National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census |
| 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 |
| NHRA | National Health Reform Agreement |
| 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 |
| NNDS | National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System |

| | |
|---------|--|
| no. | number |
| NOOSR | National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition |
| NP | National Partnership |
| np | not published |
| NPAs | National Partnership Agreements |
| NPMC | Navigation Projects Management Committee |
| NQAITS | National Quality Agenda Information Technology 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 |
| NSPS | National Security and Preparedness Survey |
| 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 |
| NT | Northern Territory |
| NTCET | Northern Territory Certificate of Education and Training |
| NTES | National Territory Emergency Services |
| NVEAC | National VET Equity Advisory Council |
| NYPR | National Youth Participation Requirement |

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| 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 |
| PIAAC | Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies |
| 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 |
| PSTRE | Problem solving in technology-rich environments |
| PWI | personal wellbeing index |
| QE | Qualification Equivalents |
| QFRS | Queensland Fire and Rescue Service |
| QFES | Queensland Fire and Emergency Service |

| | |
|---------|---|
| QIAS | Quality Improvement and Accreditation System |
| Qld | Queensland |
| QMF | Quality Management Framework |
| RACGP | Royal Australian College of General Practitioners |
| RCS | resident classification scale |
| Report | Report on Government Services |
| RISS | Remote and Indigenous Service Support |
| 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 |
| SA | South Australia |
| 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 |
| SCRCSPP | 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 and Territory Emergency Services |
| SEW | Survey of Education and Work |
| 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 |

| | |
|------------|---|
| The Report | The Report on Government Services |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| WSDSPC | Workforce Development Supply and Demand Principal Committee |
| WGIR | Working Group on Indigenous Reform |
| WHO | World Health Organisation |
| YAT | Youth Attainment and Transitions |
| YBFS | Year before full time schooling |
| 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. |
| Comparability | Data are considered comparable if, (subject to caveats) they can be used to inform an assessment of comparative performance. Typically, data are considered comparable when they are collected in the same way and in accordance with the same definitions. For comparable indicators or measures, significant differences in reported results allow an assessment of differences in performance, rather than being the result of anomalies in the data. |
| Completeness | Data are considered complete if all required data are available for all jurisdictions that provide the service. |
| 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). |

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| 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 Circuit 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:

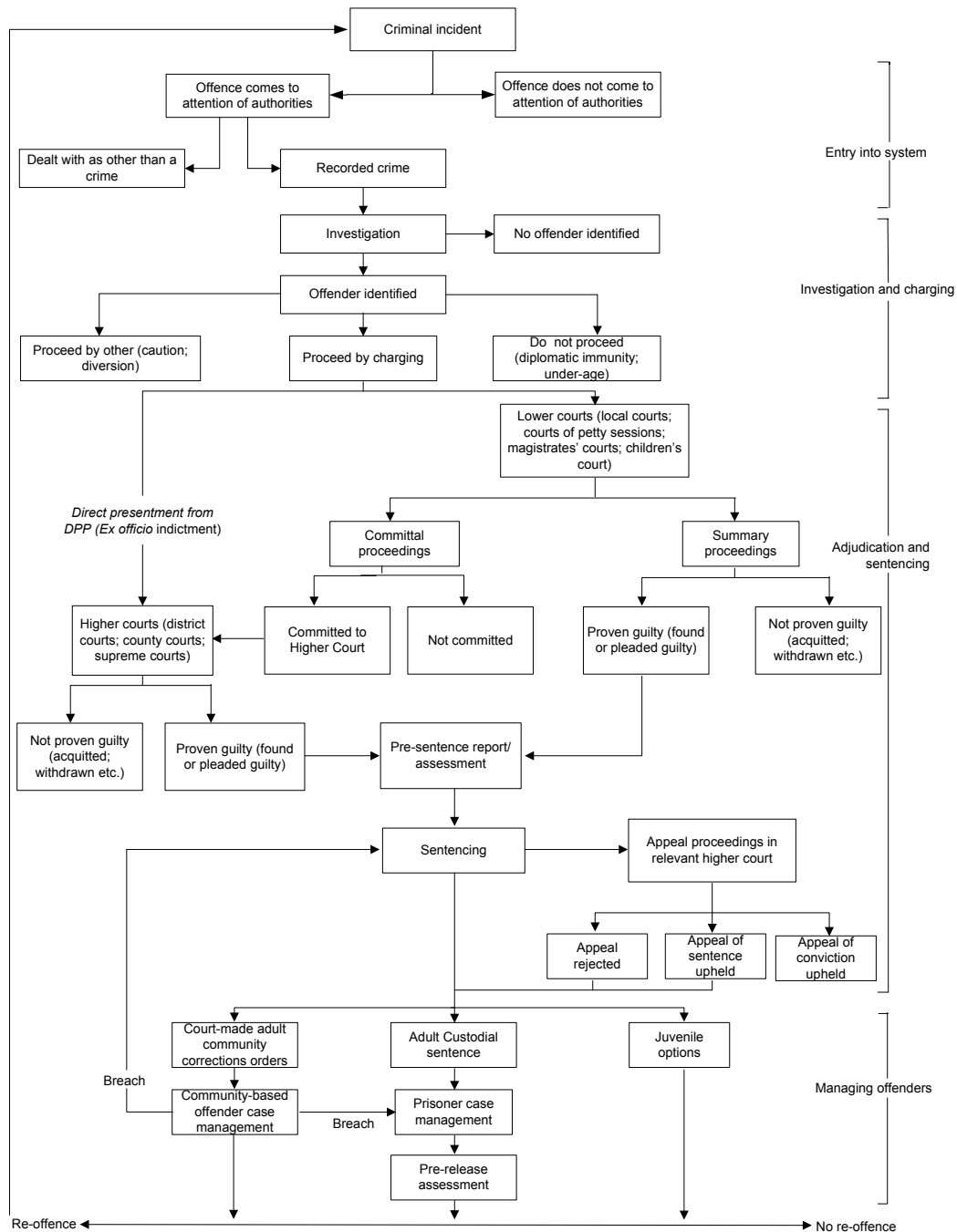
- size and scope of the individual service types
- roles and responsibilities of each level of government
- funding and expenditure.

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.

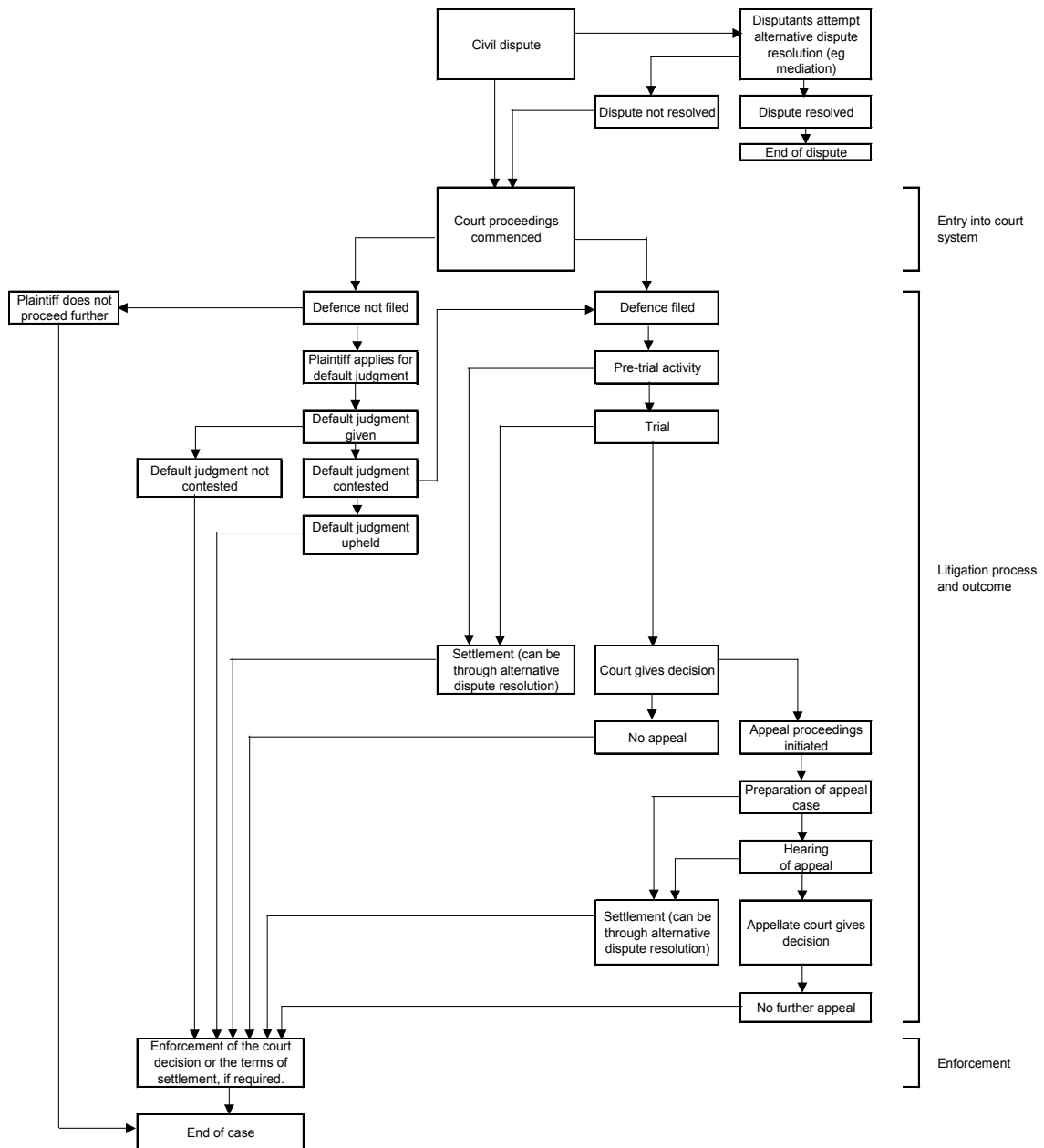
Overview of the civil justice system

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 \$14.9 billion in 2013-14 (table C.1).

Table C.1 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) on justice services by Australian, State and Territory governments (2013-14 dollars)^{a, b, c, d}

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | Average annual growth rate |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | % |
| Police services | 9 005 | 9 229 | 9 681 | 9 605 | 10 182 | 3.1 |
| Courts — criminal | 733 | 754 | 797 | 778 | 767 | 1.1 |
| Courts — civil ^e | 659 | 635 | 664 | 621 | 609 | -2.0 |
| Corrective services ^f | 3 073 | 3 055 | 3 202 | 3 212 | 3 369 | 2.3 |
| Total justice system | 13 470 | 13 673 | 14 344 | 14 215 | 14 927 | 2.6 |
| | % | % | % | % | % | .. |
| Police services | 66.9 | 67.5 | 67.5 | 67.6 | 68.2 | .. |
| Courts — criminal | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.1 | .. |
| Courts — civil ^e | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.1 | .. |
| Corrective services | 22.8 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 22.6 | 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 (2013-14 = 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 2013-14 is provided in the Attorney General's Department 2014-15 Portfolio Budget Statements. For 2013-14 the estimated total net expenditure for the AFP was close to \$1.08 billion and for the High Court was about \$17.9 million (Attorney-General's Department, 2014).

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.

Table C.2 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person on justice services, 2013-14^{a, b, c, d, e}

| | <i>Unit</i> | <i>NSW</i> | <i>Vic</i> | <i>Qld</i> | <i>WA</i> | <i>SA</i> | <i>Tas</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>NT</i> | <i>Aust</i> |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Police services | \$ | 443 | 394 | 418 | 496 | 415 | 399 | 440 | 1 227 | 437 |
| Courts — criminal | \$ | 26 | 31 | 31 | 50 | 38 | 35 | 39 | 100 | 33 |
| Courts — civil ^{f, g} | \$ | 16 | 17 | 10 | 19 | 13 | 11 | 27 | 46 | 26 |
| Corrective services | \$ | 123 | 123 | 133 | 242 | 140 | 135 | 124 | 591 | 144 |
| Total justice system | \$ | 608 | 564 | 592 | 807 | 606 | 581 | 630 | 1 964 | 640 |
| Police services | % | 72.9 | 69.8 | 70.6 | 61.4 | 68.6 | 68.7 | 69.8 | 62.5 | 68.2 |
| Courts — criminal | % | 4.3 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Courts — civil ^{f, g} | % | 2.6 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 4.1 |
| Corrective services | % | 20.2 | 21.8 | 22.6 | 30.0 | 23.1 | 23.3 | 19.8 | 30.1 | 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 2013-14 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 (2013-14 = 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.

Nationally, real expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person on the areas of justice reported on in 2013-14 was \$640 (table C.2).

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 2012-13. 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 \$519 million was provided to legal aid commissions through government appropriations during 2012-13, with the majority contributed by State and Territory governments (approximately 60 per cent).

Funding by State/Territory and Australian governments, 2012-13^a

| | State/Territory (\$m) | Australian (\$m) | Total (\$m) |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Legal Aid NSW | 117.7 | 62.6 | 180.3 |
| Victoria Legal Aid | 75.3 | 46.6 ^b | 121.9 |
| Legal Aid Queensland | 45.3 | 45.0 ^c | 90.3 |
| Legal Aid WA | 36.4 | 23.0 ^d | 59.4 |
| Legal Services SA | 19.6 ^e | 15.7 | 35.3 |
| Legal Aid Tasmania | 5.9 | 6.0 | 11.9 |
| Legal Aid ACT | 5.3 ^f | 4.4 | 9.7 |
| NT Legal Aid | 5.2 | 4.5 | 9.7 |
| Total estimated funding | 310.7 | 207.8 | 518.5 |

^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 \$2.2 million for expensive criminal cases. ^c Includes supplementary funding of \$3.5 million for expensive criminal cases. ^d Includes supplementary funding of \$2.5 million for expensive criminal cases. Excludes services received free of charge from other state government agencies. ^e Includes supplementary funding of \$136,000 for expensive cases. ^f Excludes a Treasurer's advance.

Source: State and Territory legal aid commission 2012-13 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, programs for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 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 Circuit 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.

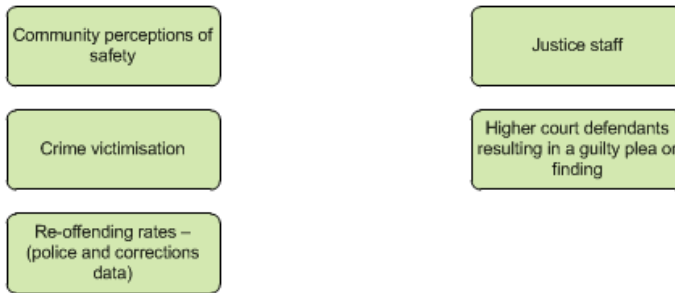
This sector overview provides a summary of relevant performance information. Chapters 6, 7 and 8 and their associated attachment tables provide further information, including disaggregation of some indicators by Indigenous status.

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

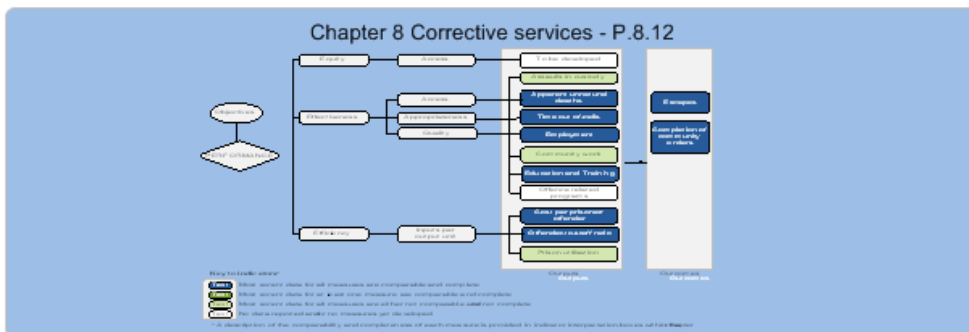
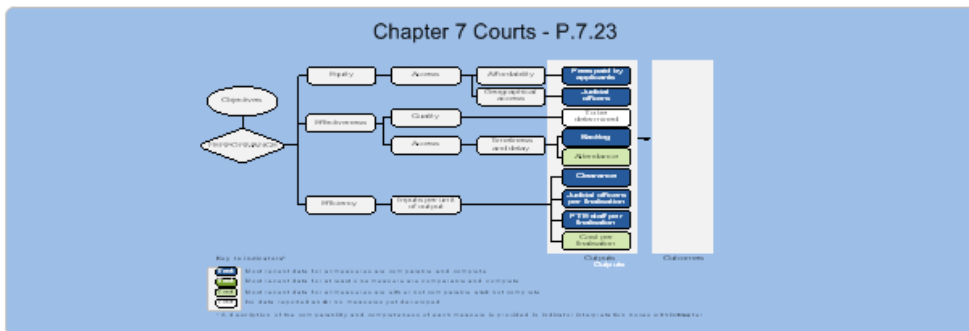
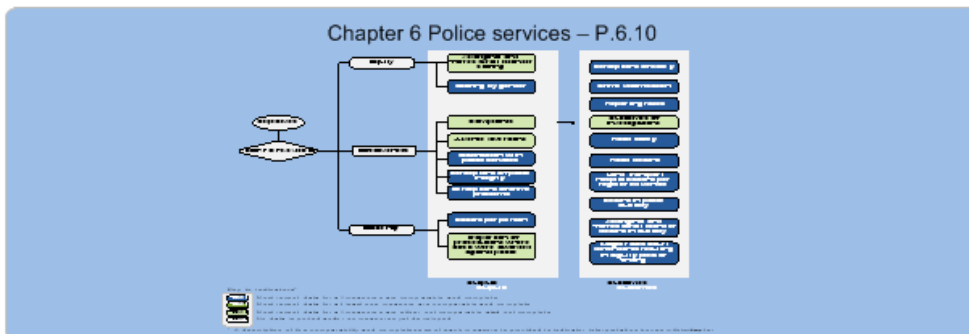
Sector objectives



Sector-wide indicators



Service-specific performance indicator frameworks



Sector-wide indicators

Community perceptions of safety

‘Community perceptions of safety’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to maintain public safety (box C.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 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

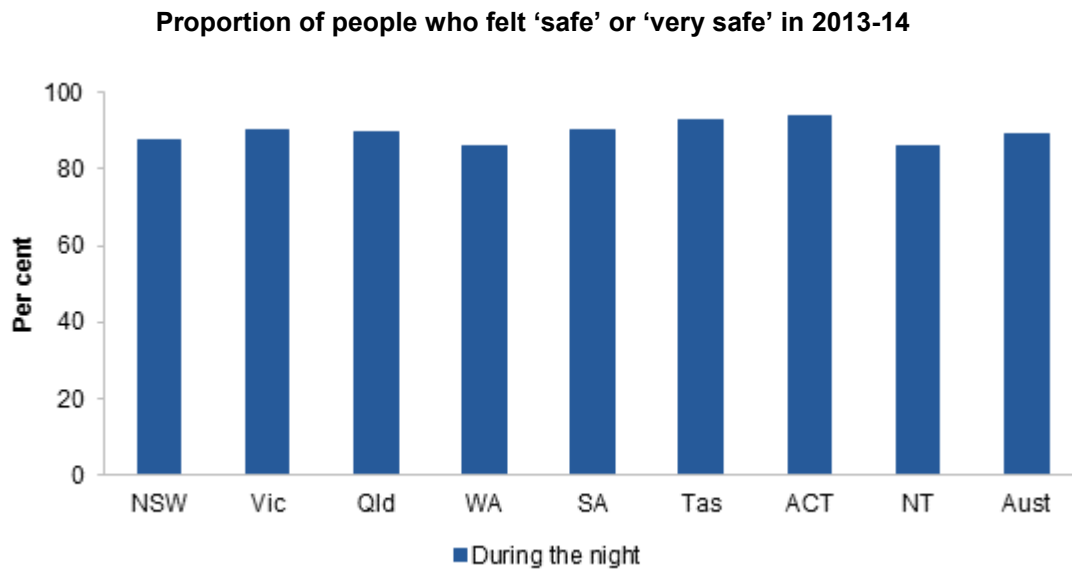
Source: Chapter 6.

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 2013-14:

- 89.0 per cent of people felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ at home alone during the night (figure C.4)
- 50.8 per cent of people felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ when walking alone locally during the night (figure C.5)
- 24.3 per cent of people felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ when travelling on public transport during the night (figure C.5).

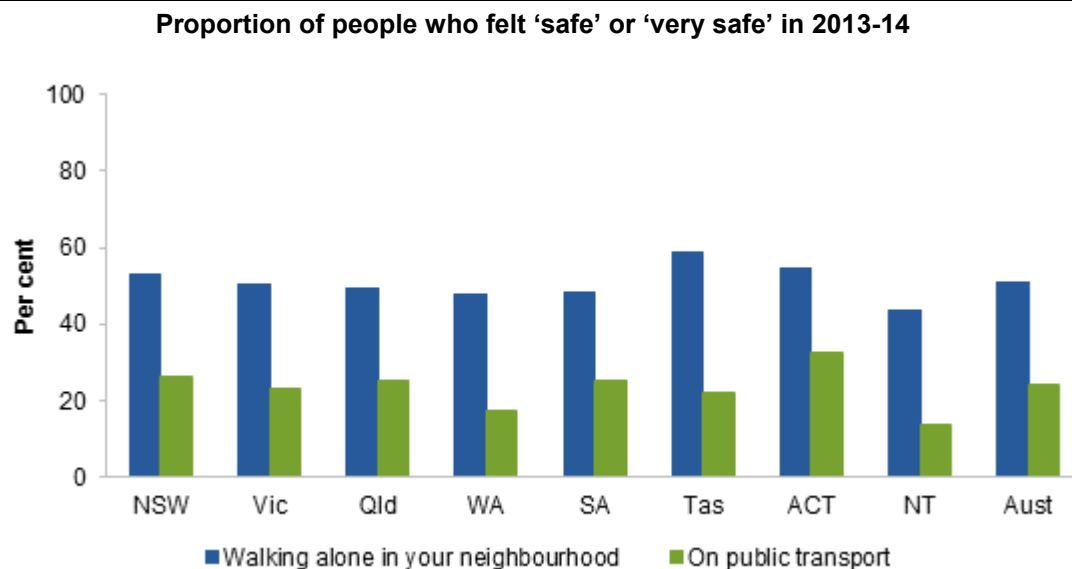
Figure C.4 Perceptions of safety at home alone^{a, b}



^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:

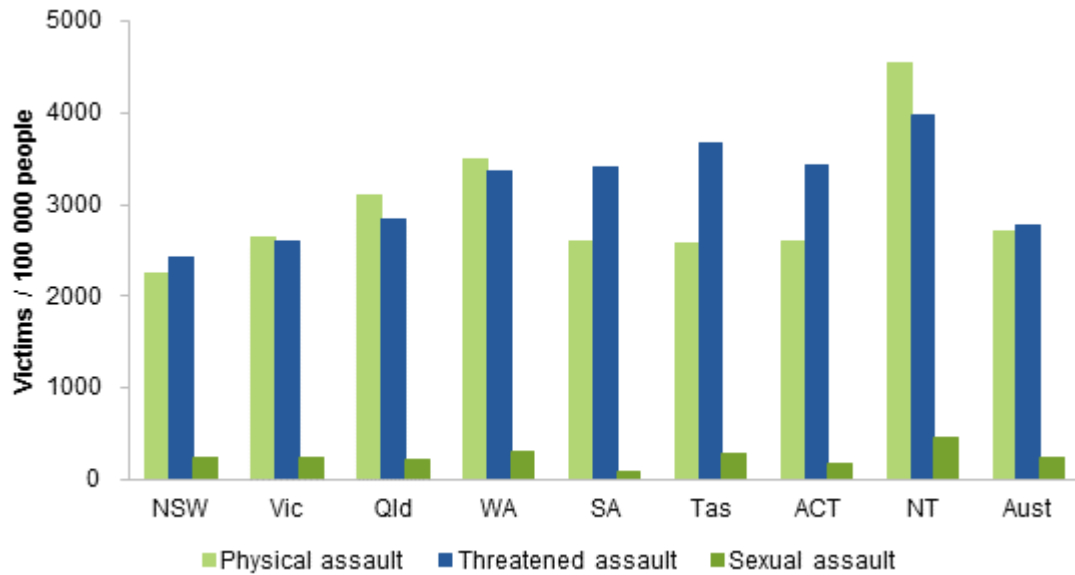
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Source: Chapter 6.

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, nationally in 2012-13, there were:

- 2706 victims of physical assault per 100 000 people (figure C.6)
- 2781 victims of threatened assault per 100 000 people (figure C.6)
- 233 victims of sexual assault per 100 000 people (figure C.6)
- 2699 victims of break-in per 100 000 households (figure C.7)
- 1926 victims of attempted break-in per 100 000 households (figure C.7)
- 644 victims of motor vehicle theft per 100 000 households (figure C.7).

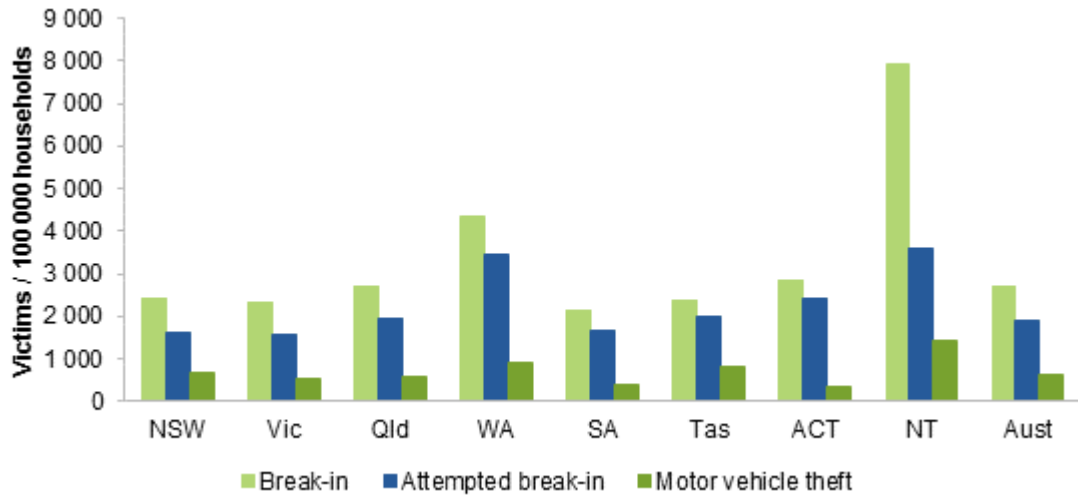
Figure C.6 Estimated victims of assault and sexual assault, 2012-13^{a, b, c}



^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 figure. ^b Threatened assault includes face-to-face incidents only. ^c Sexual assault estimates have large standard errors in Vic, Qld, WA, SA, Tas, ACT and NT. Comparisons across jurisdictions should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Based on survey data from ABS *Crime Victimization, Australia 2012-13*, 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, 2012-13^{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. Households may be counted multiple times across offence types and consequently the estimated total number of victims cannot be calculated from this figure. ^b NT data exclude people living in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in remote and very remote 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 Tasmania and the ACT. Comparisons across jurisdictions should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Based on *Crime Victimization, Australia 2012-13*, 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 corrective services (either prison or 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 2012-13
- the proportion of adults released from prison during 2011-12 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 2011-12 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 2012-13 and 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Source: ABS (2014) Recorded Crime – Offenders, 2012-13, 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 by police in 2012-13. The data represent each separate occasion that police initiated a legal action against an offender. Depending on the type of offence committed, police will either initiate a court or non-court action. Court actions involve the laying of charges against an offender that must be answered in court. Non-court actions can include informal or formal warnings, conferencing, counselling, drug diversionary schemes or the issuing of penalty notices which do not require an appearance in court. In each State and Territory,

the majority of offenders (around three quarters) were proceeded against only once during 2012-13.

Table C.3 Number of times offenders were proceeded against during 2012-13 (per cent)^a

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA ^b | SA ^c | Tas | ACT ^d | NT |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1 | 76.4 | 78.9 | 70.7 | na | 85.6 | 77.1 | 84.8 | 69.7 |
| 2 | 13.1 | 12.1 | 16.0 | na | 8.3 | 13.6 | 10.2 | 17.0 |
| 3 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 6.0 | na | 3.1 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 6.7 |
| 4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 3.0 | na | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 3.1 |
| ≥ 5 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 4.2 | na | 1.6 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 3.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | na | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total repeat offenders | 23.6 | 21.1 | 29.3 | na | 14.4 | 22.9 | 15.2 | 30.3 |

^a Totals may not sum as a result of rounding. ^b WA offender data are recorded on two different systems and police proceedings cannot be matched between these two systems. WA data are therefore not published, as police proceedings would be overstated. ^c 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. ^d Data for the ACT 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 (2014), *Recorded Crime – Offenders, selected states and territories, 2012-13*, 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 2011-12 who returned to corrective services by 2013-14 (table C.4). Nationally, 42.1 per cent of released prisoners had returned to prison within two years, while 48.2 per cent had returned to corrective services.

Table C.4 Prisoners released during 2011-12 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 | 45.8 | 39.5 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 38.4 | 39.3 | 41.9 | 51.7 | 42.1 |
| — corrective services ^b | 50.3 | 48.7 | 44.7 | 45.2 | 48.7 | 49.4 | 62.9 | 53.6 | 48.2 |

^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 proportion has remained relatively stable since 2009-10.

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^a</i> | <i>Tas</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>NT^b</i> | <i>Aust</i> |
|---------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 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 | 54.0 | 40.0 |
| 2013-14 | 45.8 | 39.5 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 38.4 | 39.3 | 41.9 | 51.7 | 42.1 |

^a Rates for South Australia for 2013-14 reflect changes to legislation introduced in August 2012 that provides opportunity for parole to be cancelled for a breach of any condition, resulting in return to prison to serve the remaining sentence(s). Previously, breaches of only certain types of conditions would result in cancellation of parole. ^b A review of statistical methods by the Northern Territory to improve data quality and consistency with counting rules was undertaken during the reporting period, resulting in revised 2012-13 figures for the NT. The Australian total has been revised accordingly. **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 2011-12, 14.8 per cent had returned with a new correctional sanction to community corrections, and 21.1 per cent had returned to corrective services by 2013-14.

Table C.6 Offenders discharged from community corrections orders during 2011-12 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 | 11.6 | 15.2 | 21.3 | 8.3 | 14.0 | 18.2 | 15.5 | 9.3 | 14.8 |
| — corrective services ^a | 21.5 | 20.8 | na | 12.8 | 22.4 | 22.9 | 18.0 | 33.6 | 21.1 |

^a Includes a prison sentence or a community corrections order. **na** Not available

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:

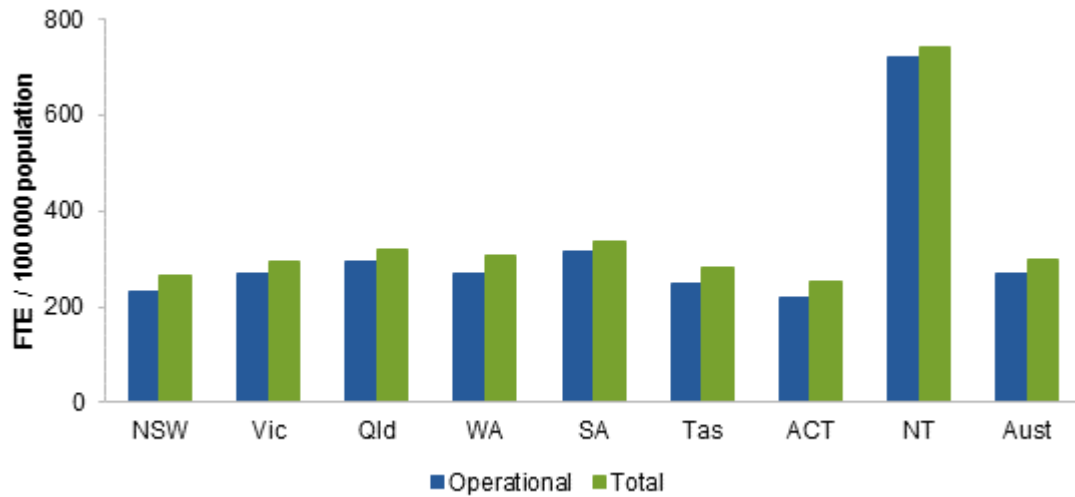
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Source: Chapters 6 and 7.

Police staff

Nationally, there was a total of 62 967 operational and 6495 non-operational staff in 2013-14. Approximately 91 per cent of police staff were operational in Australia in 2013-14. Nationally, on average, there were 270 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, 2013-14^a

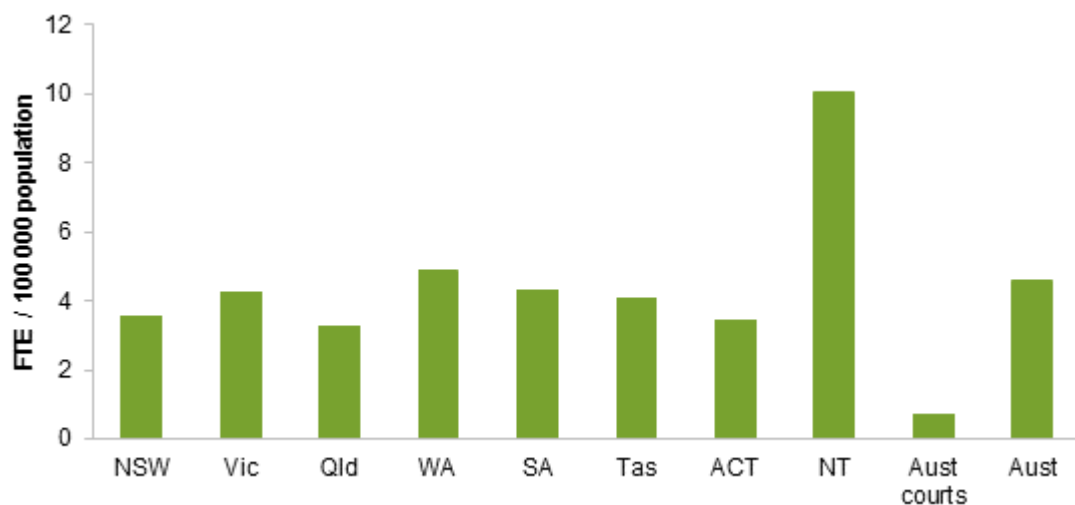


^a Data comprise all FTE staff except in the NT where data are based on a headcount at 30 June.
 Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table CA.5.

Judicial officers

Nationally, there were 4.6 FTE judicial officers per 100 000 population in 2013-14 (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, 2013-14



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 2012-13 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 2012-13 was 92.1 per cent nationally and similar across jurisdictions (figure C.10).

Figure C.10 **Proportion of higher court finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding, 2012-13^{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* 2014 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:

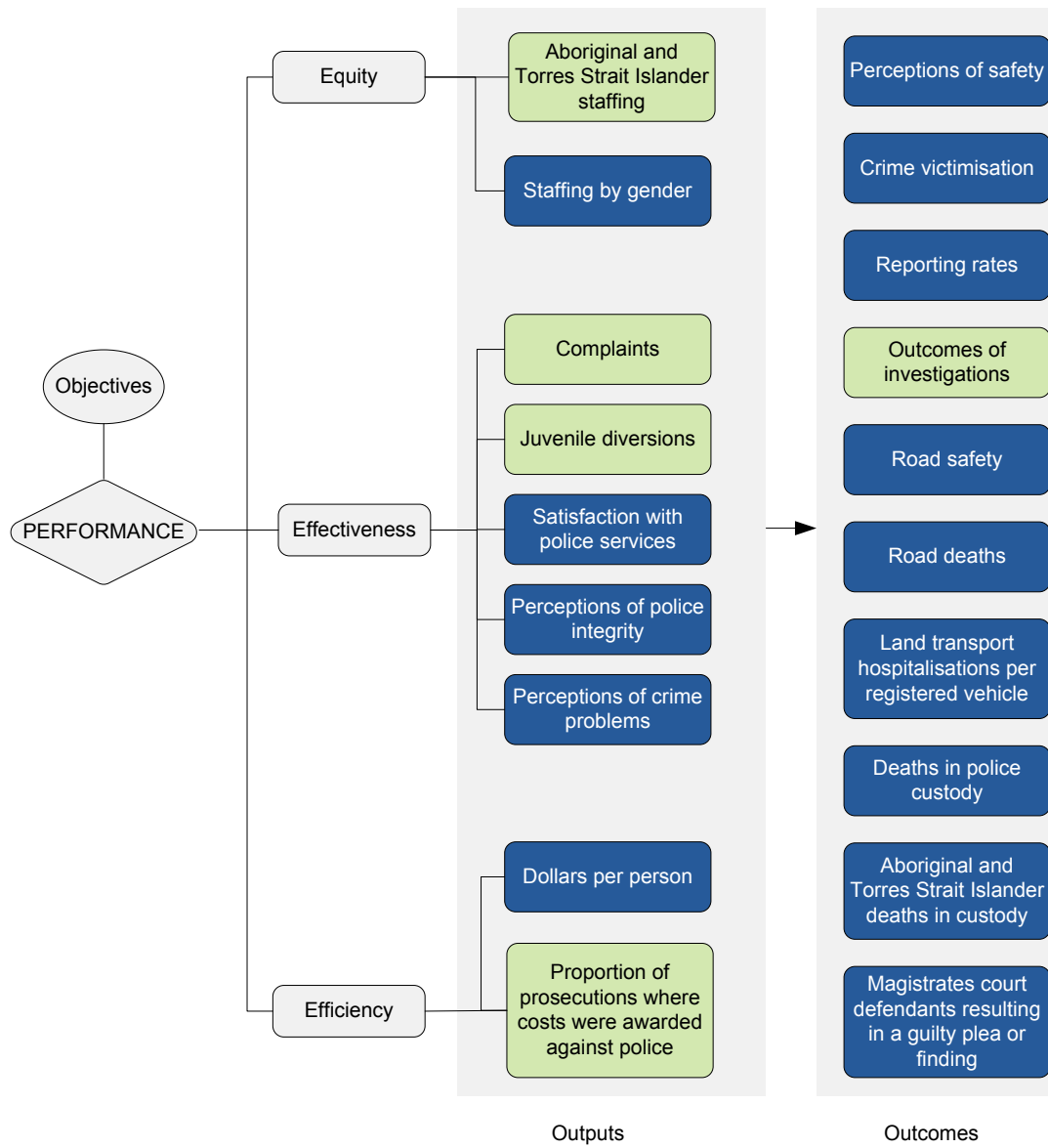
- indicator interpretation boxes, which define the measures used and indicate any significant conceptual or methodological issues with the reported information
- caveats and footnotes to the reported data
- additional measures and further disaggregation of reported measures
- data quality information 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 2012-13 to 2013-14 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

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

| | | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust |
|---|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Equity (access) indicators | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staffing, 2013-14</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 6, attachment table 6A.17)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % | 2.4 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 6.6 | .. |
| <i>Staffing by gender (proportion of all staff who are female), 2013-14</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment table 6A.18)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % | 32.7 | 30.1 | 34.8 | 29.5 | 30.7 | 35.8 | 33.7 | 36.2 | .. |
| Effectiveness (output) indicators | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Complaints against police, 2013-14</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 6, attachment table 6A.16)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | No. per 100 000 pop | 45 | 16 | 28 | 43 | 81 | 21 | 48 | 118 | .. |
| <i>Juvenile diversions (as a proportion of offenders), 2013-14</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 6, attachment table 6A.39)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % | na | 17 | 35 | 45 | 53 | 58 | 40 | 39 | .. |
| <i>General satisfaction with police services (proportion of people 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'), 2013-14</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.12)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % | 73.4 | 76.9 | 76.0 | 70.7 | 82.2 | 77.0 | 77.9 | 75.4 | 75.3 |
| <i>Perceptions of police integrity (proportion of people who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police are...), 2013-14 (%)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.13-15)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fair and treat people equally | % | 75.5 | 75.1 | 76.7 | 76.2 | 77.8 | 81.0 | 79.9 | 74.3 | 76.1 |
| Professional | % | 85.9 | 87.3 | 87.0 | 85.1 | 89.6 | 89.0 | 89.7 | 86.2 | 86.7 |
| Honest | % | 72.9 | 74.5 | 74.3 | 73.5 | 78.8 | 79.5 | 79.2 | 76.7 | 74.4 |
| <i>Perceptions of crime problems, ('major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem') 2013-14 (%)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.22-23)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illegal drugs | % | 39.9 | 38.5 | 30.9 | 38.8 | 32.5 | 32.6 | 28.3 | 37.6 | 36.7 |
| Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving | % | 59.2 | 61.5 | 58.7 | 68.6 | 61.0 | 58.1 | 63.9 | 57.2 | 60.9 |

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

| | | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust |
|--|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Effectiveness (outcome) indicators | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Perceptions of safety at night, 2013-14 (%)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.19–21)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Home alone at night | % | 87.5 | 90.4 | 89.7 | 86.0 | 90.4 | 92.9 | 93.8 | 85.9 | 89.0 |
| Walking alone at night | % | 53.0 | 50.2 | 49.5 | 47.6 | 48.6 | 58.9 | 54.4 | 43.7 | 50.8 |
| Travelling on public transport at night | % | 26.3 | 23.5 | 25.4 | 17.3 | 25.5 | 22.2 | 32.5 | 13.9 | 24.3 |
| <i>Crime victimisation, 2012-13 (rate per 100 000 people^a/100 000 households^b)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.27–28)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Physical assault ^a | Rate | 2 250 | 2 636 | 3 106 | 3 489 | 2 590 | 2 586 | 2 608 | 4 542 | 2 706 |
| Threatened assault ^a | Rate | 2 433 | 2 599 | 2 840 | 3 361 | 3 406 | 3 670 | 3 420 | 3 974 | 2 781 |
| Robbery ^a | Rate | 303 | 390 | 282 | 623 | 200 | 468 | 610 | 426 | 357 |
| Sexual assault ^a | Rate | 247 | 237 | 209 | 311 | 86 | 288 | 177 | 455 | 233 |
| Break in ^b | Rate | 2 440 | 2 334 | 2 709 | 4 374 | 2 130 | 2 367 | 2 843 | 7 948 | 2 699 |
| Attempted break-in ^b | Rate | 1 629 | 1 585 | 1 965 | 3 466 | 1 660 | 1 989 | 2 427 | 3 613 | 1 926 |
| Vehicle theft ^b | Rate | 701 | 534 | 611 | 929 | 382 | 805 | 347 | 1 445 | 644 |
| Theft from vehicle ^b | Rate | 2 429 | 3 366 | 2 356 | 6 232 | 3 055 | 2 225 | 2 497 | 3 613 | 3 110 |
| Malicious damage ^b | Rate | 6 022 | 6 500 | 4 547 | 9 208 | 6 301 | 6 676 | 7 212 | 8 671 | 6 260 |
| Other theft ^b | Rate | 2 383 | 3 033 | 2 989 | 3 247 | 2 600 | 3 078 | 2 497 | 3 324 | 2 802 |
| <i>Reporting rates, 2012-13 (%)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.29–30)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Physical assault | Rate | 48.0 | 42.0 | 59.5 | 44.4 | 63.3 | 52.9 | 40.8 | 48.2 | 49.7 |
| Threatened assault | Rate | 35.4 | 39.3 | 38.5 | 37.2 | 32.8 | 45.1 | 27.3 | 51.1 | 37.2 |

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

| | | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|
| Robbery | Rate | 49.1 | 39.8 | 67.6 | 51.2 | 39.5 | 64.4 | na | na | 49.7 |
| Sexual assault | Rate | 53.8 | 34.7 | na | 32.5 | na | 30.1 | na | na | 34.2 |
| Break-in | Rate | 78.8 | 77.1 | 77.2 | 78.9 | 77.0 | 84.4 | 72.8 | 73.9 | 77.9 |
| Attempted break-in | Rate | 41.7 | 47.4 | 43.0 | 43.4 | 34.8 | 49.2 | 46.0 | 38.4 | 43.2 |
| Vehicle theft | Rate | 94.2 | na | 87.7 | na | 100.0 | na | 100.0 | na | 92.7 |
| Theft from vehicle | Rate | 56.7 | 59.3 | 45.9 | 57.0 | 45.1 | 45.9 | 59.1 | 55.5 | 54.7 |
| Malicious damage | Rate | 49.6 | 47.4 | 50.7 | 58.8 | 46.7 | 48.7 | 46.2 | 60.2 | 50.5 |
| Other theft | Rate | 31.6 | 36.8 | 35.5 | 36.8 | 39.4 | 39.1 | 38.2 | 34.8 | 35.4 |
| <i>Outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2013 (% finalised)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.31–32)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Homicide and related offences | % | 60.8 | 67.9 | 68.1 | 65.2 | 72.5 | 70.0 | np | 87.0 | .. |
| Sexual assault | % | 29.6 | 36.4 | 51.0 | 38.7 | 42.6 | 44.1 | 33.0 | 66.5 | .. |
| Armed robbery | % | 31.8 | 37.3 | 49.8 | 38.5 | 38.8 | 56.5 | 19.7 | 43.8 | .. |
| Unarmed robbery | % | 27.3 | 30.5 | 50.6 | 31.3 | 36.5 | 73.9 | 23.5 | 57.8 | .. |
| Kidnapping | % | 42.3 | 45.3 | 45.6 | 64.7 | 49.3 | np | np | np | .. |
| Unlawful entry | % | 7.4 | 8.5 | 15.3 | 10.6 | 8.6 | 17.2 | 3.5 | 29.6 | 10.4 |
| Vehicle theft | % | 7.7 | 11.3 | 31.2 | 21.2 | 14.4 | 13.9 | 4.1 | 36.5 | 16.4 |
| Other theft | % | 12.1 | 15.4 | 24.6 | 11.5 | 15.8 | 26.7 | 8.9 | 31.1 | 16.0 |
| <i>Road safety (people who had driven in previous 6 months 'rarely' or more often...), 2013-14 (%)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.33–35)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Without a seatbelt | % | 4.3 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 8.2 | 5.2 |
| Over alcohol limit | % | 8.6 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 7.7 |
| Speeding >10km | % | 56.7 | 49.4 | 56.6 | 59.9 | 45.6 | 55.7 | 62.9 | 62.0 | 54.5 |
| <i>Road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles, 2013-14</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.36)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rate | 6.7 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 8.8 | 2.9 | 27.6 | 6.4 |

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

| | <i>NSW</i> | <i>Vic</i> | <i>Qld</i> | <i>WA</i> | <i>SA</i> | <i>Tas</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>NT</i> | <i>Aust</i> |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| <i>Land transport hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles, 2012-13</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.37) | | | | | | | | | |
| Rate | 259 | 189 | 231 | 220 | 228 | 156 | 291 | 428 | 228 |
| <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>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in police custody, 2012-2013</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), 2012-13</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.40) | | | | | | | | | |
| % | 94.6 | 97.2 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 87.9 | 96.3 | 96.6 | 97.4 |
| Efficiency indicators | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Dollars per person (real recurrent expenditure on police services per person), 2013-14</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment table 6A.10) | | | | | | | | | |
| \$ | 443 | 394 | 418 | 496 | 415 | 399 | 440 | 1 227 | 437 |
| <i>Percentage of prosecutions where costs are awarded against the police, 2013-14</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.41) | | | | | | | | | |
| % | 0.20 | 0.14 | 0.01 | 1.16 | 1.76 | – | 1.06 | 0.92 | .. |

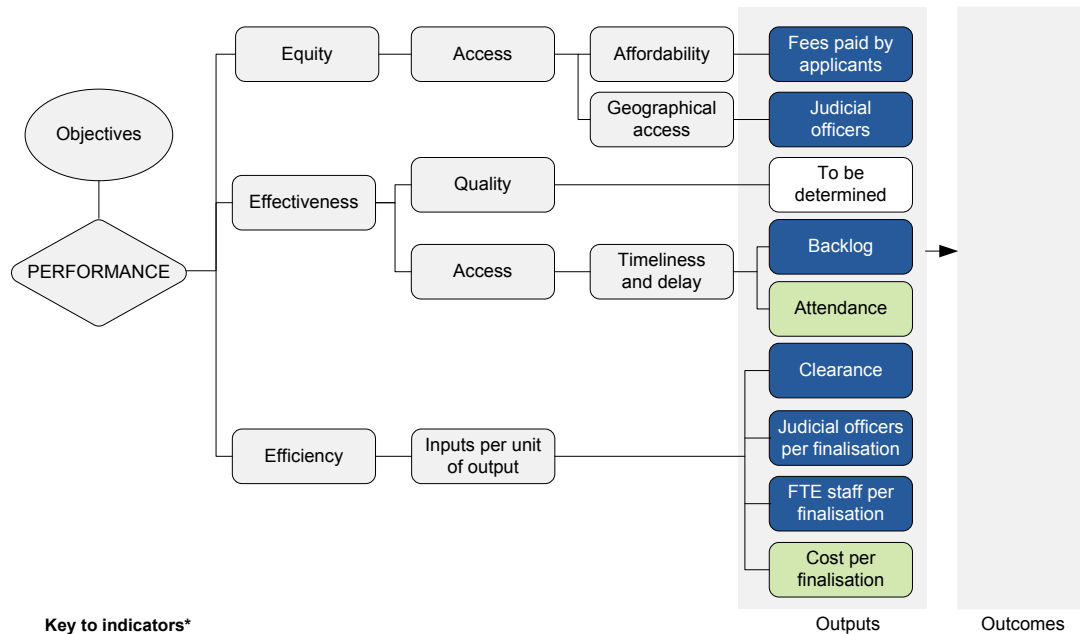
^a Caveats for these data are available in Chapter 6 and Attachment 6A. Refer to the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 6 for information to assist with interpreting data presented in this table. ^b Some data are derived from detailed data in Chapter 6 and Attachment 6A. **na** Not available. **..** 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 2013-14 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), (\$) 2013-14</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 7, attachment table 7A.18)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme/Federal (excl. probate) | 2 981 | 1 637 | 1 911 | 2 134 | 3 064 | 703 | 2 575 | 1 762 | 3 726 | 2 512 |
| District/County | 1 660 | 1 811 | 950 | 974 | 1 012 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 374 |
| Magistrates | 149 | 218 | 123 | 118 | 117 | 78 | 197 | 59 | .. | 154 |
| Family courts | .. | .. | .. | 377 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 213 | 283 |
| Fed Circuit Court | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 549 | 549 |
| <i>Judicial officers (full time equivalent), 2013-14</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 7, attachment table 7A.27)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total number | 264.2 | 245.3 | 152.2 | 123.6 | 72.0 | 20.8 | 13.0 | 24.4 | 159.2 | 1 074.7 |
| Number per 100 000 people | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 10.1 | 0.7 | 4.6 |
| Effectiveness (access) indicator | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Backlog (percentage of lodgments pending completion as at 30 June), 2013-14</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 | 3.3 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 5.2 | 8.6 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 9.1 | .. | .. |
| >24 months | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | – | 1.0 | – | – | – | .. | .. |
| <i>Higher (non-appeal)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| >12 months | 19.3 | 17.3 | 13.1 | 6.8 | 19.6 | 26.4 | 17.6 | 2.8 | .. | .. |
| >24 months | 2.9 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 1.1 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 6.3 | – | .. | .. |
| <i>Magistrates</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| >6 months | 11.7 | 25.4 | 29.8 | 26.9 | 25.0 | 26.9 | 24.5 | 29.1 | .. | .. |
| >12 months | 1.7 | 7.8 | 12.2 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 11.8 | 6.7 | 11.0 | .. | .. |
| <i>Children's</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| >6 months | 14.5 | 13.0 | 25.5 | 19.1 | 16.9 | 22.1 | 25.8 | 25.9 | .. | .. |
| >12 months | 1.6 | 4.5 | 9.4 | 6.9 | 4.9 | 10.4 | 12.1 | 10.5 | .. | .. |

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

| | <i>NSW</i> | <i>Vic</i> | <i>Qld</i> | <i>WA</i> | <i>SA</i> | <i>Tas</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>NT</i> | <i>Aus Gov</i> | <i>Aust</i> |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|
| <i>Civil matters</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Higher (appeal) | | | | | | | | | | |
| >12 months | 16.5 | 12.4 | 4.6 | 14.8 | 9.5 | 18.0 | 43.0 | 5.4 | 0.6 | .. |
| >24 months | 3.8 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.6 | – | 6.0 | 15.1 | – | 0.6 | .. |
| Higher (non-appeal) | | | | | | | | | | |
| >12 months | 25.6 | 29.6 | 22.8 | 38.2 | 48.9 | 31.6 | 34.0 | 29.9 | 28.8 | .. |
| >24 months | 8.4 | 13.9 | 5.4 | 14.3 | 21.2 | 9.0 | 11.1 | 13.8 | 19.0 | .. |
| Magistrates | | | | | | | | | | |
| >6 months | 24.5 | 35.6 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 45.3 | 42.7 | 40.7 | 35.6 | .. | .. |
| >12 months | 0.5 | 20.6 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 15.7 | 11.1 | 14.5 | 5.8 | .. | .. |
| Family - appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| >12 months | .. | .. | .. | 29.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38.4 | .. |
| >24 months | .. | .. | .. | 8.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13.1 | .. |
| Family – non appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| >12 months | .. | .. | .. | 31.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25.5 | .. |
| >24 months | .. | .. | .. | 14.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10.7 | .. |
| Federal Circuit | | | | | | | | | | |
| >6 months | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34.1 | .. |
| >12 months | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14.0 | .. |
| Coroners' | | | | | | | | | | |
| >12 months | 35.5 | 32.5 | 27.9 | 22.0 | 25.3 | 36.4 | 35.3 | 29.2 | .. | .. |
| >24 months | 24.6 | 15.3 | 11.9 | 10.0 | 11.1 | 13.1 | 18.0 | 19.7 | .. | .. |

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

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aus Gov | Aust |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|---------|------|
| <i>Attendance (average number of attendances per finalisation), 2013-14</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 7, attachment table 7A.22)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Criminal</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme | na | 3.7 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 8.6 | 6.1 | .. | .. |
| District/County | 3.1 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 6.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Magistrates | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 3.1 | .. | .. |
| Children's | 3.9 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 4.3 | .. | .. |
| <i>Civil</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal | na | 1.7 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 7.2 | 4.4 | 3.0 | .. |
| District/County | 3.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 3.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Magistrates | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 | .. | .. |
| Children's | na | 1.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 5.9 | 7.3 | 3.1 | .. | .. |
| Family | .. | .. | .. | 2.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.2 | .. |
| Federal Circuit | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.0 | .. |
| Coroners' | 3.8 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 8.5 | 1.0 | .. | .. |
| Efficiency indicators | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Clearance (number of finalisations in reporting period divided by number of lodgments), 2013-14</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 | 86.5 | 100.6 | 101.4 | 108.0 | 87.5 | 81.8 | 79.0 | 147.4 | .. | .. |
| Supreme – non appeal | 103.4 | 104.4 | 89.8 | 81.2 | 104.6 | 88.8 | 106.6 | 79.7 | .. | .. |
| District/County – appeal | 99.8 | 103.4 | 87.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| District/County – non appeal | 94.9 | 99.5 | 96.8 | 87.8 | 101.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Magistrates | 100.4 | 108.7 | 95.4 | 98.4 | 105.8 | 94.3 | 97.5 | 95.1 | .. | .. |
| Children's | 101.9 | 106.7 | 101.3 | 100.0 | 105.2 | 97.6 | 105.0 | 90.9 | .. | .. |

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

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aus Gov | Aust |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <i>Civil</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme/Federal - appeal | 112.9 | 104.7 | 104.2 | 107.5 | 110.3 | 101.1 | 59.7 | 83.2 | 96.0 | .. |
| Supreme (excl probate)/Federal - non appeal | 115.6 | 101.9 | 111.9 | 96.3 | 107.1 | 116.5 | 111.4 | 106.5 | 114.7 | .. |
| District/County - appeal | 99.5 | 79.4 | 83.8 | 84.7 | 113.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| District/County - non appeal | 103.9 | 101.3 | 95.7 | 98.1 | 152.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Magistrates | 103.3 | 111.3 | 97.9 | 101.1 | 101.4 | 108.9 | 99.7 | 124.0 | .. | .. |
| Children's | 99.0 | 87.0 | 103.1 | 100.7 | 102.5 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 106.1 | .. | .. |
| Family - appeal | .. | .. | .. | 114.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 105.8 | .. |
| Family - non appeal | .. | .. | .. | 103.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 98.4 | .. |
| Federal Circuit | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 96.7 | .. |
| Coroners' | 108.8 | 116.0 | 104.8 | 101.3 | 90.9 | 92.3 | 105.0 | 116.8 | .. | .. |
| <i>Judicial officers per 100 finalisations, 2013-14</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 7, attachment table 7A.28) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal | 0.57 | 0.74 | 0.48 | 0.98 | 0.85 | 0.46 | 0.53 | 1.28 | 1.09 | 0.72 |
| District/County | 0.35 | 0.52 | 0.32 | 0.41 | 0.36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.39 |
| Magistrates | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.06 | .. | 0.04 |
| Children's | 0.12 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.06 | .. | 0.07 |
| Family | .. | .. | .. | 0.09 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.17 | 0.13 |
| Federal Circuit | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| Coroners' | 0.08 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.44 | .. | 0.12 |
| Total | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.14 | 0.08 |

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

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aus Gov | Aust |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <i>FTE staff per 100 finalisations, 2013-14</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 7, attachment table 7A.29) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal courts | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.4 | .. | 0.4 |
| Civil courts | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 5.6 | 0.6 |
| Family courts | .. | .. | .. | 0.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Federal Circuit | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Coroners courts | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.1 | .. | 1.0 |
| Total | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 |

Cost per finalisation (total net recurrent expenditure divided by number of finalisations), 2013-14

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

Criminal

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----|--------|
| Supreme | 41 866 | 48 870 | 12 398 | 21 172 | 26 757 | 18 499 | 19 719 | 24 299 | .. | 23 896 |
| District/County | 6 247 | 13 171 | 7 747 | 19 905 | 8 835 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 195 |
| Magistrates | 648 | 356 | 408 | 892 | 544 | 631 | 997 | 798 | .. | 520 |
| Children's | 687 | 166 | 612 | 942 | 722 | 856 | 2 949 | 838 | .. | 536 |

Civil

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal | 4 492 | 5 179 | 3 710 | 8 867 | 4 446 | 3 227 | 4 948 | 21 421 | 14 174 | 6 643 |
| District/County | 2 867 | 2 892 | 900 | 2 362 | 1 531 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 252 |
| Magistrates | 269 | 156 | 241 | 203 | 255 | 141 | 1 258 | 686 | .. | 241 |
| Children's | 720 | 2 320 | 1 248 | 595 | 703 | 1 989 | 3 331 | 875 | .. | 1 241 |
| Family courts | .. | .. | .. | 1 395 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 188 | .. |
| Federal Circuit | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 966 | 966 |
| Coroners | 869 | 1 746 | 1 812 | 2 614 | 1 564 | 763 | 1 332 | 2 915 | .. | 1 569 |

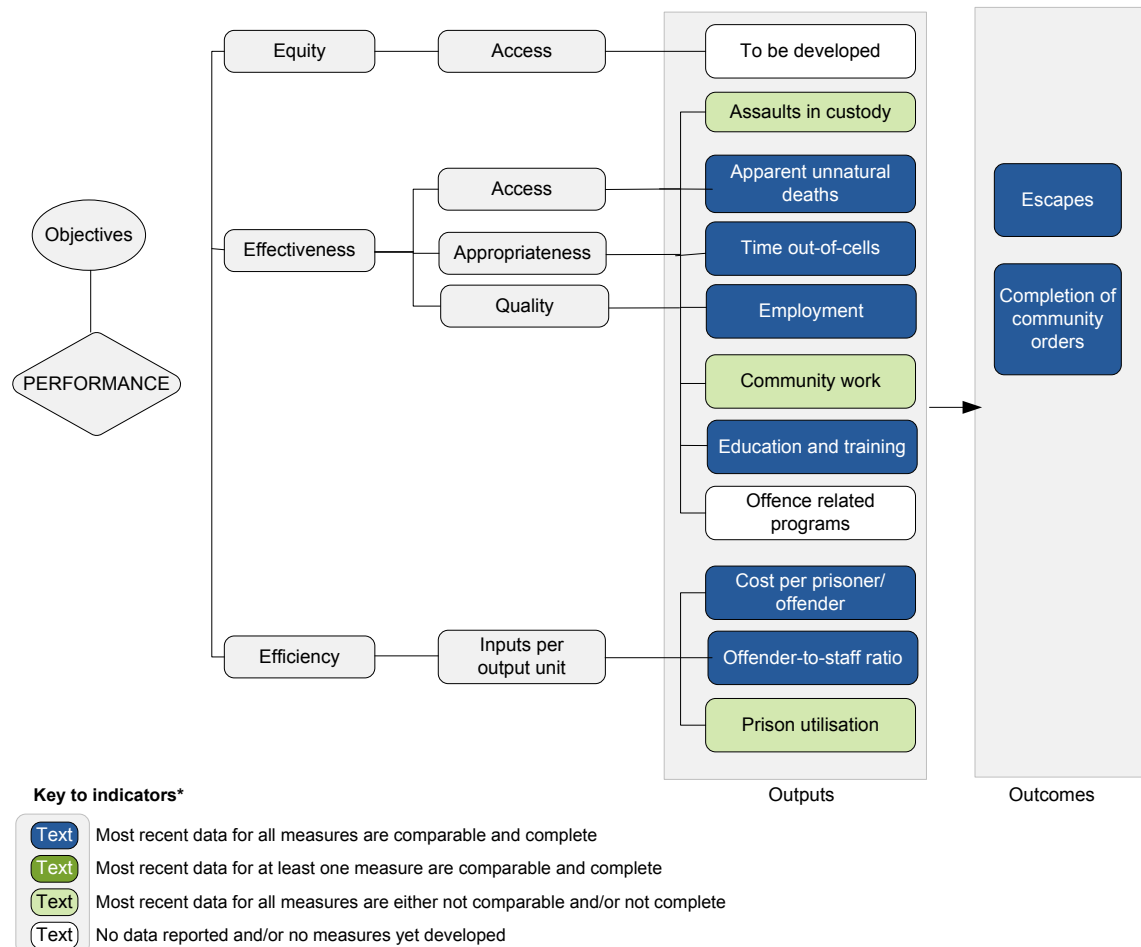
^a Caveats for these data are available in Chapter 7 and Attachment 7A. Refer to the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 7 for information to assist with interpreting data presented in this table. ^b Some data are derived from detailed data in Chapter 7 and Attachment 7A. **na** Not available. **..** 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 2013-14 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, 2013-14 (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 | 0.36 | 1.26 | 1.54 | 0.30 | 0.62 | 0.64 | 2.41 | 0.20 | 0.79 |
| Assault | rate | 14.20 | 11.86 | 5.20 | 7.46 | 9.46 | 5.08 | 5.43 | 2.86 | 9.81 |
| Prisoner on officer | | | | | | | | | | |
| Serious assault | rate | – | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.18 | – | – | – | – | 0.05 |
| Assault | rate | 0.55 | 1.98 | 0.34 | 1.91 | 0.42 | 0.64 | 0.60 | 0.20 | 0.95 |
| <i>Apparent unnatural deaths, 2013-14 (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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | rate | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous | rate | 0.05 | – | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.11 | – | 0.38 | 0.49 | 0.06 |
| All prisoners | rate | 0.04 | – | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.08 | – | 0.30 | 0.07 | 0.04 |
| Number of deaths | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | no. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 4 | – | 2 | 3 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| All prisoners | no. | 4 | – | 2 | 3 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| <i>Time out of cells (average hours per day), 2013-14</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.18)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | hours | 8.2 | 11.1 | 10.2 | 12.6 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 13.0 | 10.1 |
| <i>Employment (number of prisoners employed as a percentage of those eligible to work), 2013-14</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.20)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % | 79.7 | 88.1 | 69.2 | 74.4 | 72.8 | 67.0 | 69.5 | 75.2 | 77.1 |
| <i>Community work (ratio of number of hours directed to work and hours actually worked), 2013-14</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Data for this indicator comparable but not complete, subject to caveats (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.20)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ratio | na | 2.9 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 3.9 | na | 1.9 | 1.8 | na |

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

| | | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>Education and training (number of prisoners in education courses as a percentage of those eligible), 2013-14</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.21)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % | 35.1 | 33.4 | 26.4 | 29.1 | 59.4 | 13.1 | 82.7 | 12.8 | 32.7 |
| <i>Escapes (number and rate per 100 prisoners), 2013-14</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 8, table 8.3; attachment table 8A.17)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Open | rate | 0.31 | 0.77 | 0.31 | 0.10 | – | – | – | 0.78 | 0.36 |
| Secure | rate | 0.02 | – | – | 0.22 | 0.05 | – | – | 0.20 | 0.05 |
| Open | no. | 12 | 7 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | 4 | 26 |
| Secure | no. | 1 | – | – | 9 | 1 | – | – | 2 | 13 |
| <i>Completion of community orders (percentage of orders completed), 2013-14</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.19)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % | 74.0 | 66.4 | 77.3 | 60.0 | 70.1 | 87.1 | 77.0 | 69.2 | 72.8 |
| Efficiency indicators | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cost per prisoner/offender (average net cost per day excluding capital and payroll costs), 2013-14</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.7)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prisoner | (\$) | 181.6 | 269.6 | 180.3 | 283.4 | 208.2 | 332.4 | 259.3 | 211.0 | 218.9 |
| Offender | (\$) | 22.7 | 27.0 | 13.2 | 42.9 | 17.1 | 11.8 | 18.1 | 39.5 | 21.6 |
| <i>Offender-to-staff ratio (daily average number of offenders per full time corrective services staff member), 2013-14</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.22)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ratio | 16.7 | 13.3 | 23.8 | 9.5 | 18.8 | 25.5 | 20.0 | 10.6 | 16.7 |
| <i>Prison utilisation (average percentage of prison design capacity used during the year), 2013-14</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Data for this indicator comparable but not complete, subject to caveats (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.23)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % | 109.4 | na | 98.0 | 101.1 | na | 77.1 | 122.7 | 124.7 | 104.4 |

^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, 2012-13 |
| Table CA.4 | Estimated victims of selected property crimes, 2012-13 |
| 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)

— 2014, *Crime Victimization Australia, 2012-13*, Cat no. 4530.0, 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).

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TABLE CA.1

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

| | | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust |
|--------------------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 2008-09 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 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 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 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 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 |
| 2013-14 | | | | | | | | | | |
| During the night | % | 87.5 | 90.4 | 89.7 | 86.0 | 90.4 | 92.9 | 93.8 | 85.9 | 89.0 |
| Sample size | <i>n</i> | 2 000 | 8 100 | 6 000 | 2 800 | 2 600 | 2 401 | 2 400 | 2 000 | 28 301 |

(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>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 |
| 2013-14 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Walking alone | % | 53.0 | 50.2 | 49.5 | 47.6 | 48.6 | 58.9 | 54.4 | 43.7 | 50.8 |
| On public transport | % | 26.3 | 23.5 | 25.4 | 17.3 | 25.5 | 22.2 | 32.5 | 13.9 | 24.3 |
| Sample size | <i>n</i> | 2 000 | 8 100 | 6 000 | 2 800 | 2 600 | 2 401 | 2 400 | 2 000 | 28 301 |

(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 Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, reported and unreported (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000 people) 2012-13, (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 | 133.5 | 122.2 | 114.5 | 68.3 | 34.9 | 10.5 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 498.0 |
| Threatened assault | 144.3 | 120.5 | 104.7 | 65.8 | 45.9 | 14.9 | 10.1 | 5.6 | 511.7 |
| Robbery | 18.0 | 18.1 | 10.4 | 12.2 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 65.7 |
| Sexual assault | 13.9 | 10.5 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 40.7 |
| <i>No. per 100 000 people</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Physical assault | 2 250 | 2 636 | 3 106 | 3 489 | 2 590 | 2 586 | 2 608 | 4 542 | 2 706 |
| Threatened assault | 2 433 | 2 599 | 2 840 | 3 361 | 3 406 | 3 670 | 3 420 | 3 974 | 2 781 |
| Robbery | 303 | 390 | 282 | 623 | 200 | 468 | 610 | 426 | 357 |
| Sexual assault | 247 | 237 | 209 | 311 | 86 | 288 | 177 | 455 | 233 |

- (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 table.
- (b) Nos. per 100,000 were calculated using as denominators, the populations published in the relevant ABS data cubes for persons aged 15 years and over. For sexual assault questions, survey respondents were aged 18 years and over.
- (c) Some robbery and sexual assault rates include data points with large standard errors. Comparisons across jurisdictions should be interpreted with caution.
- (d) Threatened assault includes face-to-face incidents only.

Source: Based on ABS Crime Victimization, Australia 2012-13, Cat. No. 4530.0; Table 6A.27

Table CA.4 Estimated victims of selected property crimes, reported and unreported (number in '000 and number per 100 000 households), 2012-13 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

| | <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 | 68.6 | 51.1 | 49.2 | 41.9 | 14.5 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 239.7 |
| Attempted break-in | 45.8 | 34.7 | 35.7 | 33.2 | 11.3 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 171.0 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 19.7 | 11.7 | 11.1 | 8.9 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 57.2 |
| Theft from motor vehicle | 68.3 | 73.7 | 42.8 | 59.7 | 20.8 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 276.2 |
| Malicious property damage | 169.3 | 142.3 | 82.6 | 88.2 | 42.9 | 14.1 | 10.4 | 6.0 | 555.9 |
| Other theft | 67.0 | 66.4 | 54.3 | 31.1 | 17.7 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 248.8 |
| <i>No. per 100 000 households</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Break-in | 2 440 | 2 334 | 2 709 | 4 374 | 2 130 | 2 367 | 2 843 | 7 948 | 2 699 |
| Attempted break-in | 1 629 | 1 585 | 1 965 | 3 466 | 1 660 | 1 989 | 2 427 | 3 613 | 1 926 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 701 | 534 | 611 | 929 | 382 | 805 | 347 | 1 445 | 644 |
| Theft from motor vehicle | 2 429 | 3 366 | 2 356 | 6 232 | 3 055 | 2 225 | 2 497 | 3 613 | 3 110 |
| Malicious property damage | 6 022 | 6 500 | 4 547 | 9 208 | 6 301 | 6 676 | 7 212 | 8 671 | 6 260 |
| Other theft | 2 383 | 3 033 | 2 989 | 3 247 | 2 600 | 3 078 | 2 497 | 3 324 | 2 802 |

- (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 exclude people living in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in remote and very remote areas.
- (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) Motor vehicle theft has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% for Tasmania and the ACT. Comparisons across jurisdictions should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Based on ABS Crime Victimization Australia, 2012-13 Cat. No. 4530.0; Table 6A.28

Table CA.5 **Police staff, FTE and per population (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> |
|-------------------------|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 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 |
| 2013-14 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Operational staff | n | 17 334 | 15 724 | 13 863 | 6 895 | 5 272 | 1 280 | 849 | 1 750 | 62 967 |
| Total staff | n | 19 760 | 16 956 | 15 031 | 7 851 | 5 638 | 1 451 | 975 | 1 800 | 69 462 |
| Operational per 100 000 | n | 232 | 272 | 296 | 270 | 314 | 249 | 221 | 721 | 270 |
| Total staff per 100 000 | n | 265 | 293 | 320 | 308 | 336 | 282 | 254 | 742 | 298 |

(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 **Judicial officers, FTE and per population (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 crts</i> | <i>Aust</i> |
|-------------------------|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|
| 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 | 20 | 13 | 26 | 150 | 1 081 |
| Total per 100 000 | | 3.7 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 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 |
| 2013-14 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total judicial officers | | 264.2 | 245.3 | 152.2 | 123.6 | 72.0 | 20.8 | 13.0 | 24.4 | 159.2 | 1 075 |
| Total per 100 000 | | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 10.1 | 0.7 | 4.6 |

(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.27

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> |
|---------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 2012-13 | 91.7 | 91.1 | 93.0 | 93.1 | 90.3 | 90.5 | 91.7 | 96.3 | 92.1 |
| 2011-12 | 90.0 | 92.0 | 92.1 | 91.4 | 89.0 | 94.7 | 88.6 | 93.9 | 91.3 |
| 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. Data for 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 2015 Report can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Major improvements in reporting on police services in this edition include:

- expanded time series data in the attachment tables for
 - police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors
 - police staff, by operational, Indigenous and sworn status
 - trends in complaints
 - deaths in police custody and custody-related operations
 - juvenile diversions as a proportion of offenders
 - feelings of safety
 - satisfaction with services provided by the police and crime problems
 - land transport hospitalisations
 - court adjudicated defendants who submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty
 - victims of recorded crime and estimated victims and reporting rates of personal crime
- data quality information (DQI) for the following indicators
 - ‘satisfaction with police services’
 - ‘perceptions of police integrity’
 - ‘perceptions of crime problems’.

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 Justice. 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 Law, Crime and Community Safety Council (LCCSC).

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 \$10.2 billion, nationally, in 2013-14 (table 6A.10).

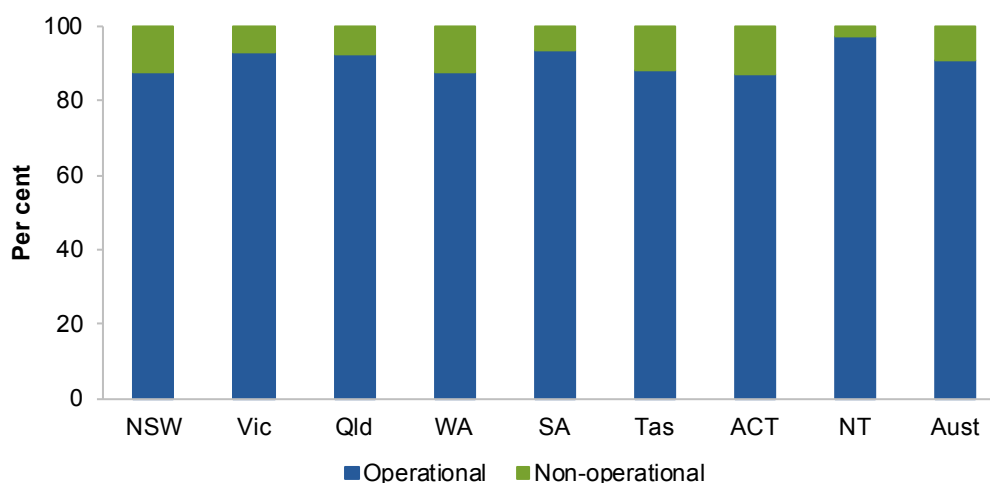
Staffing

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 (tables 6A.1–8). 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 (sworn or unsworn) 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 90.6 per cent of police staff were operational in Australia in 2013-14 (figure 6.1). Information on numbers of sworn and unsworn police staff are available in tables 6A.1–8.

Figure 6.1 Police staff, by operational status, 2013-14^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 69 462 operational plus non-operational staff in 2013-14 (table 6.1). Nationally, on average, there were 270 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.

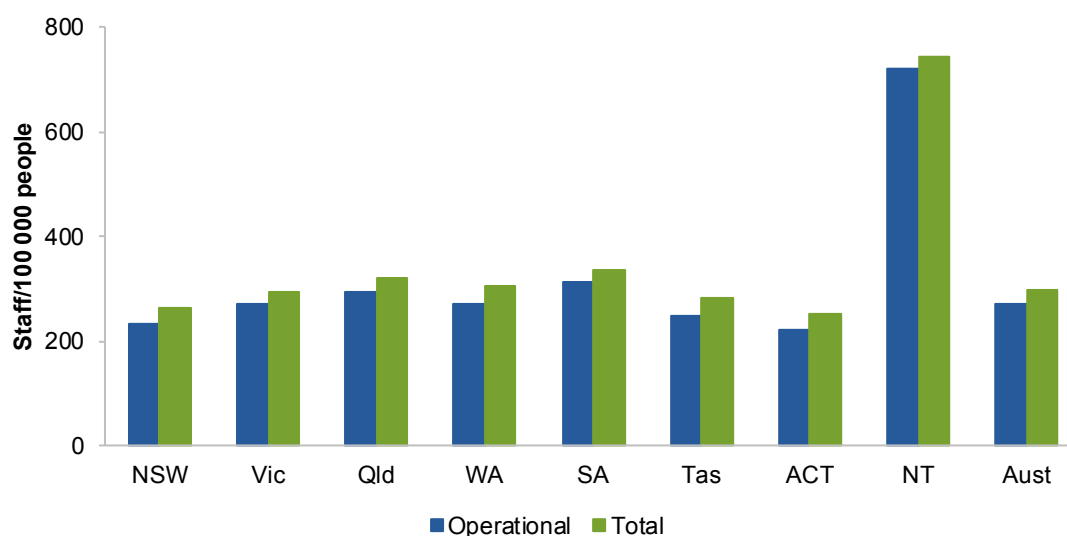
Table 6.1 Police staff per 100 000 people, 2013-14^a

| | <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> |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| Police staff numbers | | | | | | | | | |
| Operational | 17 334 | 15 724 | 13 863 | 6 895 | 5 272 | 1 280 | 849 | 1 750 | 62 967 |
| Total | 19 760 | 16 956 | 15 031 | 7 851 | 5 638 | 1 451 | 975 | 1 800 | 69 462 |
| Population numbers | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimates at 31 December 2013 (100 000) | 74.7 | 57.9 | 46.9 | 25.5 | 16.8 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 233.2 |
| Police staff numbers per 100 000 people | | | | | | | | | |
| Operational | 232 | 272 | 296 | 270 | 314 | 249 | 221 | 721 | 270 |
| Total | 265 | 293 | 320 | 308 | 336 | 282 | 254 | 742 | 298 |

^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.1–8.

Figure 6.2 Police staff per 100 000 people, 2013-14^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); tables 6.1 and 6A.1–8.

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

Police responsiveness

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 LCCSC 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 of 12 minutes (NSW Police 2014). Urgent calls are where there is an imminent threat to life or property. In 2012-13, NSW Police responded to 120 783 urgent response calls, attending 78.1 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 and 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 2014). 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 2013-14, the average time to respond to priority 1 and 2 calls was 11 minutes. This did not achieve the target of 9 minutes, due to a policy change in November 2013, under which any traffic crash requiring attendance is initially listed as a priority 2. This contributed to a significant increase in priority 1 and 2 incidents in 2013-14. In 2013-14 the average time to respond to priority 3 calls was 31 minutes. This did not achieve the target of 25 minutes due to a number of factors, including:

- an increase in the number of calls since 2012-13
- a greater focus on attending to priority 1 and 2 calls
- the continued growth and spread of the population in the metropolitan area.

For 2012-13, SA Police reported that 81.4 per cent of Grade 1 taskings in the metropolitan area were responded to within 15 minutes (SA Police 2014).

ACT Police reports 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 (75.1 per cent achieved) and 90 per cent or more within 12 minutes (94.0 per cent achieved). The targets for Priority 2 incidents — situations

where the information provided indicates that time is important but not critical — were 70 per cent within 20 minutes (90.8 per cent achieved) and 95 per cent within 30 minutes (96.9 per cent achieved). The target for Priority 3 incidents — situations where there is no immediate danger to safety or property but police attendance or response is needed no later than 48 hours from the initial contact by the complainant or a time agreed with the complainant — is 90 per cent within 48 hours (99.6 per cent achieved) (ACT Police 2014).

Victoria Police is unable to provide response time data for this Report. Response times are not reported elsewhere in Victoria, and it does not form part of the suite of corporate performance indicators.

NT Police is unable to provide response time data for this Report. The NT reported ‘the proportion of incidents where police are dispatched within 10 minutes’ in previous Reports. This specific indicator is not an identified measure in 2013-14 (NTPFES).

Queensland and Tasmania Police are unable to provide response time data for this Report. Response time data are not reported as part of these jurisdictions’ suites 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, provide safe custody for alleged offenders, and ensure 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

2015 Report. For data that are not considered complete or directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability and data completeness from a Report-wide perspective (section 1.6).

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 (including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and ethnic status) (chapter 2).

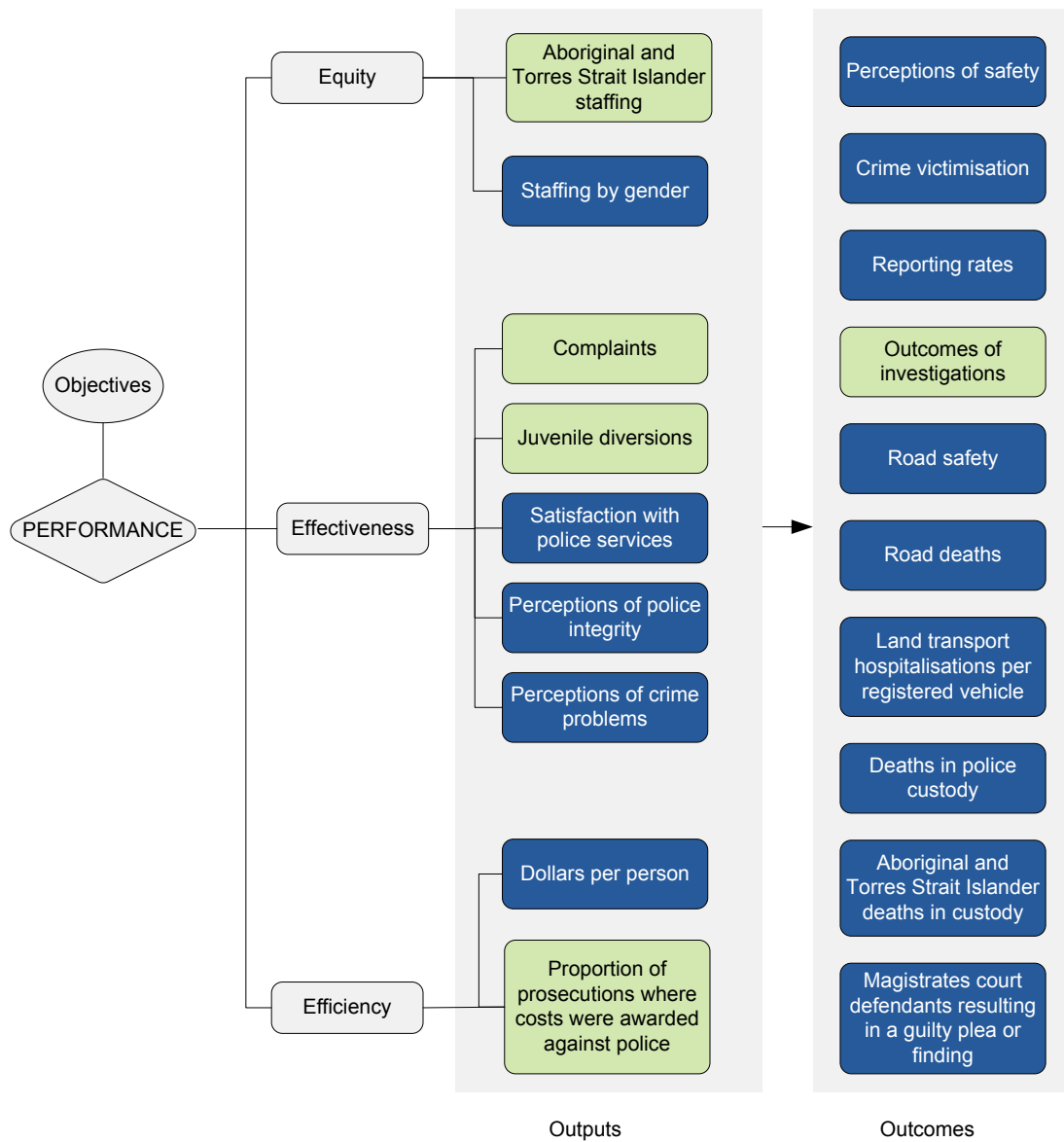
Indicators relevant to all police services are discussed in section 6.3. These include:

- two 'equity' output indicators — 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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).

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, in addition to material in the chapter or sector overview and attachment tables. 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 2015 Report can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

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 c

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 to all. These indicators include ‘dollars per person’, ‘satisfaction with police services’, ‘perceptions of police integrity’, ‘complaints’, ‘Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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.

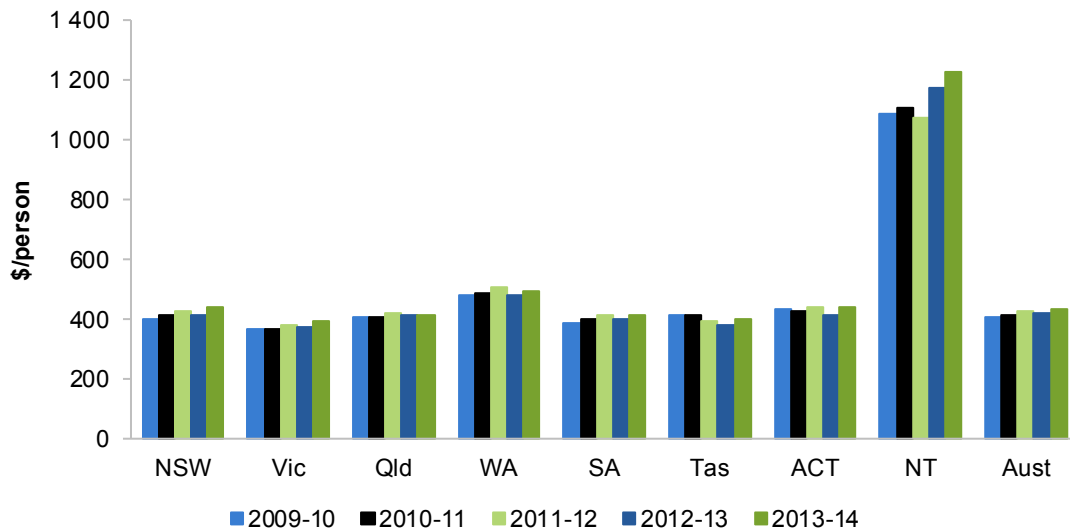
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013-14 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 \$10.2 billion (or \$437 per person) in 2013-14 (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 (2013-14 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 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) 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 1.4 per cent each year between 2007-08 and 2013-14 (table 6A.10).

Time series data for real recurrent expenditure by jurisdiction are reported in tables 6A.1-8 and 6A.10. Capital costs (including depreciation and the user cost of capital) for each jurisdiction are also contained in tables 6A.1-8, 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and females.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staffing

‘Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staffing’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that provision of services occurs in an equitable manner (box 6.3). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people might feel more comfortable in ‘accessing’ police services when they are able to deal with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander police staff. However, many factors influence the willingness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to access police services, including familiarity with procedures for dealing with police.

Box 6.3 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staffing

‘Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staffing’ is defined as the proportion of police staff (operational plus non-operational) from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander backgrounds compared with the proportion of people aged 20–64 years who are from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander backgrounds. These data are used because a significantly larger proportion of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander backgrounds closer to the proportion of people aged 20–64 years who are from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander backgrounds represents a more equitable outcome.

The process of identifying Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff members generally relies on self identification. Where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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:

- not comparable across jurisdictions or over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander police staff in 2013-14 was similar to the representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the population aged 20–64 years for all jurisdictions except Tasmania and the NT, where the proportion was higher (figure 6.5).

Figure 6.5 **Proportions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff in 2013-14 and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 20–64 years^{a, b, c}**



^a Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff numbers relate to those staff who self-identify as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander descent. ^b Information on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 (2014) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 20–64 years*, Cat. no. 3238.0 (Series B); State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.17.

Time series data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander police staffing are reported in tables 6A.1–8 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.

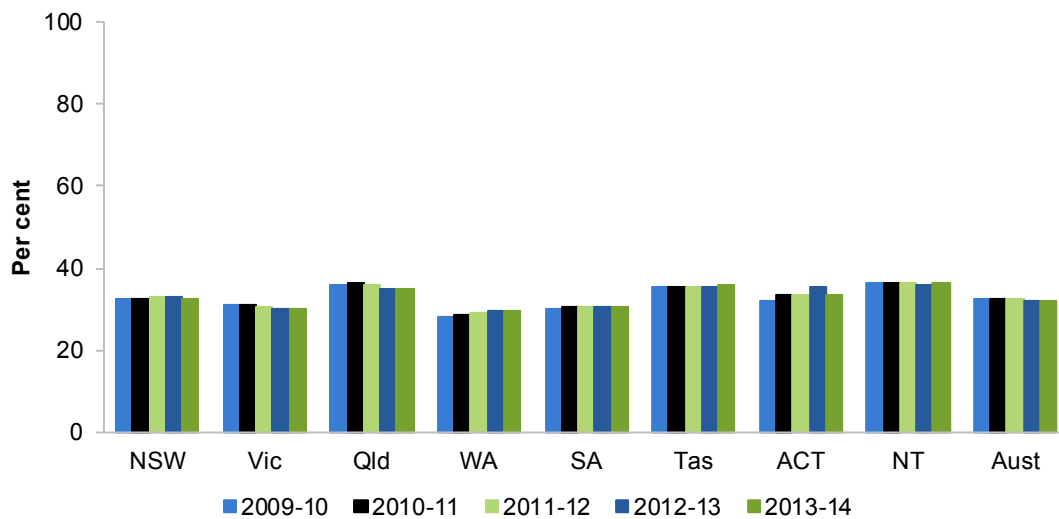
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013-14 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 2013-14. The proportion of female police staff was relatively unchanged for most jurisdictions over the period 2009-10 to 2013-14 (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 2009-10, 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 to identify reasons for such changes and use this information to improve the manner in which police services are delivered. Because complaints mechanisms differ across 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 2013-14 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, j}



^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 estimated resident population (ERP) at 31 December 2013 is used as the denominator for 2013-14. ^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 For Victoria, data have been revised for 2012-13 to exclude internally generated complaints lodged by staff. ^f Queensland data from 2007-08 to 2009-10 were revised in the 2012 Report due to retrospective capture of some complaints and improved alignment with the Report's data dictionary. ^g For WA, the 2012-13 figure has been altered since the 2014 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. ^h SA data include complaints made to the Police Complaints Authority and internal reports of alleged breaches of the Code of Conduct. A minor counting rule change in 2013-14 has led to a decrease in the recording of the total number of complaints handled. ⁱ 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). ^j For the NT, the introduction of laPro, 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 integrity, because many factors, including hearsay and media reporting, might influence people’s perceptions of police integrity.

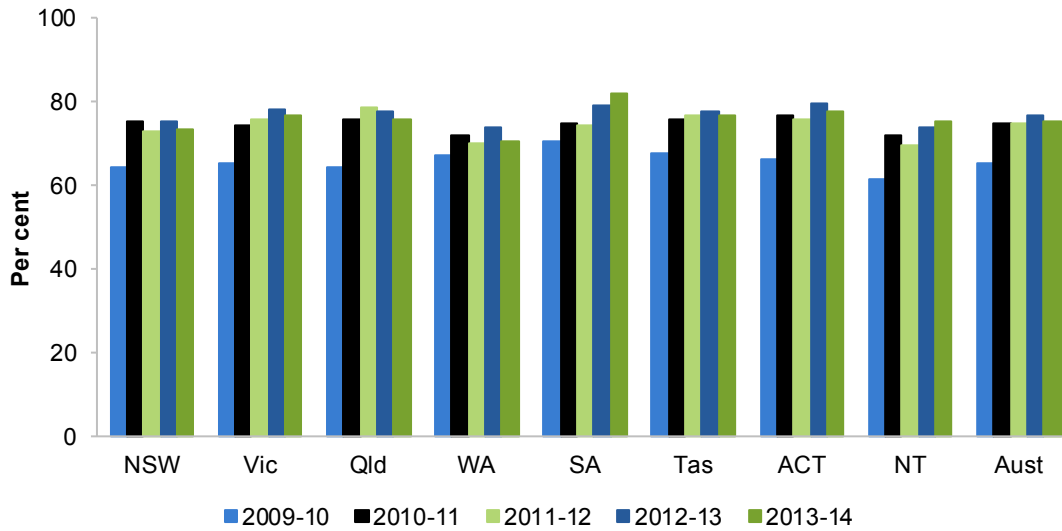
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Across the general population (whether or not people had contact with the police), the majority of people nationally (75.3 per cent) were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with the services provided by police in 2013-14, compared with 76.8 per cent in 2012-13 (figure 6.8).

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

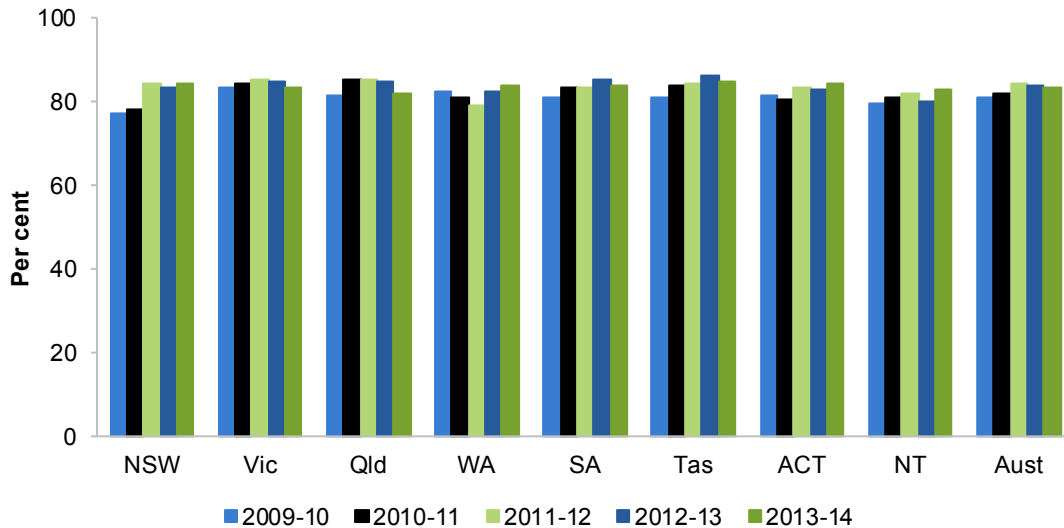


^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

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

Of those people who had contact with police in 2013-14, 83.5 per cent nationally were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with the service they received during their most recent contact (figure 6.9), compared with 84.1 per cent in 2012-13.

Figure 6.9 **People who were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with police in their most recent contact^{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 in Chapter 2 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.

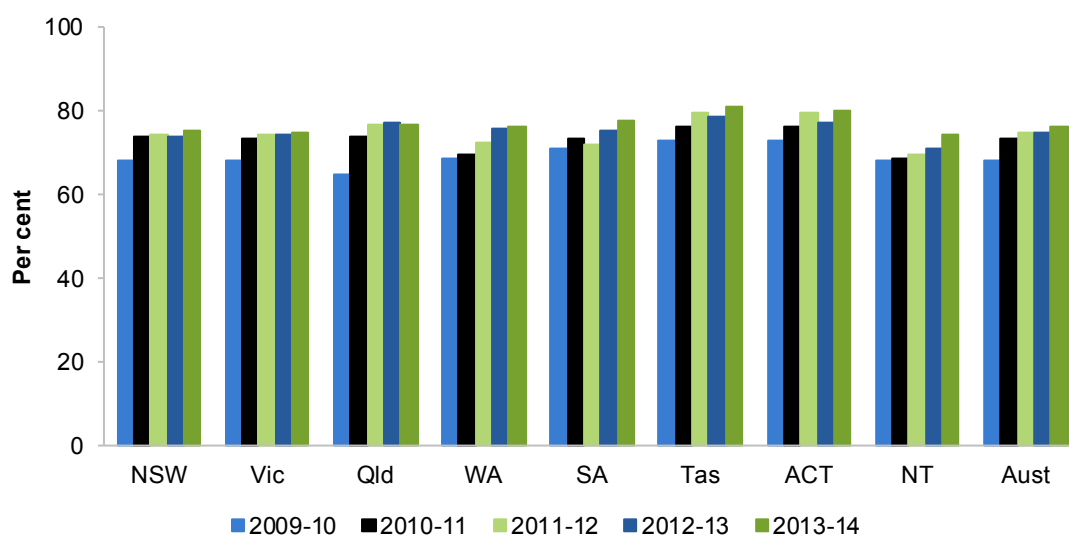
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

In 2013-14, 76.1 per cent of people nationally 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police treat people 'fairly and equally', compared with 75.1 per cent in 2012-13 (figure 6.10).

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

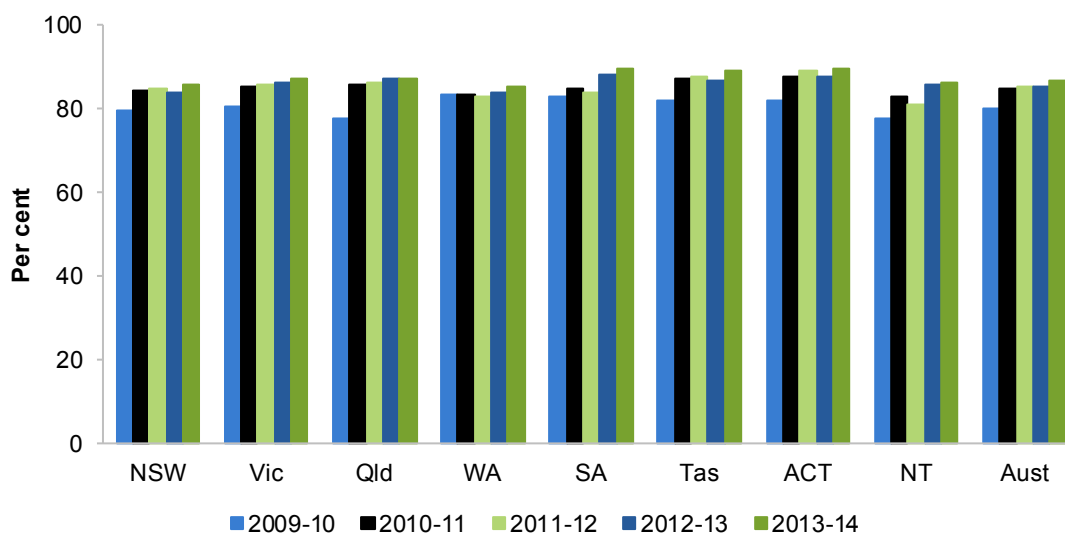


^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

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

Nationally, 86.7 per cent of people ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ in 2013-14 that police perform the job ‘professionally’, compared with the 2012-13 result of 85.5 per cent (figure 6.11).

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

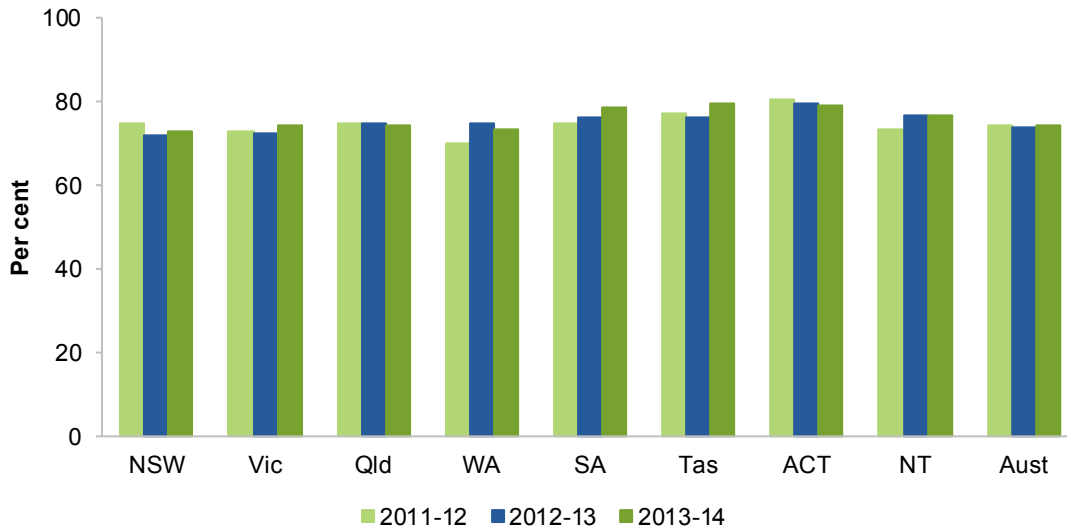


^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results..

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

Police integrity can be judged to some extent by the public perception of police honesty. Nationally, 74.4 per cent of people ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ in 2013-14 that police are ‘honest’ (figure 6.12), compared with 73.7 per cent in 2012-13.

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



^a Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results. ^b 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 during the night
- the proportion of people who felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ in public places, including ‘walking locally’ and travelling on public transport during the day and at night.

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).

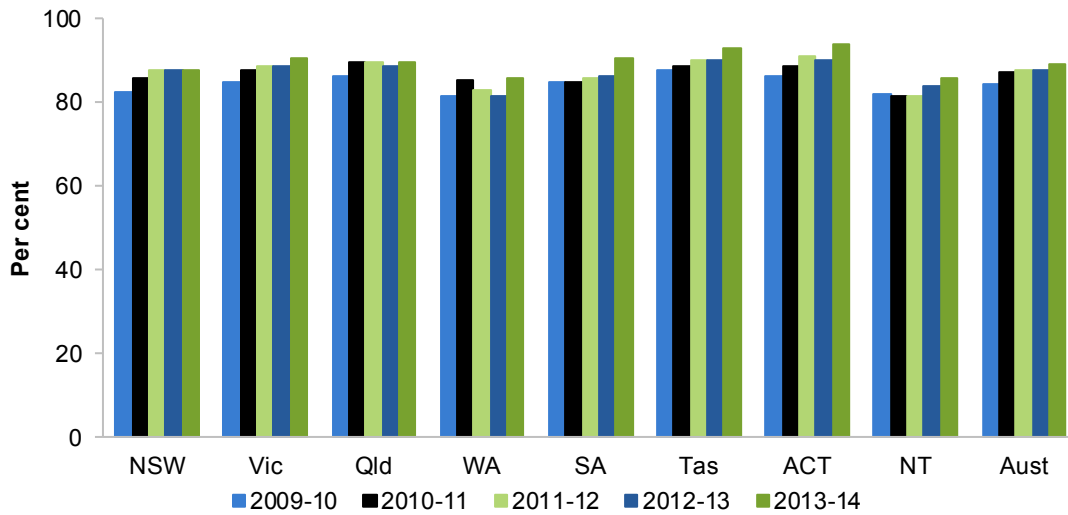
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Nationally, 89.0 per cent of people felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ at home alone during the night in 2013-14, similar to 87.5 per cent in 2012-13 (figure 6.13).

Figure 6.13 Perceptions of safety at home alone during the night^{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 in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

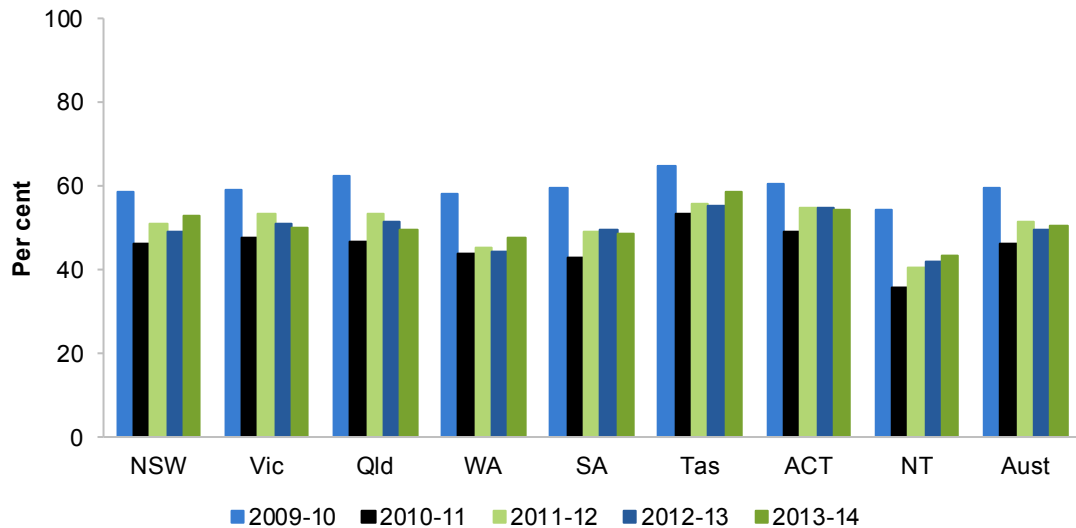
Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.19.

Nationally in 2013-14, 91.7 per cent of people felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ when walking locally during the day (table 6A.20), and when walking locally during the night 50.8 per cent of people felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ (figure 6.14a).

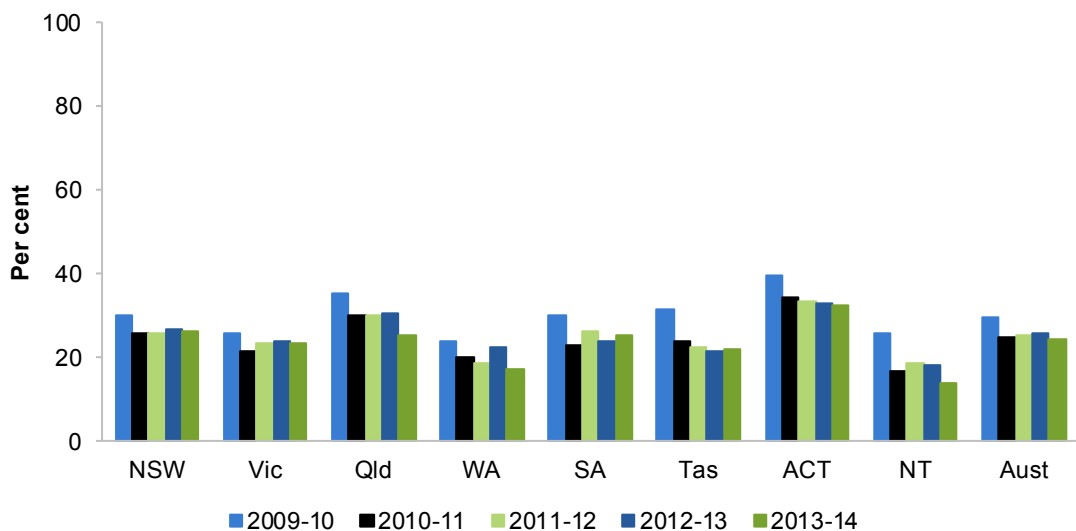
Nationally in 2013-14, 59.3 per cent of people felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ when travelling on public transport during the day (table 6A.21) and when travelling on public transport during the night 24.3 per cent of people felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ (figure 6.14b).

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

(a) Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' walking locally



(b) Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' travelling on public transport



^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 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.

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 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

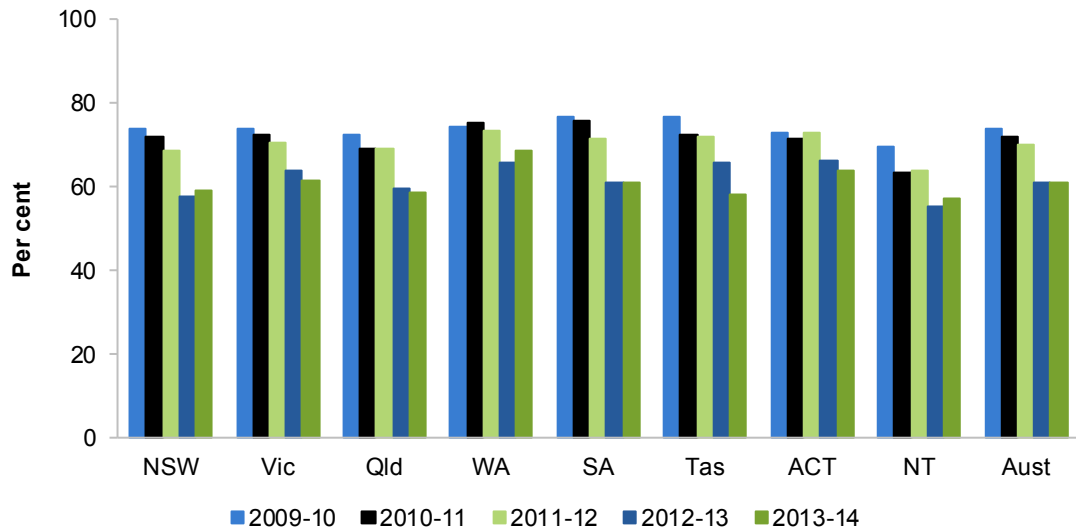
Nationally, people identified the following issues as a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat a problem’) in their neighbourhoods:

- 60.9 per cent of people thought Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving’ to be a problem in 2013-14 (figure 6.15a), similar to 61.1 per cent in 2012-13 (table 6A.23)
- 36.7 per cent of people thought illegal drugs to be a problem in 2013-14 (figure 6.15b), similar to 37.4 per cent in 2012-13 (table 6A.22).

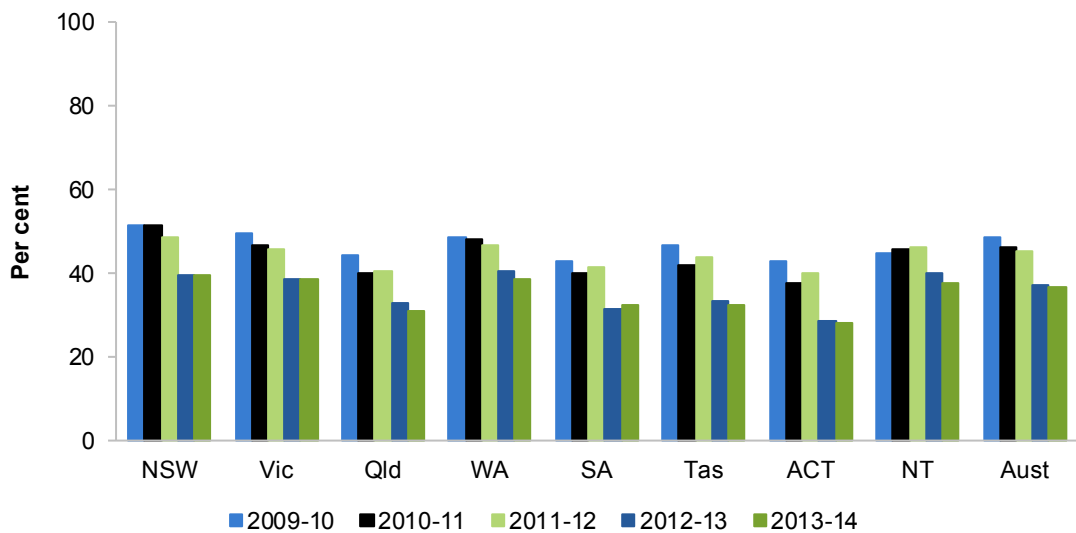
Time series data for perceptions of crime problems are reported in tables 6A.22 and 6A.23.

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^{a, b}

(a) Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving



(b) Illegal drugs



^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 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 Victimization, Australia (ABS 2014a). The second source is administrative data in ABS Recorded Crime Victims Australia (ABS, 2014b).

Survey data

Crime Victimization, Australia presents results from the national Crime Victimization 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.

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

‘Crime victimisation — crimes against the person’ is defined by three separate measures:

- 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.

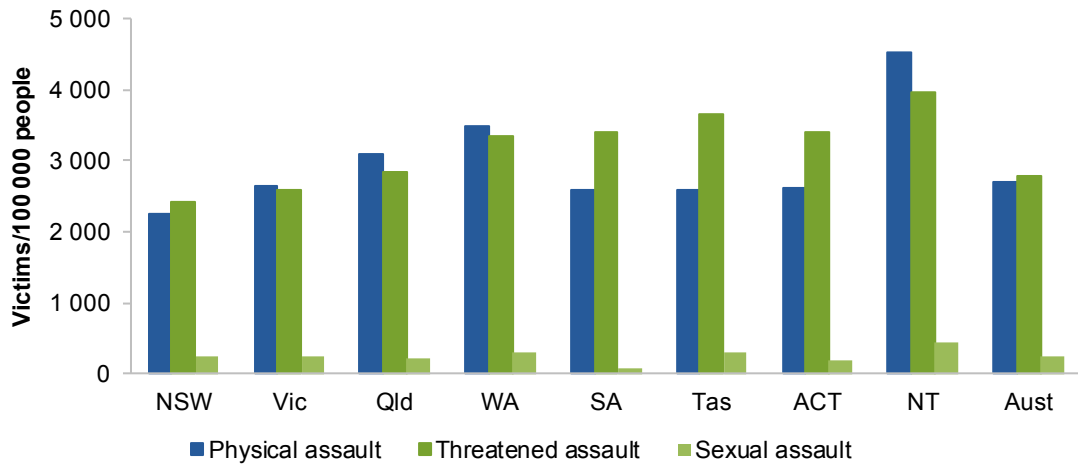
Data reported for this measure are:

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

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, nationally in 2012-13 there were an estimated 2706 physical assaults, 2781 threatened assaults, 233 sexual assaults and 357 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, 2012-13^{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. 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 figure. ^b Threatened assault includes face to-face incidents only. ^c Some sexual assault rates include data that are subject to standard errors of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution. ^d Refer to Data quality information for this indicator at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015 for any other data quality issues.

Source: Derived from ABS (2014a) *Crime Victimization, Australia 2012-13*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.27.

Figure 6.17 Estimated victims of robbery, 2012-13^{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 data are subject to standard errors of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution. ^d Refer to Data quality information for this indicator at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015 for any other data quality issues.

Source: Derived from ABS (2014a) *Crime Victimization, Australia 2012-13*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.27.

The number of recorded personal crimes per 100 000 people in 2013, derived from 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

‘Crime victimisation — crimes against property’ is defined by three separate measures:

- estimated household victims of break-ins per 100 000 households
- estimated household victims of attempted break-ins 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.

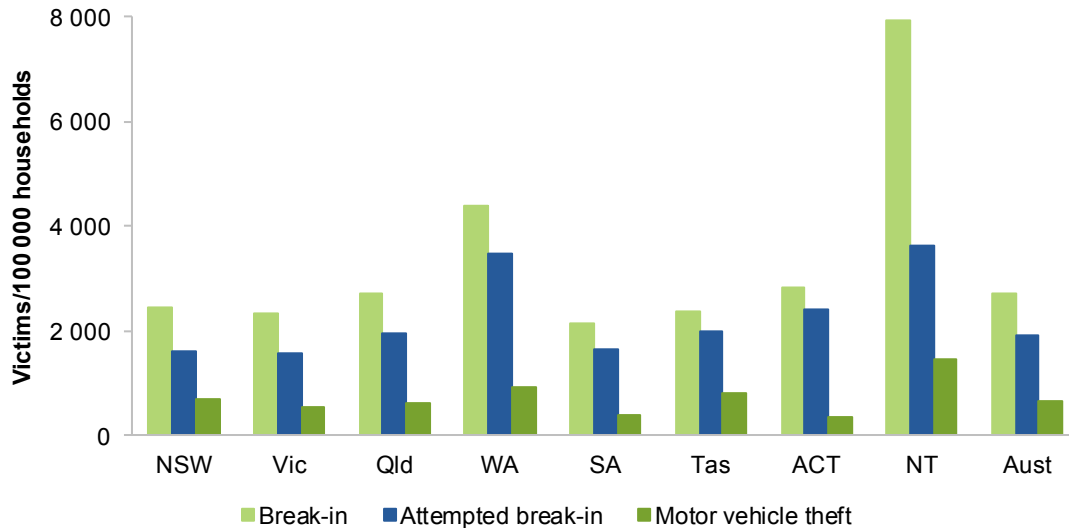
Data reported for this measure are:

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

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, nationally, there were 4625 estimated household victims of break-in/attempted break-in and 644 victims of motor vehicle theft per 100 000 households in 2012-13. These rates varied significantly across jurisdictions (figure 6.18).

Figure 6.18 **Estimated victims of property crime, 2012-13^{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 figure. ^b NT data refer to mainly urban areas exclude people living in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in remote and very remote 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 Refer to Data quality information for this indicator at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015 for any other data quality issues.

Source: Derived from ABS (2014a) *Crime Victimization, Australia 2012-13*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.28.

The number of recorded property crimes per 100 000 people derived from the ABS recorded crime victims collection, 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 Victimization 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
 - sexual assault
- 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.

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 reported for this measure are:

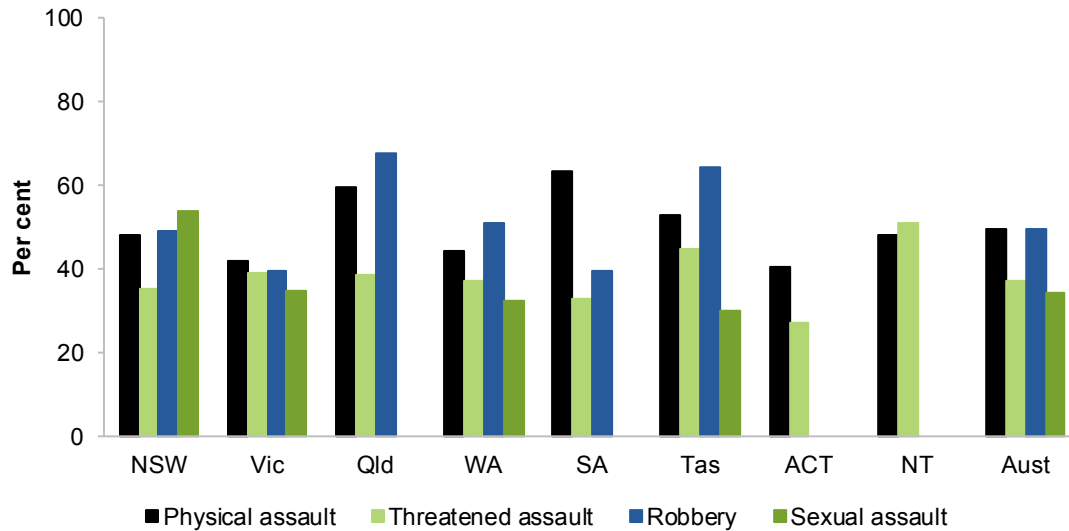
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, nationally, reporting rates for selected offences against the person for people aged 15 years or over except sexual assault (18 years and over) in 2012-13, by offence were:

- 49.7 per cent for physical assault
- 37.2 per cent for threatened assault (face-to-face incidents only)
- 49.7 per cent for robbery
- 34.2 per cent for sexual assault (figure 6.19).

Figure 6.19 Reporting rates for selected offences against the person, by offence type, 2012-13^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g}



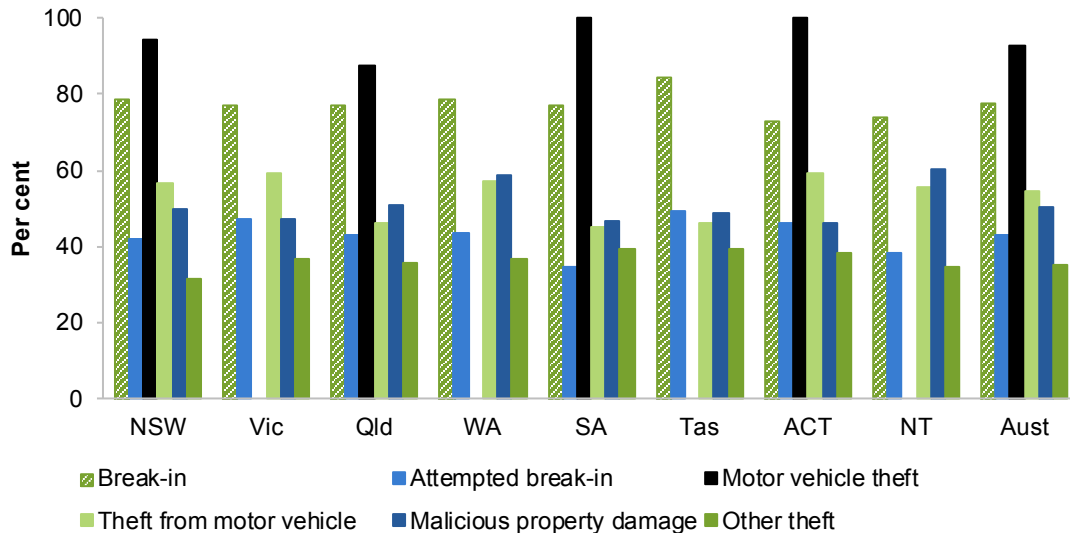
^a Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Data are for people aged 15 years or over for all 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 exclude people living in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in remote and very remote areas and were available for physical assault only. ^d Some robbery and sexual assault rates include data that are subject to standard errors of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution. ^e Robbery data are not available for the ACT and the NT. ^f Sexual assault data are not available for Queensland, SA, the ACT and the NT. ^g Refer to Data quality information for this indicator at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015 for any other data quality issues.

Source: Derived from ABS (2014a) *Crime Victimization, Australia 2012-13*, 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 2012-13, by offence were:

- 77.9 per cent for break-in offences
- 43.2 per cent for attempted break-in offences
- 92.7 per cent for motor vehicle theft
- 54.7 per cent for theft from motor vehicles
- 50.5 per cent for malicious property damage
- 35.4 per cent for other theft (figure 6.20).

Figure 6.20 Reporting rates for selected offences against property, by offence type, 2012-13^{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 exclude people living in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in remote and very remote areas. ^c Reporting rates for motor vehicle theft data are not published or are rounded to zero due to small numbers and ABS confidentiality rules. ^d Refer to Data quality information for this indicator at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015 for any other data quality issues.

Source: Derived from ABS (2014a) *Crime Victimization, Australia 2012-13*, 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 investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police 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 2013 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

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.

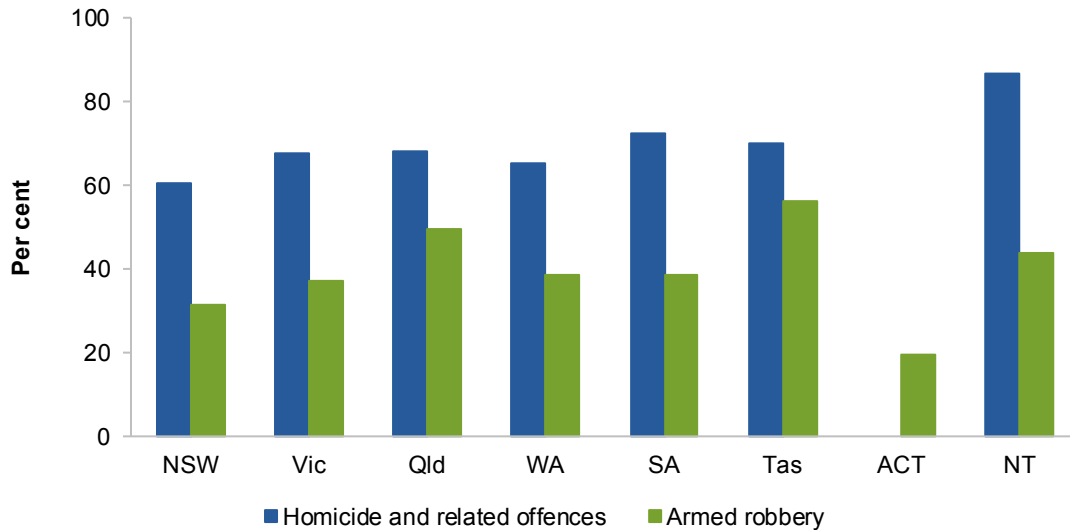
The ABS collects data on the 30 days status of investigations — that is, the stage that a police investigation has reached 30 days after the recording of the incident by the police.

Figure 6.21a presents the proportion of investigations finalised for homicide and related offences, and for armed robbery in 2013. The proportion of these finalised investigations for which proceedings had commenced against an alleged offender is presented in figure 6.21b.

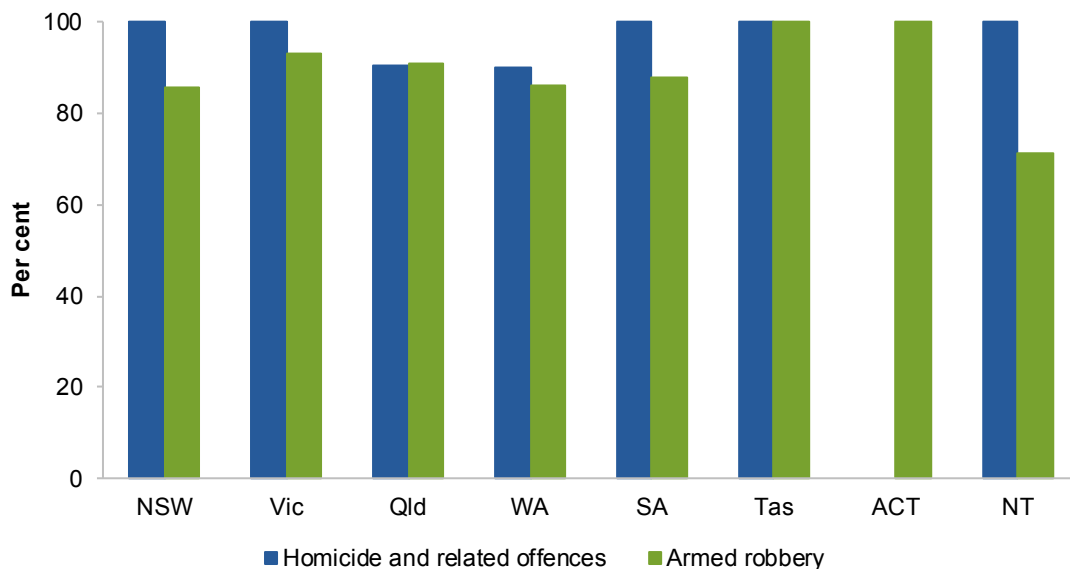
Figure 6.22a presents the proportion of recorded unarmed robbery investigations, kidnapping/abduction investigations and blackmail/extortion investigations that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police in 2013. For these finalised investigations, figure 6.22b presents the proportion for which proceedings had started against an alleged offender.

Figure 6.21 **Crimes against the person: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2013^{a, b, c, d}**

(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

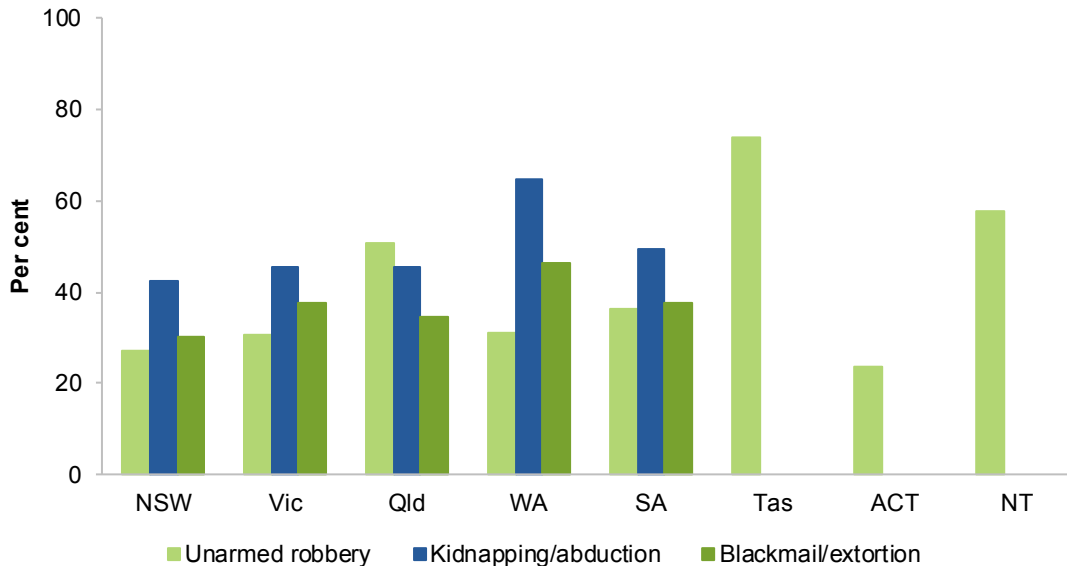


^a Armed robbery data include people and organisations. ^b Caution should be used in making comparisons across states and territories. Investigation has found significant differences in business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia. ^c Refer to Data quality information for this indicator at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015 for any other data quality issues. ^d Homicide and related offences data for the ACT are not published or are rounded to zero due to small numbers and ABS confidentiality rules.

Source: Derived from ABS (2014b), *Recorded Crime – Victims*, Cat. no. 4510.0; table 6A.31.

Figure 6.22 **Crimes against the person: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2013^{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 Tasmania, the ACT and the NT due to small numbers and ABS confidentiality rules.

^b Caution should be used in making comparisons across 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 Data quality information for this indicator at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015 for any other data quality issues.

Source: Derived from ABS (2014b), *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 investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police 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:

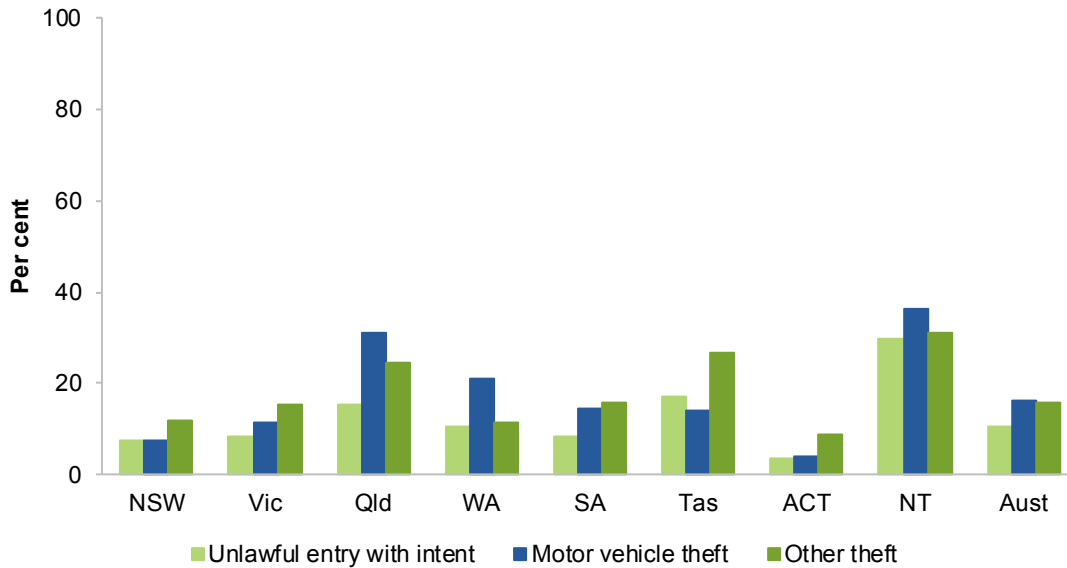
- not directly comparable across jurisdictions because of differences in the way data are compiled. A number of standards, classifications and counting rules have been developed since the inception of this collection to improve national comparability. However, over time significant differences and changes 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 2013 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

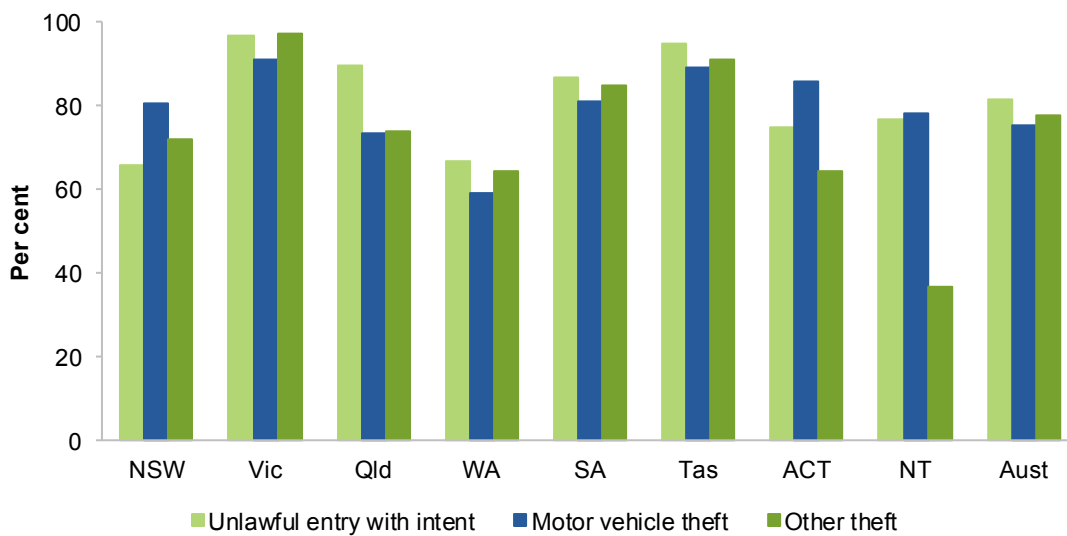
Figure 6.23a reports for each jurisdiction in 2013, the proportion of recorded unlawful entry with intent investigations, motor vehicle theft investigations and other theft investigations that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police. For these finalised investigations, figure 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, 2013^{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 across 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 Data quality information for this indicator at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015 for any other data quality issues.

Source: Derived from ABS (2014b), *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

‘Road safety’ is defined by three separate measures:

- 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.

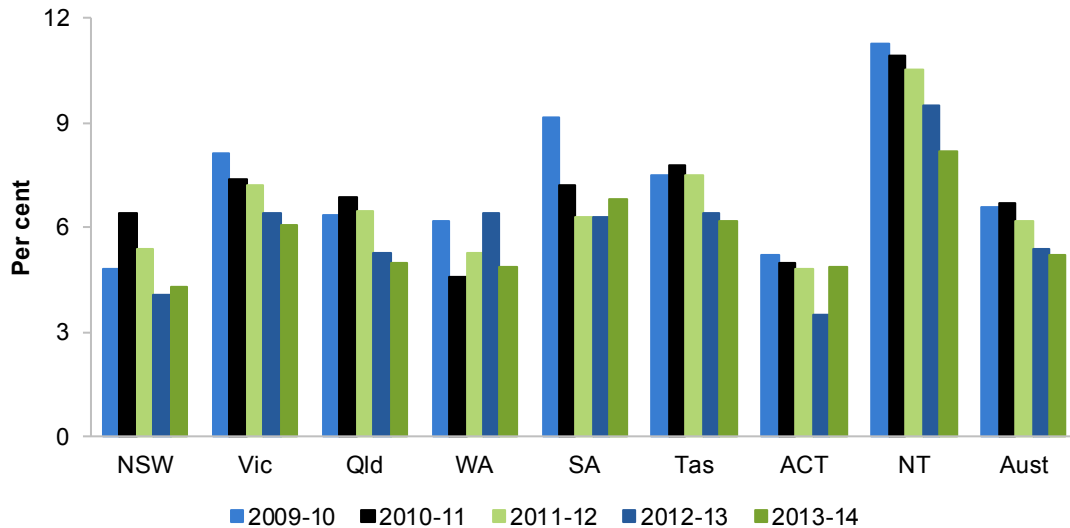
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, in 2013-14, 5.2 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 (similar to 5.4 per cent in 2012-13) (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}**

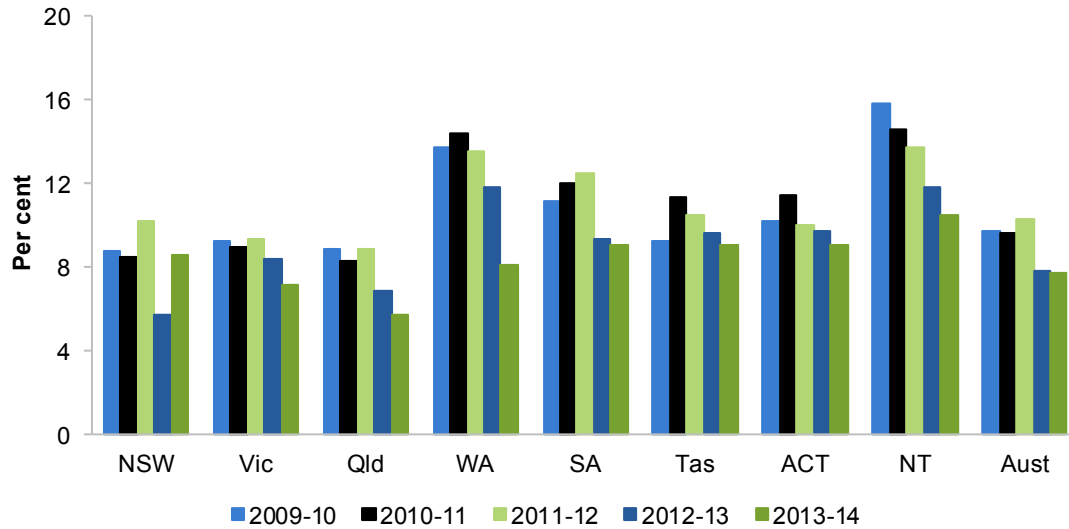


^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

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

Nationally, in 2013-14, 7.7 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 (similar to 7.8 per cent in 2012-13) (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}**

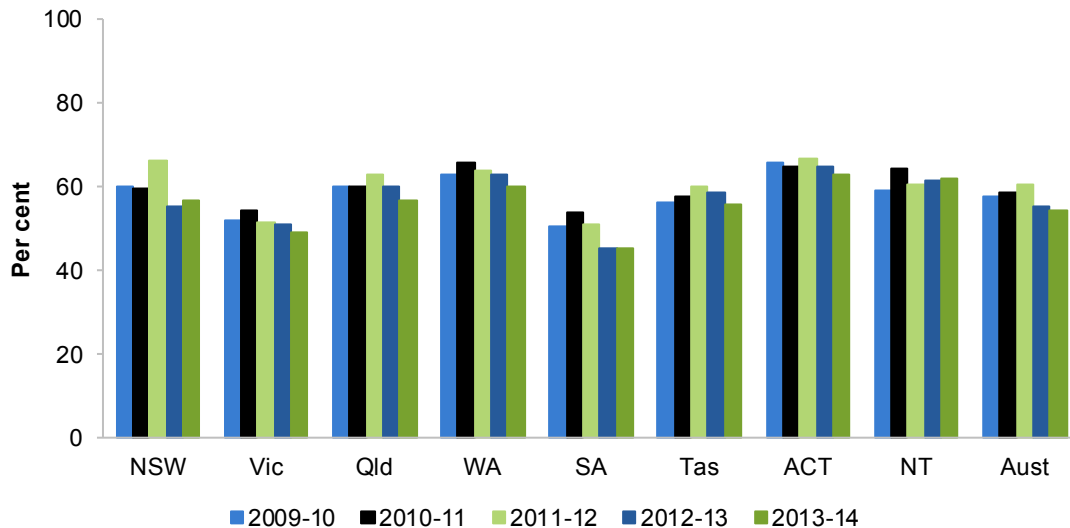


^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

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

Nationally, in 2013-14, 54.5 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 55.6 per cent in 2012-13) (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 context section in Chapter 2 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.

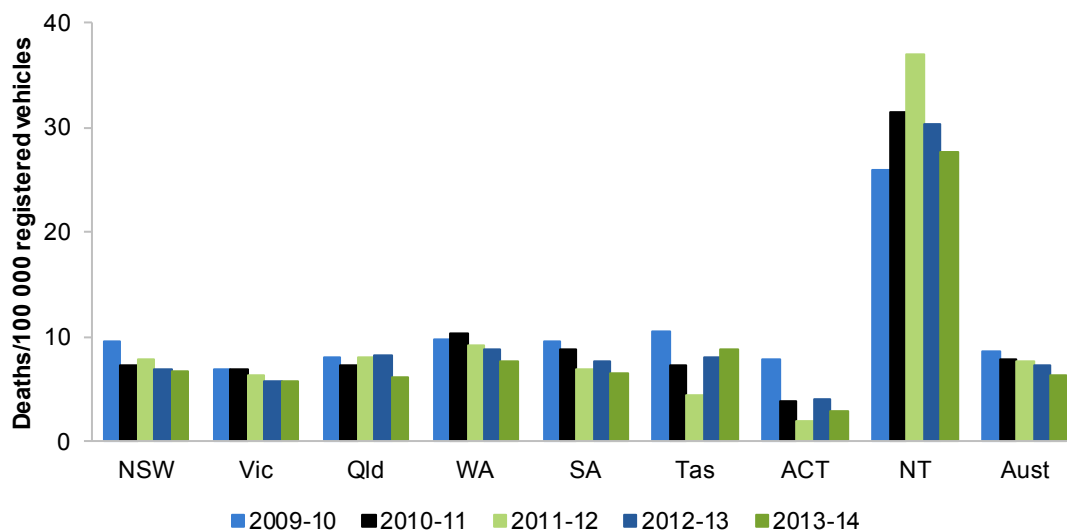
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Nationally, there were 1127 road deaths in 2013-14 (down from 1269 in 2012-13). Road fatalities for all jurisdictions from 2004-05 to 2013-14 are reported in table 6A.36. There were 6.4 road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles in Australia in 2013-14 (compared with 7.4 in 2012-13) (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 to 2013-14.

Source: Australian Road Fatality Statistics at www.bitre.gov.au/statistics/safety/fatal_road_crash_database (data accessed on 6 October 2014); ABS (2014c) *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.

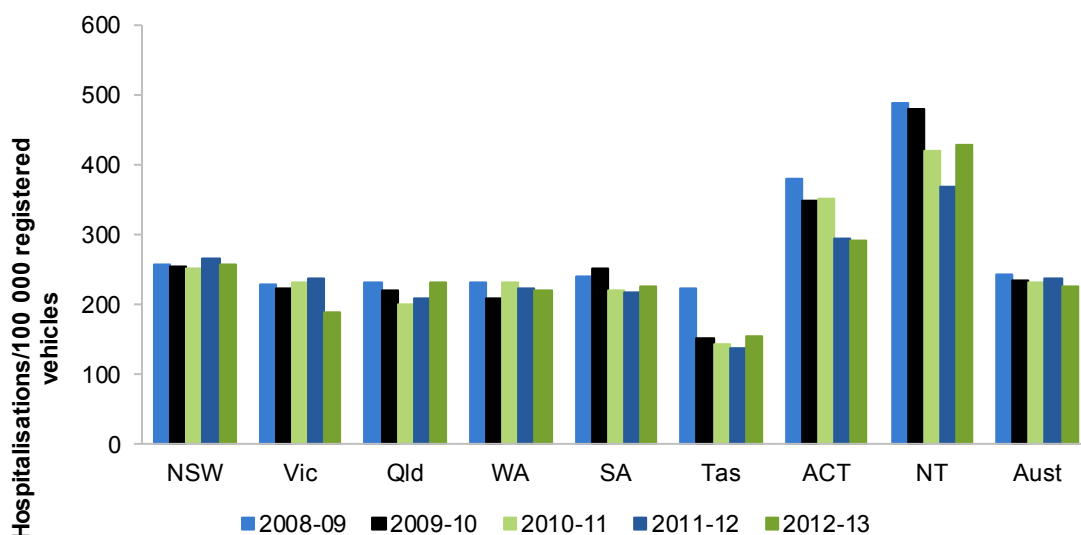
Data reported for this measure are:

- 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/rogs/2015.

Nationally, there were 228 land transport hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles in 2012-13 (figure 6.28).

Figure 6.28 Land transport hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles



Source: AIHW (various years) *Australian Hospital Statistics* (unpublished); ABS (2014c) *Motor Vehicle Census* (various years), Australia, 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 proportion 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

Proportion of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police

‘Proportion 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 Proportion of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police

‘Proportion of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police’ is defined as 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 proportion 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. All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

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 2013-14 was low (less than 2.0 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
- incomplete for the current reporting period. All required data were not available for NSW.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

The proportion of juvenile offenders undergoing diversionary programs varied across jurisdictions in 2013-14. 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

| | NSW ^b | Vic ^c | Qld | WA ^d | SA | Tas | ACT ^e | NT ^f |
|---------|------------------|------------------|-----|-----------------|----|-----|------------------|-----------------|
| 2009-10 | na | 39 | 47 | 47 | 52 | 58 | 42 | 42 |
| 2010-11 | na | 33 | 44 | 49 | 51 | 60 | 38 | 49 |
| 2011-12 | na | 31 | 39 | 50 | 47 | 61 | 40 | 35 |
| 2012-13 | na | 29 | 36 | 47 | 49 | 60 | 38 | 28 |
| 2013-14 | na | 17 | 35 | 45 | 53 | 58 | 40 | 39 |

^a Juvenile diversion 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. 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 is unable to provide juvenile diversion data under the *Young Offenders Act*. ^c Victorian data for 2013-14 are accurate for juvenile formal cautions issued by police, and do not incorporate other diversions. There has been a change in methodology for the 2013-14 data which allows Victoria Police to report and validate provided data. ^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. ^f The NT had an overall increased apprehensions in 2013-14. A new data management system introduced in 2013-14 includes those conferenced, later failed and then referred to court. These data were previously available. **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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in custody

‘Deaths in police custody’, and ‘Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in police custody

'Deaths in police custody' and 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in police custody' are defined as the number of non-Indigenous and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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/rogs/2015.

Nationally, there were 18 deaths in police custody and custody-related operations in 2012-13. Of these 18 deaths, 5 were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (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-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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. 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.

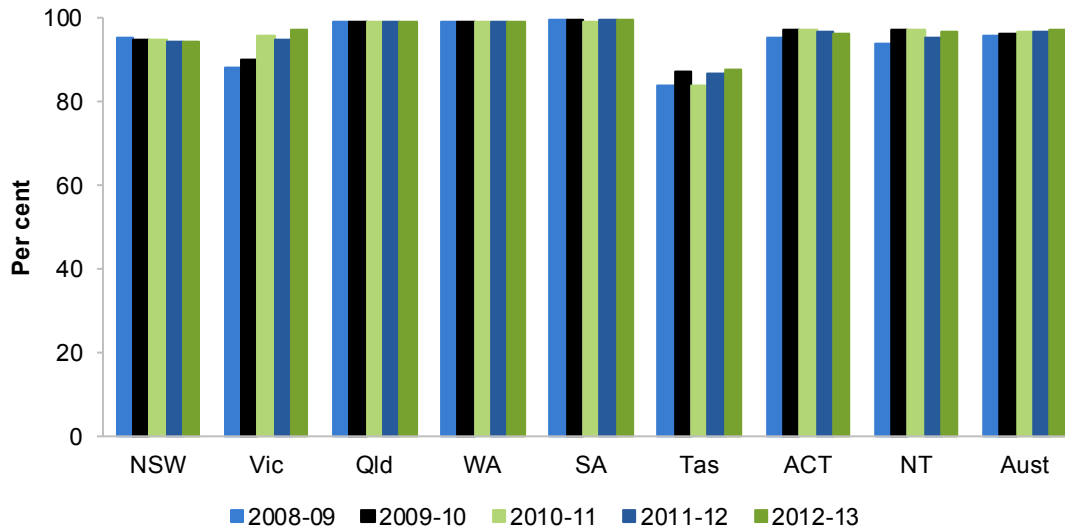
Data reported for this measure are:

- 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/rogs/2015.

Nationally, the proportion of magistrates court adjudicated defendants who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty was 97.4 per cent in 2012-13, similar to the 96.7 per cent in 2011-12 (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 (2014d) *Criminal Courts, Australia* (various years), Cat. no. 4513.0; 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, may 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 comparable data. Research is ongoing into efficiency indicators used by police services overseas and other areas of government service delivery.

The Steering Committee considers that nationally comparable response times reporting is highly desirable, although the Law, Crime and Community Safety Council (LCCSC) 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 and other

emergency service providers. 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.

- Some jurisdictions are moving towards more locally focused police 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. However, the indicators used in this Report, which generally represent State and Territory and national results, can be 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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Along with our government and non-government partners, we have contributed to continuing reductions in crime rates across the State. The NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics & Research (BOCSAR) confirmed that for the 24 months to June 2014, seven of the 17 major offences were trending downward and the remaining 10 were stable.

These results are reflective of the use of traditional policing methods, such as police patrols, targeted operations and intelligence-led policing, but are also attributed to improved technological advances, including specialised forensic computing technology and laser technology to analyse drug samples. We have continued our fight against organised crime, including the targeting of outlaw motorcycle gangs, firearms and public place shootings and the seizure of illicit drugs and dismantling of drug laboratories.

A range of NSW Government initiatives were introduced this year to help us to reduce alcohol related violence and offensive behaviours. These include the identification of a Central Business District (CBD) precinct, within which restrictions on alcohol sales and lock out periods apply and temporary banning orders can be made. Powers to move-on intoxicated persons from public places and the trial of sobering up centres will also continue. These measures, in addition to the return of patrolling police officers on trains, buses and at transport interchanges, will assist in reducing alcohol related violence in NSW and improving public amenity.

Across a range of areas, we are assisting in improving protections for victims and vulnerable members of our community. Senior police are now able to issue provisional apprehended violence orders and a risk assessment and mitigation model of determining bail and detention applications was introduced by the NSW Government, both of which aim to improve community safety.

During 2013-14 we supported the Special Commission of Inquiry into matters relating to the police investigation of certain child sexual abuse allegations in the Catholic Diocese of Maitland–Newcastle, the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse and the Royal Commission into Trade Union Governance and Corruption.

Community support for police and the work they do is fundamental to our success in reducing crime and making New South Wales safer. Support from members of the community, across all ages and from a range of multicultural and linguistically diverse backgrounds, drives us to continually improve our efforts. The Community Awareness of Policing Program has now been expanded to include local area commands, allowing community leaders to experience and better understand the issues faced by police in their local area, which will assist in continuing to maintain this strong relationship.

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Victorian Government comments

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Victoria Police continues to ensure the community of Victoria is kept safe.

At the end of 2013-14, the total crime rate was 7489.5 offences per 100 000 population. This represents an increase (3.7 per cent) over the rate of 7223.2 per 100 000 population.

In 2013-14, Victoria Police continued to improve the capability of road policing. Numerous road policing operations were implemented across the state in partnership with other enforcement agencies and road safety partners. Targeted high risk road user behaviours include speeding, distracted and impaired driving, fatigue and not wearing seatbelts.

Family violence remained a key focus, and as a result, there has been an increase in the community's confidence and willingness to report family violence incidents. Family Violence Teams have been expanded across the state, attending more than 65 000 family violence incidents per year.

In 2013-14, Victoria Police maintained its focus on strengthening community engagement and improving service delivery to all Victorians. Victoria (76.9 per cent) has again rated above the national average (75.3 per cent) in the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP) results for satisfaction with services provided by police. To further build on this level of satisfaction and confidence, Victoria Police has introduced the Priority Communities Division to provide an organisational focus on connecting more effectively within the community.

A major initiative in 2013-14 was the release of The Victoria Police Blue Paper:

A Vision for Victoria Police in 2025. This paper identified the broader social, economic and environmental trends and internal challenges facing Victoria Police now and in the coming years. Victoria Police will respond to this by refocusing operations towards crime prevention by better matching resources to demand and rethinking our traditional operating model by putting the needs of the victim at the centre of everything we do.

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Queensland Government comments

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The Queensland Police Service (QPS) is working with the community to stop crime and make Queensland safer, including stopping road trauma. To achieve this, police are adopting a highly visible presence, using innovative technology and placing a greater emphasis on intelligence, specialist support and taskforces to target crime and road safety.

During 2013-14, the rate of reported personal safety and property crime fell in Queensland by 11 per cent compared to 2012-13. A focus on proactively identifying and targeting crime including serious and organised criminal activity contributed to an 11 per cent increase in the detection of other offences including drug, liquor and weapons offences. Operation Resolute, established in October 2013 to dismantle and eliminate Criminal Motorcycle Gangs from Queensland, resulted in handguns, rifles, vehicles, drug laboratories and in excess of \$1.7 million in cash being seized as well as over 1000 criminal motorcycle gang members and their associates being charged with more than 2600 offences.

The road toll continued to decrease in 2013 with 271 fatalities — 5.82 fatalities per 100 000 people. This is the second lowest fatality rate recorded in Queensland for a calendar year since accurate records began in July 1952.

Other achievements for 2013-14 include:

- a net increase of around 520 police officers as part of the Government's commitment to an additional 1100 new police officers by July 2016. There has been a total net increase of over 800 police officers since 2012-13
- the creation of a Rapid Action Patrol (RAP) on the Gold Coast, to provide agile policing resources with the flexibility to focus on problem places, cases and crime types
- the provision of iPhones and iPads to more than 800 QPS frontline officers. This mobile technology enhances officer and community safety and reduces administrative processes, by providing real time access to information for officers in the field
- the development of strategies to address unacceptable behaviour at out-of-control events; child safety; hooning and road safety; and public safety and security during the 2014 G20 events.

The outcome of these policing efforts can be seen in the level of community satisfaction — national survey data indicates satisfaction of those who had contact with police in the previous 12 months continues to be over 80 per cent. Queenslanders also continue to rate the policing response to disasters and major events highly with a 90 per cent satisfaction rating.

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Western Australian Government comments

“ During 2013-14, WA Police continued its comprehensive structural and functional reform program, *Frontline 2020*. A new police operating model was trialled in the South East Metropolitan District. The model aims to deliver the following:

- local policing that is at the heart of service delivery
- reaffirming the grassroots-policing approach of the agency's Frontline First philosophy
- an efficient and flexible workforce able to adapt to demand whilst representing value for money
- a leaner agency with the ability to continually improve efficiency and productivity, and reduce costs
- a reduction in red tape and bureaucracy to release effort to core functions
- a focus on demand reduction, intrusive supervision and leadership
- ensuring the system carries the load rather than individuals, and reduces or removes single points of failure in service delivery.

The operating model incorporates the following components: District Management Team, District Engagement and Support Team, District Control Centre, Response Teams, Local Policing Teams and Investigation Teams. Given the successful outcome of the pilot, the model is now being implemented across the Metropolitan Region.

A model to centralise coordination of traffic enforcement under the Traffic Enforcement Command was also trialled and implemented in the Metropolitan Region. Centralised control provides more focused policing of road networks, resulting in better coordination and deployment of police resources, with greater quality intelligence from which to target non-compliant road user behaviour and the causes of serious traffic incidents.

The new State Control Centre was established to underpin the implementation of the *Frontline 2020* program by ensuring the operating model is applied consistently and that response to significant incidents is appropriate and effective across the State. The Centre provides 24/7 state-wide oversight of operational activities and coordinates police resources to ensure effort is directed to where it is needed in real time.

Another key element of the reform program is workforce optimisation. The Workforce Optimisation Project was established to review work practices, remuneration and conditions of service of personnel. From this review, recommendations will be made that will enable the agency to better manage its resources and to serve the community more cost effectively.

Throughout 2014-15 WA Police will progress the *Frontline 2020* reform program.

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South Australian Government comments

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In 2013-14 much of what SA Police (SAPOL) sets out to do in 2012 has been achieved, or is in the process of being completed.

Police visibility has improved with more police back on front-line duties, working in and with their local communities. This will continue to be strengthened next year.

Public satisfaction with police is high and ongoing budget savings have been delivered through the use of innovation and careful planning, and without sacrificing the quality of policing services.

A new approach to investigating major and other specialist crimes was implemented this year. Overall, crime has continued to reduce, with thousands less offences occurring in SA in 2013-14.

Alcohol related violence, a significant concern to police and the community, was effectively targeted, and there has been more innovative change in responding to the ongoing and serious issue of organised crime.

Community engagement has expanded and SAPOL's interactive online presence has proved to be great success with the SA public.

Improving road safety outcomes continued to be a high priority and SAPOL remains committed to working together with the public, government and private organisations to reduce the suffering caused by road trauma.

Online access has continued to enlarge the ability of police to provide a range of new services, engaging with the community through immediate advice, information that can be vital to their or others safety, and business assistance.

Policing is a service delivered 'by people for people' and SAPOL will continue to provide an efficient and effective policing service that the SA community can rely on to keep them safe.

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Tasmanian Government comments

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In 2013-14 Tasmania Police maintained its focus on delivering quality services, despite operating in a fiscally challenging environment. Although crime increased by 4 per cent in the reporting period, it followed reductions in each of the previous seven years. 2013-14 saw increases in offences against the person and offences against property. There were, however, reductions in robbery, serious crime, arson and related offences, and fraud and similar offences. National recorded crime statistics show that Tasmania's victimisation rate in 2013 was lower than the national average for most offence categories.

Results from the *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2013-14* 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 in their local neighbourhood and at home than was the case nationally. 94.3 per cent of Tasmanians felt safe walking in their neighbourhood during the day and 58.9 per cent during the night. 92.8 per cent felt safe at home during the night.

Tasmania Police maintained a high-visibility strategy on arterial roads, conducting 943 high-visibility traffic operations in 2013-14. Unfortunately, fatal and serious injury crashes increased by 9 per cent in 2013-14. During the reporting period a public website was launched allowing people to report low-level crashes.

In 2013-14 contemporary equipment was procured, including multi-purpose vests, featuring load bearing and ballistic qualities. Following the success of the Kingston trial Tasmania Police delivered true enterprise mobility with the roll-out of personally issued tablets to all police officers. The tablets run a full version of Microsoft Office as well as a suite of police web-based applications and police information systems. Access to these systems ensures that police officers are able to undertake administrative and investigative tasks in the field.

The Police Infringement Notice System mobile application for tablets was also introduced during the reporting period, enabling direct entry of infringement notices by police officers. The new system eliminates manual handling and processing of paper-based notices and will realise significant savings in police time.

Tasmania Police prioritised frontline positions in vacancy management and continued secondments and rotations into frontline positions. Two recruitment courses were held during the reporting period, delivering 43 new police officers.

Tasmania Police continued to use social media to connect police with the community. Facebook allows police to directly engage with the community on matters such as missing persons, witnesses to incidents, road closures and emergency warnings.

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Australian Capital Territory Government comments

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In 2013-14, ACT Policing met or exceeded the majority of its Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) with 28 of the 33 measures being achieved, recording the lowest rate of property offences in more than 10 years. During this time ACT Policing continued to develop new, and improve current initiatives to further reduce crime and provide a safer and more secure ACT.

ACT Policing Crime Reduction Units continued to support operational activities to meet the construct of the *Blueprint for Youth Justice 2012-22* and Australia's multicultural policy – The People of Australia. The Crime Reduction Units also undertook operational activities that engage young people who are, or may become, involved in high risk behaviours and activities, and offer information about diversion and referral options. The ACT Policing Youth Liaison Team (YLT) focuses on providing the mechanisms for young people to feel empowered and more inclined to make choices that do not involve criminal activities. This is also inclusive of engaging Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth, and youth from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

ACT Policing also continued its commitment to work with partner agencies in the prevention of alcohol related violence in public places. In late 2013, the Alcohol Crime Targeting team (ACTT) and City Beats Policing teams were amalgamated to form the Regional Targeting Team (RTT). This team is responsible for high visibility public order policing and alcohol crime targeting activities in relation to the *Liquor Act 2010* in and around licensed premises, public places and at identified events throughout the ACT. The RTT works closely with agencies such as the ACT Office of Regulatory Services (ORS) in ensuring high levels of public safety and perceptions of safety around Canberra's entertainment precincts and venues. By actively working with ORS, ACT Policing continues to engage with licensees and their staff to encourage safe and responsible drinking practices with the common objective to reduce the negative community effects of alcohol related harm. ACT Policing also engaged extensively with owners and patrons of licensed premises to ensure that they understand their obligations under the *Liquor Act 2010*, as well as encouraging the responsible consumption of alcohol.

During 2013-14, the ACT recorded one of its lowest road tolls since 1959 and well below benchmarks set within the ACT Policing Purchase Agreement 2013-2014. The use of social media has been a focus for ACT Policing Traffic Operations promoting harm minimisation on ACT roads through education to the community on road safety issues. Furthermore, prior to the 2012-2013 Christmas holiday period, ACT Policing's Collision Investigation and Reconstruction Team conducted a presentation to several hundred cadets at the Australian Defence Force Academy. The presentation included a display of a crashed vehicle and information on the effects of alcohol on driving.

”

Northern Territory Government comments

“ During 2013-14, the NT Police Force (NTPF) continued to focus on ‘Operational Excellence’ and the delivery of services to keep the people of the NT safe.

The NTPF implemented a range of innovative and technological initiatives to enhance frontline efficiency. Some key initiatives included:

- the introduction of a trial of the SupportLink Referral Management Service in Alice Springs, which has since commenced rolling out across the Territory. This service provides a mechanism for police to make targeted referrals and diversions for people requiring social service assistance
- the Mobile Data project, which provides remote police officers an in-vehicle computer and communication system
- commencement of the rollout of iPads to all frontline members, allowing name and vehicle checks in the field
- commencement of a trial of an Electronic Infringement application on the iPads, which has since commenced wider rollout across the NTPF
- the Alcohol Protection Order Act was enacted in December 2013, providing police an additional tool for combatting and responding to alcohol-related offending behaviour.

In 2012-13, Project Polaris commenced in the Territory Communications Section to improve call taking and dispatch service levels through a program of change and transformation. Significant improvements in grades of service were achieved.

Community engagement has been strengthened with the establishment of Community Safety Committees, which are chaired by local police and comprise community elders, traditional owners, Local Reference Groups, government and non-government stakeholders.

Community Safety Action Plans have been established in 53 remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities across the NT to date. The Plans capture the problems and issues in the community as identified by the community members, and set out goals, objectives and local strategies to address the issues. All Plans have four key goals:

- Mutual Respect and Working Partnerships
- Reduce Domestic and Family Violence
- Reduce Substance Abuse
- Improve Community Amenity.

The NTPF will continue to focus on streamlining business practices and processes throughout 2014-15, through business and legislative reform, to ensure the delivery of services in the most effective and efficient manner. ”

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 judgment 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/semiautomatic 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. |
| Comparability | The approach in this Report to defining comparability is if the reported data (subject to caveats) can be used to inform an assessment of comparative performance. Typically, data are considered comparable when they are collected in the same way and in accordance with the same definitions. For comparable indicators or measures, significant differences in reported results allow an assessment of differences in performance, rather than being the result of anomalies in the data. |
| Complaints | Number of statements of complaint by members of the public regarding police conduct. |
| Completeness | The approach in this Report to defining completeness is if all required data are available for all jurisdictions that provide the service. |
| 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 | Total number of higher courts finalised defendants resulting in a guilty plea or |

| | |
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| resulting in a guilty plea or finding | <p>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> |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff Juvenile diversions | <p>Number of staff who are self identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.</p> <p>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).</p> |
| Land transport hospitalisations Lower court defendants resulting in guilty plea or finding | <p>Hospitalisations due to traffic accidents that are likely to have required police attendance; these may include accidents involving trains, bicycles and so on.</p> <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 Motor vehicle theft Murder | <p>Number of management full time equivalent staff, including civilian (managers) and sworn (inspector to superintendent) staff.</p> <p>The taking of another person's motor vehicle illegally and without permission.</p> <p>The wilful killing of a person either intentionally or with reckless indifference to life.</p> |
| Non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander full time equivalent staff Non-operational full time equivalent staff | <p>Number of full time equivalent staff who do not satisfy the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff criteria.</p> <p>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).</p> |

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| 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 | <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> |
| 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 | <p>Total recorded crimes against property, including:</p> <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 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details. |
| 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 | <p>Includes:</p> <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 |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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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6.12 References

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— 2014b, *Recorded Crime Victims, Australia, 2013*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Canberra.

— 2014c, *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, 2014*, Cat. no. 9309.0, Canberra.

— 2014d, *Criminal Courts, Australia, 2012-13*, Cat no. 4513.0, Canberra.

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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.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> | <i>2013-14</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 | 2 373.3 |
| Superannuation | \$m | 194.6 | 186.2 | 190.7 | 208.2 | 264.7 | 285.7 | 326.4 |
| Payroll tax | \$m | 99.9 | 99.7 | 102.8 | 102.4 | 114.2 | 108.7 | 120.4 |
| Total salaries and payments | \$m | 1 910.5 | 2 015.5 | 2 156.8 | 2 396.7 | 2 574.4 | 2 515.2 | 2 820.0 |
| Other recurrent expenditure | \$m | 432.7 | 421.7 | 434.9 | 427.8 | 463.3 | 482.0 | 477.7 |
| Depreciation | \$m | 105.1 | 106.6 | 115.2 | 132.8 | 125.6 | 136.5 | 139.9 |
| Total recurrent expenditure | \$m | 2 448.3 | 2 543.9 | 2 707.0 | 2 957.3 | 3 163.3 | 3 133.7 | 3 437.7 |
| Net recurrent expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Revenue from own sources (ROS) (b) | \$m | 118.8 | 91.3 | 69.4 | 89.4 | 90.0 | 101.9 | 110.3 |
| 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 | 3 207.0 |
| Capital expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| User cost of capital (c) | \$m | 85.9 | 90.5 | 92.9 | 92.6 | 98.8 | 104.4 | 102.8 |
| Capital expenditure (d) | \$m | 142.2 | 120.0 | 130.4 | 153.7 | 135.7 | 137.3 | 124.0 |
| Expenditure aggregates | | | | | | | | |
| Total cash expenditure (e) | \$m | 2 485.4 | 2 557.2 | 2 722.1 | 2 978.2 | 3 173.3 | 3 134.5 | 3 421.7 |
| Total accrual costs (f) | \$m | 2 534.1 | 2 634.3 | 2 799.9 | 3 050.0 | 3 262.1 | 3 238.1 | 3 540.5 |
| Staffing costs | | | | | | | | |
| Average police staff costs | \$ | 105 572 | 109 379 | 119 129 | 131 235 | 138 771 | 132 969 | 148 551 |
| Average non-police staff costs | \$ | 85 411 | 88 244 | 91 526 | 95 353 | 109 425 | 104 030 | 116 953 |
| Staff by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and operational status | | | | | | | | |

TABLE 6A.1

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

| | Unit | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|--|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Operational FTE staff | | | | | | | | |
| Sworn (g) | FTE | 14 560 | 14 587 | 14 917 | 15 179 | 15 230 | 15 456 | 15 554 |
| Civilian (h) | FTE | 1 617 | 1 927 | 1 731 | 1 685 | 1 627 | 1 647 | 1 780 |
| Other | FTE | 140 | 163 | 154 | 169 | 172 | 169 | na |
| Operational FTE staff | FTE | 16 317 | 16 677 | 16 802 | 17 033 | 17 029 | 17 272 | 17 334 |
| Non-operational FTE staff | | | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 460 | 807 | 370 | 418 | 412 | 569 | 556 |
| Civilian | FTE | 2 017 | 1 639 | 1 751 | 1 787 | 1 866 | 1 854 | 1 870 |
| Other | FTE | 29 | 30 | 32 | 28 | 25 | 25 | na |
| Non-operational FTE staff | FTE | 2 506 | 2 476 | 2 153 | 2 233 | 2 303 | 2 448 | 2 426 |
| Total staff | FTE | 18 823 | 19 153 | 18 955 | 19 266 | 19 332 | 19 720 | 19 760 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff (i) | | | | | | | | |
| Operational | FTE | 219 | 230 | 271 | 328 | 332 | 287 | 322 |
| Non-operational | FTE | 61 | 78 | 50 | 125 | 123 | 134 | 144 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff | FTE | 280 | 308 | 321 | 453 | 455 | 421 | 466 |
| Assets by value | | | | | | | | |
| Land | \$'000 | 358 536 | 403 692 | 442 873 | 440 886 | 401 296 | 407 927 | 412 116 |
| Buildings and fittings | \$'000 | 553 628 | 601 279 | 627 697 | 629 166 | 707 346 | 754 480 | 760 243 |
| Other | \$'000 | 519 508 | 529 511 | 534 112 | 528 949 | 527 038 | 550 426 | 525 066 |
| Total value of assets | \$'000 | 1 431 672 | 1 534 482 | 1 604 682 | 1 599 001 | 1 635 680 | 1 712 833 | 1 697 425 |

- (a) Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries include long service leave, workers' compensation insurance and fringe benefits tax.
- (b) This will differ from Audited Financial Statements Revenue includes recurrent grant (appropriation) however disclosure is consistent with prior year RoGS.
- (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) This amount is now included as part of total revenue in the Audited Financial Statements (appropriation), however disclosure is consistent with prior year RoGS.

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> | <i>2013-14</i> |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| (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) Total increase in Authorised Strength of 130 in 2013-14. | | | | | | | |
| (h) Total of 206 Ministerials (categorised as other) were reclassified to Admin (civilian) on 21 May 2014 as per Proclamation of the Police Act for conversion of Ministerial employees under Administration Officers. | | | | | | | |
| (i) Figures sourced from WRS Aboriginal Employment Program. | | | | | | | |

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> | <i>2013-14</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 | 1 437.6 |
| Superannuation | \$m | 116.1 | 120.2 | 122.3 | 138.1 | 142.7 | 153.1 | 164.4 |
| Payroll tax | \$m | 53.0 | 52.9 | 57.2 | 63.9 | 62.6 | 69.9 | 74.9 |
| Total salaries and payments | \$m | 1 150.5 | 1 213.7 | 1 296.6 | 1 352.1 | 1 486.2 | 1 557.2 | 1 676.9 |
| Other recurrent expenditure | \$m | 414.2 | 442.5 | 489.0 | 529.1 | 519.5 | 497.2 | 539.0 |
| Depreciation | \$m | 54.6 | 52.9 | 56.8 | 62.1 | 67.0 | 71.2 | 76.5 |
| Total recurrent expenditure | \$m | 1 619.2 | 1 709.1 | 1 842.5 | 1 943.4 | 2 072.7 | 2 125.6 | 2 292.3 |
| Net recurrent expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Revenue from own sources (ROS) | \$m | 15.8 | 11.4 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 15.2 | 17.1 | 16.5 |
| 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 | 2 201.0 |
| Capital expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| User cost of capital (a) | \$m | 50.5 | 53.1 | 58.0 | 74.0 | 72.5 | 72.9 | 79.6 |
| Capital expenditure | \$m | 62.6 | 86.7 | 120.8 | 98.6 | 84.7 | 75.4 | 159.6 |
| 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 | 2 375.4 |
| Total accrual costs (c) | \$m | 1 669.7 | 1 762.2 | 1 900.4 | 2 017.4 | 2 145.2 | 2 198.5 | 2 371.9 |
| Staffing costs | | | | | | | | |
| Average police staff costs | \$ | 90 234 | 94 309 | 98 260 | 97 103 | 102 330 | 107 429 | 112 879 |
| Average non-police staff costs | \$ | 57 052 | 60 454 | 60 568 | 62 196 | 66 508 | 65 198 | 53 599 |

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> | <i>2013-14</i> |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Staff by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and operational status | | | | | | | | |
| Operational FTE staff | | | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 10 554 | 10 547 | 10 968 | 11 752 | 12 324 | 12 506 | 12 901 |
| Civilian (d) | FTE | 354 | 386 | 1 825 | 2 139 | 1 791 | 1 837 | 1 879 |
| Other | FTE | 144 | 141 | 152 | 153 | 295 | 538 | 944 |
| Operational FTE staff | FTE | 11 052 | 11 074 | 12 945 | 14 044 | 14 410 | 14 881 | 15 724 |
| Non-operational FTE staff | | | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 467 | 481 | 325 | 145 | 154 | 34 | 55 |
| Civilian | FTE | 2 079 | 2 175 | 857 | 602 | 937 | 685 | 764 |
| Other | FTE | 157 | 171 | 253 | 272 | 125 | 162 | 413 |
| Non-operational FTE staff | FTE | 2 703 | 2 827 | 1 435 | 1 019 | 1 216 | 881 | 1 232 |
| Total staff | FTE | 13 755 | 13 901 | 14 380 | 15 063 | 15 626 | 15 762 | 16 956 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff (e) | | | | | | | | |
| Operational | FTE | na | na | 34 | 50 | 44 | 43 | 42 |
| Non-operational | FTE | na | na | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff | FTE | na | na | 35 | 51 | 47 | 44 | 45 |
| Assets by value (f) | | | | | | | | |
| Land | \$'000 | 227 912 | 225 476 | 225 823 | 373 338 | 366 744 | 374 094 | 376 754 |
| Buildings and fittings | \$'000 | 522 449 | 551 617 | 602 997 | 802 766 | 783 837 | 788 037 | 856 955 |
| Other | \$'000 | 108 883 | 112 268 | 121 651 | 122 143 | 121 831 | 123 180 | 138 044 |
| Total value of assets | \$'000 | 859 244 | 889 361 | 950 471 | 1 298 247 | 1 272 412 | 1 285 311 | 1 371 753 |

(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 **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> | <i>2013-14</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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status. The data are indicative only (provided on a voluntary basis). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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> | <i>2013-14</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 | 1 341.1 |
| Superannuation | \$m | 119.9 | 127.6 | 141.2 | 149.6 | 158.1 | 165.1 | 172.2 |
| Payroll tax | \$m | 48.3 | 53.0 | 56.9 | 61.3 | 64.0 | 67.1 | 69.1 |
| Total salaries and payments | \$m | 1 086.0 | 1 184.1 | 1 292.3 | 1 389.9 | 1 483.4 | 1 530.9 | 1 582.4 |
| Other recurrent expenditure | \$m | 267.6 | 274.5 | 312.0 | 309.0 | 342.3 | 328.8 | 330.4 |
| Depreciation (b) | \$m | 62.6 | 68.3 | 67.8 | 86.3 | 89.9 | 95.5 | 97.3 |
| Total recurrent expenditure | \$m | 1 416.2 | 1 526.9 | 1 672.1 | 1 785.1 | 1 915.7 | 1 955.2 | 2 010.2 |
| Net recurrent expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Revenue from own sources (ROS) | \$m | 67.6 | 72.5 | 73.3 | 79.0 | 91.8 | 85.4 | 85.9 |
| 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 | 1 855.3 |
| Capital expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| User cost of capital (c) | \$m | 93.3 | 104.3 | 104.9 | 108.0 | 110.6 | 109.0 | 103.8 |
| Capital expenditure | \$m | 171.6 | 224.9 | 149.8 | 149.6 | 139.7 | 99.5 | 74.6 |
| 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 | 1 987.4 |
| Total accrual costs (e) | \$m | 1 509.5 | 1 631.2 | 1 777.0 | 1 893.1 | 2 026.3 | 2 064.3 | 2 114.0 |
| Staffing costs | | | | | | | | |
| Average police staff costs | \$ | 90 481 | 93 948 | 100 570 | 106 787 | 111 419 | 113 151 | 114 572 |
| Average non-police staff costs (f) | \$ | 53 878 | 56 849 | 62 527 | 64 522 | 75 111 | 77 605 | 75 868 |

TABLE 6A.3

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

| | Unit | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Staff by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and operational status | | | | | | | | |
| Operational FTE staff | | | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 9 129 | 9 450 | 9 808 | 9 899 | 9 989 | 10 421 | 10 978 |
| Civilian (g),(h) | FTE | 1 548 | 1 592 | 2 954 | 2 995 | 2 782 | 2 632 | 2 561 |
| Other | FTE | 459 | 501 | 325 | 326 | 335 | 307 | 324 |
| Operational FTE staff | FTE | 11 136 | 11 543 | 13 087 | 13 220 | 13 106 | 13 360 | 13 863 |
| Non-operational FTE staff | | | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 566 | 674 | 485 | 486 | 514 | 444 | 444 |
| Civilian (h) | FTE | 1 368 | 1 427 | 466 | 555 | 526 | 456 | 454 |
| Other | FTE | 500 | 578 | 368 | 478 | 526 | 490 | 270 |
| Non-operational FTE staff | FTE | 2 434 | 2 679 | 1 319 | 1 519 | 1 566 | 1 390 | 1 168 |
| Total staff | FTE | 13 570 | 14 222 | 14 406 | 14 739 | 14 672 | 14 750 | 15 031 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff | | | | | | | | |
| Operational | FTE | 310 | 301 | 316 | 311 | 298 | 325 | 339 |
| Non-operational | FTE | 20 | 20 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 22 | 13 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff (i) | FTE | 330 | 321 | 338 | 332 | 318 | 347 | 352 |
| Assets by value | | | | | | | | |
| Land | \$'000 | 500 749 | 532 321 | 508 884 | 471 643 | 474 206 | 466 487 | 446 989 |
| Buildings and fittings | \$'000 | 897 933 | 952 335 | 981 641 | 978 477 | 1 028 423 | 986 754 | 977 950 |
| Other | \$'000 | 267 971 | 351 094 | 329 268 | 371 039 | 354 468 | 376 352 | 319 541 |
| Total value of assets | \$'000 | 1 666 653 | 1 835 750 | 1 819 793 | 1 821 159 | 1 857 097 | 1 829 593 | 1 744 480 |

(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 **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> | <i>2013-14</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) | 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. | | | | | | | |
| (g) | 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. | | | | | | | |
| (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) | Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff numbers relate to those staff who self identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent. | | | | | | | |

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> | <i>2013-14</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 | 860.4 |
| Superannuation | \$m | 53.2 | 54.3 | 60.8 | 60.7 | 69.4 | 72.0 | 76.3 |
| Payroll tax (a) | \$m | 31.2 | 34.6 | 40.1 | 43.2 | 43.8 | 43.6 | 47.4 |
| Total salaries and payments | \$m | 642.3 | 715.4 | 762.8 | 825.1 | 906.4 | 908.5 | 984.0 |
| Other recurrent expenditure (b) | \$m | 181.1 | 201.9 | 216.3 | 256.8 | 269.8 | 258.8 | 258.3 |
| Depreciation (c) | \$m | 37.8 | 40.9 | 40.0 | 40.4 | 42.1 | 45.2 | 51.1 |
| Total recurrent expenditure | \$m | 861.2 | 958.2 | 1 019.0 | 1 122.3 | 1 218.2 | 1 212.5 | 1 293.5 |
| Net recurrent expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Revenue from own sources (ROS) | \$m | 25.1 | 25.7 | 30.9 | 37.3 | 39.7 | 41.8 | 38.8 |
| Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax | \$m | 804.9 | 898.0 | 948.1 | 1 041.8 | 1 134.8 | 1 127.1 | 1 207.3 |
| Capital expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| User cost of capital (d) | \$m | 41.8 | 45.6 | 46.2 | 50.7 | 55.4 | 56.5 | 57.6 |
| Capital expenditure | \$m | 65.0 | 66.9 | 76.8 | 67.2 | 123.8 | 79.7 | 49.9 |
| Expenditure aggregates | | | | | | | | |
| Total cash expenditure (e) | \$m | 888.4 | 984.2 | 1 055.9 | 1 149.1 | 1 299.9 | 1 247.0 | 1 292.2 |
| Total accrual costs (f) | \$m | 903.0 | 1 003.8 | 1 065.2 | 1 173.0 | 1 273.6 | 1 269.0 | 1 351.1 |
| Staffing costs | | | | | | | | |
| Average police staff costs (g) | \$ | 99 659 | 105 901 | 113 558 | 119 389 | 132 150 | 130 138 | 142 300 |
| Average non-police staff costs (h) | \$ | 64 857 | 66 908 | 74 154 | 75 102 | 78 039 | 79 156 | 79 903 |

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> | <i>2013-14</i> |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Staff by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and operational status | | | | | | | | |
| Operational FTE staff | | | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 4 813 | 5 176 | 5 118 | 5 157 | 5 290 | 5 319 | 5 349 |
| Civilian | FTE | 866 | 1 034 | 1 097 | 1 131 | 1 190 | 1 208 | 1 186 |
| Other | FTE | 31 | 114 | 167 | 206 | 274 | 263 | 360 |
| Operational FTE staff | FTE | 5 710 | 6 324 | 6 382 | 6 494 | 6 754 | 6 790 | 6 895 |
| Non-operational FTE staff | | | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 569 | 346 | 353 | 505 | 344 | 407 | 368 |
| Civilian | FTE | 704 | 767 | 608 | 594 | 560 | 550 | 555 |
| Other | FTE | 33 | 37 | 36 | 55 | 50 | 42 | 33 |
| Non-operational FTE staff | FTE | 1 306 | 1 150 | 997 | 1 154 | 954 | 999 | 956 |
| Total staff | FTE | 7 016 | 7 474 | 7 379 | 7 648 | 7 708 | 7 789 | 7 851 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff | | | | | | | | |
| Operational | FTE | 141 | 124 | 136 | 125 | 110 | 112 | 112 |
| Non-operational | FTE | 7 | 12 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 8 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff (i) | FTE | 148 | 136 | 149 | 133 | 118 | 123 | 120 |
| Assets by value | | | | | | | | |
| Land | \$'000 | 169 936 | 174 418 | 151 831 | 179 627 | 200 216 | 243 279 | 254 624 |
| Buildings and fittings | \$'000 | 340 759 | 404 272 | 405 922 | 452 627 | 440 491 | 499 820 | 521 548 |
| Other | \$'000 | 181 612 | 165 267 | 171 305 | 181 312 | 252 153 | 205 883 | 198 199 |
| Total value of assets | \$'000 | 692 307 | 743 957 | 729 058 | 813 566 | 892 860 | 948 982 | 974 371 |

(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 **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> | <i>2013-14</i> |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| (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) | Calculated by dividing sworn police staff expenditure by sworn police numbers. | | | | | | | |
| (h) | Calculated by dividing non-police staff expenditure by non-police staff numbers. | | | | | | | |
| (i) | Employees Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status is provided on a voluntary basis. | | | | | | | |
| <i>Source:</i> 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> | <i>2013-14</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 | 541.0 |
| Superannuation (b) | \$m | 51.3 | 55.6 | 54.4 | 58.0 | 61.3 | 63.6 | 64.5 |
| Payroll tax | \$m | 22.1 | 23.2 | 24.0 | 25.8 | 26.8 | 28.3 | 28.9 |
| Total salaries and payments | \$m | 474.1 | 515.5 | 522.9 | 559.2 | 600.3 | 600.0 | 634.4 |
| Other recurrent expenditure (c) | \$m | 106.7 | 110.3 | 119.7 | 124.4 | 133.8 | 132.6 | 130.0 |
| Depreciation (d) | \$m | 15.0 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 15.6 | 20.6 | 22.1 | 23.5 |
| Total recurrent expenditure | \$m | 595.8 | 643.0 | 659.8 | 699.2 | 754.6 | 754.7 | 787.9 |
| Net recurrent expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Revenue from own sources (ROS) (e) | \$m | 57.0 | 61.6 | 70.5 | 62.3 | 78.0 | 82.9 | 86.2 |
| Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax | \$m | 516.7 | 558.1 | 565.3 | 611.1 | 649.8 | 643.5 | 672.7 |
| Capital expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| User cost of capital | \$m | 13.9 | 13.3 | 12.7 | 15.6 | 22.7 | 23.4 | 23.8 |
| Capital expenditure (f) | \$m | 13.7 | 17.3 | 36.7 | 60.0 | 27.9 | 23.4 | 15.7 |
| Expenditure aggregates | | | | | | | | |
| Total cash expenditure | \$m | 594.4 | 643.2 | 679.3 | 743.6 | 761.9 | 756.1 | 780.1 |
| Total accrual costs | \$m | 609.6 | 656.3 | 672.5 | 714.7 | 777.4 | 778.1 | 811.7 |
| Staffing costs | | | | | | | | |
| Average police staff costs | \$ | 100 564 | 107 338 | 103 277 | 111 787 | 116 901 | 116 376 | 123 976 |
| Average non-police staff costs | \$ | 49 412 | 52 160 | 59 549 | 59 747 | 64 878 | 70 774 | 67 437 |

TABLE 6A.5

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

| | Unit | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Staff by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and operational status | | | | | | | | |
| Operational FTE staff | | | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 3 986 | 4 083 | 4 265 | 4 313 | 4 428 | 4 428 | 4 428 |
| Civilian | FTE | 748 | 774 | 813 | 805 | 803 | 802 | 817 |
| Other | FTE | 27 | 28 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 23 | 27 |
| Operational FTE staff | FTE | 4 761 | 4 885 | 5 105 | 5 143 | 5 256 | 5 253 | 5 272 |
| Non-operational FTE staff | | | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 130 | 126 | 114 | 76 | 78 | 64 | 68 |
| Civilian | FTE | 282 | 272 | 233 | 222 | 229 | 218 | 218 |
| Other | FTE | 160 | 148 | 113 | 95 | 76 | 49 | 80 |
| Non-operational FTE staff | FTE | 572 | 546 | 460 | 393 | 383 | 331 | 366 |
| Total staff | FTE | 5 333 | 5 431 | 5 565 | 5 536 | 5 639 | 5 584 | 5 638 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff | | | | | | | | |
| Operational | FTE | 58 | 56 | 53 | 52 | 55 | 50 | 62 |
| Non-operational | FTE | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff | FTE | 63 | 58 | 54 | 53 | 55 | 50 | 63 |
| Assets by value | | | | | | | | |
| Land (g) | \$'000 | 54 334 | 55 143 | 55 700 | 66 367 | 66 797 | 66 668 | 70 672 |
| Buildings and fittings (g) | \$'000 | 139 237 | 133 304 | 127 260 | 157 834 | 245 427 | 255 132 | 257 493 |
| Other (h) | \$'000 | 34 046 | 32 849 | 30 896 | 36 609 | 38 641 | 37 465 | 40 497 |
| Total value of assets | \$'000 | 227 617 | 221 296 | 213 856 | 260 810 | 350 865 | 359 265 | 368 662 |

(a) Includes increase in worker's comp liability movement and police EB in 2013-14.

(b) Police EB offset by decrease in LSL.

(c) Decrease mainly relates to computing and communication expenses, motor vehicle related expenses and uniform expenditure IN 2013-14.

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> | <i>2013-14</i> |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|

(d) Includes full year impact of major projects completed in 2012-13.

(e) Mainly relates to higher volumes for fees and charges revenue (eg hoon recoveries) and annual CPI indexation IN 2013-14.

(f) A number of major projects were completed in 2012-13 leading to a reduction in capital expenditure in 2013-14.

(g) Increase due to asset revaluation at 30 June 2014.

(h) Increase includes capitalisation of assets previously in works in progress.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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> | <i>2013-14</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 | 134.6 |
| Superannuation | \$m | 12.3 | 12.9 | 13.6 | 16.1 | 16.3 | 16.0 | 16.5 |
| 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 | 151.1 |
| Other recurrent expenditure | \$m | 39.0 | 38.5 | 46.6 | 48.4 | 50.3 | 45.7 | 49.2 |
| Depreciation | \$m | 4.3 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 10.0 |
| Total recurrent expenditure | \$m | 177.2 | 186.6 | 202.1 | 218.8 | 218.7 | 208.1 | 210.3 |
| Net recurrent expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Revenue from own sources (ROS) | \$m | 19.3 | 8.4 | 14.0 | 20.2 | 28.6 | 26.3 | 18.5 |
| Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax | \$m | 150.5 | 170.0 | 179.6 | 189.5 | 183.6 | 179.5 | 191.8 |
| Capital expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| User cost of capital (c) | \$m | 10.1 | 13.0 | 13.5 | 13.9 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 13.2 |
| Capital expenditure | \$m | 1.0 | 10.1 | 6.0 | 8.3 | 9.5 | 13.9 | 9.5 |
| Expenditure aggregates | | | | | | | | |
| Total cash expenditure (d) | \$m | 173.8 | 192.1 | 202.8 | 220.4 | 220.9 | 214.9 | 209.8 |
| Total accrual costs (e) | \$m | 187.2 | 199.5 | 215.6 | 232.7 | 231.6 | 221.4 | 223.5 |
| Staffing costs | | | | | | | | |
| Average police staff costs | \$ | 91 531 | 95 916 | 101 724 | 108 612 | 108 171 | 114 107 | 110 027 |
| Average non-police staff costs | \$ | 59 644 | 69 859 | 75 825 | 86 386 | 99 633 | 97 993 | 83 092 |

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> | <i>2013-14</i> |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Staff by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and operational status | | | | | | | | |
| Operational FTE staff | | | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 1 135 | 1 169 | 1 145 | 1 193 | 1 150 | 1 064 | 1 088 |
| Civilian | FTE | 240 | 230 | 227 | 222 | 204 | 185 | 192 |
| Other | FTE | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Operational FTE staff | FTE | 1 375 | 1 399 | 1 372 | 1 415 | 1 354 | 1 249 | 1 280 |
| Non-operational FTE staff | | | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 46 | 43 | 50 | 40 | 48 | 50 | 47 |
| Civilian | FTE | 146 | 137 | 126 | 123 | 112 | 102 | 104 |
| Other | FTE | 46 | 23 | 25 | – | – | 1 | 20 |
| Non-operational FTE staff | FTE | 238 | 203 | 201 | 163 | 160 | 153 | 171 |
| Total staff | FTE | 1 613 | 1 602 | 1 573 | 1 578 | 1 514 | 1 402 | 1 451 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff | | | | | | | | |
| Operational | FTE | 27 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 23 |
| Non-operational | FTE | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff | FTE | 29 | 29 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 22 | 24 |
| Assets by value | | | | | | | | |
| Land | \$'000 | 26 992 | 34 504 | 36 231 | 35 164 | 34 976 | 34 701 | 35 479 |
| Buildings and fittings | \$'000 | 109 185 | 139 752 | 144 825 | 147 841 | 133 756 | 135 537 | 137 018 |
| Other | \$'000 | 16 485 | 22 651 | 24 531 | 26 114 | 28 318 | 31 272 | 27 976 |
| Total value of assets | \$'000 | 152 662 | 196 907 | 205 587 | 209 119 | 197 050 | 201 510 | 200 473 |

(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 **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> | <i>2013-14</i> |
|--|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|--|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|

(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.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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> | <i>2013-14</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 | 104.8 |
| Superannuation | \$m | 9.9 | 12.0 | 13.7 | 16.6 | 17.8 | 17.1 | 17.0 |
| Payroll tax (a) | \$m | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total salaries and payments | \$m | 89.0 | 97.4 | 102.1 | 108.0 | 114.3 | 111.5 | 121.8 |
| Other recurrent expenditure | \$m | 26.7 | 28.2 | 34.7 | 36.0 | 35.1 | 35.4 | 36.3 |
| Depreciation | \$m | 2.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 5.7 |
| Total recurrent expenditure | \$m | 118.1 | 129.1 | 140.1 | 148.5 | 154.3 | 152.3 | 163.7 |
| Net recurrent expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Revenue from own sources (ROS) | \$m | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax (b) | \$m | 116.7 | 128.5 | 139.8 | 147.7 | 153.2 | 151.4 | 162.8 |
| Capital expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| User cost of capital (c) | \$m | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.1 |
| Capital expenditure | \$m | 2.0 | 4.3 | 8.9 | 15.6 | 14.2 | 4.5 | 1.8 |
| Expenditure aggregates | | | | | | | | |
| Total cash expenditure (d) | \$m | 117.6 | 129.9 | 145.6 | 159.6 | 163.6 | 151.4 | 159.9 |
| Total accrual costs (e) | \$m | 121.7 | 132.4 | 143.5 | 152.1 | 160.2 | 158.4 | 169.9 |
| Staffing costs | | | | | | | | |
| Average police staff costs | \$ | 101 108 | 103 151 | 109 240 | 117 483 | 128 478 | 122 941 | 124 592 |
| Average non-police staff costs | \$ | 100 373 | 102 787 | 108 974 | 86 474 | 98 973 | 93 448 | 125 837 |

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> | <i>2013-14</i> |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Staff by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and operational status | | | | | | | | |
| Operational FTE staff | | | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 652 | 707 | 678 | 697 | 673 | 674 | 717 |
| Civilian | FTE | 98 | 112 | 120 | 161 | 162 | 167 | 132 |
| Other | FTE | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Operational FTE staff | FTE | 750 | 819 | 798 | 858 | 835 | 841 | 849 |
| Non-operational FTE staff | | | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 26 | 22 | 29 | 22 | 17 | 21 | 31 |
| Civilian | FTE | 106 | 104 | 108 | 111 | 97 | 112 | 95 |
| Other | FTE | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-operational FTE staff | FTE | 132 | 126 | 137 | 133 | 114 | 133 | 126 |
| Total staff | FTE | 882 | 945 | 935 | 991 | 949 | 974 | 975 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff | | | | | | | | |
| Operational | FTE | 1 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 11 |
| Non-operational | FTE | 1 | na | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff (f) | FTE | 2 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 13 |
| Assets by value | | | | | | | | |
| Land | \$'000 | 25 850 | 27 681 | 27 681 | 27 685 | 23 950 | 23 950 | 23 950 |
| Buildings and fittings | \$'000 | 40 857 | 36 368 | 38 233 | 38 115 | 62 850 | 62 763 | 63 184 |
| Other | \$'000 | 3 396 | 5 360 | 4 720 | 6 935 | 11 105 | 12 714 | 13 200 |
| Total value of assets | \$'000 | 70 103 | 69 409 | 70 634 | 72 735 | 97 905 | 99 427 | 100 334 |

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

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> | <i>2013-14</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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status recording. Data now capture all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander members and account for the FTE increase in 2009-10 from previous years. | | | | | | | |

– Nil or rounded to zero. na Not available.

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> | <i>2013-14</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 | 220.8 |
| Superannuation | \$m | 13.2 | 15.3 | 16.3 | 17.4 | 18.3 | 20.3 | 23.5 |
| Payroll tax (c) | \$m | 8.3 | 8.9 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 11.1 |
| Total salaries and payments | \$m | 157.4 | 177.0 | 195.2 | 209.9 | 222.7 | 234.8 | 255.4 |
| Other recurrent expenditure | \$m | 46.6 | 55.5 | 55.5 | 55.6 | 61.2 | 62.6 | 59.8 |
| Depreciation(d) | \$m | 7.0 | 8.1 | 9.2 | 12.3 | 14.7 | 15.3 | 15.3 |
| Total recurrent expenditure | \$m | 211.1 | 240.6 | 259.9 | 277.8 | 298.6 | 312.7 | 330.5 |
| Net recurrent expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Revenue from own sources (ROS) (e) | \$m | 27.0 | 26.8 | 35.4 | 41.6 | 63.4 | 45.2 | 42.0 |
| Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax | \$m | 175.7 | 204.9 | 214.6 | 226.0 | 225.3 | 257.2 | 277.4 |
| Capital expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| User cost of capital (f) | \$m | 9.1 | 9.3 | 12.4 | 18.8 | 19.2 | 19.0 | 20.1 |
| Capital expenditure (g) | \$m | 18.9 | 14.0 | 121.9 | 277.1 | 15.1 | 32.0 | 25.5 |
| Expenditure aggregates | | | | | | | | |
| Total cash expenditure (h) | \$m | 222.9 | 246.5 | 372.6 | 542.6 | 299.0 | 329.4 | 340.7 |
| Total accrual costs (i) | \$m | 220.2 | 249.9 | 272.2 | 296.6 | 317.8 | 331.7 | 350.6 |
| Staffing costs | | | | | | | | |
| Average police staff costs | \$ | 146 943 | 152 367 | 162 904 | 167 189 | 171 546 | 171 705 | 180 097 |
| Average non-police staff costs | \$ | 38 674 | 37 284 | 37 330 | 40 762 | 49 876 | 49 877 | 58 197 |

TABLE 6A.8

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

| | Unit | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Staff by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and operational status (i) | | | | | | | | |
| Operational FTE staff | | | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 904 | 995 | 1 045 | 1 107 | 1 099 | 1 187 | 1 231 |
| Civilian | FTE | 209 | 254 | 248 | 284 | 293 | 258 | 332 |
| Other (j) | FTE | 216 | 223 | 235 | 223 | 228 | 206 | 187 |
| Operational FTE staff | FTE | 1 329 | 1 472 | 1 528 | 1 614 | 1 620 | 1 651 | 1 750 |
| Non-operational FTE staff | | | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 27 | 29 | 23 | 7 | 28 | 8 | 5 |
| Civilian | FTE | 50 | 38 | 55 | 48 | 47 | 70 | 44 |
| Other (j) | FTE | 58 | 48 | 31 | 24 | 21 | 60 | 1 |
| Non-operational FTE staff | FTE | 135 | 115 | 109 | 79 | 96 | 138 | 50 |
| Total staff | FTE | 1 464 | 1 587 | 1 637 | 1 693 | 1 716 | 1 789 | 1 800 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff | | | | | | | | |
| Operational | FTE | 115 | 120 | 132 | 129 | 124 | 113 | 116 |
| Non-operational | FTE | 2 | 11 | 5 | – | 3 | 9 | 2 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff | FTE | 117 | 131 | 137 | 129 | 127 | 122 | 118 |
| Assets by value (k) | | | | | | | | |
| Land | \$'000 | 6 202 | 6 202 | 9 253 | 10 118 | 10 118 | 9 981 | 10 040 |
| Buildings and fittings | \$'000 | 83 075 | 85 965 | 121 295 | 192 152 | 188 963 | 197 396 | 205 660 |
| Other | \$'000 | 30 947 | 30 338 | 33 191 | 42 832 | 50 606 | 40 305 | 46 065 |
| Total value of assets | \$'000 | 120 224 | 122 505 | 163 739 | 245 102 | 249 687 | 247 682 | 261 765 |

(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.

(c) Payroll tax decreased from 5.9% to 5.5% in 2011-12.

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> | <i>2013-14</i> |
|-----|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| (d) | Depreciation is calculated using a straight-line method. | | | | | | | |
| (e) | The revenue in 2012-13 reflects a change for National Partnership Agreements. | | | | | | | |
| (f) | User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land). | | | | | | | |
| (g) | 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. | | | | | | | |
| (h) | Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure. | | | | | | | |
| (i) | Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital. | | | | | | | |
| (j) | Includes police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers. | | | | | | | |
| (k) | Structure changes have impacted this data. Some non operational units have been moved to operational units. – Nil or rounded to zero. | | | | | | | |

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.9

Table 6A.9 Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2013-14

| | | <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, 2013-14

| | 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 | 4-7yrs | 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 412 116 | 376 754 | 446 989 | 254 624 | 70 672 | 35 479 | 23 950 | 10 040 |
| | Buildings 760 243 | 856 955 | 977 950 | 521 548 | 257 493 | 137 018 | 63 184 | 205 660 |
| | Other Assets 525 066 | 138 044 | 319 541 | 198 199 | 40 497 | 27 976 | 13 200 | 46 065 |

(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 **Real recurrent expenditure (including user cost of capital, less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services (2013-14 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 | 2 702 | 1 868 | 1 626 | 988 | 619 | 187 | 140 | 216 | 8 346 |
| 2008-09 | \$m | 2 742 | 1 906 | 1 690 | 1 059 | 641 | 205 | 148 | 240 | 8 632 |
| 2009-10 | \$m | 2 872 | 1 999 | 1 800 | 1 087 | 632 | 211 | 157 | 248 | 9 005 |
| 2010-11 | \$m | 2 974 | 2 018 | 1 824 | 1 137 | 652 | 212 | 157 | 255 | 9 229 |
| 2011-12 | \$m | 3 130 | 2 116 | 1 915 | 1 218 | 688 | 201 | 163 | 250 | 9 681 |
| 2012-13 | \$m | 3 052 | 2 129 | 1 927 | 1 193 | 672 | 194 | 159 | 278 | 9 605 |
| 2013-14 | \$m | 3 310 | 2 281 | 1 959 | 1 265 | 697 | 205 | 169 | 298 | 10 182 |
| Real recurrent expenditure on police services per person | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007-08 | \$ | 392 | 359 | 391 | 463 | 392 | 378 | 408 | 996 | 397 |
| 2008-09 | \$ | 392 | 359 | 395 | 479 | 401 | 409 | 421 | 1 081 | 402 |
| 2009-10 | \$ | 404 | 369 | 412 | 480 | 390 | 417 | 437 | 1 089 | 412 |
| 2010-11 | \$ | 414 | 367 | 411 | 490 | 399 | 415 | 431 | 1 106 | 416 |
| 2011-12 | \$ | 432 | 380 | 424 | 510 | 418 | 393 | 439 | 1 077 | 431 |
| 2012-13 | \$ | 415 | 375 | 418 | 483 | 404 | 379 | 418 | 1 176 | 419 |
| 2013-14 | \$ | 443 | 394 | 418 | 496 | 415 | 399 | 440 | 1 227 | 437 |
| Average annual percentage change in real recurrent expenditure per person | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007-08 to 2013-14 | | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 1.4 |

- (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 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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 |
| 2013-14 | 87.7 | 92.7 | 92.2 | 87.8 | 93.5 | 88.2 | 87.1 | 97.2 | 90.6 |
| 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 |
| 2013-14 | 12.3 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 12.2 | 6.5 | 11.8 | 12.9 | 2.8 | 9.4 |

(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 |
| 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 |

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> |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| <i>Total satisfied</i> | % | 75.5 | 78.1 | 77.8 | 73.9 | 79.0 | 77.9 | 79.7 | 73.9 | 76.8 |
| <i>Total dissatisfied</i> | % | 5.8 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 6.8 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 3.8 | 7.3 | 5.3 |
| Sample size | no. | 2 000 | 8 100 | 6 201 | 2 800 | 2 600 | 2 400 | 2 400 | 2 000 | 28 501 |
| Index (d) | no. | 3.96 | 3.99 | 3.98 | 3.85 | 4.04 | 3.97 | 4.00 | 3.88 | 3.97 |
| 2013-14 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Very satisfied | % | 21.8 | 26.6 | 24.5 | 17.5 | 25.8 | 24.9 | 27.1 | 20.3 | 23.5 |
| Satisfied | % | 51.6 | 50.3 | 51.5 | 53.2 | 56.4 | 52.1 | 50.8 | 55.1 | 51.8 |
| Neither | % | 17.6 | 15.7 | 16.6 | 19.8 | 11.9 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 17.8 | 16.7 |
| Dissatisfied | % | 5.3 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 6.5 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 4.5 |
| Very dissatisfied | % | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Don't know | % | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.1 |
| <i>Total satisfied</i> | % | 73.4 | 76.9 | 76.0 | 70.7 | 82.2 | 77.0 | 77.9 | 75.4 | 75.3 |
| <i>Total dissatisfied</i> | % | 6.8 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 7.9 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 5.9 |
| Sample size | no. | 2 000 | 8 100 | 6 000 | 2 800 | 2 600 | 2 401 | 2 400 | 2 000 | 28 301 |
| Index (d) | no. | 3.89 | 4.00 | 3.97 | 3.80 | 4.03 | 3.97 | 4.01 | 3.91 | 3.93 |

- (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 |
| 2013-14 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strongly agree | % | 23.1 | 27.1 | 27.0 | 22.9 | 24.7 | 26.2 | 33.6 | 25.5 | 25.2 |
| Agree | % | 62.8 | 60.2 | 60.0 | 62.2 | 64.9 | 62.8 | 56.1 | 60.7 | 61.5 |
| Neither | % | 9.2 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 5.7 | 7.4 | 6.4 | 9.2 | 8.4 |
| Disagree | % | 3.0 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Strongly disagree | % | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Don't know | % | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| <i>Total agree</i> | % | 85.9 | 87.3 | 87.0 | 85.1 | 89.6 | 89.0 | 89.7 | 86.2 | 86.7 |
| <i>Total disagree</i> | % | 4.1 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.9 |
| Sample size | no. | 2 000 | 8 100 | 6 000 | 2 800 | 2 600 | 2 401 | 2 400 | 2 000 | 28 301 |
| Index (d) | no. | 4.05 | 4.12 | 4.10 | 4.02 | 4.10 | 4.12 | 4.21 | 4.08 | 4.08 |

- (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:

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> | % | <i>68.2</i> | <i>68.3</i> | <i>65.0</i> | <i>68.8</i> | <i>70.9</i> | <i>72.7</i> | <i>72.8</i> | <i>68.4</i> | <i>68.0</i> |
| <i>Total disagree</i> | % | <i>16.2</i> | <i>15.6</i> | <i>18.0</i> | <i>15.7</i> | <i>13.4</i> | <i>13.2</i> | <i>11.5</i> | <i>18.4</i> | <i>16.1</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. | 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> | % | <i>73.8</i> | <i>73.3</i> | <i>74.1</i> | <i>69.8</i> | <i>73.5</i> | <i>76.2</i> | <i>76.1</i> | <i>68.6</i> | <i>73.3</i> |
| <i>Total disagree</i> | % | <i>13.3</i> | <i>10.9</i> | <i>11.0</i> | <i>13.0</i> | <i>12.5</i> | <i>10.4</i> | <i>8.5</i> | <i>16.2</i> | <i>12.0</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. | 3.79 | 3.80 | 3.80 | 3.71 | 3.78 | 3.86 | 3.89 | 3.67 | 3.79 |
| 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> | % | <i>74.2</i> | <i>74.5</i> | <i>76.8</i> | <i>72.6</i> | <i>71.9</i> | <i>79.6</i> | <i>79.6</i> | <i>69.4</i> | <i>74.7</i> |
| <i>Total disagree</i> | % | <i>11.3</i> | <i>9.4</i> | <i>10.4</i> | <i>13.2</i> | <i>12.8</i> | <i>8.7</i> | <i>6.9</i> | <i>15.9</i> | <i>10.8</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. | 3.84 | 3.85 | 3.86 | 3.74 | 3.75 | 3.91 | 3.97 | 3.70 | 3.83 |
| 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 **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 |
| 2013-14 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strongly agree | % | 19.4 | 21.4 | 18.8 | 17.4 | 19.2 | 19.8 | 24.3 | 20.4 | 19.7 |
| Agree | % | 56.1 | 53.7 | 57.9 | 58.8 | 58.6 | 61.2 | 55.6 | 53.9 | 56.4 |
| Neither | % | 12.2 | 13.3 | 11.9 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 9.2 | 10.3 | 11.4 | 12.1 |
| Disagree | % | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 8.8 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 10.6 | 7.8 |
| Strongly disagree | % | 2.2 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.9 |
| Don't know | % | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.2 |
| <i>Total agree</i> | % | 75.5 | 75.1 | 76.7 | 76.2 | 77.8 | 81.0 | 79.9 | 74.3 | 76.1 |
| <i>Total disagree</i> | % | 10.1 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 11.0 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 13.0 | 9.7 |
| Sample size | no. | 2 000 | 8 100 | 6 000 | 2 800 | 2 600 | 2 401 | 2 400 | 2 000 | 28 301 |
| Index (d) | no. | 3.84 | 3.88 | 3.85 | 3.82 | 3.90 | 3.94 | 3.97 | 3.80 | 3.86 |

- (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)

| | <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 (e) | 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 (e) | no. | 3.82 | 3.84 | 3.88 | 3.85 | 3.95 | 3.91 | 3.99 | 3.93 | 3.85 |
| 2013-14 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strongly agree | % | 14.1 | 18.0 | 16.3 | 14.8 | 16.5 | 19.4 | 24.1 | 19.4 | 16.1 |
| Agree | % | 58.8 | 56.5 | 58.0 | 58.7 | 62.3 | 60.1 | 55.1 | 57.3 | 58.3 |
| Neither | % | 17.7 | 15.5 | 16.3 | 17.7 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 14.1 | 14.9 | 16.3 |
| Disagree | % | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 4.7 | 5.3 |
| Strongly disagree | % | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Don't know | % | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| <i>Total agree</i> | % | <i>72.9</i> | <i>74.5</i> | <i>74.3</i> | <i>73.5</i> | <i>78.8</i> | <i>79.5</i> | <i>79.2</i> | <i>76.7</i> | <i>74.4</i> |
| <i>Total disagree</i> | % | <i>6.4</i> | <i>6.6</i> | <i>6.1</i> | <i>6.1</i> | <i>6.1</i> | <i>5.4</i> | <i>4.0</i> | <i>5.5</i> | <i>6.3</i> |
| Sample size | no. | 2 000 | 8 100 | 6 000 | 2 800 | 2 600 | 2 401 | 2 400 | 2 000 | 28 301 |
| Index (e) | no. | 3.82 | 3.88 | 3.86 | 3.84 | 3.91 | 3.95 | 4.01 | 3.92 | 3.86 |

- (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) 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.

Table 6A.15 **Opinions on statement 'police are honest' (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> |
|--|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
|--|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|

(e) 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.16 Trends in complaints (a), (b), (c)

| | NSW (d) | Vic (e) | Qld (f) | WA (g) | SA (h) | Tas (i) | ACT | NT (j) |
|--|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|-------|--------|
| Complaints per 100 000 people | | | | | | | | |
| 2007-08 | 43 | 22 | 48 | 44 | 93 | 14 | 106 | 127 |
| 2008-09 | 50 | 25 | 50 | 63 | 87 | 13 | 109 | 132 |
| 2009-10 | 46 | 25 | 55 | 53 | 95 | 11 | 98 | 119 |
| 2010-11 | 51 | 20 | 50 | 42 | 105 | 30 | 75 | 93 |
| 2011-12 | 48 | 17 | 46 | 38 | 105 | 20 | 62 | 133 |
| 2012-13 | 45 | 16 | 36 | 50 | 101 | 19 | 60 | 115 |
| 2013-14 | 45 | 16 | 28 | 43 | 81 | 21 | 48 | 118 |
| 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 | 7 | 16 | 23 | 38 | 9 | 34 | 23 |
| 2013-14 | 22 | 7 | 12 | 20 | 31 | 10 | 26 | 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 | 109.7 | 84.4 | 98.0 | 79.8 | 114.5 | 239.7 | 72.1 | 74.3 |
| 2011-12 | 103.1 | 70.3 | 89.7 | 70.7 | 114.1 | 157.8 | 59.1 | 105.8 |
| 2012-13 | 97.4 | 65.7 | 71.8 | 94.8 | 109.7 | 152.9 | 57.7 | 91.7 |
| 2013-14 | 96.7 | 68.4 | 55.0 | 80.5 | 88.7 | 171.1 | 45.8 | 94.1 |

- (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) 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) For Victoria, data have been revised for 2012-13 to exclude internally generated complaints lodged by staff. This better aligns with the Report's data dictionary.
- (f) Queensland data from 2007-08 to 2009-10 were revised in the 2012 Report due to retrospective capture of some complaints and alignment with the Report's data dictionary. The total number of complaints handled refers to the total number of complaints registered on the QPS complaints database for the stated period.
- (g) For WA, the 2012-13 figure has been altered since the 2014 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.

Table 6A.16 **Trends in complaints (a), (b), (c)**

| | <i>NSW (d)</i> | <i>Vic (e)</i> | <i>Qld (f)</i> | <i>WA (g)</i> | <i>SA (h)</i> | <i>Tas (i)</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>NT (j)</i> |
|-----|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| (h) | SA data include complaints made to the Police Complaints Authority and internal reports of alleged breaches of the Code of Conduct. A minor counting rule change in 2013-14 has led to a decrease in the recording of the total number of complaints handled. | | | | | | | |
| (i) | 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). | | | | | | | |
| (j) | For the NT, the introduction of laPro, an holistic complaint and investigation system, has resulted in the consolidation and consistency of data into one system. | | | | | | | |

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished), ABS (various years) Australian Demographic

Table 6A.17 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, 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> |
|--|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff as proportion of total staff | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007-08 | % | 1.5 | na | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 8.0 |
| 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 |
| 2013-14 | % | 2.4 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 6.6 |
| Representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people among all people aged 20–64 years (31 Dec 2013) | | | | | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (d) | no. | 127 482 | 29 649 | 118 920 | 55 887 | 23 483 | 14 991 | 4 202 | 44 989 |
| All people | '000 | 5 657.7 | 4 494.7 | 3 521.0 | 1 913.4 | 1 296.4 | 384.1 | 295.3 | 134.1 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander % of population | % | 2.3 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 33.6 |

(a) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff numbers relate to those staff who self-identify as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent. Information on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status is collected generally 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. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff unable to be separated prior to 2009-10.

(d) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimate at 31 Dec 2013 derived as the average of the 30 June 2013 and 30 June 2014 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 **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 |
| 2013-14 | 67.3 | 69.9 | 65.2 | 70.5 | 69.3 | 64.2 | 66.3 | 63.8 | 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 |
| 2013-14 | 32.7 | 30.1 | 34.8 | 29.5 | 30.7 | 35.8 | 33.7 | 36.2 | 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 during the night(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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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> | % | 85.9 | 87.7 | 89.8 | 85.1 | 84.8 | 88.9 | 88.6 | 81.5 | 87.1 |
| <i>Total unsafe</i> | % | 6.2 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 7.9 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 10.8 | 5.8 |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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> | % | 87.6 | 88.9 | 89.8 | 83.0 | 86.0 | 90.3 | 91.0 | 81.3 | 87.8 |

TABLE 6A.19

Table 6A.19 **Feelings of safety at home alone during the night(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 unsafe</i> | % | 6.1 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 7.9 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 11.1 | 5.4 |
| Sample size | no. | 2 000 | 8 101 | 6 201 | 2 800 | 2 600 | 2 400 | 2 400 | 2 000 | 28 502 |
| Index (d) | no. | 4.24 | 4.31 | 4.31 | 4.08 | 4.22 | 4.34 | 4.33 | 4.07 | 4.25 |
| 2012-13 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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> | % | 87.9 | 88.8 | 88.5 | 81.6 | 86.5 | 89.9 | 90.3 | 84.0 | 87.5 |
| <i>Total unsafe</i> | % | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 8.6 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 9.5 | 5.3 |
| Sample size | no. | 2 000 | 8 100 | 6 201 | 2 800 | 2 600 | 2 400 | 2 400 | 2 000 | 28 501 |
| Index (d) | no. | 4.24 | 4.29 | 4.27 | 4.06 | 4.22 | 4.36 | 4.33 | 4.11 | 4.24 |
| 2013-14 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Very safe | % | 44.0 | 46.3 | 45.0 | 35.6 | 46.5 | 51.3 | 50.4 | 39.6 | 44.3 |
| Safe | % | 43.5 | 44.1 | 44.7 | 50.4 | 43.9 | 41.6 | 43.4 | 46.3 | 44.7 |
| Neither | % | 7.2 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 7.7 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 6.8 | 6.0 |
| Unsafe | % | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 5.5 | 3.8 |
| Very unsafe | % | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 0.8 |
| Not applicable | % | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| <i>Total safe</i> | % | 87.5 | 90.4 | 89.7 | 86.0 | 90.4 | 92.9 | 93.8 | 85.9 | 89.0 |
| <i>Total unsafe</i> | % | 5.0 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 7.2 | 4.6 |
| Sample size | no. | 2 000 | 8 100 | 6 000 | 2 800 | 2 600 | 2 401 | 2 400 | 2 000 | 28 301 |
| Index (d) | no. | 4.26 | 4.33 | 4.30 | 4.15 | 4.33 | 4.41 | 4.42 | 4.17 | 4.28 |

- (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.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 during the day | | | | | | | | | |
| 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> | % | 90.0 | 91.3 | 90.3 | 88.8 | 88.5 | 93.4 | 92.2 | 83.5 | 90.2 |
| <i>Total unsafe</i> | % | 4.1 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 6.6 | 3.5 |
| 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> | % | 90.1 | 90.4 | 90.7 | 89.1 | 89.7 | 92.6 | 91.3 | 88.6 | 90.2 |
| <i>Total unsafe</i> | % | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 3.1 |
| Sample size | no. | 4 177 | 8 554 | 6 263 | 3 721 | 3 287 | 2 422 | 2 419 | 1 529 | 32 372 |
| Index (d) | no. | 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> | % | 91.2 | 89.5 | 89.1 | 89.6 | 88.6 | 91.7 | 91.7 | 82.5 | 89.9 |
| <i>Total unsafe</i> | % | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 8.2 | 3.3 |
| 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 |
| 2011-12 | Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the day | | | | | | | | | |
| 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> | % | 91.5 | 92.2 | 92.5 | 88.2 | 91.4 | 92.5 | 94.6 | 86.6 | 91.6 |

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> |
|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| <i>Total unsafe</i> | % | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 5.2 | 2.7 |
| 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 during the day | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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> | % | 92.6 | 91.8 | 92.0 | 89.2 | 90.4 | 92.7 | 92.9 | 86.5 | 91.7 |
| <i>Total unsafe</i> | % | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 4.3 | 2.7 |
| 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 |
| 2013-14 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the day | | | | | | | | | | |
| Very safe | % | 52.1 | 51.1 | 51.3 | 41.9 | 51.3 | 60.7 | 55.5 | 44.0 | 50.7 |
| Safe | % | 41.1 | 39.1 | 40.2 | 48.5 | 40.2 | 33.6 | 38.3 | 45.5 | 41.0 |
| Neither | % | 2.7 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 3.8 |
| Unsafe | % | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 2.3 |
| Very unsafe | % | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Not applicable | % | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| <i>Total safe</i> | % | 93.2 | 90.2 | 91.5 | 90.4 | 91.5 | 94.3 | 93.8 | 89.5 | 91.7 |
| <i>Total unsafe</i> | % | 2.8 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 2.8 |
| Sample size | no. | 2 000 | 8 100 | 6 000 | 2 800 | 2 600 | 2 401 | 2 400 | 2 000 | 28 301 |
| Index (d) | no. | 4.44 | 4.39 | 4.43 | 4.32 | 4.42 | 4.56 | 4.49 | 4.31 | 4.41 |
| 2008-09 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the night | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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> | % | 58.6 | 61.5 | 60.5 | 56.0 | 59.4 | 64.3 | 60.3 | 49.0 | 59.6 |
| <i>Total unsafe</i> | % | 21.8 | 18.7 | 20.3 | 23.0 | 19.8 | 16.7 | 17.4 | 33.4 | 20.6 |
| 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 |
| 2009-10 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the night | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |

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> |
|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 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 during the night | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 during the night | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2012-13 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the night | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2013-14 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the night | | | | | | | | | | |
| Very safe | % | 18.1 | 17.0 | 15.9 | 13.6 | 16.2 | 23.9 | 17.3 | 14.8 | 16.9 |

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> |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Safe | % | 34.9 | 33.2 | 33.6 | 34.0 | 32.4 | 35.0 | 37.1 | 28.9 | 33.9 |
| Neither | % | 12.6 | 15.0 | 13.3 | 15.2 | 16.9 | 11.6 | 16.8 | 12.3 | 14.0 |
| Unsafe | % | 16.8 | 16.0 | 15.4 | 17.0 | 15.1 | 11.4 | 12.5 | 20.9 | 16.1 |
| Very unsafe | % | 3.8 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 12.2 | 5.1 |
| Not applicable | % | 13.8 | 13.4 | 15.8 | 13.3 | 14.5 | 15.5 | 12.6 | 10.9 | 14.1 |
| <i>Total safe</i> | % | <i>53.0</i> | <i>50.2</i> | <i>49.5</i> | <i>47.6</i> | <i>48.6</i> | <i>58.9</i> | <i>54.4</i> | <i>43.7</i> | <i>50.8</i> |
| <i>Total unsafe</i> | % | <i>20.6</i> | <i>21.4</i> | <i>21.4</i> | <i>23.9</i> | <i>20.0</i> | <i>14.0</i> | <i>16.3</i> | <i>33.1</i> | <i>21.2</i> |
| Sample size | no. | 2 000 | 8 100 | 6 000 | 2 800 | 2 600 | 2 401 | 2 400 | 2 000 | 28 301 |
| Index (d) | no. | 3.54 | 3.47 | 3.45 | 3.35 | 3.47 | 3.78 | 3.59 | 3.15 | 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 during the day | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 during the day | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 during the day | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2011-12 | On public transport during the day | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | % | 21.3 | 21.1 | 27.2 | 25.1 | 31.3 | 42.0 | 27.6 | 39.9 | 24.3 |
| Not applicable | % | 4.9 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 2.3 | 13.1 | 5.1 |

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>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 |
| 2012-13 On public transport during the day | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2013-14 On public transport during the day | | | | | | | | | | |
| Very safe | % | 25.7 | 24.8 | 24.3 | 17.6 | 22.9 | 19.9 | 33.4 | 11.4 | 24.0 |
| Safe | % | 38.7 | 37.2 | 29.9 | 37.0 | 31.8 | 26.4 | 32.7 | 20.9 | 35.3 |
| Neither | % | 4.1 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 8.5 | 5.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 6.2 | 5.5 |
| Unsafe | % | 3.0 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 2.8 |
| Very unsafe | % | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Do not use | % | 23.6 | 24.4 | 32.8 | 27.7 | 32.8 | 42.3 | 27.3 | 46.3 | 27.5 |
| Not applicable | % | 4.0 | 2.7 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 6.9 | 2.5 | 10.8 | 4.1 |
| <i>Total safe</i> | % | 64.4 | 62.0 | 54.2 | 54.6 | 54.7 | 46.3 | 66.1 | 32.3 | 59.3 |
| <i>Total unsafe</i> | % | 3.8 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 4.4 | 3.7 |
| Sample size | no. | 2 000 | 8 100 | 6 000 | 2 800 | 2 600 | 2 401 | 2 400 | 2 000 | 28 301 |
| Index (d) | no. | 4.18 | 4.11 | 4.23 | 3.96 | 4.20 | 4.26 | 4.39 | 3.90 | 4.15 |
| 2008-09 On public transport during the night | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 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 |

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> |
|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 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 |
| Do not use | % | 32.9 | 32.4 | 37.8 | 38.0 | 44.0 | 53.8 | 40.7 | 47.5 | 35.8 |
| Not applicable | % | 6.5 | 5.7 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 4.8 | 15.9 | 7.2 |
| <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 |
| 2012-13 On public transport during the night | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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> |

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>Total unsafe</i> | % | 18.5 | 23.3 | 11.4 | 22.0 | 13.2 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 12.1 | 17.8 |
| 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 |
| 2013-14 On public transport during the night | | | | | | | | | | |
| Very safe | % | 6.1 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 9.7 | 3.6 | 5.7 |
| Safe | % | 20.2 | 18.2 | 19.4 | 13.8 | 19.0 | 15.2 | 22.8 | 10.3 | 18.6 |
| Neither | % | 10.2 | 12.3 | 10.1 | 12.1 | 9.1 | 4.9 | 9.9 | 8.4 | 10.7 |
| Unsafe | % | 15.2 | 16.7 | 9.8 | 17.4 | 11.1 | 5.5 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 14.0 |
| Very unsafe | % | 5.5 | 7.2 | 4.4 | 7.3 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 4.1 | 5.5 |
| Do not use | % | 37.6 | 36.7 | 43.8 | 41.1 | 46.0 | 56.9 | 43.5 | 54.1 | 40.3 |
| Not applicable | % | 5.3 | 3.7 | 6.6 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 8.8 | 4.1 | 11.7 | 5.3 |
| <i>Total safe</i> | % | 26.3 | 23.5 | 25.4 | 17.3 | 25.5 | 22.2 | 32.5 | 13.9 | 24.3 |
| <i>Total unsafe</i> | % | 20.7 | 23.9 | 14.2 | 24.7 | 13.7 | 7.2 | 10.1 | 11.9 | 19.5 |
| Sample size | no. | 2 000 | 8 100 | 6 000 | 2 800 | 2 600 | 2 401 | 2 400 | 2 000 | 28 301 |
| Index (d) | no. | 3.11 | 2.96 | 3.26 | 2.79 | 3.33 | 3.59 | 3.57 | 3.05 | 3.09 |

- (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:

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 |
| 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 |
| 2013-14 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Major problem | % | 12.6 | 12.1 | 8.1 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 8.5 | 4.3 | 11.1 | 10.8 |
| Somewhat a problem | % | 27.3 | 26.4 | 22.8 | 29.0 | 22.7 | 24.1 | 24.0 | 26.5 | 25.9 |
| <i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i> | % | <i>39.9</i> | <i>38.5</i> | <i>30.9</i> | <i>38.8</i> | <i>32.5</i> | <i>32.6</i> | <i>28.3</i> | <i>37.6</i> | <i>36.7</i> |

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> |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not a problem | % | 48.5 | 49.7 | 55.5 | 48.6 | 53.1 | 54.9 | 60.1 | 49.4 | 50.9 |
| Don't know | % | 11.6 | 11.8 | 13.6 | 12.5 | 14.4 | 12.5 | 11.7 | 13.0 | 12.4 |
| Sample size | no. | 2 000 | 8 100 | 6 000 | 2 800 | 2 600 | 2 401 | 2 400 | 2 000 | 28 301 |
| Index (d) | no. | 1.59 | 1.57 | 1.45 | 1.56 | 1.49 | 1.47 | 1.37 | 1.56 | 1.54 |

- (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 |
| 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 |
| 2013-14 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Major problem | % | 16.6 | 16.8 | 15.0 | 16.6 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 10.8 | 15.8 |
| Somewhat a problem | % | 42.6 | 44.7 | 43.7 | 52.0 | 49.2 | 45.8 | 51.0 | 46.4 | 45.1 |
| <i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i> | % | <i>59.2</i> | <i>61.5</i> | <i>58.7</i> | <i>68.6</i> | <i>61.0</i> | <i>58.1</i> | <i>63.9</i> | <i>57.2</i> | <i>60.9</i> |

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> |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not a problem | % | 40.5 | 38.0 | 41.0 | 30.9 | 38.8 | 41.7 | 35.6 | 42.2 | 38.8 |
| Don't know | % | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Sample size | no. | 2 000 | 8 100 | 6 000 | 2 800 | 2 600 | 2 401 | 2 400 | 2 000 | 28 301 |
| Index (d) | no. | 1.76 | 1.79 | 1.74 | 1.86 | 1.73 | 1.71 | 1.77 | 1.68 | 1.77 |

- (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 |
| 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 |

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> |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| <i>Total satisfied</i> | % | 83.3 | 84.8 | 84.9 | 82.7 | 85.5 | 86.4 | 82.9 | 80.3 | 84.1 |
| <i>Total dissatisfied</i> | % | 10.1 | 8.9 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 8.8 | 9.4 | 11.8 | 9.7 |
| 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 |
| 2013-14 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Very satisfied | % | 56.2 | 55.2 | 51.3 | 47.1 | 53.3 | 58.1 | 55.3 | 50.5 | 53.7 |
| Satisfied | % | 28.2 | 28.0 | 30.7 | 36.7 | 30.4 | 26.6 | 29.2 | 32.6 | 29.8 |
| Neither | % | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 6.3 |
| Dissatisfied | % | 4.3 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 4.7 |
| Very dissatisfied | % | 4.3 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 4.9 |
| Don't know | % | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| <i>Total satisfied</i> | % | 84.4 | 83.2 | 82.0 | 83.8 | 83.7 | 84.7 | 84.5 | 83.1 | 83.5 |
| <i>Total dissatisfied</i> | % | 8.6 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 9.6 |
| Sample size | no. | 930 | 3 990 | 2 900 | 1 368 | 1 076 | 1 059 | 1 055 | 1 182 | 13 560 |
| Index (d) | no. | 4.28 | 4.23 | 4.18 | 4.17 | 4.23 | 4.29 | 4.31 | 4.22 | 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) (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> |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
| Murder | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 4.8 | 1.0 |
| Attempted murder | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 6.5 | 0.9 |
| Manslaughter | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | – | – | – | 1.7 | 0.1 |
| Sexual assault | 90.1 | 66.5 | 96.2 | 72.3 | 83.7 | 35.0 | 53.9 | 144.1 | 81.8 |
| Kidnapping/abduction | 4.6 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 4.2 | – | 0.8 | 1.3 | 2.8 |
| Armed robbery | 30.1 | 26.3 | 17.4 | 23.7 | 32.1 | 16.5 | 41.2 | 20.0 | 25.8 |
| Unarmed robbery | 61.9 | 28.9 | 22.5 | 47.4 | 37.9 | 12.8 | 35.9 | 21.8 | 40.6 |
| Blackmail/extortion | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 1.9 | – | – | 1.3 | 2.2 |
| 2011 | | | | | | | | | |
| Murder | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | – | 4.8 | 1.1 |
| Attempted murder | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 0.6 | – | 1.3 | 0.8 |
| Manslaughter | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | – | – | – | – | 0.1 |
| Sexual assault | 83.1 | 72.7 | 87.0 | 69.3 | 82.6 | 28.9 | 59.8 | 137.5 | 78.7 |
| Kidnapping/abduction | 5.7 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 3.0 |
| Armed robbery | 29.2 | 29.5 | 19.7 | 26.8 | 30.1 | 11.7 | 32.9 | 22.1 | 26.8 |
| Unarmed robbery | 44.6 | 30.0 | 20.0 | 48.4 | 32.7 | 10.4 | 29.6 | 25.1 | 34.4 |
| Blackmail/extortion | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 2.4 | – | – | – | 1.9 |
| 2012 | | | | | | | | | |
| Murder | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 8.1 | 1.1 |
| Attempted murder | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.6 | – | – | 0.7 |
| Manslaughter | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | – | – | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.2 |
| Sexual assault | 91.5 | 73.8 | 85.8 | 73.0 | 80.8 | 23.6 | 54.2 | 138.0 | 81.5 |
| Kidnapping/abduction | 4.8 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 1.1 | – | 2.8 |
| Armed robbery | 29.2 | 27.2 | 24.9 | 26.0 | 32.1 | 17.4 | 32.8 | 25.5 | 27.4 |
| Unarmed robbery | 40.8 | 25.8 | 19.0 | 41.4 | 26.8 | 9.8 | 24.6 | 22.6 | 30.6 |
| Blackmail/extortion | 1.7 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 2.8 | – | 0.8 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| 2013 | | | | | | | | | |
| Murder | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.2 | – | 7.1 | 1.1 |
| Attempted murder | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Manslaughter | 0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | – | – | 1.3 | 0.1 |
| Sexual assault | 102.7 | 76.1 | 86.2 | 72.5 | 81.2 | 34.9 | 55.3 | 142.0 | 86.1 |
| Kidnapping/abduction | 4.1 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.6 |
| Armed robbery | 26.8 | 24.0 | 21.2 | 30.5 | 20.6 | 13.8 | 17.2 | 13.4 | 24.3 |
| Unarmed robbery | 37.0 | 21.5 | 17.2 | 26.6 | 25.9 | 9.4 | 21.1 | 26.7 | 26.2 |
| Blackmail/extortion | 1.6 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 2.9 | – | – | – | 2.2 |

(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) Data have been calculated using final rebased ERP. Data for 2010, 2011 and 2012 have been recalculated on this basis.

Source: ABS *Recorded Crime Victims Australia, 2013*. Cat. no. 4510.0, Data cube 45100DO002

Table 6A.26 **Victims of recorded crime — selected property crimes (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</i> |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
| Unlawful entry with intent | | | | | | | | | |
| Involving the taking of property | 680 | 572 | 705 | 979 | 674 | 612 | 891 | 914 | 693 |
| Other | 281 | 241 | 277 | 400 | 360 | 172 | 290 | 845 | 292 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 272 | 225 | 180 | 283 | 279 | 356 | 385 | 419 | 249 |
| Other theft (c) | 1 871 | 2 044 | 2 027 | 2 825 | 2 396 | 1 473 | 3 536 | 3 028 | 2 113 |
| 2011 | | | | | | | | | |
| Unlawful entry with intent | | | | | | | | | |
| Involving the taking of property | 656 | 560 | 686 | 1 110 | 682 | 565 | 538 | 788 | 685 |
| Other | 278 | 230 | 288 | 454 | 350 | 131 | 202 | 729 | 292 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 256 | 222 | 205 | 326 | 275 | 338 | 221 | 276 | 248 |
| Other theft (c) | 1 950 | 1 993 | 2 250 | 3 163 | 2 503 | 1 306 | 2 658 | 2 699 | 2 194 |
| 2012 | | | | | | | | | |
| Unlawful entry with intent | | | | | | | | | |
| Involving the taking of property | 543 | 593 | 703 | 1 062 | 657 | 509 | 460 | 914 | 653 |
| Other | 245 | 251 | 316 | 436 | 337 | 165 | 177 | 872 | 291 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 236 | 242 | 247 | 365 | 267 | 261 | 259 | 383 | 258 |
| Other theft (c) | 1 960 | 2 045 | 2 344 | 3 181 | 2 243 | 1 118 | 2 565 | 2 710 | 2 208 |
| 2013 | | | | | | | | | |
| Unlawful entry with intent | | | | | | | | | |
| Involving the taking of property | 552 | 548 | 602 | 987 | 570 | 491 | 377 | 663 | 607 |
| Other | 239 | 238 | 284 | 421 | 289 | 188 | 163 | 631 | 273 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 204 | 218 | 224 | 346 | 217 | 221 | 176 | 324 | 229 |
| Other theft (c) | 1 833 | 1 949 | 2 180 | 3 040 | 2 151 | 1 213 | 2 433 | 2 397 | 2 088 |

(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) Data have been calculated using final rebased ERP. Data for 2010, 2011 and 2012 have been recalculated on this basis.

(c) 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 45100DO002_2013 Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2013.

TABLE 6A.27

Table 6A.27 **Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, reported and unreported (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> |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 2009-10 | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Number '000</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Physical assault | 135.9 | 115.6 | 120.4 | 69.0 | 42.8 | 11.6 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 509.5 |
| Threatened assault (d) | 151.6 | 136.9 | 121.2 | 55.3 | 42.7 | 15.9 | 7.6 | 8.8 | 540.0 |
| Robbery | 17.5 | 20.3 | 16.1 | 10.4 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 71.6 |
| Sexual assault | 13.3 | 13.3 | 7.9 | 5.3 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 43.4 |
| <i>No. per 100 000</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Physical assault | 1 890 | 2 103 | 2 692 | 3 039 | 2 620 | 2 295 | 2 085 | 2 986 | 2 300 |
| Threatened assault (d) | 2 271 | 2 785 | 2 897 | 2 586 | 2 926 | 3 502 | 2 141 | 4 040 | 2 650 |
| Robbery | 243 | 369 | 360 | 458 | 233 | 336 | 169 | 527 | 323 |
| Sexual assault | 185 | 242 | 177 | 233 | 98 | 158 | 225 | 132 | 196 |
| 2010-11 | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Number '000</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Physical assault | 164.4 | 90.4 | 109.1 | 61.9 | 31.6 | 12.6 | 9.2 | 7.4 | 486.5 |
| Threatened assault (d) | 139.7 | 152.5 | 112.3 | 66.9 | 39.1 | 16.3 | 10.6 | 6.2 | 543.7 |
| Robbery | 19.9 | 17.9 | 19.2 | 11.3 | 5.8 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 77.4 |
| Sexual assault | 17.5 | 19.0 | 7.7 | 2.2 | 6.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 54.9 |
| <i>No. per 100 000</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Physical assault | 2 839 | 2 012 | 3 095 | 3 445 | 2 401 | 3 134 | 3 237 | 5 714 | 2 743 |
| Threatened assault (d) | 2 412 | 3 394 | 3 185 | 3 723 | 2 971 | 4 055 | 3 730 | 4 788 | 3 065 |
| Robbery | 344 | 398 | 545 | 629 | 441 | 398 | 352 | 463 | 436 |
| Sexual assault | 317 | 444 | 231 | 129 | 526 | 236 | – | 735 | 326 |
| 2011-12 | | | | | | | | | |
| <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 | 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</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 |
| 2012-13 | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Number '000</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Physical assault | 133.5 | 122.2 | 114.5 | 68.3 | 34.9 | 10.5 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 498.0 |
| Threatened assault (d) | 144.3 | 120.5 | 104.7 | 65.8 | 45.9 | 14.9 | 10.1 | 5.6 | 511.7 |
| Robbery (e) | 18.0 | 18.1 | 10.4 | 12.2 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 65.7 |
| Sexual assault (f) | 13.9 | 10.5 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 40.7 |
| <i>No. per 100 000</i> | | | | | | | | | |

Table 6A.27 Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, reported and unreported (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> |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| Physical assault | 2 250 | 2 636 | 3 106 | 3 489 | 2 590 | 2 586 | 2 608 | 4 542 | 2 706 |
| Threatened assault (d) | 2 433 | 2 599 | 2 840 | 3 361 | 3 406 | 3 670 | 3 420 | 3 974 | 2 781 |
| Robbery | 303 | 390 | 282 | 623 | 200 | 468 | 610 | 426 | 357 |
| Sexual assault | 247 | 237 | 209 | 311 | 86 | 288 | 177 | 455 | 233 |

- (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 for persons aged 15 years and over.
- (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) For 2012-13, standard errors for Robbery estimates in Qld, SA, ACT = * and NT= **. For previous years, a number of robbery estimates have high associated RSEs and should be used with caution. Refer to the ABS publication datacubes for the RSEs.
- (f) For 2012-13, standard errors for sexual assault estimates in Vic, Qld, WA, SA, Tas = * and ACT, NT = **. For previous years, a number of sexual assault estimates have high associated RSEs and should be used with caution. Refer to the ABS publication datacubes for the RSEs.

* "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."

Source: ABS Crime *Victimization, Australia*, 2012-13, ABS Cat. no. 4530.0, Data cube 45300DO003

TABLE 6A.28

Table 6A.28 Estimated victims of selected property crimes, reported and unreported (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> |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 2009-10 | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Number '000</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Break-in (c) | 68.9 | 50.3 | 55.4 | 44.8 | 20.3 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 254.5 |
| Attempted break-in (c) | 53.8 | 47.7 | 42.2 | 33.7 | 13.4 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 203.7 |
| Motor vehicle theft (d),(e) | 28.1 | 12.7 | 13.1 | 9.2 | 7.1 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 76.7 |
| Theft from motor vehicle | 87.8 | 86.1 | 50.6 | 46.3 | 22.2 | 5.1 | 6.7 | 3.6 | 308.4 |
| Malicious property damage | 230.4 | 197.3 | 121.9 | 105.6 | 68.2 | 19.9 | 17.1 | 8.6 | 768.9 |
| Other theft | 83.8 | 71.4 | 62.1 | 39.0 | 21.7 | 9.0 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 297.9 |
| <i>No. per 100 000 households</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Break-in (c) | 2 565 | 2 445 | 3 348 | 5 274 | 3 084 | 3 080 | 3 789 | 4 988 | 3 060 |
| Attempted break-in (c) | 2 003 | 2 319 | 2 550 | 3 967 | 2 036 | 2 445 | 3 195 | 5 273 | 2 450 |
| Motor vehicle theft (d),(e) | 1 046 | 617 | 792 | 1 083 | 1 079 | 1 418 | 1 709 | 1 995 | 922 |
| Theft from motor vehicle | 3 268 | 4 186 | 3 058 | 5 451 | 3 373 | 2 494 | 4 978 | 5 131 | 3 709 |
| Malicious property damage | 8 576 | 9 592 | 7 367 | 12 432 | 10 362 | 9 730 | 12 705 | 12 257 | 9 246 |
| Other theft | 3 119 | 3 471 | 3 753 | 4 591 | 3 297 | 4 401 | 4 161 | 7 411 | 3 582 |
| 2010-11 | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Number '000</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Break-in (c) | 72.9 | 49.6 | 54.1 | 32.8 | 16.8 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 242.4 |
| Attempted break-in (c) | 54.3 | 37.6 | 39.0 | 30.6 | 11.2 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 186.7 |
| Motor vehicle theft (d),(e) | 25.7 | 14.2 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 9.3 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 70.2 |
| Theft from motor vehicle | 76.8 | 73.5 | 51.2 | 48.1 | 23.0 | 4.8 | 8.1 | 5.5 | 291.1 |
| Malicious property damage | 223.6 | 174.7 | 119.0 | 95.6 | 60.5 | 20.1 | 19.2 | 10.1 | 722.8 |
| Other theft | 80.4 | 76.2 | 61.0 | 33.2 | 16.9 | 8.7 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 284.8 |
| <i>No. per 100 000 households</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Break-in (c) | 2 669 | 2 316 | 3 178 | 3 739 | 2 560 | 2 886 | 4 121 | 6 822 | 2 845 |
| Attempted break-in (c) | 1 988 | 1 756 | 2 291 | 3 488 | 1 707 | 2 886 | 3 037 | 5 891 | 2 191 |
| Motor vehicle theft (d),(e) | 941 | 663 | 452 | 844 | 1 417 | 1 491 | 1 446 | 1 395 | 824 |
| Theft from motor vehicle | 2 811 | 3 432 | 3 008 | 5 483 | 3 505 | 2 309 | 5 857 | 8 527 | 3 417 |
| Malicious property damage | 8 185 | 8 157 | 6 991 | 10 898 | 9 220 | 9 668 | 13 883 | 15 659 | 8 484 |
| Other theft | 2 943 | 3 558 | 3 584 | 3 785 | 2 575 | 4 185 | 3 471 | 5 426 | 3 343 |
| 2011-12 | | | | | | | | | |
| <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),(e) | 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 (c) | 2 822 | 2 312 | 3 011 | 4 472 | 2 313 | 2 772 | 1 733 | 6 015 | 2 873 |

Table 6A.28 Estimated victims of selected property crimes, reported and unreported (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000 households) (a)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT (b) | Aust |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| 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),(e) | 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 |
| 2012-13 | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Number '000</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Break-in (c) | 68.6 | 51.1 | 49.2 | 41.9 | 14.5 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 239.7 |
| Attempted break-in (c) | 45.8 | 34.7 | 35.7 | 33.2 | 11.3 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 171.0 |
| Motor vehicle theft (d),(e) | 19.7 | 11.7 | 11.1 | 8.9 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 57.2 |
| Theft from motor vehicle | 68.3 | 73.7 | 42.8 | 59.7 | 20.8 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 276.2 |
| Malicious property damage | 169.3 | 142.3 | 82.6 | 88.2 | 42.9 | 14.1 | 10.4 | 6.0 | 555.9 |
| Other theft | 67.0 | 66.4 | 54.3 | 31.1 | 17.7 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 248.8 |
| <i>No. per 100 000 households</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Break-in (c) | 2 440 | 2 334 | 2 709 | 4 374 | 2 130 | 2 367 | 2 843 | 7 948 | 2 699 |
| Attempted break-in (c) | 1 629 | 1 585 | 1 965 | 3 466 | 1 660 | 1 989 | 2 427 | 3 613 | 1 926 |
| Motor vehicle theft (d),(e) | 701 | 534 | 611 | 929 | 382 | 805 | 347 | 1 445 | 644 |
| Theft from motor vehicle | 2 429 | 3 366 | 2 356 | 6 232 | 3 055 | 2 225 | 2 497 | 3 613 | 3 110 |
| Malicious property damage | 6 022 | 6 500 | 4 547 | 9 208 | 6 301 | 6 676 | 7 212 | 8 671 | 6 260 |
| Other theft | 2 383 | 3 033 | 2 989 | 3 247 | 2 600 | 3 078 | 2 497 | 3 324 | 2 802 |

(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 exclude people living in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in remote and very remote 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) For 2012-13, motor vehicle theft has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% for Tasmania and the ACT. For previous years, a number of motor vehicle theft estimates have high associated RSEs and should be used with caution. Refer to the ABS publication datacubes for the RSEs.

Source: ABS Crime Victimization, Australia, 2012-13, ABS Cat. no. 4530.0, Data cube 45300DO003

Table 6A.29 Reporting rates of selected personal crimes experienced and reported to police (no. in '000 and proportion), 2012-13 (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> |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| <i>Total victims '000</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Physical assault | 133.5 | 122.2 | 114.5 | 68.3 | 34.9 | 10.5 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 498.0 |
| Threatened assault (c) | 144.3 | 120.5 | 104.7 | 65.8 | 45.9 | 14.9 | 10.1 | 5.6 | 511.7 |
| Robbery (d) | 18.0 | 18.1 | 10.4 | 12.2 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 65.7 |
| Sexual assault (e) | 13.9 | 10.5 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 40.7 |
| <i>Proportion reported (%)</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Physical assault | 48.0 | 42.0 | 59.5 | 44.4 | 63.3 | 52.9 | 40.8 | 48.2 | 49.7 |
| Threatened assault (f) | 35.4 | 39.3 | 38.5 | 37.2 | 32.8 | 45.1 | 27.3 | 51.1 | 37.2 |
| Robbery (g) | 49.1 | 39.8 | 67.6 | 51.2 | 39.5 | 64.4 | na | na | 49.7 |
| Sexual assault (h) | 53.8 | 34.7 | na | 32.5 | na | 30.1 | na | na | 34.2 |

(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) NT data excludes people living in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in remote and very remote areas and were available for physical assault only.

(c) Threatened assault for face-to-face incidents only.

(d) Standard errors for Robbery estimates in Qld, SA, NT = * and Tas, ACT = **

(e) Standard errors for sexual assault estimates in NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA, Tas = * and ACT, NT = **

(f) Standard error for this Reporting rate estimate in ACT = *

(g) Standard error for this Reporting rate estimate in NSW, Vic, WA, Tas = * and SA = **

(h) Standard error for this Reporting rate estimate in NSW, Vic = * and WA, Tas = **

* "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."

Source: ABS Crime Victimization, Australia, 2012-13, ABS Cat. no. 4530.0, Data cube 45300DO003

Table 6A.30 Reporting rates of selected household crimes experienced and reported to police (no. in '000 and proportion), 2012-13

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT(a) | Aust |
|--|-------|-------|------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>Total victims of crime '000 (b)</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Break-in | 68.6 | 51.1 | 49.2 | 41.9 | 14.5 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 239.7 |
| Attempted break-in | 45.8 | 34.7 | 35.7 | 33.2 | 11.3 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 171.0 |
| Motor vehicle theft (c), (d) | 19.7 | 11.7 | 11.1 | 8.9 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 57.2 |
| Theft from motor vehicle | 68.3 | 73.7 | 42.8 | 59.7 | 20.8 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 276.2 |
| Malicious property damage | 169.3 | 142.3 | 82.6 | 88.2 | 42.9 | 14.1 | 10.4 | 6.0 | 555.9 |
| Other theft | 67.0 | 66.4 | 54.3 | 31.1 | 17.7 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 248.8 |
| <i>Proportion reported (%)</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Break-in | 78.8 | 77.1 | 77.2 | 78.9 | 77.0 | 84.4 | 72.8 | 73.9 | 77.9 |
| Attempted break-in | 41.7 | 47.4 | 43.0 | 43.4 | 34.8 | 49.2 | 46.0 | 38.4 | 43.2 |
| Motor vehicle theft (e) | 94.2 | na | 87.7 | na | 100.0 | na | 100.0 | na | 92.7 |
| Theft from motor vehicle | 56.7 | 59.3 | 45.9 | 57.0 | 45.1 | 45.9 | 59.1 | 55.5 | 54.7 |
| Malicious property damage | 49.6 | 47.4 | 50.7 | 58.8 | 46.7 | 48.7 | 46.2 | 60.2 | 50.5 |
| Other theft | 31.6 | 36.8 | 35.5 | 36.8 | 39.4 | 39.1 | 38.2 | 34.8 | 35.4 |

(a) NT data refer to mainly urban areas exclude people living in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in remote and very remote areas

(b) 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.

(c) 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.

(d) Standard error for motor vehicle theft in Tas and ACT = *

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.

* "Estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution."

na Not available.

Source: ABS Crime Victimization, Australia, 2012-13, ABS Cat. no. 4530.0, Data cube 45300DO003

TABLE 6A.31

Table 6A.31 **Outcomes of investigations of crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2013 (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 | % | 60.8 | 67.9 | 68.1 | 65.2 | 72.5 | 70.0 | np | 87.0 |
| Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against | % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 90.6 | 90.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | np | 100.0 |
| Total | no. | 130 | 84 | 94 | 46 | 40 | 10 | np | 23 |
| Investigations of sexual assault | | | | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised | % | 29.6 | 36.4 | 51.0 | 38.7 | 42.6 | 44.1 | 33.0 | 66.5 |
| Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against | % | 31.5 | 57.9 | 47.4 | 41.7 | 64.7 | 77.2 | 44.3 | 62.8 |
| Total | no. | 7 608 | 4 369 | 4 017 | 1 825 | 1 357 | 179 | 212 | 340 |
| Investigations of kidnapping/abduction | | | | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised | % | 42.3 | 45.3 | 45.6 | 64.7 | 49.3 | np | np | np |
| Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against | % | 69.8 | 82.1 | 69.2 | 72.7 | 87.9 | np | np | np |
| Total | no. | 305 | 148 | 57 | 17 | 67 | np | np | np |
| Investigations of armed robbery | | | | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised | % | 31.8 | 37.3 | 49.8 | 38.5 | 38.8 | 56.5 | 19.7 | 43.8 |
| Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against | % | 85.9 | 93.0 | 91.1 | 86.1 | 88.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 71.4 |
| Total | no. | 1 983 | 1 375 | 988 | 768 | 345 | 69 | 66 | 32 |
| Investigations of unarmed robbery | | | | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised | % | 27.3 | 30.5 | 50.6 | 31.3 | 36.5 | 73.9 | 23.5 | 57.8 |
| Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against | % | 77.7 | 89.1 | 81.0 | 71.9 | 76.6 | 100.0 | 63.2 | 86.5 |
| Total | no. | 2 741 | 1 233 | 800 | 670 | 433 | 46 | 81 | 64 |

TABLE 6A.31

Table 6A.31 **Outcomes of investigations of crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2013 (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 blackmail/extortion | | | | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised | % | 30.4 | 37.8 | 34.4 | 46.3 | 37.5 | np | np | np |
| Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against | % | 54.3 | 89.7 | 84.8 | 62.2 | 44.4 | np | np | np |
| Total | no. | 115 | 180 | 96 | 80 | 48 | np | np | np |

(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 (2013) 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.

np Not published.

Source: ABS *Recorded Crime - Victims (2013), Australia*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Data cube 45100DO002

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> |
|--|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 2013 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Investigations of unlawful entry with intent | | | | | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised | % | 7.4 | 8.5 | 15.3 | 10.6 | 8.6 | 17.2 | 3.5 | 29.6 | 10.4 |
| Finalised investigations proceeded against | % | 66.0 | 96.7 | 89.6 | 66.9 | 86.9 | 94.8 | 75.0 | 76.6 | 81.4 |
| Total | no. | 58 584 | 45 122 | 41 289 | 35 438 | 14 354 | 3 484 | 2 069 | 3 098 | 203 438 |
| Investigations of motor vehicle theft | | | | | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised | % | 7.7 | 11.3 | 31.2 | 21.2 | 14.4 | 13.9 | 4.1 | 36.5 | 16.4 |
| Finalised investigations proceeded against | % | 80.6 | 91.0 | 73.5 | 59.4 | 81.2 | 89.2 | 85.7 | 78.4 | 75.2 |
| Total | no. | 15 114 | 12 518 | 10 431 | 8 701 | 3 633 | 1 132 | 675 | 775 | 52 979 |
| Investigations of other theft | | | | | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised | % | 12.1 | 15.4 | 24.6 | 11.5 | 15.8 | 26.7 | 8.9 | 31.1 | 16.0 |
| Finalised investigations proceeded against | % | 72.2 | 97.4 | 73.8 | 64.6 | 84.8 | 91.0 | 64.4 | 37.0 | 77.9 |
| Total | no. | 135 767 | 111 827 | 101 553 | 76 524 | 35 936 | 6 223 | 9 329 | 5 741 | 482 900 |

(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 (2013) for details.

Source: ABS Recorded Crime - Victims (2013), Australia, Cat. no. 4510.0, Data cube 45100DO002

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> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 2009-10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Always | % | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Most of the time | % | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Sometimes | % | 1.5 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 1.9 |
| Rarely | % | 2.7 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 5.5 | 3.9 |
| Never | % | 95.1 | 91.8 | 93.4 | 93.8 | 90.8 | 92.4 | 94.8 | 88.7 | 93.4 |
| Refused | % | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Don't know | % | 0.1 | – | 0.2 | – | – | 0.1 | – | – | 0.1 |
| <i>Total rarely or more often</i> | % | 4.8 | 8.1 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 9.2 | 7.5 | 5.2 | 11.3 | 6.6 |
| Sample size | no. | 3 533 | 7 574 | 5 583 | 3 367 | 2 933 | 2 148 | 2 205 | 1 419 | 28 762 |
| Index (d) | no. | 1.08 | 1.13 | 1.10 | 1.09 | 1.14 | 1.12 | 1.09 | 1.19 | 1.10 |
| 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 |

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> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 2013-14 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Always | % | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Most of the time | % | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Sometimes | % | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 1.4 |
| Rarely | % | 2.4 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 3.3 |
| Never | % | 95.6 | 93.7 | 94.8 | 95.0 | 93.0 | 93.5 | 94.8 | 91.6 | 94.6 |
| Refused | % | – | – | – | – | – | 0.1 | – | 0.1 | – |
| Don't know | % | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |

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> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| <i>Total rarely or more often</i> | % | 4.3 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 8.2 | 5.2 |
| Sample size | no. | 1 683 | 7 232 | 5 438 | 2 564 | 2 268 | 2 121 | 2 198 | 1 843 | 25 347 |
| Index (d) | no. | 1.07 | 1.09 | 1.08 | 1.07 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.07 | 1.13 | 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> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 2009-10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Always | % | – | – | 0.1 | 0.1 | – | 0.1 | – | 0.3 | – |
| Most of the time | % | 0.1 | 0.1 | – | 0.1 | – | – | – | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Sometimes | % | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 1.8 |
| Rarely | % | 7.1 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 10.4 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 8.6 | 11.5 | 7.9 |
| Never | % | 91.1 | 90.6 | 91.1 | 86.3 | 88.8 | 90.5 | 89.7 | 84.0 | 90.2 |
| Refused | % | – | – | – | – | – | 0.1 | – | – | – |
| Don't know | % | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| <i>Total rarely or more often</i> | % | 8.8 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 13.7 | 11.1 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 15.8 | 9.7 |
| Sample size | no. | 3533 | 7574 | 5583 | 3367 | 2933 | 2148 | 2205 | 1419 | 28762 |
| Index (d) | no. | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.17 | 1.14 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.21 | 1.12 |
| 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 |

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> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 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> | % | <i>10.2</i> | <i>9.4</i> | <i>8.9</i> | <i>13.5</i> | <i>12.5</i> | <i>10.5</i> | <i>10.0</i> | <i>13.7</i> | <i>10.3</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. | 1.13 | 1.11 | 1.10 | 1.18 | 1.15 | 1.13 | 1.11 | 1.18 | 1.13 |
| 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 |
| 2013-14 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Always | % | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Most of the time | % | – | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | – | – | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Sometimes | % | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Rarely | % | 7.2 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 8.1 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 8.9 | 6.4 |
| Never | % | 91.2 | 92.5 | 94.2 | 91.7 | 90.9 | 90.8 | 90.8 | 89.3 | 92.2 |
| Refused | % | – | – | – | 0.1 | – | 0.1 | – | 0.1 | – |
| Don't know | % | 0.1 | 0.3 | – | 0.1 | – | – | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

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> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| <i>Total rarely or more often</i> | % | 8.6 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 7.7 |
| Sample size | no. | 1 683 | 7 232 | 5 438 | 2 564 | 2 268 | 2 121 | 2 198 | 1 843 | 25 347 |
| Index (d) | no. | 1.10 | 1.09 | 1.07 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.12 | 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)

| | Unit | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust |
|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 2009-10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Always | % | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Most of the time | % | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 1.8 |
| Sometimes | % | 24.3 | 18.7 | 22.8 | 25.0 | 16.4 | 19.4 | 25.7 | 23.1 | 22.0 |
| Rarely | % | 32.6 | 31.4 | 35.2 | 34.4 | 33.0 | 36.0 | 37.1 | 32.2 | 33.2 |
| Never | % | 39.6 | 47.8 | 39.5 | 37.1 | 49.3 | 43.2 | 34.0 | 40.3 | 42.1 |
| Refused | % | – | – | – | – | – | 0.1 | 0.1 | – | – |
| Don't know | % | – | 0.2 | 0.2 | – | – | 0.1 | – | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| <i>Total rarely or more often</i> | % | <i>60.2</i> | <i>51.9</i> | <i>60.3</i> | <i>62.8</i> | <i>50.6</i> | <i>56.5</i> | <i>65.8</i> | <i>59.2</i> | <i>57.7</i> |
| Sample size | no. | 3 533 | 7 574 | 5 583 | 3 367 | 2 933 | 2 148 | 2 205 | 1 419 | 28 762 |
| Index (d) | no. | 1.93 | 1.75 | 1.88 | 1.96 | 1.70 | 1.79 | 1.99 | 1.92 | 1.86 |
| 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 |

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> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 2013-14 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Always | % | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | – | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Most of the time | % | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.2 |
| Sometimes | % | 19.0 | 16.0 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 14.6 | 17.1 | 23.1 | 20.4 | 18.5 |
| Rarely | % | 35.1 | 32.1 | 34.5 | 37.8 | 30.3 | 37.8 | 37.7 | 39.2 | 34.3 |
| Never | % | 42.6 | 50.2 | 43.2 | 39.8 | 54.2 | 44.0 | 36.7 | 37.4 | 45.0 |
| Refused | % | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | – | – | – | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Don't know | % | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |

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> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| <i>Total rarely or more often</i> | % | 56.7 | 49.4 | 56.6 | 59.9 | 45.6 | 55.7 | 62.9 | 62.0 | 54.5 |
| Sample size | no. | 1 683 | 7 232 | 5 438 | 2 564 | 2 268 | 2 121 | 2 198 | 1 843 | 25 347 |
| Index (d) | no. | 1.83 | 1.68 | 1.80 | 1.84 | 1.62 | 1.75 | 1.91 | 1.88 | 1.77 |

- (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 | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2013-14 | 344 | 256 | 229 | 164 | 87 | 39 | 8 | 42 | 1 127 |
| Per 100 000 registered vehicles (a) | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2013-14 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 8.8 | 2.9 | 27.6 | 6.4 |

(a) Registered vehicles data have been used for earlier years and Motor Vehicle Census data have been used for the 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 years.

Source: Australian Road Deaths Database at www.infrastructure.gov.au (data accessed on 6 October 2014); ABS (various years), *Motor Vehicle Census*, Cat. no. 9309.0, AusInfo, Canberra.

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 |
| 2012-13 | no. | 13 234 | 8 491 | 8 547 | 4 719 | 3 025 | 690 | 814 | 651 | 40 171 |
| Per 100 000 registered vehicles | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008-09 | no. | 257 | 230 | 233 | 231 | 241 | 225 | 382 | 488 | 244 |
| 2009-10 | no. | 256 | 225 | 220 | 209 | 252 | 151 | 349 | 481 | 235 |
| 2010-11 | no. | 253 | 233 | 202 | 233 | 221 | 143 | 351 | 420 | 233 |
| 2011-12 | no. | 266 | 239 | 209 | 224 | 219 | 138 | 296 | 370 | 237 |
| 2012-13 | no. | 259 | 189 | 231 | 220 | 228 | 156 | 291 | 428 | 228 |

(a) Land transport hospitalisations data for 2013-14 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 **Number of deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, 2007-08 to 2012-13 (a), (b)**

| Year | NSW | 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 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 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.

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 **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 | na | 41 | 49 | 47 | 49 | 67 | 49 | 42 |
| 2008-09 | na | 40 | 47 | 47 | 52 | 61 | 47 | 41 |
| 2009-10 | na | 39 | 47 | 47 | 52 | 58 | 42 | 42 |
| 2010-11 | na | 33 | 44 | 49 | 51 | 60 | 38 | 49 |
| 2011-12 | na | 31 | 39 | 50 | 47 | 61 | 40 | 35 |
| 2012-13 | na | 29 | 36 | 47 | 49 | 60 | 38 | 28 |
| 2013-14 | na | 17 | 35 | 45 | 53 | 58 | 40 | 39 |

- (a) Juvenile diversion 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. 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 is unable to provide juvenile diversion data under the *Young Offenders Act*.
- (c) Victorian data for 2013-14 data is accurate for juvenile formal cautions issued by police, and does not incorporate other diversions. There has been a change in methodology for the 2013-14 data which allows Victoria Police to report and validate provided data.
- (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.
- (f) The Northern Territory had an overall increased apprehensions in 2013-14. A new data management system introduced in 2013-14 includes those conferenced, later failed and then referred to court. This data was previously unavailable.

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 (2008-09) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Resulting in a guilty finding | % | 95.1 | 88.3 | 99.2 | 99.3 | 99.6 | 83.8 | 95.2 | 94.0 | 95.6 |
| Total adjudicated defendants | no. | 154 505 | 93 495 | 149 916 | 100 057 | 42 145 | 23 827 | 3 489 | 10 114 | 577 548 |
| Total proven guilty | no. | 146 952 | 82 524 | 148 738 | 99 400 | 41 980 | 19 961 | 3 320 | 9 504 | 552 379 |
| 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 |
| Magistrates courts (2012-13) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Resulting in a guilty finding | % | 94.6 | 97.2 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 87.9 | 96.3 | 96.6 | 97.4 |
| Total adjudicated defendants | no. | 113 911 | 80 234 | 138 574 | 71 185 | 32 819 | 12 860 | 3 069 | 10 547 | 463 199 |
| Total proven guilty | no. | 107 763 | 77 955 | 137 614 | 70 715 | 32 624 | 11 298 | 2 954 | 10 188 | 451 111 |

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

Source: ABS Cat. no. 4513.0, Data Cube 45130DO001, Criminal Courts, Australia, 2012–13; ABS (2008-09 to 2011-12) Criminal Courts, Cat. no. 4513.0

Table 6A.41 **Percentage of prosecutions where costs were awarded against the police, 2013-14 (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> |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| | 0.20 | 0.14 | 0.01 | 1.16 | 1.76 | 0.00 | 1.06 | 0.92 |

(a) The data are not comparable across jurisdictions because the process by which costs are awarded differs between jurisdictions.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Data quality information — Police services, chapter 6

Data quality information

Data quality information (DQI) provides information against the seven Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data quality framework dimensions, for a selection of performance indicators and/or measures in the Corrective services chapter. DQI for additional indicators will be progressively introduced in future reports.

Technical DQI has been supplied or agreed by relevant data providers. Additional Steering Committee commentary does not necessarily reflect the views of data providers.

DQI are available for the following performance indicators

| | |
|--|----|
| Crime victimisation | 2 |
| Deaths in custody | 5 |
| Magistrates court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding | 11 |
| Outcomes of investigations | 13 |
| Reporting rates | 16 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in custody | 21 |
| Land transport hospitalisations | 28 |
| Perceptions of Safety | 30 |
| Road Safety | 32 |
| Satisfaction with police services | 34 |
| Perceptions of police integrity | 36 |
| Perceptions of crime problems | 38 |

Crime victimisation

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Police Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

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 Crime Victimization, Australia, ABS cat. no. 4530.0, Canberra. <u>Denominator</u> Population data extracted from Australian Demographic Statistics, 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 | <u>Numerator</u> 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 per cent 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 per cent 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 trade off 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

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.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues None.

Deaths in custody

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Police Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element Effectiveness and Equity (in regard to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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:

-
- Deaths which occur while the person is in the custody of police officers
 - Deaths which occur while police are attempting to detain a person
 - 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:

- trends in numbers of deaths in prisons, police and juvenile detention, and the proportion of total deaths in each setting involving Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons
- trends in the rate of death per 100 relevant adult prisoners* and the rate ratio (over-representation) for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in prison
- 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in each custody setting.

Denominator

Total number of deaths in each custody setting.

Computation

$(\text{Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths} \div \text{Total deaths}) \times 100$

Indicator 2

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

(Cause of death ÷ Total deaths in each custody setting) x 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, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. The data collected in the NDICP has become one of the only Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander-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
- 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:

- ‘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
- ‘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
- ‘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 per cent 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

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

Coherence

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

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Police Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Element | Judicial services — Outcomes |
| Indicator | Proportion of lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea or finding. |
| Measure (computation) | <p>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.</p> <p>A higher proportion is a better outcome.</p> <p><u>Computation/s</u></p> <p>Division (expressed as a percentage).</p> |
| Data source/s | Criminal Courts, Australia, ABS 4513.0. |

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Institutional environment | <p><u>Numerator and denominator</u></p> <p>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).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> |
| Relevance | <p><u>Numerator and denominator</u></p> <p>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></p> <p>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></p> |

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.

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.

Coherence Numerator 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.

Accessibility Numerator 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.

Interpretability Numerator 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.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

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

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Police Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

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> |
| Relevance | <p><u>Numerator and denominator</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. <p>Outputs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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• Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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.

Timeliness Numerator 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.

Accuracy Numerator 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 proactive 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.

Coherence Numerator 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.

Accessibility Numerator 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.

Interpretability Numerator 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.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

**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 2013-14 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

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Police Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

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 Victimization, 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 2012-13, the survey collected information about people's experience of selected crimes. |
| Timeliness | <u>Numerator and denominator</u> Crime victimisation data for 2013-14 were collected as part of the MPHS, which was collected from July 2013 to June 2014. 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. |
| Accuracy | <u>Numerator and denominator</u> 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 per cent 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 per cent 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.

Coherence

Numerator 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.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

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

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Police Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

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_fatality_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. Computation/s: 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. |
| 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.

Coherence

Numerator

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.

Accessibility

Numerator

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.

Interpretability

Numerator

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.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

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.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in custody

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Police Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Element | <p>Effectiveness and Equity (in regard to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons) in the Justice System.</p> <p>The data is obtained from the National Deaths in Custody Program (NDICP) which covers both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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.</p> |
| Indicator | <p>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in (crime-related) police custody and custody-related operations (i.e. deaths of persons in the process of being detained or escaping)</p> <p>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status is not always collected; and when it is, the recording is not always consistent. Moreover, the way in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status is determined varies between jurisdictions.</p> |
| Measure (computation) | <p>Definition</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In more detail, the definition of a death in scope is as follows:</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> |

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:

- deaths which occur while the person is in the custody of police officers
- deaths which occur while police are attempting to detain a person
- 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:

- trends in numbers of deaths in prisons, police and juvenile detention, and the proportion of total deaths in each setting involving Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons
- trends in the rate of death per 100 relevant adult prisoners* and the rate ratio (over-representation) for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in prison
- 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:

- 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations.

Numerator/s and Denominator/s - Computation/s:

Indicator 1

Numerator: Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in each custody setting.

Denominator: Total number of deaths in each custody setting.

Computation: $(\text{Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths} \div \text{Total deaths}) \times 100$

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, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. The data collected in the NDICP has become one of the only Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander-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
- 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:

- '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
- '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
- '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 per cent 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 The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues: (Insert key points)

/issues

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

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Police Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Element | The indicator is an outcome indicator of the government's objective of promoting road safety. |
| Indicator | Land transport hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles. |
| Measure (computation) | <u>Definition</u> The number of hospitalisations from traffic accidents per 100 000 registered vehicles. |
| Data source/s | <u>Numerator</u> 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. <u>Denominator</u> The data for vehicle registrations is obtained from the ABS Motor Vehicle Census 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 Classification of Health Interventions.</p> <p>Variations in admission practices and policies lead to variation among providers in the number of admissions for some conditions.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| Coherence | <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> |

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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Police Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

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 | The five measures for the indicator are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the night.• Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' walking locally during the day.• Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' walking locally during the night.• Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' travelling on public transport during the day.• Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' travelling on public transport during the night. |
| Measure (computation) | <p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>The latest NSCSP reported data obtained from 28 301 respondents drawn from all jurisdictions in Australia.</p> <p>For each of the five measures above, survey respondents could report their feeling of safety as falling within one of five response categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• very safe• safe• neither safe nor unsafe• unsafe• 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 five 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.

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 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 None.

Road Safety

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Police Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Element | Road safety is an outcome indicator in the police services performance indicator framework. |
| Indicator | <p>The indicator comprises three road safety behaviour measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the use of seat belts,• the incidence of driving above the blood alcohol limit and• the incidence of speeding. <p>The data for this indicator are obtained from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP).</p> |
| Measure (computation) | <p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>For each of the three road safety measures, survey respondents are invited to provide a personal response using one of seven incidence descriptors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Always• Most of the time• Sometimes• Rarely• Never.• Refused• Don't know. <p>The incidence for the seven descriptors adds to 100 per cent.</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 | <p>The accuracy of the telephone survey data collected in the NSCSP is largely contingent on the following three factors:</p> <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. |

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 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 None.

Satisfaction with police services

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Police Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Element | Satisfaction with police services is an effectiveness indicator in the police services performance indicator framework. |
| Indicator | <p>The indicator 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.</p> <p>The data for this indicator are obtained from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP).</p> |
| Measure (computation) | <p>Definition</p> <p>For the measure 'the proportion of people who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with police services', survey respondents are invited to provide a personal response using one of six incidence descriptors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Very satisfied• Satisfied• Neither• Dissatisfied• Very dissatisfied• Don't know. <p>The incidence for the six descriptors adds to 100 per cent.</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 | <p>The accuracy of the telephone survey data collected in the NSCSP is largely contingent on the following three factors:</p> <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 | <p>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> <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 None.

Perceptions of police integrity

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Police Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Element | Perceptions of police integrity is an effectiveness indicator in the police services performance indicator framework. |
| Indicator | <p>The indicator comprises three separate measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. <p>Results are reported for all people aged 15 years or over in the total population.</p> <p>The data for this indicator are obtained from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP).</p> |
| Measure (computation) | <p>Definition</p> <p>For each of the three perceptions of police integrity measures, survey respondents are invited to provide a personal response using one of six incidence descriptors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strongly agree• Agree• Neither• Disagree• Strongly disagree• Don't know. <p>The incidence for the six descriptors adds to 100 per cent.</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 | <p>The accuracy of the telephone survey data collected in the NSCSP is largely contingent on the following three factors:</p> <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.

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 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 None.

Perceptions of crime problems

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Police Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Element | Perceptions of crime problems is an effectiveness indicator in the police services performance indicator framework. |
| Indicator | <p>The indicator 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. Results are reported for all people aged 15 years or over in the total population.</p> <p>The data for this indicator are obtained from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP).</p> |
| Measure (computation) | <p>Definition</p> <p>For the measure "people who thought that various types of crime were a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their neighbourhood", survey respondents are invited to provide a personal response using one of four incidence descriptors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Major problem• Somewhat a problem• Not a problem• Don't know. <p>The incidence for the four descriptors adds to 100 per cent.</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 | <p>The accuracy of the telephone survey data collected in the NSCSP is largely contingent on the following three factors:</p> <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 | <p>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> <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 None.



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.

Improvements in reporting on courts this year include:

- experimental data on the percentage of matters finalised after a trial has commenced
- attendance data for NSW for the District, Magistrates', Children's criminal and Coroners' courts
- attendance data for the Tasmanian Supreme civil court.

Improvements in consistency and integrity of data are ongoing 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 of different courts. 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 usually 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

There are no district/county courts in Tasmania, 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 five years' imprisonment for a single offence; and 10 years imprisonment for multiple offences. Magistrates are able to sentence a defendant in relation to certain major indictable offences where the Director, Public Prosecutions and defence agree to the defendant being sentenced in the Magistrates Court.

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 *Family Violence Protection Act 2008* and *Personal Safety Intervention Orders Act 2010*.

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 minor claims up to \$25 000, and all other claims including commercial cases and personal injury claims up to \$100 000.

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(s): 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 roles of these areas in 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 2014).

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 and WA 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 similar 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

Since 1 July 2013, the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Circuit Court have, as a result of an Australian Government policy, been a single prescribed agency for the purpose of the Financial Management and Accountability (FMA) Act. This has meant the production of a single set of financial statements for the combined entity known as the Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court. There is now only a single administration for the two courts and, as a result, they share all administrative services. However, both courts remain as separate Chapter III courts.

Prior to 1 July 2013, the Family Court of Australia provided the Federal Circuit Court with some administration services and support from a mix of transfer of appropriations or recognised services 'free-of charge'. These services are now borne directly by both courts. This has resulted in a change in the way that expenditure and resources are allocated to each court in the 2015 RoGS, compared with earlier reports.

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. The Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court single agency has meant that registrars' workload can be spread between Family Court and Federal Circuit Court matters. As a result, divorces are conducted by the registrars for both courts. 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.

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.

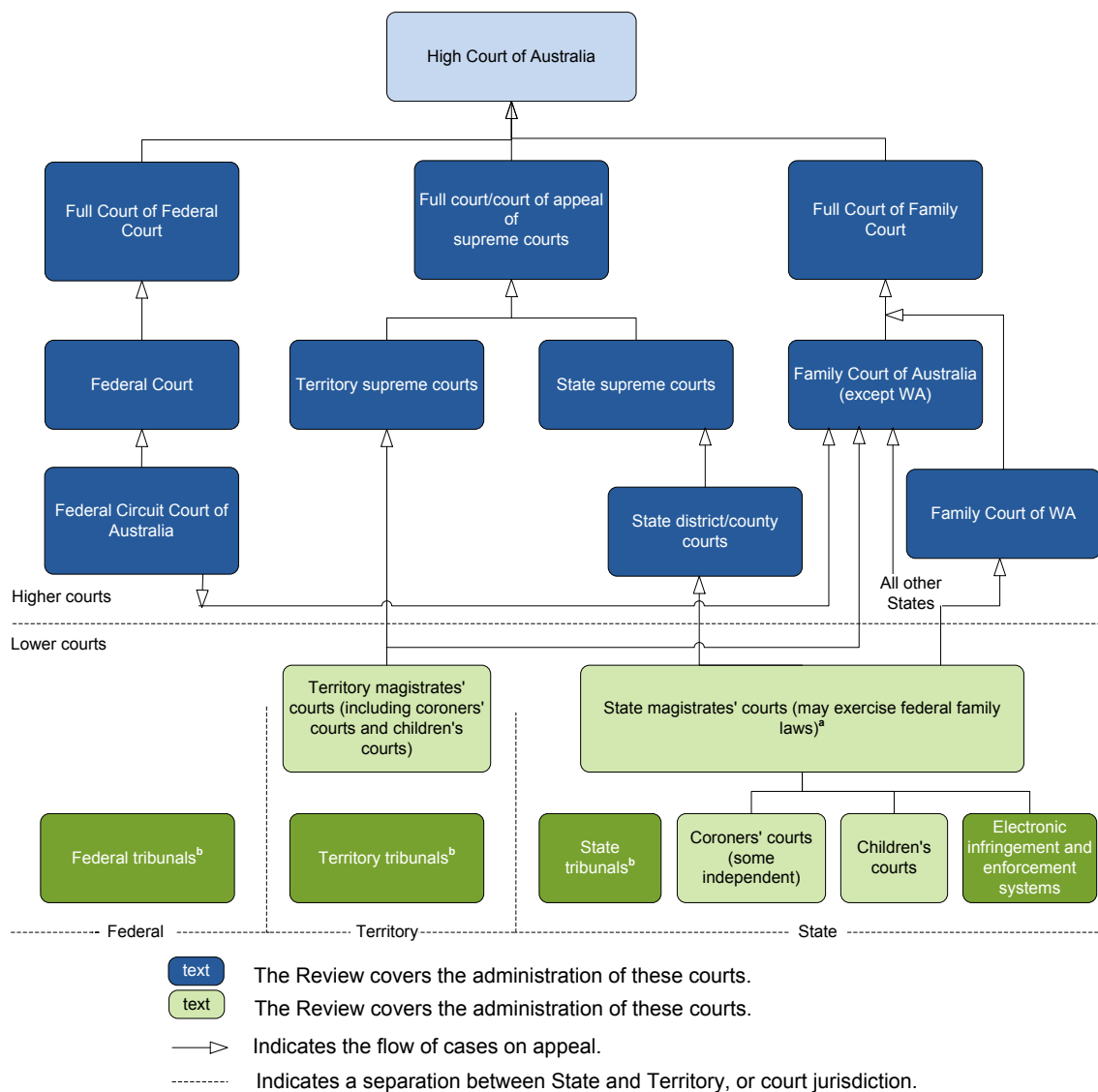
The major relationships between, and hierarchy of, courts in Australia are summarised in figure 7.1.

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 (or estimate), while others directly 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 2013-14 (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 \$332 million in 2013-14 (table 7A.13). Nationally, the civil jurisdiction of the courts accounted for almost two thirds of all income received.

Total recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines), for the Australian, State and Territory courts covered in this Report, was \$1.33 billion in 2013-14 (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), 2013-14 (\$ million)^{a, b}

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust courts | Total |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| <i>Courts' recurrent expenditure</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil ^{c, d, e, f} | 178.3 | 132.4 | 57.8 | 61.1 | 29.7 | 6.8 | 11.9 | 11.0 | 102.0 | 591.1 |
| Criminal ^{e, f, g} | 209.7 | 178.7 | 146.6 | 134.2 | 66.7 | 18.8 | 15.4 | 24.6 | .. | 794.7 |
| Family ^h | .. | .. | .. | 27.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68.9 | 96.4 |
| Federal Circuit ^{h, i} | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 136.5 | 136.5 |
| Coroners ^j | 5.5 | 12.7 | 8.9 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.0 | .. | 38.8 |
| Probate — Supreme ^k | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | .. | 3.4 |
| Total | 394.5 | 324.7 | 213.6 | 201.1 | 100.3 | 26.1 | 29.0 | 36.7 | 307.4 | 1 660.8 |
| <i>Courts' recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil ^{c, d, e, f} | 111.8 | 85.6 | 37.4 | 43.9 | 17.9 | 5.2 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 79.5 | 400.1 |
| Criminal ^{e, f, g} | 195.9 | 178.7 | 144.7 | 127.1 | 63.3 | 18.2 | 15.0 | 24.3 | .. | 767.1 |
| Family ^h | .. | .. | .. | 21.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 62.8 | 84.5 |
| Federal Circuit ^{h, i} | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 85.9 | 85.9 |
| Coroners ^j | 5.4 | 12.7 | 8.9 | 5.3 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.0 | .. | 38.5 |
| Probate — Supreme ^k | -28.5 | -4.9 | -5.4 | -1.1 | -5.4 | -1.2 | -0.9 | -0.2 | .. | -47.6 |
| Total | 284.6 | 272.0 | 185.6 | 169.5 | 79.1 | 22.6 | 24.3 | 35.2 | 228.2 | 1 328.6 |

^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 From 1 July 2013, the Family Court of Australia (FCoA) and FCC prescribed agencies were merged into a single prescribed agency. However they remain as separate Chapter III Courts. A single set of financial statements is maintained on behalf of the single entity and expenses/assets have been attributed to each court on the basis of either direct attribution or an estimated allocation. ⁱ Expenditure for the Federal Circuit Court 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 Federal Circuit Court are delegated to be dealt with by Federal Court registrars. This work is funded by the Federal Circuit Court 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 2009-10 to 2013-14, for each of the Australian, State and Territory court levels covered by this Report, is reported in tables 7A.14 and 7A.15.

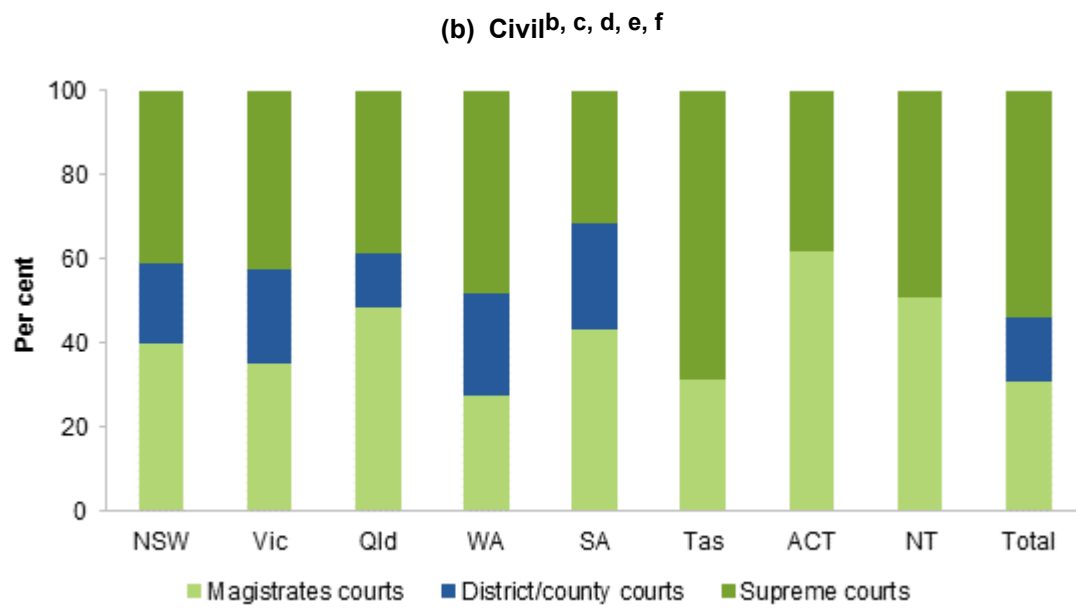
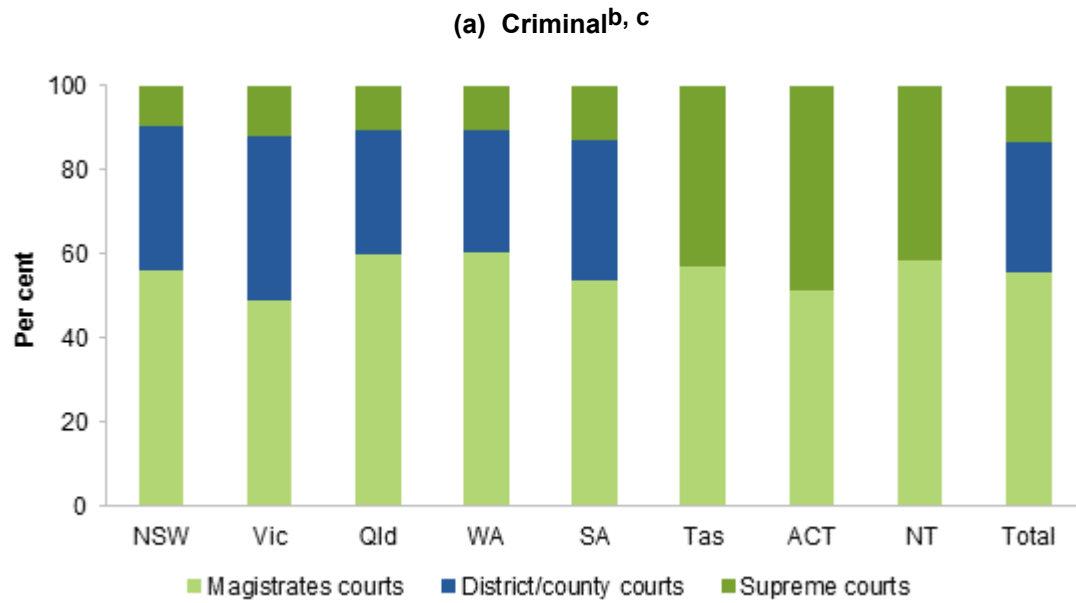
Distribution of criminal and civil court expenditure

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. Some jurisdictions need to estimate the distribution of expenditure while others specifically allocate expenditure to criminal and civil courts.

The distribution of court expenditure (less income) on magistrates', district/county and supreme courts varied across states and territories in 2013-14. 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 2013-14, magistrates' courts in the criminal jurisdiction accounted for over half of recurrent expenditure (less income) nationally across State and Territory criminal courts (56 per cent). In the civil jurisdiction (figure 7.2b), magistrates' courts accounted for just under a third of recurrent expenditure (less income) nationally (31 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.

Figure 7.2 **Distribution of courts' recurrent expenditure (less income), by court level, 2013-14^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 and probate income. ^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 2013-14, by court level, for the Australian courts and for each State and Territory.

Nationally, in the criminal jurisdiction, there were 843 100 lodgments registered in the supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts in 2013-14 (table 7.2).

Table 7.2 Court lodgments — criminal, by court level, 2013-14 ('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 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 4.6 |
| District/county ^b | 11.0 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 2.4 | .. | .. | .. | 26.3 |
| Magistrates' (total) | 168.8 | 238.4 | 217.0 | 87.5 | 57.6 | 16.9 | 7.2 | 18.8 | 812.2 |
| <i>Magistrates' (only)</i> | 158.9 | 218.4 | 205.0 | 81.1 | 52.5 | 15.6 | 6.9 | 16.6 | 755.1 |
| <i>Children's</i> | 9.9 | 20.0 | 12.0 | 6.4 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 57.1 |
| All criminal courts | 180.3 | 244.0 | 224.0 | 90.2 | 60.3 | 17.4 | 7.6 | 19.3 | 843.1 |

^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, 463 200 cases were lodged in civil jurisdiction courts (excluding family courts, the Federal Circuit Court, coroners' and probate courts), comprising 458 200 cases in the State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts, and 5000 cases in the Federal Court. In the states and territories, an additional 68 500 probate matters were lodged in the supreme courts (table 7.3).

In the Australian court jurisdiction, approximately 5000 cases were lodged in the Federal Court, 92 000 (civil and family law) matters were lodged in the Federal Circuit Court, and a further 35 000 family law matters were filed in the Family Court of Australia (20 000) and Family Court of WA (15 000) (table 7.3).

In the coroners' courts, there were 22 900 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, 2013-14 ('000)^a

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust courts | Total |
|--|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal ^b | 8.8 | 6.8 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 5.0 | 29.5 |
| District/County | 7.2 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 2.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26.2 |
| Magistrates' (total) | 146.9 | 99.6 | 61.4 | 54.0 | 28.1 | 7.4 | 4.1 | 6.0 | .. | 407.5 |
| <i>Magistrates' (only)</i> | 138.0 | 92.6 | 57.9 | 51.4 | 27.0 | 7.1 | 4.0 | 5.6 | .. | 383.6 |
| <i>Children's^{c, d, e}</i> | 8.9 | 7.0 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | .. | 23.9 |
| All civil courts | 162.9 | 113.0 | 70.5 | 61.2 | 31.3 | 8.3 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 463.2 |
| Family ^f | .. | .. | .. | 15.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20.0 | 35.0 |
| Federal Circuit ^f | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 92.0 | 92.0 |
| Coroners' | 5.7 | 6.3 | 4.7 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.3 | .. | 22.9 |
| Probate — Supreme | 24.1 | 19.4 | 9.4 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | .. | 68.5 |

^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 of the State or Territory. Tables 7A.4 (criminal) and 7A.5 (civil) provide data on lodgments per 100 000 people for each State and Territory.

Distribution of court lodgments

The vast majority of both criminal and civil matters in Australia in 2013-14 were lodged in magistrates' courts (table 7.4).

Table 7.4 Distribution of court lodgments, by court level, 2013-14^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 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 0.5 |
| District/county | % | 6.1 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 3.9 | .. | .. | .. | 3.1 |
| Magistrates' (total) | % | 93.6 | 97.7 | 96.9 | 96.9 | 95.5 | 97.3 | 95.0 | 97.4 | 96.3 |
| All criminal courts^b | '000 | 180.3 | 244.0 | 224.0 | 90.2 | 60.3 | 17.4 | 7.6 | 19.3 | 843.1 |
| <i>Civil courts</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme | % | 5.4 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 11.4 | 13.4 | 3.8 | 0.1 |
| District/county | % | 4.4 | 5.9 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 6.4 | .. | .. | .. | 5.7 |
| Magistrates' (total) | % | 90.2 | 88.1 | 87.1 | 88.3 | 89.9 | 88.6 | 86.6 | 96.2 | 88.9 |
| All civil courts^c | '000 | 162.9 | 113.0 | 70.5 | 61.2 | 31.3 | 8.3 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 458.2 |

^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 2013-14, 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 2013-14, there were 854 100 criminal finalisations in the supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts (table 7.5).

Table 7.5 Court finalisations — criminal, 2013-14 ('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 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 4.2 |
| District/County | 10.8 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 1.8 | 2.4 | .. | .. | .. | 25.7 |
| Magistrates' (total) | 169.7 | 258.7 | 207.7 | 86.2 | 60.9 | 16.0 | 7.1 | 17.7 | 824.1 |
| <i>Magistrates' (only)</i> | 159.6 | 237.5 | 195.6 | 79.8 | 55.6 | 14.8 | 6.7 | 15.8 | 765.2 |
| <i>Children's</i> | 10.1 | 21.3 | 12.2 | 6.4 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 58.8 |
| All criminal courts | 180.9 | 264.4 | 214.4 | 88.6 | 63.6 | 16.4 | 7.4 | 18.2 | 854.1 |

^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 2013-14, 482 800 cases were finalised in the civil jurisdiction (excluding family courts, the Federal Circuit Court, coroners' and probate courts) comprising 477 200 civil cases finalised in State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts, and 5600 cases finalised in the Federal Court. In addition, the Federal Circuit Court finalised 89 000 matters (mainly family law forms and some federal law cases) and the two family courts finalised 35 300 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 24 500 finalisations (involving reported deaths and fires) in coroners' courts (table 7.6).

Table 7.6 Court finalisations — civil, 2013-14 ('000)^a

| | NSW | Vic | Qld ^b | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust courts | Total |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| Supreme ^b /Federal | 10.1 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 5.6 | 32.2 |
| District/County | 7.5 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 3.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27.1 |
| Magistrates' (total) | 151.4 | 109.1 | 60.4 | 54.6 | 28.5 | 8.0 | 4.1 | 7.4 | .. | 423.5 |
| <i>Magistrates' (only)</i> | 142.6 | 103.0 | 56.7 | 52.0 | 27.4 | 7.7 | 4.0 | 7.0 | .. | 400.4 |
| <i>Children's^c</i> | 8.8 | 6.1 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | .. | 23.1 |
| All civil courts | 169.1 | 122.7 | 69.6 | 61.6 | 32.7 | 9.1 | 4.7 | 7.6 | 5.6 | 482.8 |
| Family ^{d, e} | .. | .. | .. | 15.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19.7 | 35.3 |
| Federal Circuit ^{e, f} | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 89.0 | 89.0 |
| Coroners' | 6.2 | 7.3 | 4.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.3 | .. | 24.5 |

^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 (criminal) and 7A.10 (civil).

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.

The proportion of cases which are deemed finalised varies across jurisdictions (table 7.7).

Table 7.7 Proportion of non-appeal cases deemed finalised — civil, 2013-14 (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 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 35.0 | .. | 7.3 | 30.8 | na | – | .. |
| District/County | 10.5 | 5.5 | 40.8 | .. | 2.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Magistrates' (total) ^c | na | .. | 26.5 | .. | 0.4 | 40.9 | na | 12.8 | .. |
| Family ^b | .. | .. | .. | 11.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 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. ^c Includes the Children's Court. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished).

Cases finalised after a trial has commenced – experimental data

Most cases which are finalised in the criminal and civil courts do not proceed to trial. Generally, cases which proceed to trial are more time-consuming and resource intensive. Tables 7.8 (criminal) and 7.9 (civil) present experimental data showing the percentages of all finalised cases which were finalised following the commencement of a trial in 2013-14.

Table 7.8 Percentage of criminal cases finalised after a trial has commenced, 2013-14 – experimental data^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 | 53.8 | 43.2 | 7.4 | 18.6 | 42.6 | 27.5 | 23.3 | 10.4 | 18.5 |
| District/County | 15.7 | 14.2 | 8.7 | 24.3 | 8.3 | .. | .. | .. | 13.0 |
| Magistrates' (total) | 17.1 | 1.8 | na | na | 1.0 | 4.7 | 0.5 | na | na |
| <i>Magistrates' (only)</i> | 16.9 | 1.9 | na | na | 1.1 | 4.9 | 0.6 | na | na |
| <i>Children's</i> | 20.9 | 0.6 | na | na | 0.4 | 2.7 | na | na | na |

^a Data may be affected by differences in case mix between jurisdictions and court levels. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 7.9 Percentage of non-appeal civil cases finalised after a trial has commenced (excluding domestic violence cases), 2013-14 – experimental data^a

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust courts | Total |
|----------------------------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|----|-------------|-------|
| Supreme/Federal | 15.0 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 4.6 | na | na | na |
| District/County | 12.8 | 30.9 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 3.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11.8 |
| Magistrates' (total) | 3.9 | 5.9 | 0.4 | na | 3.2 | 3.8 | 1.6 | na | .. | na |
| <i>Magistrates' (only)</i> | 4.1 | 6.5 | 0.4 | na | 3.2 | 2.9 | 1.1 | na | .. | na |
| <i>Children's</i> | na | na | na | na | 3.9 | 26.7 | 10.9 | na | .. | na |
| Family ^b | .. | .. | .. | 4.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.5 | 6.6 |
| Federal Circuit | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7.7 | 7.7 |

^a Data may be affected by differences in case mix between jurisdictions and court levels. ^b In the WA Family Court data reflect cases finalised after commencing a defended hearing. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

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 levels.

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 2015 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability and data completeness 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).

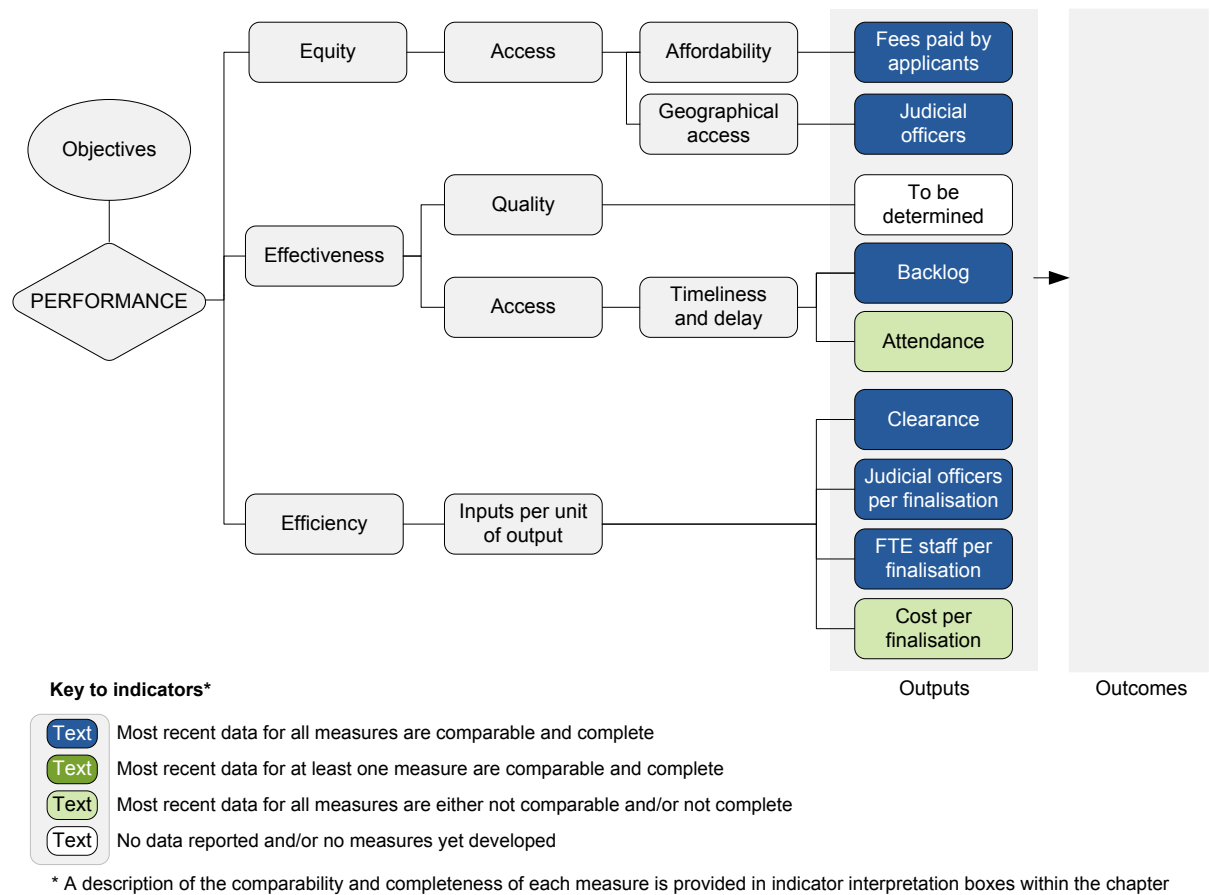
The Steering Committee recognises that this collection (unlike some other data collections) does not have an intermediary data collector or validator akin to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare or the ABS. The reporting process in this chapter is one of continual improvement and refinement, 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



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 2015 Report can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

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.

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 2014) — 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 providing services that are accessible to the community (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. In its Access to Justice Arrangements report, the Productivity Commission has estimated that court fees comprise approximately one tenth of a party’s full legal costs (Productivity Commission 2014).

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 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

In 2013-14, average court fees paid per lodgment were greater in supreme courts than in district/county and magistrates' courts (table 7.10). 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 7.10 Average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2013-14 (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 courts</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------|
| Supreme (excl. probate) /Federal | 2 981 | 1 637 | 1 911 | 2 134 | 3 064 | 703 | 2 575 | 1 762 | 3 726 | 2 512 |
| District/county | 1 660 | 1 811 | 950 | 974 | 1 012 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 374 |
| Magistrates' (total) | 149 | 218 | 123 | 118 | 117 | 78 | 197 | 59 | .. | 154 |
| <i>Magistrates' only</i> | 159 | 234 | 131 | 124 | 122 | 81 | 203 | 63 | .. | 163 |
| <i>Children's</i> | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | .. | – |
| Family | .. | .. | .. | 377 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 213 | 283 |
| Federal Circuit | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 549 | 549 |
| Probate — Supreme | 1 220 | 297 | 595 | 242 | 1 068 | 554 | 1 257 | 1 124 | .. | 744 |

^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 2013-14 (table 7.11). 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 7.11 Civil court fees collected as a proportion of civil recurrent expenditure (cost recovery), 2013-14 (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 | 35.0 | 23.6 | 31.4 | 19.6 | 36.0 | 15.4 | 31.8 | 7.7 | 18.3 | 25.0 |
| District/County | 34.7 | 38.3 | 52.0 | 29.2 | 29.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36.4 |
| Magistrates' (total) | 31.8 | 40.3 | 28.6 | 33.7 | 25.6 | 23.7 | 11.8 | 6.4 | .. | 32.0 |
| <i>Magistrates' (only)</i> | 35.0 | 54.6 | 34.7 | 36.8 | 27.3 | 30.7 | 12.5 | 6.9 | .. | 37.5 |
| <i>Children's</i> | – | – | – | – | 0.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | – |
| Family | .. | .. | .. | 20.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.2 | 10.3 |
| Federal Circuit | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37.0 | 37.0 |

^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 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

The number of full time equivalent judicial officers for each court level is outlined in table 7.12. 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 7.13 shows the number of judicial officers per 100 000 people.

Table 7.12 Judicial officers, full time equivalent, by court level, 2013-14^a

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust courts | Total |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| Supreme/Federal ^{b, c} | 60.4 | 54.6 | 24.4 | 29.5 | 13.2 | 7.0 | 5.5 | 8.3 | 61.0 | 263.8 |
| District/County | 64.4 | 61.6 | 34.6 | 26.0 | 19.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 205.8 |
| Magistrates | 111.3 | 106.5 | 80.4 | 45.9 | 32.9 | 11.7 | 6.2 | 13.2 | .. | 408.1 |
| Children's | 23.2 | 13.0 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 1.4 | .. | 55.2 |
| Family ^d | .. | .. | .. | 14.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33.4 | 47.4 |
| Federal Circuit ^e | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 64.8 | 64.8 |
| Coroners | 5.0 | 9.5 | 7.0 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.5 | .. | 29.5 |
| Total | 264.2 | 245.3 | 152.2 | 123.6 | 72.0 | 20.8 | 13.0 | 24.4 | 159.2 | 1 074.7 |

^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. The total FTE does not include an acting Justice of Appeal (0.23 FTE) appointed to hear a high profile criminal appeal under a special arrangement with the Supreme Court of Victoria. ^c ACT Supreme Court numbers include acting 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 7.13 Judicial officers, full time equivalent, per 100 000 people, by court level, 2013-14

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust courts ^a | Total ^b |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Population ('000) ^c | 7 465 | 5 791 | 4 691 | 2 551 | 1 677 | 514 | 384 | 243 | | 23 319 |
| <i>Judicial officers per 100 000 people</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme/Federal ^d | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 1.1 |
| District/County | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.9 |
| Magistrates | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 5.5 | .. | 1.8 |
| Children's | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | .. | 0.2 |
| Family ^e | .. | .. | .. | 0.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Federal Circuit | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Coroners | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | .. | 0.1 |
| Total | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 10.1 | 0.7 | 4.6 |

^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. The total FTE does not include an acting Justice of Appeal (0.23 FTE) appointed to hear a high profile criminal appeal under a special arrangement with the Supreme Court of Victoria. ^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 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Court backlog 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 affect 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. 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 include:

-
- 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). In addition, 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 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'. 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.

In addition to changes in lodgment and finalisation numbers, the backlog 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 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 2014 are contained in table 7.14. Data showing backlog trends over five years are shown in attachment table 7A.19.

Table 7.14 Backlog — all criminal matters, at 30 June 2014

| | <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. | 1 589 | 1 227 | 413 | 211 | 105 | 17 | 81 | 11 |
| <i>cases > 12 mths</i> | % | 3.3 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 5.2 | 8.6 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 9.1 |
| <i>cases > 24 mths</i> | % | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | — | 1.0 | — | — | — |
| Higher^{a, b} — non-appeal | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending caseload | no. | 3 142 | 1 698 | 2 137 | 1 232 | 1 373 | 348 | 176 | 179 |
| <i>cases > 12 mths</i> | % | 19.3 | 17.3 | 13.1 | 6.8 | 19.6 | 26.4 | 17.6 | 2.8 |
| <i>cases > 24 mths</i> | % | 2.9 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 1.1 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 6.3 | — |
| Supreme^{b, c} — appeal | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending caseload | no. | 269 | 197 | 205 | 211 | 105 | 17 | 81 | 11 |
| <i>cases > 12 mths</i> | % | 13.0 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 8.6 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 9.1 |
| <i>cases > 24 mths</i> | % | 4.1 | — | — | — | 1.0 | — | — | — |
| Supreme^{b, c} — non-appeal | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending caseload | no. | 105 | 94 | 439 | 172 | 41 | 348 | 176 | 179 |
| <i>cases > 12 mths</i> | % | 30.5 | 19.1 | 15.3 | 5.2 | 9.8 | 26.4 | 17.6 | 2.8 |
| <i>cases > 24 mths</i> | % | 3.8 | 2.1 | 6.4 | 1.7 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 6.3 | — |
| District/County^{c, d} — appeal | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending caseload | no. | 1 320 | 1 030 | 208 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>cases > 12 mths</i> | % | 1.3 | 7.8 | 9.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>cases > 24 mths</i> | % | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| District/County^c — non-appeal | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending caseload | no. | 3 037 | 1 604 | 1 698 | 1 060 | 1 332 | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>cases > 12 mths</i> | % | 18.9 | 17.2 | 12.5 | 7.1 | 19.9 | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>cases > 24 mths</i> | % | 2.9 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 4.1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Magistrates' | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending caseload | no. | 34 539 | 39 216 | 36 228 | 10 467 | 16 288 | 5 938 | 1 858 | 3 207 |
| <i>cases > 6 mths</i> | % | 11.7 | 25.4 | 29.8 | 26.9 | 25.0 | 26.9 | 24.5 | 29.1 |
| <i>cases >12 mths</i> | % | 1.7 | 7.8 | 12.2 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 11.8 | 6.7 | 11.0 |
| Children's | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending caseload | no. | 2 573 | 3 424 | 2 339 | 1 081 | 1 468 | 412 | 124 | 637 |
| <i>cases > 6 mths</i> | % | 14.5 | 13.0 | 25.5 | 19.1 | 16.9 | 22.1 | 25.8 | 25.9 |
| <i>cases >12 mths</i> | % | 1.6 | 4.5 | 9.4 | 6.9 | 4.9 | 10.4 | 12.1 | 10.5 |

^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 7.15. 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 7.15 Backlog — all civil matters, as at 30 June 2014

| | Unit | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust courts |
|---|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| Higher^a — appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending caseload | no. | 624 | 331 | 151 | 182 | 95 | 50 | 86 | 56 | 317 |
| cases > 12 mths | % | 16.5 | 12.4 | 4.6 | 14.8 | 9.5 | 18.0 | 43.0 | 5.4 | 0.6 |
| cases > 24 mths | % | 3.8 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.6 | — | 6.0 | 15.1 | — | 0.6 |
| Higher (excl probate)^a — non-appeal^b | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending caseload | no. | 12 247 | 11 199 | 7 572 | 6 128 | 3 364 | 809 | 632 | 87 | 2 044 |
| cases >12 mths | % | 25.6 | 29.6 | 22.8 | 38.2 | 48.9 | 31.6 | 34.0 | 29.9 | 28.8 |
| cases > 24 mths | % | 8.4 | 13.9 | 5.4 | 14.3 | 21.2 | 9.0 | 11.1 | 13.8 | 19.0 |
| Supreme/Federal — appeal^a | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending caseload | no. | 543 | 278 | 103 | 110 | 42 | 50 | 86 | 56 | 317 |
| cases >12 mths | % | 17.9 | 11.9 | — | 18.2 | 7.1 | 18.0 | 43.0 | 5.4 | 0.6 |
| cases > 24 mths | % | 4.2 | 2.9 | — | 0.9 | — | 6.0 | 15.1 | — | 0.6 |
| Supreme (excl probate)/Federal — non-appeal^b | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending caseload | no. | 5 788 | 4 040 | 2 637 | 2 343 | 667 | 809 | 632 | 87 | 2 044 |
| cases >12 mths | % | 29.5 | 25.0 | 28.6 | 37.9 | 32.1 | 31.6 | 34.0 | 29.9 | 28.8 |
| cases > 24 mths | % | 12.5 | 9.8 | 7.9 | 16.9 | 18.4 | 9.0 | 11.1 | 13.8 | 19.0 |
| District/county — appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending caseload | no. | 81 | 53 | 48 | 72 | 53 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| cases >12 mths | % | 7.4 | 15.1 | 14.6 | 9.7 | 11.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| cases >24 mths | % | 1.2 | 1.9 | 6.3 | 2.8 | — | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| District/county — non-appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending caseload | no. | 6 459 | 7 159 | 4 935 | 3 785 | 2 697 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| cases >12 mths | % | 22.1 | 32.2 | 19.6 | 38.3 | 53.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| cases > 24 mths | % | 4.8 | 16.1 | 4.1 | 12.7 | 21.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Magistrates^c | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending caseload | no. | 52 518 | 11 814 | 26 562 | 21 137 | 15 284 | 4 130 | 1 157 | 1 870 | .. |
| cases > 6 mths | % | 24.5 | 35.6 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 45.3 | 42.7 | 40.7 | 35.6 | .. |
| cases > 12 mths | % | 0.5 | 20.6 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 15.7 | 11.1 | 14.5 | 5.8 | .. |
| Family — appeal^d | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending caseload | no. | .. | .. | .. | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 237 |
| cases >12 mths | % | .. | .. | .. | 29.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38.4 |
| cases > 24 mths | % | .. | .. | .. | 8.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13.1 |
| Family — non-appeal^d | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending caseload | no. | .. | .. | .. | 10 224 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 321 |
| cases > 12 mths | % | .. | .. | .. | 31.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25.5 |
| cases > 24 mths | % | .. | .. | .. | 14.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10.7 |
| Federal Circuit^d | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending caseload | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 010 |
| cases > 6 mths | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34.1 |
| cases > 12 mths | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14.0 |

(Continued on next page)

Table 7.15 (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' | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending caseload | no. | 2 841 | 4 209 | 1 844 | 1 891 | 1 862 | 481 | 150 | 407 | .. |
| cases > 12 mths | % | 35.5 | 32.5 | 27.9 | 22.0 | 25.3 | 36.4 | 35.3 | 29.2 | .. |
| cases > 24 mths | % | 24.6 | 15.3 | 11.9 | 10.0 | 11.1 | 13.1 | 18.0 | 19.7 | .. |

^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 a timely manner (box 7.12). Attendance data can be difficult to collect. Due to system limitations, some jurisdictions supply data on listed hearings rather than actual attendances in court.

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.

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 effective 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 the Supreme court or Children's civil court.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Attendance indicator results for criminal proceedings are reported in table 7.16.

Table 7.16 Attendance — criminal, 2013-14

| | NSW ^a | Vic | Qld ^b | WA ^c | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|---|------------------|-----|------------------|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| <i>Average attendances per finalisation</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme | na | 3.7 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 8.6 | 6.1 |
| District/County | 3.1 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 6.0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Magistrates' | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| Children's | 3.9 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 4.3 |

^a NSW attendance data have been sourced from a combination of recently developed reports and manual interpretation. The reporting process continues to be refined. ^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 7.17.

Table 7.17 Attendance — civil, 2013-14

| | 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 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 7.2 | 4.4 | 3.0 |
| District/county ^c | 3.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 3.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Magistrates | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 | .. |
| Children's ^d | na | 1.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 5.9 | 7.3 | 3.1 | .. |
| Family ^e | .. | .. | .. | 2.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.2 |
| Federal Circuit | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.0 |
| Coroners' courts | 3.8 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 8.5 | 1.0 | .. |

^a NSW attendance data have been sourced from a combination of recently developed reports and manual interpretation. The reporting process continues to be refined. ^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

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' indicates whether a court's pending caseload would have increased or decreased over the measurement period. It shows whether the volume of case finalisations has matched the number of case lodgments during the reporting period. It 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.

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 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

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 2013-14 are presented in tables 7.18 (criminal) and 7.19 (civil). Where relevant, the clearance indicator data have been disaggregated between appeal and non-appeal matters. Table 7.20 contains clearance indicator results for all court matters combined (both criminal and civil) in 2013-14, and combines appeal and non-appeal matters.

Table 7.18 Clearance — all criminal matters, 2013-14^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 | 0.39 | 0.32 | 0.37 | 0.36 | 0.27 | 0.02 | 0.14 | 0.02 |
| Finalisations | '000 | 0.34 | 0.32 | 0.37 | 0.39 | 0.23 | 0.02 | 0.11 | 0.03 |
| <i>Clearance rate</i> | % | 86.5 | 100.6 | 101.4 | 108.0 | 87.5 | 81.8 | 79.0 | 147.4 |
| Supreme — non-appeal^b | | | | | | | | | |
| Lodgments | '000 | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.96 | 0.30 | 0.07 | 0.45 | 0.24 | 0.48 |
| Finalisations | '000 | 0.09 | 0.12 | 0.87 | 0.24 | 0.07 | 0.40 | 0.26 | 0.38 |
| <i>Clearance rate</i> | % | 103.4 | 104.4 | 89.8 | 81.2 | 104.6 | 88.8 | 106.6 | 79.7 |
| District/County — appeal^{b, c} | | | | | | | | | |
| Lodgments | '000 | 6.94 | 2.82 | 0.43 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Finalisations | '000 | 6.92 | 2.92 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Clearance rate</i> | % | 99.8 | 103.4 | 87.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| District/County — non-appeal^b | | | | | | | | | |
| Lodgments | '000 | 4.09 | 2.35 | 5.23 | 2.09 | 2.37 | .. | .. | .. |
| Finalisations | '000 | 3.88 | 2.34 | 5.06 | 1.84 | 2.40 | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Clearance rate</i> | % | 94.9 | 99.5 | 96.8 | 87.8 | 101.3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Magistrates' | | | | | | | | | |
| Lodgments | '000 | 158.92 | 218.41 | 205.04 | 81.06 | 52.52 | 15.64 | 6.88 | 16.63 |
| Finalisations | '000 | 159.60 | 237.45 | 195.60 | 79.75 | 55.58 | 14.75 | 6.71 | 15.81 |
| <i>Clearance rate</i> | % | 100.4 | 108.7 | 95.4 | 98.4 | 105.8 | 94.3 | 97.5 | 95.1 |
| Children's | | | | | | | | | |
| Lodgments | '000 | 9.88 | 19.95 | 12.00 | 6.41 | 5.09 | 1.31 | 0.34 | 2.13 |
| Finalisations | '000 | 10.07 | 21.28 | 12.15 | 6.41 | 5.35 | 1.27 | 0.36 | 1.93 |
| <i>Clearance rate</i> | % | 101.9 | 106.7 | 101.3 | 100.0 | 105.2 | 97.6 | 105.0 | 90.9 |

^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. ^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 7.19 Clearance — all civil matters, 2013-14^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 | 0.74 | 0.41 | 0.26 | 0.16 | 0.12 | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.73 |
| Finalisations | '000 | 0.84 | 0.43 | 0.28 | 0.17 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.70 |
| <i>Clearance rate</i> | % | 112.9 | 104.7 | 104.2 | 107.5 | 110.3 | 101.1 | 59.7 | 83.2 | 96.0 |
| Supreme (excl probate)/Federal — non-appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lodgments | '000 | 8.04 | 6.40 | 3.22 | 2.28 | 1.05 | 0.86 | 0.56 | 0.14 | 4.28 |
| Finalisations | '000 | 9.29 | 6.53 | 3.60 | 2.20 | 1.13 | 1.00 | 0.63 | 0.15 | 4.91 |
| <i>Clearance rate</i> | % | 115.6 | 101.9 | 111.9 | 96.3 | 107.1 | 116.5 | 111.4 | 106.5 | 114.7 |
| District/County — appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lodgments | '000 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.07 | 0.12 | 0.18 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Finalisations | '000 | 0.18 | 0.14 | 0.06 | 0.11 | 0.21 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Clearance rate</i> | % | 99.5 | 79.4 | 83.8 | 84.7 | 113.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| District/County — non-appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lodgments | '000 | 7.04 | 6.46 | 5.54 | 4.56 | 1.82 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Finalisations | '000 | 7.32 | 6.54 | 5.30 | 4.48 | 2.77 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Clearance rate</i> | % | 103.9 | 101.3 | 95.7 | 98.1 | 152.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Magistrates | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lodgments | '000 | 138.02 | 92.56 | 57.94 | 51.42 | 27.01 | 7.08 | 3.97 | 5.62 | .. |
| Finalisations | '000 | 142.65 | 103.02 | 56.74 | 51.97 | 27.40 | 7.71 | 3.96 | 6.97 | .. |
| <i>Clearance rate</i> | % | 103.3 | 111.3 | 97.9 | 101.1 | 101.4 | 108.9 | 99.7 | 124.0 | .. |
| Children's^{b, c} | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lodgments | '000 | 8.89 | 7.00 | 3.50 | 2.62 | 1.09 | 0.28 | 0.12 | 0.41 | .. |
| Finalisations | '000 | 8.80 | 6.09 | 3.61 | 2.63 | 1.12 | 0.28 | 0.12 | 0.43 | .. |
| <i>Clearance rate</i> | % | 99.0 | 87.0 | 103.1 | 100.7 | 102.5 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 106.1 | .. |
| Family — appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lodgments | '000 | .. | .. | .. | 0.03 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.33 |
| Finalisations | '000 | .. | .. | .. | 0.03 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.35 |
| <i>Clearance rate</i> | % | .. | .. | .. | 114.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 105.8 |
| Family — non-appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lodgments | '000 | .. | .. | .. | 14.98 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19.65 |
| Finalisations | '000 | .. | .. | .. | 15.57 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19.34 |
| <i>Clearance rate</i> | % | .. | .. | .. | 103.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 98.4 |
| Federal Circuit | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lodgments | '000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 92.02 |
| Finalisations | '000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 89.00 |
| <i>Clearance rate</i> | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 96.7 |
| Coroners' | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lodgments | '000 | 5.71 | 6.27 | 4.68 | 2.01 | 2.25 | 0.58 | 1.13 | 0.29 | .. |
| Finalisations | '000 | 6.21 | 7.27 | 4.91 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 0.54 | 1.18 | 0.34 | .. |
| <i>Clearance rate</i> | % | 108.8 | 116.0 | 104.8 | 101.3 | 90.9 | 92.3 | 105.0 | 116.8 | .. |

^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.

Table 7.20 Clearance — all matters, 2013-14 (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 | | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal | 89.6 | 101.6 | 93.0 | 95.9 | 90.9 | 88.4 | 96.6 | 82.2 | .. |
| Civil | 115.4 | 102.1 | 111.4 | 97.0 | 107.4 | 115.1 | 105.9 | 96.7 | 112.0 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>114.0</i> | <i>102.1</i> | <i>106.3</i> | <i>96.8</i> | <i>103.8</i> | <i>106.2</i> | <i>102.4</i> | <i>86.9</i> | <i>112.0</i> |
| District/county | | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal | 98.0 | 101.7 | 96.0 | 87.8 | 101.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Civil | 103.8 | 100.8 | 95.6 | 97.8 | 148.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>100.3</i> | <i>101.2</i> | <i>95.8</i> | <i>94.7</i> | <i>123.0</i> | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Magistrates' | | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal | 100.4 | 108.7 | 95.4 | 98.4 | 105.8 | 94.3 | 97.5 | 95.1 | .. |
| Civil | 103.3 | 111.3 | 97.9 | 101.1 | 101.4 | 108.9 | 99.7 | 124.0 | .. |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>101.8</i> | <i>109.5</i> | <i>96.0</i> | <i>99.4</i> | <i>104.3</i> | <i>98.9</i> | <i>98.3</i> | <i>102.4</i> | .. |
| Children's^{c, d} | | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal | 101.9 | 106.7 | 101.3 | 100.0 | 105.2 | 97.6 | 105.0 | 90.9 | .. |
| Civil | 99.0 | 87.0 | 103.1 | 100.7 | 102.5 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 106.1 | .. |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>100.5</i> | <i>101.6</i> | <i>101.7</i> | <i>100.2</i> | <i>104.7</i> | <i>97.6</i> | <i>103.0</i> | <i>93.3</i> | .. |
| Family | .. | .. | .. | 104.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 98.5 |
| Federal Circuit | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 96.7 |
| Coroners' | 108.8 | 116.0 | 104.8 | 101.3 | 90.9 | 92.3 | 105.0 | 116.8 | .. |

^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

The indicators in this chapter do not present data by case-type – data are aggregated across all case-types. Disaggregating indicators by case-type is not a straightforward process as a lodgment may involve multiple charges with more than one type of offence. Homicide data have been chosen to be presented by indicator in the chapter because of the seriousness of the offence.

Table 7.21 presents indicator data for backlog, attendance and clearance results for homicide and related matters processed by the Supreme, District, Magistrates and Children's courts during 2013-14. 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 7.21 do not reflect whether or not a defendant has been found guilty
- homicide-related lodgments in table 7.21 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 7.21 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. The following table presents homicide and related offences data for 2013-14 with limited time series data in the attachment tables (tables 7A.2, 7A.7, 7A.20 and 7A.25).

Table 7.21 Homicide and related offences, 2013-14^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. | 74 | 60 | 79 | 49 | 45 | 16 | 3 | 30 |
| Finalisations | no. | 82 | 62 | 90 | 36 | 41 | 5 | 10 | 12 |
| Pending | <i>no.</i> | 89 | 50 | 47 | 42 | 27 | 20 | 3 | 23 |
| Backlog >12 mths | % | 28.1 | 16.0 | 17.0 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 15.0 | 66.7 | – |
| Backlog >24 mths | % | 1.1 | – | 4.3 | 2.4 | 7.4 | 5.0 | – | – |
| Attendance | no. | na | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 10.6 | 14.0 | 15.2 | 10.3 |
| Clearance rate | % | 110.8 | 103.3 | 113.9 | 73.5 | 91.1 | 31.3 | 333.3 | 40.0 |
| District/County | | | | | | | | | |
| Lodgments | no. | 54 | 22 | 8 | 27 | 12 | .. | .. | .. |
| Finalisations | no. | 68 | 49 | 11 | 28 | 11 | .. | .. | .. |
| Pending | <i>no.</i> | 58 | 8 | 3 | 15 | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| Backlog >12 mths | % | 29.3 | 50.0 | – | 6.7 | 10.0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Backlog >24 mths | % | 1.7 | – | – | – | 10.0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Attendance | no. | 4.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 7.5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Clearance rate | % | 125.9 | 222.7 | 137.5 | 103.7 | 91.7 | .. | .. | .. |
| Magistrates' | | | | | | | | | |
| Lodgments | no. | 261 | 126 | 94 | 92 | 60 | 14 | 25 | 23 |
| Finalisations | no. | 244 | 103 | 87 | 77 | 74 | 8 | 20 | 18 |
| Pending | <i>no.</i> | 222 | 98 | 124 | 48 | 21 | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| Backlog >6 mths | % | 48.6 | 27.6 | 60.5 | 18.8 | 19.0 | – | 22.2 | 60.0 |
| Backlog >12 mths | % | 9.5 | 5.1 | 32.3 | 2.1 | – | – | 11.1 | 10.0 |
| Attendance | no. | 8.0 | 6.7 | 9.8 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 2.0 | 4.9 | 6.4 |
| Clearance rate | % | 93.5 | 81.7 | 92.6 | 83.7 | 123.3 | 57.1 | 80.0 | 78.3 |
| Children's | | | | | | | | | |
| Lodgments | no. | 8 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 1 | na | – | 2 |
| Finalisations | no. | 8 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 2 | na | – | 2 |
| Pending | <i>no.</i> | 7 | – | 3 | 6 | 3 | na | – | – |
| Backlog >6 mths | % | 42.9 | – | 33.3 | – | 100.0 | na | – | – |
| Backlog >12 mths | % | 14.3 | – | 33.3 | – | 66.7 | na | – | – |
| Attendance | no. | 8.9 | 3.5 | 6.0 | 8.5 | 18.5 | na | – | 12.5 |
| Clearance rate | % | 100.0 | 200.0 | 60.0 | 107.1 | 200.0 | na | – | 100.0 |

^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). The number of judicial officers per 100 finalisations is provided in Table 7.22.

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 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Table 7.22 Judicial officers per 100 finalisations, 2013-14

| | <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 | 0.57 | 0.74 | 0.48 | 0.98 | 0.85 | 0.46 | 0.53 | 1.28 | 1.09 | 0.72 |
| District/County | 0.35 | 0.52 | 0.32 | 0.41 | 0.36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.39 |
| Magistrates | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.06 | .. | 0.04 |
| Children's | 0.12 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.06 | .. | 0.07 |
| Family ^b | .. | .. | .. | 0.09 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.17 | 0.13 |
| Federal Circuit ^c | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| Coroners | 0.08 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.44 | .. | 0.12 |
| Total | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.14 | 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 100 finalisations are provided in Table 7.23. Additional information on 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 can include 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 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Table 7.23 Full time equivalent staff per 100 finalisations, 2013-14

| | <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 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.4 | .. | 0.4 |
| Civil courts | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 5.6 | 0.6 |
| Family | .. | .. | .. | 0.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Federal Circuit | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Coroners' courts | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.1 | .. | 1.0 |
| Total | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 |

.. 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 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

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 affect cost per finalisation results.

Expenditure per finalisation for the supreme courts and the Federal Court of Australia

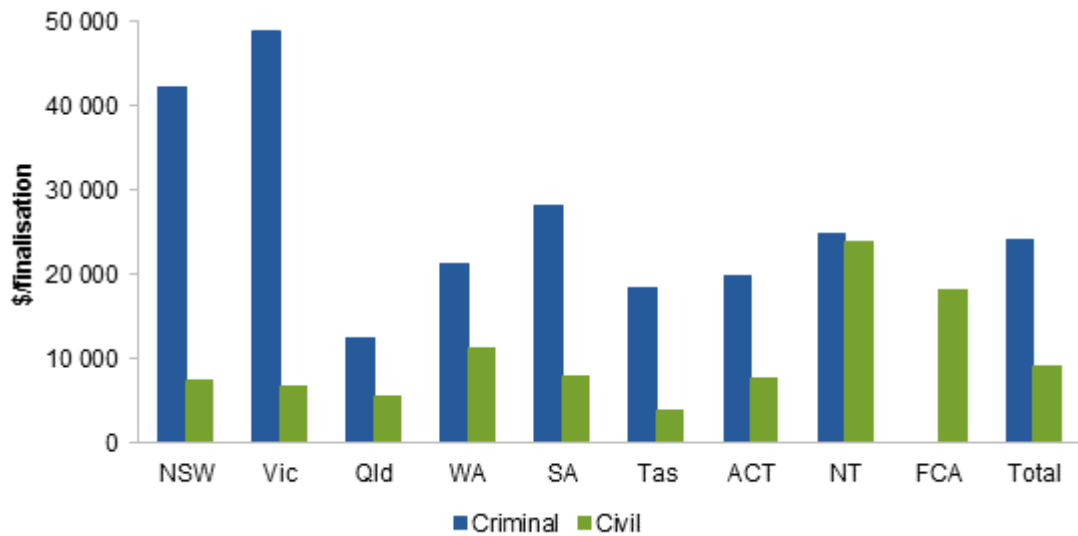
Nationally in 2013-14, total net expenditure per finalisation in the criminal jurisdiction of supreme courts (\$23 896) was greater than the total net expenditure per finalisation for the civil jurisdiction (\$6643) (figure 7.4). This was the case across all states and territories. The Federal Court 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

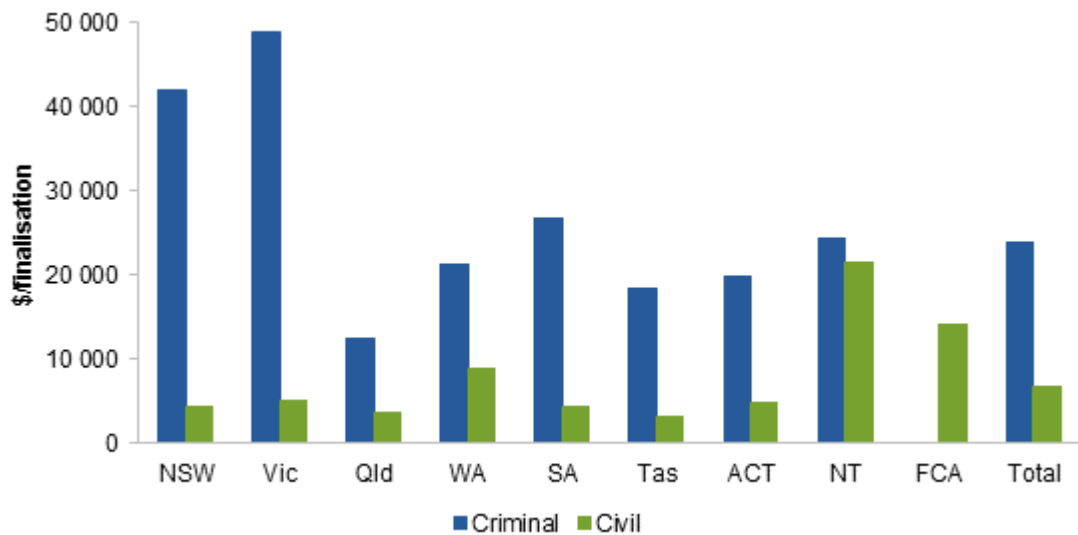
scope of supreme court work (see box 7.1) should be considered when making comparisons across states and territories.

Figure 7.4 **Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, supreme courts and the Federal Court of Australia, 2013-14^{a, b, c}**

(a) **Gross recurrent expenditure**



(b) **Net recurrent expenditure**



FCA = Federal Court of Australia

^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b Supreme courts data for the civil jurisdiction exclude uncontested probate matters and probate income. ^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.

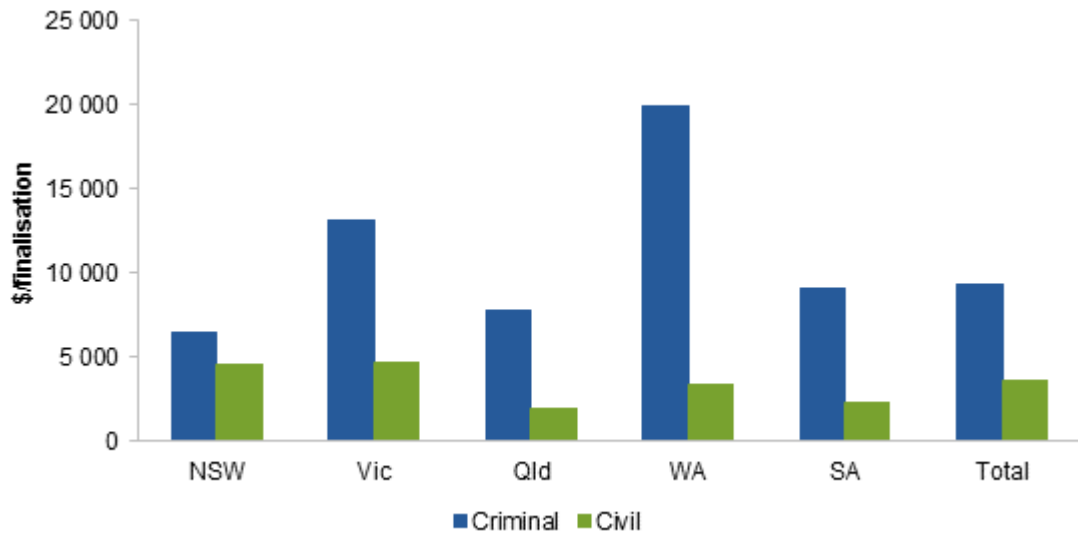
Expenditure per finalisation for district/county courts

In 2013-14, total net expenditure per finalisation in the criminal jurisdiction of district/county courts (\$9195) was about four times that in the civil jurisdiction (\$2252) (figure 7.5). This trend was similar across states and territories, and consistent over time (tables 7A.31—35).

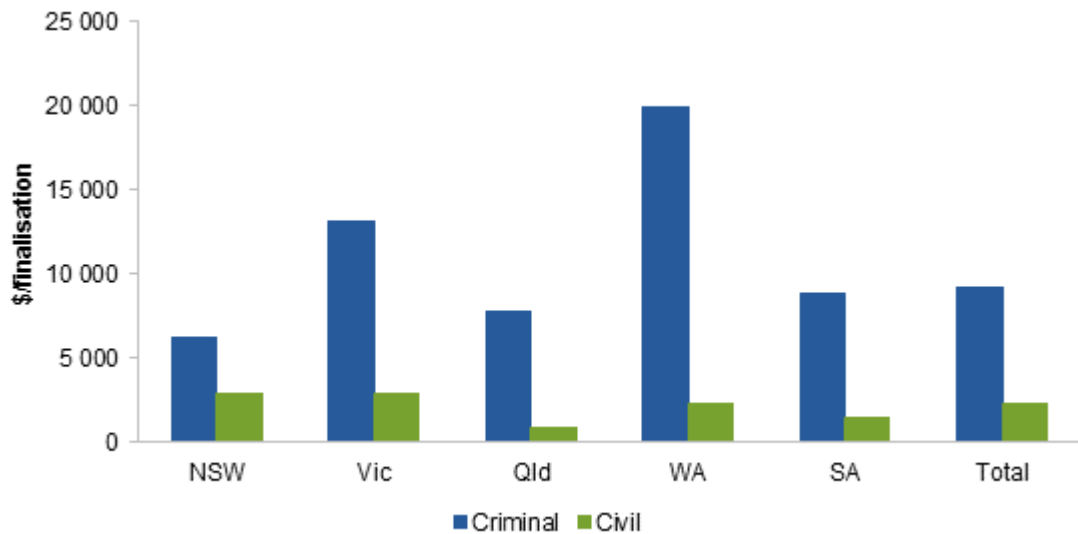
Tasmania, the ACT, the NT and the Australian Government do not operate district/county courts.

Figure 7.5 **Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, district/county courts, 2013-14^{a, b, c, d}**

(a) **Gross recurrent expenditure**



(b) **Net recurrent expenditure**



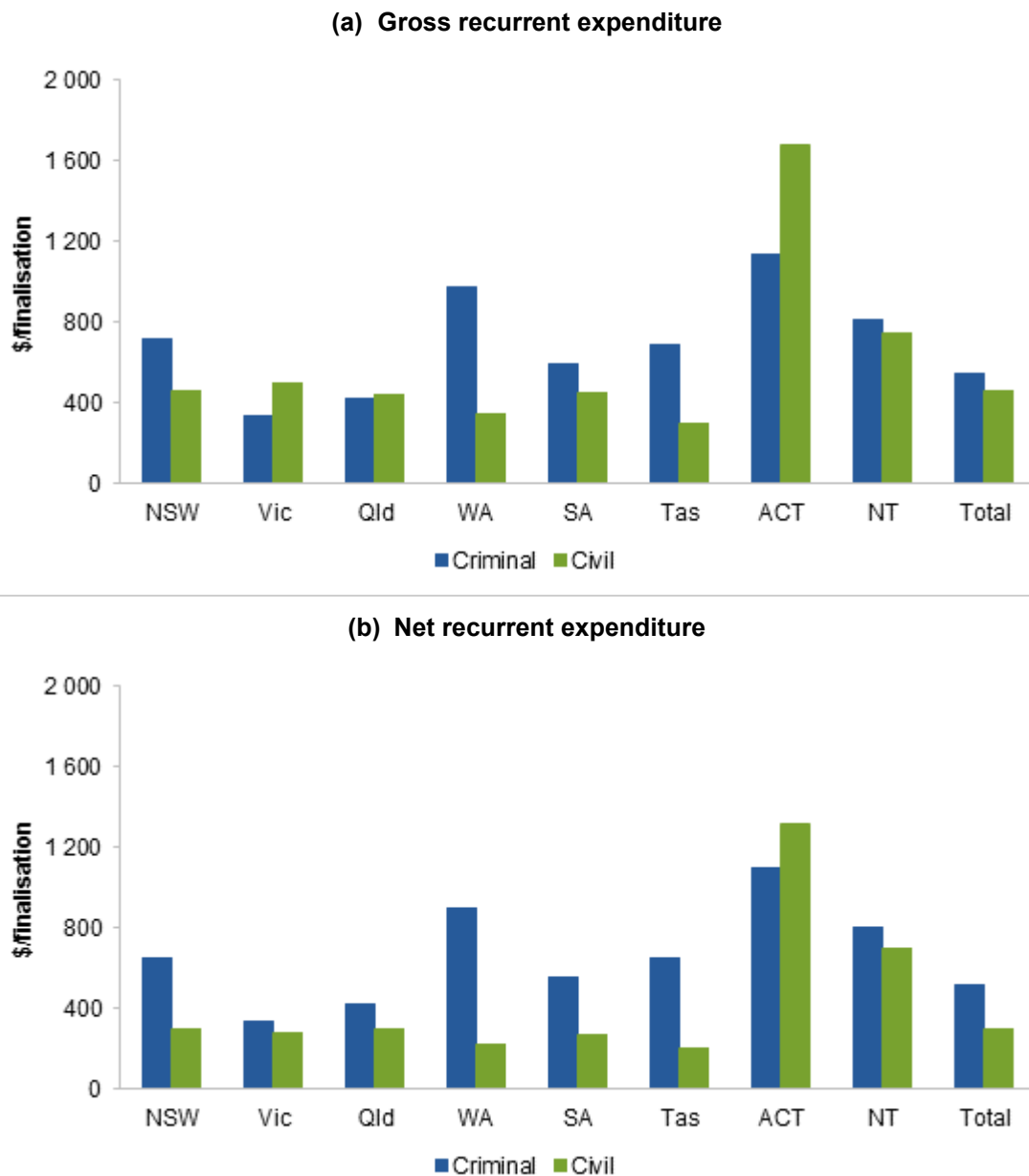
^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b In Queensland, some children's courts criminal matters are heard in the District Court but in this Report are included with children's courts data. ^c County Court civil and criminal data include the Public Private Partnership rental and associated costs for the Victorian 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 (\$521) was greater than net expenditure per civil finalisation (\$296). 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), 2013-14^{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.

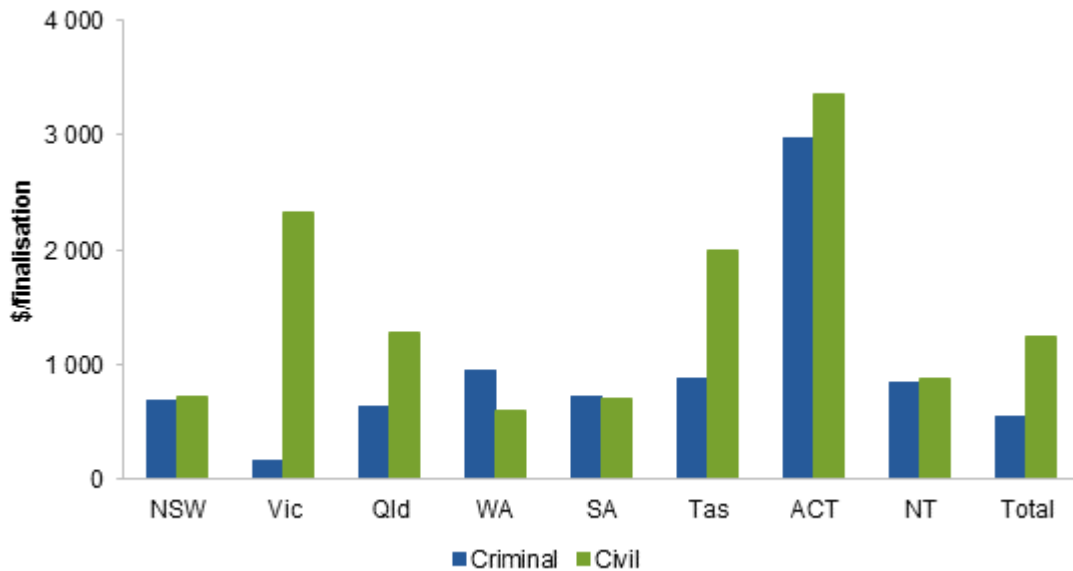
Expenditure per finalisation for children's courts

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 also hear matters such as applications for intervention orders. In Tasmania, child protection matters are lodged in the criminal registry as urgent.

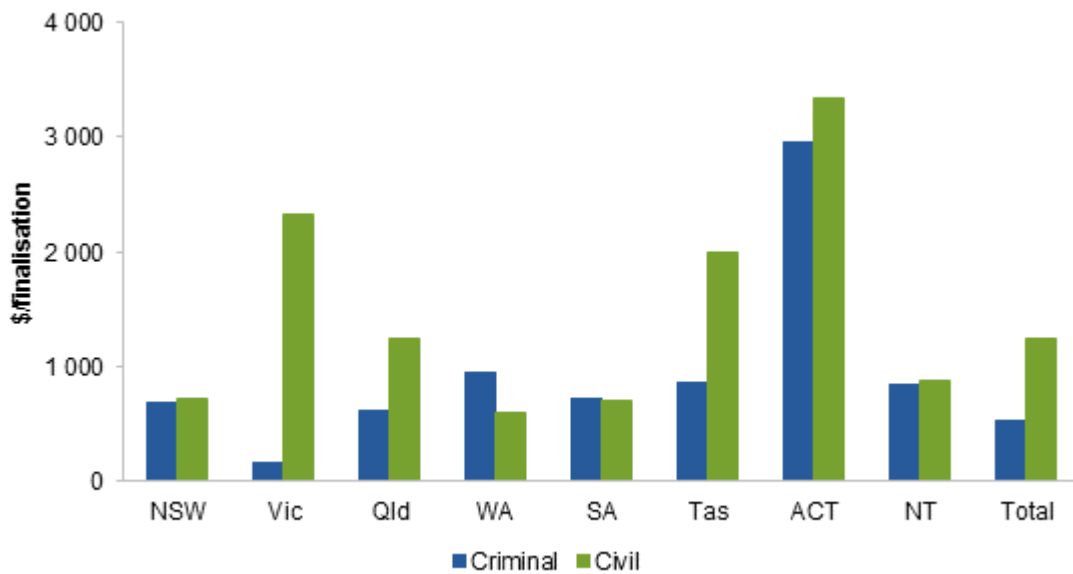
Nationally, and in most states and territories, net recurrent expenditure per finalisation is higher in the civil jurisdiction.

Figure 7.7 Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, children’s courts, 2013-14^{a, b, c}

(a) Gross recurrent expenditure



(b) Net recurrent expenditure



^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b In Victoria, children’s criminal cases that are not heard in the Melbourne Children’s Court are heard at Magistrates’ Court venues in metropolitan and 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.

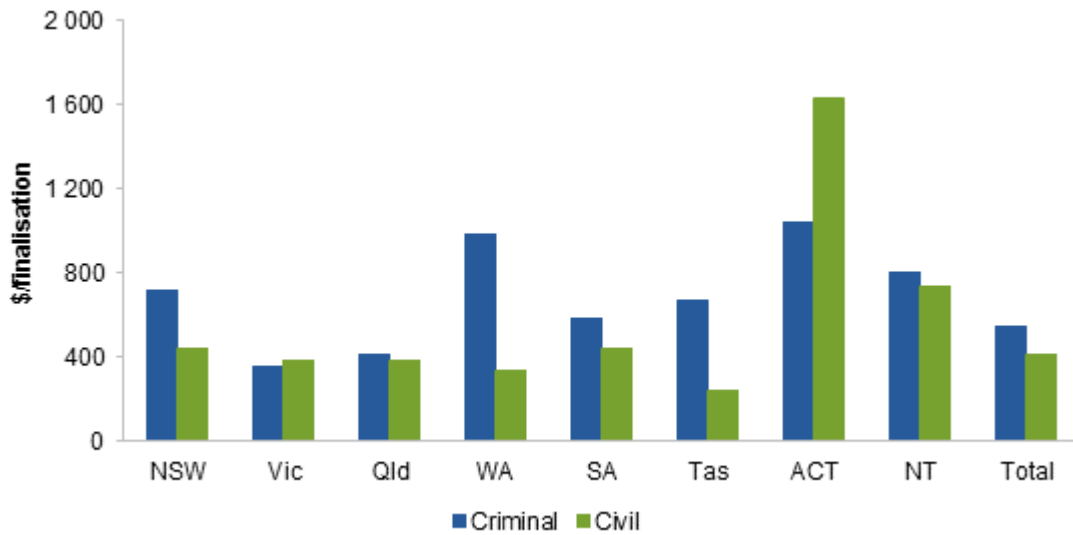
Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.31—35.

Expenditure per finalisation for magistrates' courts only

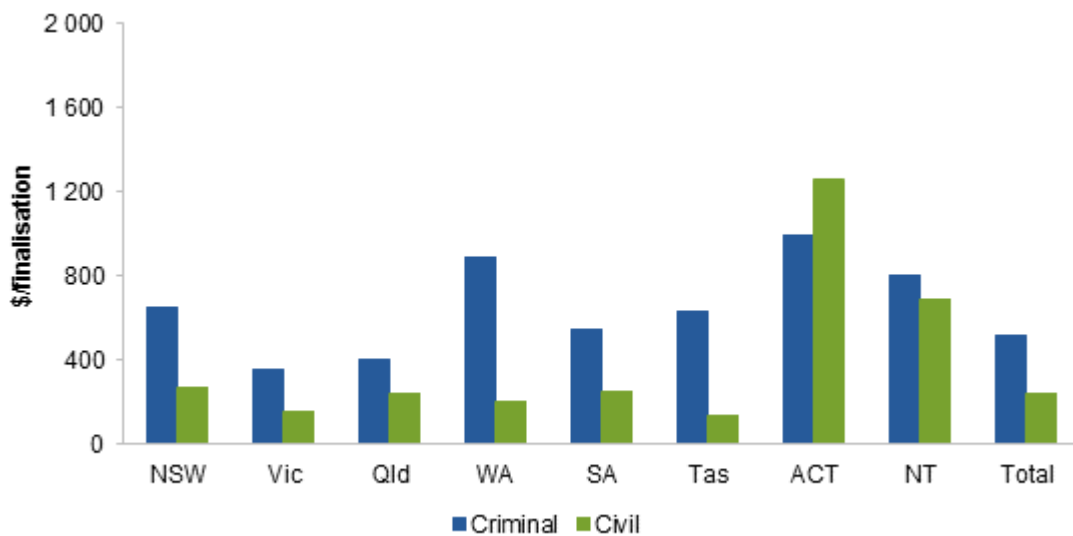
Expenditure per criminal and civil finalisation for magistrates' courts only, excluding children's courts for 2013-14, is presented in figure 7.8. Nationally, net recurrent expenditure per finalisation was higher in the criminal jurisdiction (\$520) than in the civil jurisdiction (\$241). This was the case in most states and territories.

Figure 7.8 Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, magistrates' courts only (excluding children's courts), 2013-14^{a, b}

(a) Gross recurrent expenditure



(b) Net recurrent expenditure



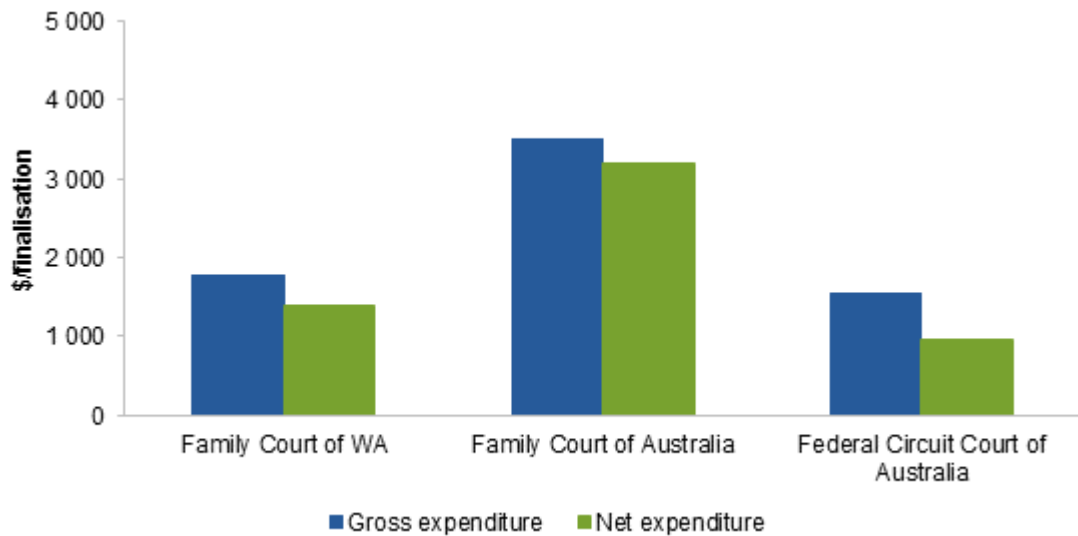
^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b In Victoria, children's criminal cases that are not heard in the Melbourne Children's Court are heard at Magistrates' Court venues in metropolitan and regional areas. The expenditure related to those cases cannot be separately identified, and is included with the expenditure 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 contributes 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, 2013-14^{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 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 From 1 July 2013, the Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court prescribed agencies were merged into a single prescribed agency. However they remain separate Chapter III Courts. A single set of financial statements is maintained on behalf of the single entity and expenses/assets have been attributed to each court on the basis of either direct attribution or an estimated allocation.

Source: Australian and State court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.31, 7A.35.

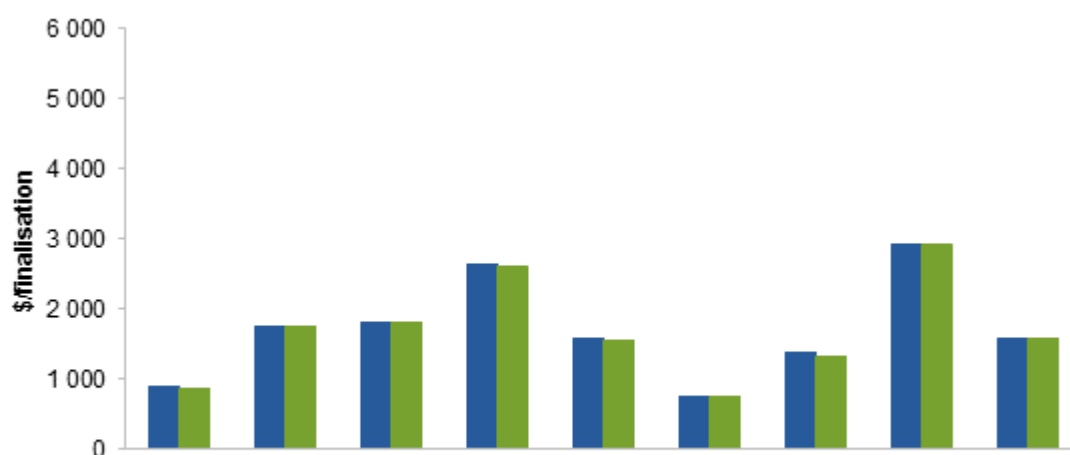
The establishment of the Federal Circuit Court in 2000 has had implications for the finalisations and expenditure data reported for the Family Court of Australia, because the Federal Circuit Court now deals with some of the matters previously managed by the Family Court of Australia. For example, before 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 \$1569 in 2013-14 (figure 7.10).

Figure 7.10 **Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, coroners' courts, 2013-14^{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. Therefore, 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.

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 Courts performed well in 2013-14. The NSW Supreme Court reduced the percentage of civil appeal and non-appeal matters older than 12 and 24 months. The overall Supreme Court clearance rate remained above 100 per cent for the third consecutive year. Net expenditure per finalisation for District Court criminal and civil matters declined, and the overall clearance rate increased to over 100 per cent. The Local Court 6 month criminal and civil backlogs fell, and the net cost per finalisation reached its overall lowest level since 2010-11. Children's Court net cost per finalisation declined for both criminal and civil matters, reaching its overall lowest level in over 10 years. The Children's Court clearance rate also increased to above 100 per cent.

The NSW Civil & Administrative Tribunal (NCAT) began operation in January 2014. More than 20 NSW tribunals were integrated into NCAT, providing a single gateway for tribunal services to the people of NSW. By 30 June 2014 NCAT had received close to 39 300 applications, held more than 51 400 hearings, and resolved or disposed of more than 41 200 matters.

NSW increased its use of new technologies, significantly improving services with processes streamlined for speed and accuracy. Achievements in 2013-14 included:

- Launch of an interactive online registry, with over 43 000 forms lodged online for the Supreme, District and Local Courts during the year, representing more than 50 per cent of all forms.
- Implementation of a new Jury Management System. It provides jurors and potential jurors with the benefits of a web based system, streamlining numerous traditional manual and paper based processes.
- Launch of the Justice AVL and Court Technology Project, designed to establish efficient end-to-end AVL usage for all Justice Sector stakeholders. \$40 million has been allocated over four years to enable this major reform.
- Completion of the Joined Up Justice project, allowing near real time electronic exchange of data between courts and the NSW Police Force, including electronic signatures for arrest warrants and Apprehended Violence Orders. The NSW Police Force now lodges 98 per cent of its 400 000 annual proceedings electronically.
- Continued expansion of the Courts Service Centre, which now answers over 50 000 calls per month. Over \$10 million and 30 000 transactions were processed in 2013-14.
- Commencement of the eIndictments Project, to implement an electronic exchange of indictment information from the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions to the courts. This process will for the first time allow electronic update of higher court outcomes across agencies including the NSW Police Force, and thus ensure information is current, accurate and consistent across the justice sector.

”

Victorian Government comments

“ The Supreme Court of Victoria performance against a number of key benchmarks shows the Court is improving its services while meeting day-to-day demands. The Court again achieved a clearance rate of over 100 per cent across Civil and Criminal divisions resulting in pending being reduced to its lowest level in the last 4 years. Ongoing improvements introduced by the Court of Appeal Registry continued to reduce the number of appeals and applications for leave to appeal. Median time taken to finalise criminal appeals has reduced from 12.5 months in 2010-11 to 6.8 months in 2013-14.

The County Court of Victoria is experiencing increasing demand on resources due to both a higher volume of matters and the changing nature of these matters. Criminal trials are increasingly long and complex and sentencing reforms have significantly expanded judicial function in criminal matters, requiring monitoring, supervision and review of orders. In responding to these challenges, the Court will persist in its efforts to address delay, increase efficiencies, and promote judicial resilience in the face of increasing workloads.

The Magistrates' Court of Victoria criminal caseload increased 26 per cent for 2013-14 mainly due to growth in infringement matters referred to open court. In the Criminal Division an enhanced program of contest mentions for summary matters and committal case conferences for committals have been successful in reducing the number of cases listed for contested hearing and in narrowing the issues for those that do proceed. In November 2013, the Weekend Remand Court was introduced, which provides for accused arrested over the weekend to be brought before a magistrate as soon as practicable, potentially reducing time spent in custody.

The Children's Court of Victoria continues to experience large growth in its civil jurisdiction (Family Division), 35 per cent since 2009-10 and 10 per cent in the past year. The court introduced the Conciliation Conference program which aims to resolve child protection disputes in a non-adversarial manner early in the court process.

The Coroners Court of Victoria recorded the highest number of coronial finalisations across Australia, accounting for 30 per cent of the total finalisations, whilst also achieving the equal highest overall clearance rate of 116 per cent and closing 1736 more cases than last year. However, the court received the greatest proportion of coronial work (27 per cent). Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation has reduced from \$2950 in 2011-12 to \$1,746, which is comparable to the national average of \$1569. FTE per finalisation has reduced from 1.8 in 2011-12 to 1.1 in 2013-14.

”

Queensland Government comments

“

- The criminal and civil clearance rates for the Supreme, District and Magistrates Courts levelled out during the 2013-14 financial year.
- In the Supreme Court, the combined clearance rate (including appeals) in the criminal jurisdiction was 93 percent and 111.4 per cent in the civil jurisdiction.
- The District Court (including appeals) finished the year with a criminal clearance rate of 96 per cent and a civil clearance rate of 95.6 per cent.
- In the Magistrates Courts, the criminal clearance rate was 95.4 per cent, and the civil clearance rate was 97.9 per cent.
- Significant increases in lodgments during the year have driven the lower than expected clearance rates in the criminal jurisdiction. Compared to last year, lodgments increased by 9.5 per cent in the Supreme Court (including appeals), 10.8 per cent in the District Court (including appeals), and 8.8 per cent in the Magistrates Court.
- The criminal clearance rates have impacted the number of active pending matters, with all courts experiencing an increase in those numbers.
- The total number of active criminal cases increased in the Supreme Court from 345 as at 30 June 2013 to 439, from 1,490 to 1,698 in the District Court, and from 31,131 to 36,228 in the Magistrates Court.
- Despite the increase in active pending matters, Supreme Court criminal cases greater than 24 months old decreased from 35 to 28, and the number of District Court cases greater than 24 months old decreased from 80 to 75.
- In the Magistrates Court, the number of criminal cases greater than 12 months old increased from 3445 to 4429.
- The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Supreme and National Courts of Papua New Guinea (PNG) referred to in last year's report continued during 2013-14. Judges and staff from PNG visited Brisbane for a week in July 2013, and during October 2013, a training supervisor from Queensland Courts Service attended PNG to provide advice on staff training and Electronic Case Management practices. A further delegation from PNG will visit Brisbane for a week during July 2014.
- The Queensland Courts Referral program expanded from Brisbane into Beenleigh, Southport, Mount Isa, Ipswich and Cairns. This bail-based program enables defendants to engage with non-government organisations and government agencies to address the causes of offending behaviour by assisting defendants with drug and/or alcohol dependency, mental illness, intellectual disability, cognitive impairment, and homeless people or those at risk of homelessness who come into contact with the criminal justice system.

”

Western Australian Government comments

“ In 2013-14 Western Australian Courts continued to provide effective State-wide services.

The Supreme Court experienced high demand for criminal trial time with pending homicide cases increasing from 34 in June 2013 to 42 in June 2014. This contributed to an increase of 38 per cent in the number of pending non-appeal criminal cases. The State Government provided a temporary resource to assist in managing workload. Additional resources were also provided to the Court for the State of WA v Rayney appeal. This included engaging three interstate judges to remove any perception that the appeal was influenced by local knowledge, sympathy or prejudice toward the respondent.

In the WA District Court criminal lodgments increased by 5 per cent and the pending case load increased by 8 per cent. However, the proportion of cases in backlog remains similar to the previous year.

Improvement in the WA Family Court's performance is seen through an 11.2 per cent (12 weeks) reduction in the time to trial of defended matters, a 6.7 per cent (23 matters) increase in matters commencing trial and a 12.3 per cent (359 matters) increase in the finalisation of final order applications.

WA Magistrates Court maintained the criminal and civil time to trial of 18 weeks. There was an overall 3 per cent reduction in criminal lodgments from 2012-13. However, the Court experienced a significant increase of 20 per cent (or 1306 cases) in the illicit drug offence lodgments from 2012-13.

In November 2013, the Magistrates Court and Children's Court across the State introduced a new the Integrated Courts Management System. The implementation also includes functionality to electronically receive and process prosecution notices from the WA Police, single fines management and a single shared Bail Module for WA.

The Mental Health Diversion and Support Pilot Program funded by the State Government continued in the Perth Magistrates Court and Perth Children's Court Since commencement of the program in March 2013, 421 accused have been assessed in the Magistrates Court with the clinical team supporting 82 participants. In the Children's Court, 254 cases have been referred to the Clinical Assessment Team.

WA Coroners Court reduced the significant number of backlog cases from 938 in September 2011 to 543 in December 2013 with a further decrease to 415 in June 2014. This is a direct result of additional funding received. The Court also finalised 20 more inquests than last financial year (56 to 76 in 2013-14).

As part of the State Government's commitment to investment in regional Courthouses, the \$41.7 million Kalgoorlie Courthouse was officially opened on the 22 November 2013 and commenced operations on 2 December 2013. Courthouses in Kununurra and Carnarvon will open during 2014-15. ”

South Australian Government comments

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- The *Statutes Amendment (Court Efficiency Reforms) Act 2012* (SA) commenced operation on 1 July 2013. The Courts Efficiency Reforms Act increased the small claims jurisdiction of the Magistrates Court to \$25 000 from its previous \$6000 and its general jurisdiction to \$100 000 from its previous \$40 000 for debt/contract matters and \$80 000 for personal injury matters. Overall, the Act has shifted civil lodgments of less than \$100 000 to the Magistrates Court. In the Act's first year of operation, 895 civil claims have been filed in the Magistrates Court which would previously have been filed in the District Court. The Act also increased the Magistrates Court's criminal jurisdiction and sentencing powers, empowering Magistrates to impose a sentence of up to five years on conviction for a single offence and to sentence for up to 10 years imprisonment for multiple offences. Magistrates can also impose sentence within this increased range on conviction for major indictable offences if the Director of Public Prosecutions and the defendant both consent.
- Changes in legislation relating to Motor Vehicle Personal Injury matters (Compulsory Third Party Insurance Scheme) saw a large number of claims lodged with the District and Magistrates Court in June 2013, immediately prior to commencement of these changes and commencement of the Courts Efficiency Reforms Act. Since that time the number of these lodgements across both jurisdictions has reduced significantly. While the late increase in lodgements of personal injury claims in the final week of June 2013 necessarily impacted on the Magistrates Court's finalisation rate for that financial year (as there was no opportunity for finalisation during that reporting period), the Magistrates Court's civil clearance rate for 2013-14 returned to historic levels of 100 per cent or more. The District Court recorded a clearance rate in excess of 100 per cent for 2013-14 however, the large number of claims filed in June 2013 continue to form part of the backlog list for the District Court.
- As both the Courts Efficiency Reforms Act and Compulsory Third Party Scheme were introduced on 1 July 2013, it is difficult to quantify the respective impact of each initiative in relation to Personal Injury matters. Both the Courts Efficiency Reforms Act and the Statutes Amendment (Sentencing) Act 1988 must, by each of those Acts, be reviewed after a time. It does appear that the Compulsory Third Party Insurance Scheme has had a significant impact as claims for Personal Injury have reduced across both District and Magistrates Courts jurisdictions.
- The *Statutes Amendment (Fines Enforcement and Recovery) Act, 2013* commenced operation on 3 February 2014, transferring fines recovery and enforcement responsibilities from the Magistrates Court to the Fines Enforcement and Recovery Unit within the Attorney-General's Department.

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Tasmanian Government comments

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This year's report demonstrates how a single trial can have a significant impact on the apparent performance of a small jurisdiction such as Tasmania. A single five month double murder trial in the Supreme Court has contributed to a significant deterioration in a number of indicators. This case effectively used 13 per cent of the judicial and court resources available in the criminal jurisdiction. It had an impact on the available prosecutorial and defence resources. In the time taken for this trial almost 60 normal lodgements would have been finalised.

Although not the sole cause, this case has contributed to the following results in the Criminal Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court: a clearance rate of only 89 per cent, an increase in the number of pending cases over the year, a deterioration of the backlog indicator, an increase in the recurrent expenditure per criminal finalisation, an increase in the number of judicial officers per 100 finalisations, and an increase in the number of attendances per finalisation.

In the light of these results the Court is currently reviewing its case management policies and practices to identify efficiencies, and cater for similar events in the future.

The Court is also reviewing its case management policies in the civil jurisdiction. Currently personal injuries matters are exempted from case management, due in part to the time required for medical conditions to stabilise. The Court is concerned to ensure personal injuries matters do not become 'stale' due to inaction. This concern is supported by the relatively high percentage of lodgements which are deemed finalised in the Tasmanian Supreme Court. Internal analysis has shown that a significant proportion of personal injury lodgements which are deemed finalised due to inaction subsequently return to court for resolution.

Real recurrent expenditure on the Tasmanian Supreme Court has reduced over the past two years. In part this is due to the retirement of the remaining judges eligible for a pension under the Judges' Contributory Pensions Act 1968. Judges appointed after 1 July 1999 are not eligible to join this scheme.

The Magistrates Court has extended its new approach to dealing with Youth Justice matters, which was first piloted in Hobart from January 2011, to Launceston which is its second busiest registry. Since the introduction of this approach Youth Justice (Children's Court) lodgments have reduced by 40 per cent, the pending case load has reduced by a similar amount and the proportion of cases older than 6 months has reduced from 26 per cent to 22 per cent.

In the past year the court has commenced a new approach to dealing with Coronial matters. A single magistrate is responsible for the majority of coronial lodgements; in the past the responsibility was shared between up to nine magistrates. This new approach aims to improve the timeliness of finalising coronial matters by better focusing resources.

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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. The ACT Supreme Court has seen:

- a further decrease in the number of non-appeal criminal cases pending in the Supreme Court for more than 24 months, with only 11 cases in this category at the end of the reporting period; and
- a reduction in the number of non-appeal civil matters that are more than 12 months old, with a decline from 524 to 215 over the last three years.

These improvements principally reflect changed listing practices and the use of acting judges for which the ACT Government has provided additional resources.

Another focus during the year has been Coroners matters. The number of pending matters of this type has reduced markedly as a result of a continued focus by coroners, including as to the need for post-mortem examination, and legislative amendment which changed the requirements for an inquest to be held into the manner and cause of the death of a person:

- that occurs after medical intervention from 72 hours to 24 hours;
- who dies without having seen a doctor from 3 months to 6 months.

These changes bring the ACT into closer alignment with other jurisdictions.

Major changes underway for the ACT's courts include:

- the ACT Court Facilities project to redevelop the Supreme Court building and link it to the Magistrates Court;
- the implementation of an integrated case management system.

Note: The improved outcome in the Coroner's Court is not reflected through the pending tables 7A.21 as figures in the table include fires reported to the Coroner. 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.

”

Northern Territory Government comments

“

- The Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal (NTCAT) was established. The Tribunal creates a central appeals point for Territorians and businesses, removing unnecessary duplication and inefficiencies. NTCAT operates independently of Government and over time will hear and determine a broad range of administrative matters.
- The Northern Territory Government entered into partnership with the private sector to design and develop a new Supreme Court building at Alice Springs. The facility will have courtrooms, jury rooms, interview facilities and secure prisoner holding areas for two concurrent jury trials. It is expected that the existing courthouse will be redeveloped once the Supreme Court takes up occupancy in the new building in July 2016.
- Alternative Youth Justice Court facilities in Darwin City were sourced. The facilities will provide for all Youth Court matters to be heard away from the adult courts. A specially fitted out courtroom will enable these matters to be heard in a more appropriate environment.
- Extensive negotiations between the Northern Territory and Commonwealth Governments occurred to share facilities within the Supreme Court Building at Darwin and Westpoint complex at Alice Springs. A Heads of Agreement between the parties was signed by both jurisdictions in April 2014. The Darwin arrangement will make it the only court building in Australia that will have the Supreme Court, Federal Court, Family Court and Federal Circuit Courts all in the same complex.
- The Alcohol Mandatory Treatment Tribunal commenced. The function of the Tribunal is to consider and decide applications made to it and to make mandatory treatment orders, income management orders and other orders in relation to its decisions. Those currently referred to the Tribunal are adults who are taken into police protective custody three or more times in two months for being intoxicated in public.

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Australian Government courts comments

Federal Circuit Court and Family Court of Australia

“

As a result of government policy, from 1 July 2013 the Family Court of Australia (FCoA) and Federal Circuit Court (FCC) became a single prescribed agency for the purpose of the Financial Management and Accountability Act. This means there is now only a requirement to produce a single set of financial statements for the combined entity known as the Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court. Although it is now essentially a single administration, both the FCoA and FCC remain as separate Chapter III courts. Consequently, for the purpose of reporting in the 2015 Report on Government Services, all expenses and assets have been attributed to each court on the basis of either direct attribution to the jurisdiction, or an estimated allocation to the jurisdiction.

Prior to 1 July 2013 the FCoA provided services to the FCC ‘free of charge’ or with some estimated transfer of appropriations between the two courts. The nature of those services and resources meant that it was difficult to accurately place a dollar value on those being consumed and shared by the specific courts. In particular the FCoA provided further shared services, including IT, accommodation, work of court staff, depreciation and amortisation (and other capital resources) that could not be easily attributed to the FCC.

Since the introduction of a single administration entity and single set of financial statements, the allocation of resources can be better estimated than prior methods such that services consumed by the jurisdiction can be better attributed to that jurisdiction, and where services are shared more equitable splits could be applied. As a result there will be a noticeable shift in the human resources and expenditure amounts of FCoA and FCC reported for 2013-2014 when compared to previous years.

”

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. Can include 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. |
| Comparability | Data are considered comparable if, (subject to caveats) they can be used to inform an assessment of comparative performance. Typically, data are considered comparable when they are collected in the same way and in accordance with the same definitions. For comparable indicators or measures, significant differences in reported results allow an assessment of differences in performance, rather than being the result of anomalies in the data. |
| Completeness | Data are considered complete if all required data are available for all jurisdictions that provide the service. |
| 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. Can include 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. |
| 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 can include 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. Can include 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 can 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. <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. <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. <i>Probate matters:</i> Matters such as applications for the appointment of an executor or administrator to the estate of a deceased person. |
| 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 2013-14 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 can include expenditure (by or on behalf of the court) on bailiffs to enforce court orders. In the coronial jurisdiction, it can include 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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- Table 7A.31** Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2013-14 dollars (\$)
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- Table 7A.35** Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$)
- Table 7A.36** Treatment of assets by court agencies

7.8 References

- ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2014, *Criminal Courts, Australia, 2012–13*, Cat. no. 4513.0, Canberra.
- Productivity Commission 2014, *Access to Justice Arrangements*, Inquiry Report No. 72, 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).

Courts — attachment

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| Table 7A.36 | Treatment of assets by courts authorities |

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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 394 | 319 | 367 | 361 | 265 | 22 | 138 | 19 | .. | 1 885 |
| 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 |
| Non-appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 88 | 113 | 963 | 298 | 65 | 454 | 242 | 482 | .. | 2 705 |
| 2012-13 | 122 | 145 | 839 | 269 | 85 | 523 | 176 | 484 | .. | 2 643 |
| 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 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 482 | 432 | 1 330 | 659 | 330 | 476 | 380 | 501 | .. | 4 590 |
| 2012-13 | 450 | 445 | 1 215 | 717 | 324 | 545 | 284 | 513 | .. | 4 493 |
| 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 |
| District/county courts (b), (c) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 6 937 | 2 820 | 427 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 184 |
| 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 |

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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 4 086 | 2 350 | 5 232 | 2 093 | 2 371 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 132 |
| 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 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 11 023 | 5 170 | 5 659 | 2 093 | 2 371 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 316 |
| 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 |
| Magistrates' courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (d), (e), (f) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 158 919 | 218 409 | 205 038 | 81 055 | 52 523 | 15 640 | 6 879 | 16 633 | .. | 755 096 |
| 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 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 9 881 | 19 951 | 12 000 | 6 414 | 5 088 | 1 305 | 338 | 2 128 | .. | 57 105 |
| 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 |

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> |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (d), (e), (f) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 168 800 | 238 360 | 217 038 | 87 469 | 57 611 | 16 945 | 7 217 | 18 761 | .. | 812 201 |
| 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 |
| All criminal courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 180 305 | 243 962 | 224 027 | 90 221 | 60 312 | 17 421 | 7 597 | 19 262 | .. | 843 107 |
| 2012-13 | 174 051 | 201 958 | 206 568 | 93 523 | 62 337 | 17 988 | 5 811 | 18 020 | .. | 780 256 |
| 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 |

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 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.

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 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. | | | | | | | | | |
| (f) | The increase in the ACT Magistrates court criminal matters in 2013-14 was due to the prosecution of a large number of non-voting matters. .. 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 74 | 60 | 79 | 49 | 45 | 16 | 3 | 30 | 356 |
| 2012-13 | 100 | 78 | 86 | 50 | 33 | 14 | 3 | 22 | 386 |
| 2011-12 | 107 | 54 | 93 | 31 | 38 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 344 |
| 2010-11 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | – |
| 2009-10 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | – |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-appeal | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 54 | 22 | 8 | 27 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 123 |
| 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 |
| Magistrates' courts (excluding children's) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 261 | 126 | 94 | 92 | 60 | 14 | 25 | 23 | 695 |
| 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 |

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 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 1 | na | – | 2 | 31 |
| 2012-13 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 8 | na | – | – | 37 |
| 2011-12 | 19 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 9 | na | 1 | 1 | 46 |
| 2010-11 | na | 5 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2009-10 | na | 5 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| All criminal courts | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 397 | 209 | 186 | 182 | 118 | 30 | 28 | 55 | 1 205 |
| 2012-13 | 466 | 258 | 214 | 187 | 127 | 22 | 19 | 49 | 1 342 |
| 2011-12 | 500 | 219 | 205 | 131 | 129 | 16 | 25 | 33 | 1 258 |
| 2010-11 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2009-10 | 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 744 | 408 | 264 | 159 | 117 | 89 | 67 | 101 | 728 | 2 677 |
| 2012-13 | 791 | 442 | 284 | 183 | 128 | 90 | 55 | 119 | 633 | 2 725 |
| 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 |
| Non-appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 8 036 | 6 402 | 3 215 | 2 284 | 1 053 | 860 | 563 | 139 | 4 281 | 26 833 |
| 2012-13 | 8 653 | 6 644 | 3 516 | 2 390 | 1 127 | 1 052 | 505 | 138 | 5 169 | 29 194 |
| 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 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 8 780 | 6 810 | 3 479 | 2 443 | 1 170 | 949 | 630 | 240 | 5 009 | 29 510 |
| 2012-13 | 9 444 | 7 086 | 3 800 | 2 573 | 1 255 | 1 142 | 560 | 257 | 5 802 | 31 919 |
| 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 |
| District/county courts (f) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 182 | 180 | 68 | 124 | 182 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 736 |
| 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 |

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> |
|---|------------|------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| Non-appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 7 042 | 6 455 | 5 540 | 4 561 | 1 820 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 418 |
| 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 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 7 224 | 6 635 | 5 608 | 4 685 | 2 002 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 154 |
| 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 |
| Magistrates' courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (g), (h) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 138 023 | 92 557 | 57 944 | 51 416 | 27 008 | 7 077 | 3 966 | 5 622 | .. | 383 613 |
| 2012-13 | 146 819 | 98 644 | 55 239 | 50 600 | 28 879 | 7 844 | 4 014 | 6 706 | .. | 398 745 |
| 2011-12 | 146 578 | 101 457 | 53 113 | 51 432 | 26 550 | 8 537 | 3 737 | 6 456 | .. | 397 860 |
| 2010-11 | 175 692 | 101 741 | 54 401 | 53 077 | 26 307 | 9 547 | 3 419 | 5 961 | .. | 430 145 |
| 2009-10 | 182 597 | 105 467 | 65 450 | 51 834 | 25 354 | 9 627 | 3 301 | 6 689 | .. | 450 319 |
| Children's courts (i), (j) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 8 893 | 7 000 | 3 499 | 2 616 | 1 091 | 284 | 122 | 407 | .. | 23 912 |
| 2012-13 | 8 767 | 6 354 | 3 951 | 3 058 | 1 231 | 389 | 106 | 355 | .. | 24 211 |
| 2011-12 | 8 662 | 6 476 | 3 776 | 1 880 | 1 324 | 452 | 117 | 347 | .. | 23 034 |
| 2010-11 | 9 383 | 5 707 | 3 959 | 1 617 | 1 199 | 418 | 158 | 328 | .. | 22 769 |
| 2009-10 | 8 925 | 5 201 | 3 532 | 1 626 | 1 281 | 436 | 161 | 387 | .. | 21 549 |

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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 146 916 | 99 557 | 61 443 | 54 032 | 28 099 | 7 361 | 4 088 | 6 029 | .. | 407 525 |
| 2012-13 | 155 586 | 104 998 | 59 190 | 53 658 | 30 110 | 8 233 | 4 120 | 7 061 | .. | 422 956 |
| 2011-12 | 155 240 | 107 933 | 56 889 | 53 312 | 27 874 | 8 989 | 3 854 | 6 803 | .. | 420 894 |
| 2010-11 | 185 075 | 107 448 | 58 360 | 54 694 | 27 506 | 9 965 | 3 577 | 6 289 | .. | 452 914 |
| 2009-10 | 191 522 | 110 668 | 68 982 | 53 460 | 26 635 | 10 063 | 3 462 | 7 076 | .. | 471 868 |
| All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Circuit Court and the coroners' courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 162 920 | 113 002 | 70 530 | 61 160 | 31 271 | 8 310 | 4 718 | 6 269 | 5 009 | 463 189 |
| 2012-13 | 172 517 | 118 923 | 68 586 | 60 819 | 34 483 | 9 375 | 4 680 | 7 318 | 5 802 | 482 503 |
| 2011-12 | 173 111 | 122 163 | 67 482 | 61 229 | 31 869 | 10 054 | 4 490 | 7 105 | 5 277 | 482 780 |
| 2010-11 | 204 782 | 121 290 | 69 251 | 63 763 | 31 893 | 10 950 | 4 391 | 6 590 | 4 941 | 517 851 |
| 2009-10 | 210 787 | 124 099 | 81 973 | 60 490 | 30 708 | 10 972 | 4 353 | 7 325 | 3 642 | 534 349 |
| Family courts (e), (k) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 330 | 358 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 326 | 357 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 373 | 406 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 328 | 361 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 315 | 344 |
| Non-appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | 14 982 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 651 | 34 633 |
| 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 |

TABLE 7A.3

Table 7A.3 Lodgments, civil (a)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld (b) | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust cts | Total |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|---------|--------|-------|-----|-------|-----|----------|--------|
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | 15 010 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 981 | 34 991 |
| 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 |
| Federal Circuit Court (e) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 92 022 | 92 022 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 89 599 | 89 599 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 92 542 | 92 542 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 90 714 | 90 714 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 91 678 | 91 678 |
| Coronial | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths reported (l), (m) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 5 578 | 6 260 | 4 682 | 2 009 | 2 248 | 581 | 289 | 292 | .. | 21 939 |
| 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 |
| Fires reported (m) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 132 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | – | 839 | .. | .. | 977 |
| 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 |

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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 5 710 | 6 266 | 4 682 | 2 009 | 2 248 | 581 | 1 128 | 292 | .. | 22 916 |
| 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 |
| <i>Probate</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 24 118 | 19 376 | 9 444 | 6 584 | 5 641 | 2 305 | 782 | 230 | .. | 68 480 |
| 2012-13 | 23 777 | 19 210 | 9 227 | 6 443 | 5 778 | 2 346 | 724 | 201 | .. | 67 706 |
| 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 |

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.

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> |
|-----|---|------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| (d) | The Supreme Court of Victoria: (1) On 28 October 2010 the Workcover (Litigated Claims) Legal Costs Order 2010 came into operation. The Legal Costs Order governs costs in relation to serious injury applications lodged pursuant to section 134AB of the Accident Compensation Act 1985 (Vic). Taxations are no longer necessary for this category of cases. (2) On 1 April 2013, Rule 63.20.1 of the Supreme Court (General Civil Procedure) Rules 2005 came into operation. The rule prohibits the taxation of costs in interlocutory applications prior to the completion of the proceeding, unless the court otherwise orders. A large number of "small bills" previously taxed by the Costs Court arose from interlocutory orders. | | | | | | | | | |
| (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. | | | | | | | | | |

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> |
|-----|--|------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| (l) | 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. | | | | | | | | | |
| (m) | 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 6 | 7 | 28 | 26 | 20 | 93 | 99 | 207 | .. | 20 |
| 2012-13 | 6 | 8 | 26 | 29 | 19 | 106 | 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 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 148 | 89 | 121 | 82 | 141 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 113 |
| 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 |
| Magistrates' courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 2 129 | 3 772 | 4 371 | 3 178 | 3 131 | 3 043 | 1 791 | 6 857 | .. | 3 238 |
| 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 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 132 | 345 | 256 | 251 | 303 | 254 | 88 | 877 | .. | 245 |
| 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 |

TABLE 7A.4

Table 7A.4 **Lodgments, 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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 2 261 | 4 116 | 4 627 | 3 429 | 3 435 | 3 297 | 1 879 | 7 734 | .. | 3 483 |
| 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 |
| All criminal courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 2 415 | 4 213 | 4 776 | 3 537 | 3 596 | 3 390 | 1 978 | 7 941 | .. | 3 615 |
| 2012-13 | 2 368 | 3 556 | 4 480 | 3 782 | 3 750 | 3 510 | 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 |

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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 118 | 118 | 74 | 96 | 70 | 185 | 164 | 99 | .. | 127 |
| 2012-13 | 129 | 125 | 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 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 97 | 115 | 120 | 184 | 119 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 112 |
| 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 |
| Magistrates' courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 1 849 | 1 598 | 1 235 | 2 016 | 1 610 | 1 377 | 1 032 | 2 318 | .. | 1 645 |
| 2012-13 | 1 998 | 1 737 | 1 198 | 2 046 | 1 737 | 1 531 | 1 058 | 2 831 | .. | 1 741 |
| 2011-12 | 2 022 | 1 820 | 1 177 | 2 154 | 1 614 | 1 668 | 1 008 | 2 778 | .. | 1 769 |
| 2010-11 | 2 447 | 1 851 | 1 226 | 2 289 | 1 611 | 1 871 | 937 | 2 588 | .. | 1 940 |
| 2009-10 | 2 571 | 1 946 | 1 499 | 2 290 | 1 566 | 1 901 | 922 | 2 937 | .. | 2 059 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 119 | 121 | 75 | 103 | 65 | 55 | 32 | 168 | .. | 103 |
| 2012-13 | 119 | 112 | 86 | 124 | 74 | 76 | 28 | 150 | .. | 106 |
| 2011-12 | 120 | 116 | 84 | 79 | 80 | 88 | 32 | 149 | .. | 102 |
| 2010-11 | 131 | 104 | 89 | 70 | 73 | 82 | 43 | 142 | .. | 103 |
| 2009-10 | 126 | 96 | 81 | 72 | 79 | 86 | 45 | 170 | .. | 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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 1 968 | 1 719 | 1 310 | 2 118 | 1 675 | 1 432 | 1 064 | 2 485 | .. | 1 748 |
| 2012-13 | 2 117 | 1 849 | 1 284 | 2 170 | 1 811 | 1 607 | 1 085 | 2 981 | .. | 1 846 |
| 2011-12 | 2 142 | 1 936 | 1 261 | 2 233 | 1 694 | 1 757 | 1 040 | 2 928 | .. | 1 872 |
| 2010-11 | 2 578 | 1 955 | 1 315 | 2 358 | 1 685 | 1 953 | 980 | 2 731 | .. | 2 043 |
| 2009-10 | 2 697 | 2 042 | 1 579 | 2 362 | 1 646 | 1 987 | 967 | 3 106 | .. | 2 158 |
| All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 2 182 | 1 951 | 1 504 | 2 398 | 1 864 | 1 617 | 1 228 | 2 584 | .. | 1 986 |
| 2012-13 | 2 348 | 2 094 | 1 487 | 2 460 | 2 075 | 1 830 | 1 233 | 3 089 | .. | 2 106 |
| 2011-12 | 2 389 | 2 191 | 1 495 | 2 565 | 1 937 | 1 965 | 1 211 | 3 058 | .. | 2 147 |
| 2010-11 | 2 852 | 2 207 | 1 561 | 2 750 | 1 954 | 2 146 | 1 204 | 2 861 | .. | 2 336 |
| 2009-10 | 2 968 | 2 290 | 1 877 | 2 672 | 1 897 | 2 166 | 1 216 | 3 216 | .. | 2 444 |

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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 341 | 321 | 372 | 390 | 232 | 18 | 109 | 28 | .. | 1 811 |
| 2012-13 | 358 | 338 | 349 | 440 | 238 | 25 | 132 | 15 | .. | 1 895 |
| 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 |
| Non-appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 91 | 118 | 865 | 242 | 68 | 403 | 258 | 384 | .. | 2 429 |
| 2012-13 | 158 | 129 | 993 | 264 | 98 | 536 | 309 | 456 | .. | 2 943 |
| 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 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 432 | 439 | 1 237 | 632 | 300 | 421 | 367 | 412 | .. | 4 240 |
| 2012-13 | 516 | 467 | 1 342 | 704 | 336 | 561 | 441 | 471 | .. | 4 838 |
| 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 |
| District/county courts (c), (d) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 6 924 | 2 917 | 373 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 214 |
| 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 |

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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 3 877 | 2 339 | 5 062 | 1 837 | 2 402 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 517 |
| 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 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 10 801 | 5 256 | 5 435 | 1 837 | 2 402 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 731 |
| 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 |
| Magistrates' courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (e), (f), (g), (h) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 159 602 | 237 452 | 195 596 | 79 751 | 55 580 | 14 751 | 6 705 | 15 811 | .. | 765 248 |
| 2012-13 | 150 596 | 188 537 | 183 832 | 80 239 | 54 767 | 16 206 | 5 060 | 16 695 | .. | 695 932 |
| 2011-12 | 153 646 | 180 754 | 183 963 | 83 256 | 55 516 | 19 223 | 5 635 | 15 272 | .. | 697 265 |
| 2010-11 | 181 122 | 180 337 | 186 399 | 88 665 | 53 944 | 21 161 | 5 214 | 12 723 | .. | 729 565 |
| 2009-10 | 183 033 | 176 132 | 206 203 | 102 282 | 58 693 | 20 393 | 5 854 | 12 402 | .. | 764 992 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 10 073 | 21 280 | 12 153 | 6 414 | 5 353 | 1 274 | 355 | 1 934 | .. | 58 836 |
| 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 |

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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 169 675 | 258 732 | 207 749 | 86 165 | 60 933 | 16 025 | 7 060 | 17 745 | .. | 824 084 |
| 2012-13 | 160 591 | 210 502 | 196 358 | 87 040 | 60 167 | 17 863 | 5 527 | 18 797 | .. | 756 845 |
| 2011-12 | 164 809 | 200 842 | 196 489 | 90 520 | 61 594 | 21 242 | 6 202 | 16 907 | .. | 758 605 |
| 2010-11 | 197 694 | 200 463 | 198 825 | 97 104 | 60 245 | 23 237 | 5 832 | 13 977 | .. | 797 377 |
| 2009-10 | 198 459 | 200 059 | 218 450 | 112 518 | 65 447 | 22 473 | 6 511 | 13 588 | .. | 837 505 |
| All criminal courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 180 908 | 264 427 | 214 421 | 88 634 | 63 635 | 16 446 | 7 427 | 18 157 | .. | 854 055 |
| 2012-13 | 171 138 | 215 999 | 203 782 | 89 763 | 62 695 | 18 424 | 5 968 | 19 268 | .. | 787 037 |
| 2011-12 | 175 748 | 206 719 | 203 817 | 93 083 | 64 005 | 21 805 | 6 599 | 17 456 | .. | 789 232 |
| 2010-11 | 208 499 | 206 432 | 206 854 | 99 735 | 62 756 | 23 887 | 6 216 | 14 369 | .. | 828 748 |
| 2009-10 | 210 641 | 205 446 | 226 580 | 115 401 | 67 862 | 23 124 | 6 849 | 14 010 | .. | 869 913 |

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 2009-10 and 2011-12 were 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 2009-10 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 **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) | Includes cases finalised by committals (except Queensland where committals data are not available). | | | | | | | | | |
| (g) | 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. | | | | | | | | | |
| (h) | The increase in the ACT Magistrates court criminal matters in 2013-14 was due to the prosecution of a large number of non-voting matters. | | | | | | | | | |
| | .. Not applicable | | | | | | | | | |

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 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 82 | 62 | 90 | 36 | 41 | 5 | 10 | 12 | 338 |
| 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 | – |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-appeal | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 68 | 49 | 11 | 28 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 167 |
| 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 |
| Magistrates' courts (excluding children's) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 244 | 103 | 87 | 77 | 74 | 8 | 20 | 18 | 631 |
| 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 |

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 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 2 | na | – | 2 | 32 |
| 2012-13 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 6 | – | – | 1 | 40 |
| 2011-12 | 28 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 15 | na | 4 | – | 61 |
| 2010-11 | na | 6 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2009-10 | na | 6 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| All criminal courts | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 402 | 216 | 191 | 156 | 128 | 13 | 30 | 32 | 1 168 |
| 2012-13 | 590 | 279 | 219 | 149 | 134 | 16 | 18 | 33 | 1 438 |
| 2011-12 | 559 | 212 | 190 | 127 | 178 | na | 27 | 30 | 1 323 |
| 2010-11 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2009-10 | 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)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld (b) | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust cts | Total |
|---|--------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|----------|--------|
| Supreme (excl. probate) (c), (d) /Federal Court | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 840 | 427 | 275 | 171 | 129 | 90 | 40 | 84 | 699 | 2 755 |
| 2012-13 | 721 | 468 | 283 | 194 | 111 | 95 | 44 | 132 | 634 | 2 682 |
| 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 |
| Non-appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 9 291 | 6 526 | 3 599 | 2 199 | 1 128 | 1 002 | 627 | 148 | 4 912 | 29 432 |
| 2012-13 | 11 741 | 6 991 | 3 960 | 2 632 | 1 195 | 950 | 818 | 166 | 5 922 | 34 375 |
| 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 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 10 131 | 6 953 | 3 874 | 2 370 | 1 257 | 1 092 | 667 | 232 | 5 611 | 32 187 |
| 2012-13 | 12 462 | 7 459 | 4 243 | 2 826 | 1 306 | 1 045 | 862 | 298 | 6 556 | 37 057 |
| 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 |
| District/county courts (e) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 181 | 143 | 57 | 105 | 206 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 692 |
| 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 |

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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 7 315 | 6 542 | 5 304 | 4 476 | 2 769 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 406 |
| 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 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 7 496 | 6 685 | 5 361 | 4 581 | 2 975 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 098 |
| 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 |
| Magistrates' courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (f), (g) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 142 646 | 103 022 | 56 744 | 51 971 | 27 395 | 7 707 | 3 955 | 6 974 | .. | 400 414 |
| 2012-13 | 146 072 | 106 204 | 53 866 | 50 662 | 26 367 | 8 404 | 3 758 | 7 003 | .. | 402 336 |
| 2011-12 | 149 319 | 105 913 | 53 048 | 50 333 | 27 107 | 8 909 | 3 661 | 6 418 | .. | 404 708 |
| 2010-11 | 162 134 | 106 784 | 60 040 | 54 162 | 26 820 | 9 460 | 3 341 | 5 826 | .. | 428 567 |
| 2009-10 | 162 107 | 102 491 | 73 766 | 53 720 | 27 222 | 9 846 | 3 612 | 6 176 | .. | 438 940 |
| Children's courts (h) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 8 800 | 6 089 | 3 609 | 2 634 | 1 118 | 277 | 119 | 432 | .. | 23 078 |
| 2012-13 | 8 798 | 6 241 | 3 921 | 2 757 | 1 256 | 423 | 119 | 367 | .. | 23 882 |
| 2011-12 | 8 900 | 5 687 | 3 549 | 1 619 | 1 275 | 440 | 102 | 319 | .. | 21 891 |
| 2010-11 | 8 414 | 4 943 | 3 798 | 1 540 | 1 236 | 443 | 156 | 313 | .. | 20 843 |
| 2009-10 | 7 556 | 4 455 | 3 669 | 1 459 | 1 239 | 425 | 160 | 377 | .. | 19 340 |

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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 151 446 | 109 111 | 60 353 | 54 605 | 28 513 | 7 984 | 4 074 | 7 406 | .. | 423 492 |
| 2012-13 | 154 870 | 112 445 | 57 787 | 53 419 | 27 623 | 8 827 | 3 877 | 7 370 | .. | 426 218 |
| 2011-12 | 158 219 | 111 600 | 56 597 | 51 952 | 28 382 | 9 349 | 3 763 | 6 737 | .. | 426 599 |
| 2010-11 | 170 548 | 111 727 | 63 838 | 55 702 | 28 056 | 9 903 | 3 497 | 6 139 | .. | 449 410 |
| 2009-10 | 169 663 | 106 946 | 77 435 | 55 179 | 28 461 | 10 271 | 3 772 | 6 553 | .. | 458 280 |
| All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 169 073 | 122 749 | 69 588 | 61 556 | 32 745 | 9 076 | 4 741 | 7 638 | 5 611 | 482 777 |
| 2012-13 | 175 186 | 126 239 | 68 044 | 60 778 | 31 856 | 9 872 | 4 739 | 7 668 | 6 556 | 490 938 |
| 2011-12 | 178 816 | 126 614 | 68 025 | 60 478 | 32 978 | 10 431 | 4 826 | 7 027 | 5 798 | 494 993 |
| 2010-11 | 188 636 | 124 800 | 75 925 | 63 509 | 32 519 | 10 903 | 4 534 | 6 442 | 4 648 | 511 916 |
| 2009-10 | 191 363 | 120 798 | 89 728 | 62 067 | 32 443 | 11 356 | 4 805 | 6 821 | 3 519 | 522 900 |
| Family courts (i), (j), (k), (l) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | 32 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 349 | 381 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 333 | 361 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 332 | 365 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 325 | 351 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 345 | 375 |
| Non-appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | 15 571 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 338 | 34 909 |
| 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 |

TABLE 7A.8

Table 7A.8 Finalisations, civil (a)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld (b) | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust cts | Total |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|--------|-------|-----|-------|-----|----------|--------|
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | 15 603 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 687 | 35 290 |
| 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 |
| Federal Circuit Court (i), (j), (k) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 89 000 | 89 000 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 90 563 | 90 563 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 89 557 | 89 557 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 89 344 | 89 344 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 89 100 | 89 100 |
| Coroners' courts (m), (n) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 6 211 | 7 270 | 4 909 | 2 036 | 2 044 | 536 | 1 184 | 341 | .. | 24 531 |
| 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 |

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: (1) On 28 October 2010 the Workcover (Litigated Claims) Legal Costs Order 2010 came into operation. The Legal Costs Order governs costs in relation to serious injury applications lodged pursuant to section 134AB of the Accident Compensation Act 1985 (Vic). Taxations are no longer necessary for this category of cases. (2) On 1 April 2013, Rule 63.20.1 of the Supreme Court (General Civil Procedure) Rules 2005 came into operation. The rule prohibits the taxation of costs in interlocutory applications prior to the completion of the proceeding, unless the court otherwise orders. A large number of "small bills" previously taxed by the Costs Court arose from interlocutory orders. | | | | | | | | | |
| (e) | WA District Court civil finalisations data between the financial years 2009-10 and 2011-12 were 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 2009-10 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 2009-10 and 2011-12 were 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 2009-10 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) | 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 6 | 8 | 26 | 25 | 18 | 82 | 96 | 170 | .. | 18 |
| 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 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 145 | 91 | 116 | 72 | 143 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 110 |
| 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 |
| Magistrates' courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 2 138 | 4 100 | 4 170 | 3 126 | 3 314 | 2 870 | 1 745 | 6 518 | .. | 3 282 |
| 2012-13 | 2 049 | 3 320 | 3 987 | 3 245 | 3 295 | 3 163 | 1 333 | 7 048 | .. | 3 038 |
| 2011-12 | 2 120 | 3 243 | 4 076 | 3 488 | 3 375 | 3 757 | 1 520 | 6 572 | .. | 3 101 |
| 2010-11 | 2 523 | 3 281 | 4 201 | 3 823 | 3 304 | 4 147 | 1 429 | 5 525 | .. | 3 290 |
| 2009-10 | 2 577 | 3 250 | 4 721 | 4 518 | 3 626 | 4 027 | 1 636 | 5 445 | .. | 3 499 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 135 | 367 | 259 | 251 | 319 | 248 | 92 | 797 | .. | 252 |
| 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 |

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> |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
| Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 2 273 | 4 468 | 4 429 | 3 378 | 3 633 | 3 118 | 1 838 | 7 315 | .. | 3 534 |
| 2012-13 | 2 185 | 3 706 | 4 259 | 3 520 | 3 620 | 3 486 | 1 456 | 7 936 | .. | 3 304 |
| 2011-12 | 2 274 | 3 603 | 4 354 | 3 792 | 3 744 | 4 151 | 1 673 | 7 276 | .. | 3 374 |
| 2010-11 | 2 753 | 3 648 | 4 481 | 4 187 | 3 690 | 4 554 | 1 599 | 6 069 | .. | 3 596 |
| 2009-10 | 2 795 | 3 692 | 5 002 | 4 970 | 4 043 | 4 437 | 1 819 | 5 965 | .. | 3 830 |
| All criminal courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 2 423 | 4 566 | 4 571 | 3 475 | 3 794 | 3 200 | 1 933 | 7 485 | .. | 3 662 |
| 2012-13 | 2 329 | 3 803 | 4 420 | 3 630 | 3 772 | 3 595 | 1 572 | 8 134 | .. | 3 436 |
| 2011-12 | 2 425 | 3 708 | 4 516 | 3 899 | 3 891 | 4 261 | 1 780 | 7 512 | .. | 3 510 |
| 2010-11 | 2 904 | 3 756 | 4 662 | 4 301 | 3 844 | 4 682 | 1 704 | 6 239 | .. | 3 738 |
| 2009-10 | 2 966 | 3 791 | 5 188 | 5 098 | 4 193 | 4 566 | 1 914 | 6 151 | .. | 3 978 |

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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 136 | 120 | 83 | 93 | 75 | 212 | 174 | 96 | .. | 138 |
| 2012-13 | 170 | 131 | 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 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 100 | 115 | 114 | 180 | 177 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 116 |
| 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 |
| Magistrates' courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 1 911 | 1 779 | 1 210 | 2 037 | 1 633 | 1 500 | 1 030 | 2 875 | .. | 1 717 |
| 2012-13 | 1 988 | 1 870 | 1 168 | 2 049 | 1 586 | 1 640 | 990 | 2 956 | .. | 1 756 |
| 2011-12 | 2 060 | 1 900 | 1 175 | 2 108 | 1 648 | 1 741 | 988 | 2 762 | .. | 1 800 |
| 2010-11 | 2 258 | 1 943 | 1 353 | 2 336 | 1 643 | 1 854 | 916 | 2 530 | .. | 1 933 |
| 2009-10 | 2 283 | 1 891 | 1 689 | 2 373 | 1 682 | 1 944 | 1 009 | 2 711 | .. | 2 007 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 118 | 105 | 77 | 103 | 67 | 54 | 31 | 178 | .. | 99 |
| 2012-13 | 120 | 110 | 85 | 111 | 76 | 83 | 31 | 155 | .. | 104 |
| 2011-12 | 123 | 102 | 79 | 68 | 78 | 86 | 28 | 137 | .. | 97 |
| 2010-11 | 117 | 90 | 86 | 66 | 76 | 87 | 43 | 136 | .. | 94 |
| 2009-10 | 106 | 82 | 84 | 64 | 77 | 84 | 45 | 166 | .. | 88 |

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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 2 029 | 1 884 | 1 287 | 2 141 | 1 700 | 1 553 | 1 061 | 3 053 | .. | 1 816 |
| 2012-13 | 2 107 | 1 980 | 1 253 | 2 160 | 1 662 | 1 723 | 1 021 | 3 111 | .. | 1 861 |
| 2011-12 | 2 183 | 2 002 | 1 254 | 2 176 | 1 725 | 1 827 | 1 015 | 2 899 | .. | 1 897 |
| 2010-11 | 2 375 | 2 033 | 1 439 | 2 402 | 1 719 | 1 941 | 959 | 2 666 | .. | 2 027 |
| 2009-10 | 2 389 | 1 973 | 1 773 | 2 438 | 1 758 | 2 028 | 1 054 | 2 877 | .. | 2 096 |
| All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 2 265 | 2 120 | 1 483 | 2 413 | 1 952 | 1 766 | 1 234 | 3 149 | .. | 2 070 |
| 2012-13 | 2 384 | 2 223 | 1 476 | 2 458 | 1 917 | 1 927 | 1 249 | 3 237 | .. | 2 143 |
| 2011-12 | 2 467 | 2 271 | 1 507 | 2 533 | 2 005 | 2 038 | 1 302 | 3 024 | .. | 2 201 |
| 2010-11 | 2 627 | 2 271 | 1 711 | 2 739 | 1 992 | 2 137 | 1 243 | 2 797 | .. | 2 309 |
| 2009-10 | 2 695 | 2 229 | 2 054 | 2 742 | 2 004 | 2 242 | 1 343 | 2 995 | .. | 2 391 |
| Family courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | 930 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 84 | 151 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | 938 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 | 148 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | 913 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 | 147 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | 924 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 85 | 153 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | 802 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 89 | 148 |
| Federal Circuit Court | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 382 | 382 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 395 | 395 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 398 | 398 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 403 | 403 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 407 | 407 |

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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 83 | 126 | 105 | 80 | 122 | 104 | 308 | 141 | .. | 105 |
| 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 |

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, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

| | <i>NSW (c)</i> | <i>Vic</i> | <i>Qld (d)</i> | <i>WA (e)</i> | <i>SA (f)</i> | <i>Tas</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>NT</i> | <i>Aust cts</i> | <i>Total (g)</i> |
|--|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
| Excluding payroll tax | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 18 223 | 21 454 | 15 421 | 13 440 | 8 477 | 7 788 | 7 316 | 10 241 | .. | 102 360 |
| 2012-13 | 19 401 | 20 999 | 16 868 | 13 279 | 9 431 | 7 713 | 5 890 | 10 064 | .. | 103 645 |
| 2011-12 | 19 068 | 22 391 | 15 532 | 12 527 | 9 199 | 7 690 | 5 272 | 8 843 | .. | 100 522 |
| 2010-11 | 15 418 | 25 260 | 14 619 | 11 419 | 9 082 | 7 146 | 5 157 | 9 143 | .. | 97 244 |
| 2009-10 | 14 317 | 21 637 | 15 189 | 11 349 | 8 244 | 7 059 | 4 547 | 8 359 | .. | 90 701 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 69 818 | 69 228 | 42 416 | 36 644 | 21 815 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 239 921 |
| 2012-13 | 67 976 | 76 258 | 46 043 | 36 965 | 23 555 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 250 797 |
| 2011-12 | 81 815 | 78 622 | 41 638 | 38 152 | 22 507 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 262 735 |
| 2010-11 | 71 523 | 77 538 | 40 733 | 34 884 | 22 492 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 247 171 |
| 2009-10 | 75 055 | 73 302 | 40 781 | 28 329 | 21 906 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 239 374 |
| Magistrates' courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 114 724 | 84 514 | 81 097 | 78 071 | 32 537 | 9 903 | 6 993 | 12 709 | .. | 420 549 |
| 2012-13 | 114 360 | 82 791 | 82 266 | 79 059 | 32 554 | 9 451 | 6 648 | 11 289 | .. | 418 418 |
| 2011-12 | 126 005 | 83 634 | 83 284 | 76 603 | 33 252 | 9 290 | 7 227 | 10 785 | .. | 430 079 |
| 2010-11 | 109 111 | 81 318 | 78 019 | 74 393 | 30 828 | 9 055 | 7 407 | 10 566 | .. | 400 698 |
| 2009-10 | 115 504 | 72 216 | 77 821 | 73 588 | 32 708 | 9 302 | 8 102 | 9 738 | .. | 398 978 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 6 924 | 3 531 | 7 629 | 6 065 | 3 904 | 1 110 | 1 056 | 1 626 | .. | 31 846 |
| 2012-13 | 7 625 | 2 947 | 9 003 | 5 792 | 3 887 | 1 060 | 903 | 1 467 | .. | 32 685 |
| 2011-12 | 8 992 | 2 528 | 9 032 | 6 262 | 3 907 | 1 028 | 1 017 | 1 401 | .. | 34 166 |
| 2010-11 | 15 636 | 2 177 | 8 897 | 6 128 | 3 639 | 1 073 | 1 003 | 995 | .. | 39 547 |
| 2009-10 | 15 460 | 2 004 | 8 505 | 5 445 | 3 589 | 665 | 1 361 | 968 | .. | 37 997 |

TABLE 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

| | <i>NSW (c)</i> | <i>Vic</i> | <i>Qld (d)</i> | <i>WA (e)</i> | <i>SA (f)</i> | <i>Tas</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>NT</i> | <i>Aust cts</i> | <i>Total (g)</i> |
|---|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
| Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 121 648 | 88 045 | 88 726 | 84 136 | 36 442 | 11 013 | 8 049 | 14 335 | .. | 452 394 |
| 2012-13 | 121 985 | 85 738 | 91 269 | 84 852 | 36 441 | 10 511 | 7 551 | 12 755 | .. | 451 103 |
| 2011-12 | 134 997 | 86 162 | 92 315 | 82 865 | 37 159 | 10 317 | 8 244 | 12 186 | .. | 464 245 |
| 2010-11 | 124 747 | 83 495 | 86 916 | 80 521 | 34 466 | 10 128 | 8 410 | 11 561 | .. | 440 245 |
| 2009-10 | 130 964 | 74 221 | 86 326 | 79 033 | 36 297 | 9 967 | 9 462 | 10 707 | .. | 436 976 |
| All criminal courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 209 689 | 178 727 | 146 563 | 134 220 | 66 734 | 18 801 | 15 365 | 24 576 | .. | 794 676 |
| 2012-13 | 209 362 | 182 995 | 154 180 | 135 096 | 69 427 | 18 224 | 13 441 | 22 820 | .. | 805 545 |
| 2011-12 | 235 880 | 187 174 | 149 486 | 133 544 | 68 865 | 18 007 | 13 516 | 21 030 | .. | 827 502 |
| 2010-11 | 211 688 | 186 294 | 142 267 | 126 825 | 66 041 | 17 274 | 13 567 | 20 704 | .. | 784 660 |
| 2009-10 | 220 336 | 169 160 | 142 296 | 118 711 | 66 448 | 17 026 | 14 009 | 19 066 | .. | 767 051 |
| Including payroll tax where applicable | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 18 794 | 22 014 | 15 765 | 13 440 | 8 802 | 7 788 | 7 316 | 10 441 | .. | 104 360 |
| 2012-13 | 19 970 | 21 560 | 17 217 | 13 279 | 9 785 | 7 751 | 5 890 | 10 317 | .. | 105 769 |
| 2011-12 | 19 836 | 22 936 | 15 910 | 12 527 | 9 552 | 7 823 | 5 272 | 9 049 | .. | 102 906 |
| 2010-11 | 16 078 | 25 983 | 15 021 | 11 419 | 9 411 | 7 278 | 5 157 | 9 348 | .. | 99 695 |
| 2009-10 | 14 970 | 22 315 | 15 576 | 11 349 | 8 519 | 7 186 | 4 547 | 8 591 | .. | 93 051 |

TABLE 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

| | <i>NSW (c)</i> | <i>Vic</i> | <i>Qld (d)</i> | <i>WA (e)</i> | <i>SA (f)</i> | <i>Tas</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>NT</i> | <i>Aust cts</i> | <i>Total (g)</i> |
|---|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 71 820 | 70 483 | 43 278 | 36 644 | 22 582 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 244 807 |
| 2012-13 | 69 880 | 77 532 | 47 053 | 36 965 | 24 362 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 255 792 |
| 2011-12 | 83 760 | 79 890 | 42 491 | 38 153 | 23 319 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 267 613 |
| 2010-11 | 73 954 | 78 788 | 41 778 | 34 884 | 23 259 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 252 665 |
| 2009-10 | 77 665 | 74 512 | 41 780 | 28 329 | 22 648 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 244 934 |
| Magistrates' courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 118 663 | 86 878 | 83 584 | 78 071 | 33 672 | 9 903 | 6 993 | 13 002 | .. | 430 765 |
| 2012-13 | 118 192 | 85 091 | 84 612 | 79 059 | 33 695 | 9 498 | 6 648 | 11 634 | .. | 428 428 |
| 2011-12 | 130 743 | 85 910 | 85 661 | 76 603 | 34 428 | 9 479 | 7 227 | 11 141 | .. | 441 193 |
| 2010-11 | 113 764 | 83 538 | 80 463 | 74 393 | 31 909 | 9 229 | 7 407 | 10 852 | .. | 411 555 |
| 2009-10 | 120 307 | 74 293 | 80 176 | 73 588 | 33 859 | 9 489 | 8 102 | 10 024 | .. | 409 837 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 7 198 | 3 624 | 7 823 | 6 065 | 4 056 | 1 110 | 1 056 | 1 664 | .. | 32 596 |
| 2012-13 | 7 912 | 3 025 | 9 232 | 5 792 | 4 036 | 1 068 | 903 | 1 512 | .. | 33 481 |
| 2011-12 | 9 475 | 2 596 | 9 254 | 6 262 | 4 059 | 1 050 | 1 017 | 1 443 | .. | 35 155 |
| 2010-11 | 16 288 | 2 239 | 9 145 | 6 128 | 3 775 | 1 094 | 1 003 | 1 021 | .. | 40 694 |
| 2009-10 | 16 101 | 2 063 | 8 743 | 5 445 | 3 723 | 681 | 1 361 | 997 | .. | 39 114 |
| Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 125 861 | 90 502 | 91 407 | 84 136 | 37 728 | 11 013 | 8 049 | 14 666 | .. | 463 361 |
| 2012-13 | 126 104 | 88 116 | 93 844 | 84 852 | 37 731 | 10 566 | 7 551 | 13 145 | .. | 461 909 |
| 2011-12 | 140 218 | 88 506 | 94 915 | 82 865 | 38 486 | 10 529 | 8 244 | 12 584 | .. | 476 348 |
| 2010-11 | 130 052 | 85 777 | 89 608 | 80 521 | 35 684 | 10 323 | 8 410 | 11 873 | .. | 452 248 |
| 2009-10 | 136 408 | 76 356 | 88 919 | 79 033 | 37 582 | 10 170 | 9 462 | 11 020 | .. | 448 951 |

Table 7A.11 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

| | <i>NSW (c)</i> | <i>Vic</i> | <i>Qld (d)</i> | <i>WA (e)</i> | <i>SA (f)</i> | <i>Tas</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>NT</i> | <i>Aust cts</i> | <i>Total (g)</i> |
|---------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
| All criminal courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 216 475 | 182 999 | 150 450 | 134 220 | 69 112 | 18 801 | 15 365 | 25 107 | .. | 812 529 |
| 2012-13 | 215 954 | 187 209 | 158 114 | 135 096 | 71 878 | 18 317 | 13 441 | 23 462 | .. | 823 470 |
| 2011-12 | 243 815 | 191 331 | 153 316 | 133 545 | 71 358 | 18 352 | 13 516 | 21 634 | .. | 846 866 |
| 2010-11 | 220 084 | 190 549 | 146 407 | 126 825 | 68 355 | 17 600 | 13 567 | 21 221 | .. | 804 608 |
| 2009-10 | 229 042 | 173 183 | 146 275 | 118 711 | 68 749 | 17 356 | 14 009 | 19 611 | .. | 786 936 |

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax is excluded.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2013-14=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) NSW accommodation expenditure for the primary Supreme Court building location includes depreciation and related contract fees. This is instead of the imputed rent which was reported in prior years. This change has been made to better reflect the actual ownership of the primary Supreme Court building. NSW majority owns the building and land and now reports the depreciation and related contract fees in proportion to its ownership. District court accommodation expenditure prior to 2013-14 included both depreciation and rent for the same premises. This was identified as an over-count. Accommodation expenditure for both the Supreme and District courts for the years prior to 2013-14 have been adjusted to reflect these changes and facilitate comparability.
- (d) 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.
- (e) 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.
- (f) 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.

Table 7A.11 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

| | <i>NSW (c)</i> | <i>Vic</i> | <i>Qld (d)</i> | <i>WA (e)</i> | <i>SA (f)</i> | <i>Tas</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>NT</i> | <i>Aust cts</i> | <i>Total (g)</i> |
|--|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
|--|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|

(g) 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 2014, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.*

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

| | <i>NSW (c)</i> | <i>Vic</i> | <i>Qld (d)</i> | <i>WA (e)</i> | <i>SA (f)</i> | <i>Tas</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>NT</i> | <i>Aust cts</i> | <i>Total (g)</i> |
|--|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
| Excluding payroll tax | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (h), (i) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 74 742 | 47 203 | 21 145 | 26 552 | 9 953 | 4 340 | 5 097 | 5 517 | 102 003 | 296 552 |
| 2012-13 | 70 232 | 47 734 | 20 803 | 25 969 | 9 789 | 4 829 | 5 636 | 5 522 | 96 003 | 286 517 |
| 2011-12 | 78 108 | 49 428 | 18 336 | 28 681 | 11 370 | 4 708 | 5 261 | 5 796 | 101 934 | 303 622 |
| 2010-11 | 72 217 | 42 109 | 16 532 | 26 200 | 10 652 | 4 327 | 5 355 | 5 962 | 96 530 | 279 883 |
| 2009-10 | 73 352 | 39 090 | 18 709 | 25 878 | 13 243 | 4 299 | 4 329 | 5 914 | 99 238 | 284 052 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 34 520 | 31 348 | 10 237 | 15 607 | 6 919 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 98 631 |
| 2012-13 | 35 987 | 30 001 | 10 785 | 16 204 | 7 291 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 267 |
| 2011-12 | 28 905 | 27 992 | 9 706 | 15 347 | 7 459 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 89 409 |
| 2010-11 | 27 547 | 26 085 | 9 958 | 14 444 | 7 821 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 85 857 |
| 2009-10 | 30 058 | 28 661 | 10 062 | 20 769 | 8 705 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 98 255 |
| Magistrates' courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 62 709 | 39 773 | 21 814 | 17 333 | 12 053 | 1 869 | 6 452 | 5 147 | .. | 167 149 |
| 2012-13 | 69 123 | 38 954 | 22 242 | 16 455 | 11 985 | 1 779 | 6 223 | 5 207 | .. | 171 969 |
| 2011-12 | 72 485 | 39 351 | 22 073 | 15 791 | 12 341 | 1 751 | 6 841 | 5 068 | .. | 175 702 |
| 2010-11 | 61 767 | 38 266 | 23 034 | 15 530 | 12 656 | 1 803 | 7 102 | 5 677 | .. | 165 836 |
| 2009-10 | 63 546 | 34 057 | 27 905 | 14 370 | 13 541 | 1 973 | 5 973 | 5 181 | .. | 166 546 |
| Children's courts (j) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 6 340 | 14 125 | 4 625 | 1 591 | 790 | 551 | 400 | 379 | .. | 28 801 |
| 2012-13 | 7 097 | 11 822 | 5 591 | 1 564 | 769 | 493 | 401 | 285 | .. | 28 022 |
| 2011-12 | 7 132 | 10 143 | 5 999 | 1 331 | 859 | 528 | 502 | 293 | .. | 26 788 |
| 2010-11 | 10 546 | 8 740 | 5 571 | 1 336 | 1 025 | 583 | 502 | 313 | .. | 28 616 |
| 2009-10 | 10 484 | 8 016 | 5 332 | 1 053 | 1 048 | 42 | 677 | 326 | .. | 26 978 |

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

| | <i>NSW (c)</i> | <i>Vic</i> | <i>Qld (d)</i> | <i>WA (e)</i> | <i>SA (f)</i> | <i>Tas</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>NT</i> | <i>Aust cts</i> | <i>Total (g)</i> |
|--|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
| Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 69 049 | 53 898 | 26 439 | 18 924 | 12 842 | 2 420 | 6 852 | 5 525 | .. | 195 950 |
| 2012-13 | 76 220 | 50 776 | 27 833 | 18 019 | 12 754 | 2 272 | 6 624 | 5 493 | .. | 199 991 |
| 2011-12 | 79 617 | 49 494 | 28 072 | 17 122 | 13 201 | 2 279 | 7 344 | 5 362 | .. | 202 491 |
| 2010-11 | 72 313 | 47 006 | 28 606 | 16 866 | 13 681 | 2 386 | 7 604 | 5 990 | .. | 194 452 |
| 2009-10 | 74 030 | 42 073 | 33 237 | 15 423 | 14 589 | 2 015 | 6 650 | 5 507 | .. | 193 524 |
| All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 178 311 | 132 449 | 57 821 | 61 083 | 29 715 | 6 760 | 11 950 | 11 042 | 102 003 | 591 134 |
| 2012-13 | 182 439 | 128 511 | 59 421 | 60 191 | 29 834 | 7 101 | 12 260 | 11 015 | 96 003 | 586 775 |
| 2011-12 | 186 630 | 126 914 | 56 114 | 61 149 | 32 030 | 6 988 | 12 605 | 11 157 | 101 934 | 595 522 |
| 2010-11 | 172 078 | 115 201 | 55 096 | 57 510 | 32 154 | 6 713 | 12 959 | 11 952 | 96 530 | 560 192 |
| 2009-10 | 177 440 | 109 824 | 62 009 | 62 070 | 36 537 | 6 314 | 10 979 | 11 421 | 99 238 | 575 831 |
| Family courts (k) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | 27 523 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68 892 | 96 415 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | 28 783 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 94 439 | 123 222 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | 27 415 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 108 218 | 135 632 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | 26 602 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 110 972 | 137 574 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | 26 207 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 117 062 | 143 270 |
| Federal Circuit Court (k), (l) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 136 469 | 136 469 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 105 135 | 105 135 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 106 612 | 106 612 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 429 | 100 429 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 102 802 | 102 802 |

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

| | <i>NSW (c)</i> | <i>Vic</i> | <i>Qld (d)</i> | <i>WA (e)</i> | <i>SA (f)</i> | <i>Tas</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>NT</i> | <i>Aust cts</i> | <i>Total (g)</i> |
|--|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
| Coroners' courts (m), (n) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 5 523 | 12 694 | 8 924 | 5 390 | 3 225 | 411 | 1 623 | 994 | .. | 38 784 |
| 2012-13 | 5 198 | 14 758 | 11 213 | 6 267 | 3 090 | 400 | 1 064 | 1 200 | .. | 43 190 |
| 2011-12 | 4 568 | 14 599 | 12 919 | 4 874 | 3 059 | 445 | 1 105 | 1 158 | .. | 42 726 |
| 2010-11 | 5 950 | 14 081 | 11 053 | 4 589 | 3 064 | 553 | 1 573 | 1 131 | .. | 41 994 |
| 2009-10 | 5 499 | 12 425 | 10 604 | 3 762 | 3 070 | 633 | 868 | 1 774 | .. | 38 637 |
| <i>Probate (o)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 962 | 815 | 266 | 456 | 629 | 105 | 77 | 45 | .. | 3 356 |
| 2012-13 | 901 | 813 | 268 | 506 | 631 | 115 | 72 | 59 | .. | 3 365 |
| 2011-12 | 806 | 764 | 205 | 459 | 537 | 139 | 35 | 33 | .. | 2 976 |
| 2010-11 | 1 339 | 746 | 265 | 371 | 551 | 135 | 33 | 40 | .. | 3 482 |
| 2009-10 | 1 341 | 717 | 279 | 441 | 602 | 123 | 31 | 32 | .. | 3 566 |
| Including payroll tax where applicable | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (h), (i) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 77 219 | 48 509 | 21 679 | 26 552 | 10 327 | 4 340 | 5 097 | 5 624 | 102 003 | 301 351 |
| 2012-13 | 72 596 | 49 043 | 21 295 | 25 969 | 10 149 | 4 847 | 5 636 | 5 658 | 96 003 | 291 197 |
| 2011-12 | 81 265 | 50 697 | 18 850 | 28 681 | 11 811 | 4 780 | 5 261 | 5 933 | 101 934 | 309 212 |
| 2010-11 | 75 351 | 43 341 | 17 058 | 26 200 | 11 037 | 4 399 | 5 355 | 6 105 | 96 530 | 285 375 |
| 2009-10 | 76 677 | 40 294 | 19 254 | 25 878 | 13 711 | 4 367 | 4 329 | 6 069 | 99 238 | 289 817 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 35 619 | 31 959 | 10 497 | 15 607 | 7 181 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 863 |
| 2012-13 | 37 127 | 30 536 | 11 064 | 16 204 | 7 563 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 102 493 |
| 2011-12 | 29 977 | 28 464 | 9 973 | 15 347 | 7 747 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 91 509 |
| 2010-11 | 28 569 | 26 524 | 10 251 | 14 444 | 8 112 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 87 901 |
| 2009-10 | 31 186 | 29 150 | 10 350 | 20 769 | 9 026 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 481 |

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

| | <i>NSW (c)</i> | <i>Vic</i> | <i>Qld (d)</i> | <i>WA (e)</i> | <i>SA (f)</i> | <i>Tas</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>NT</i> | <i>Aust cts</i> | <i>Total (g)</i> |
|--|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
| Magistrates' courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 64 699 | 40 885 | 22 404 | 17 333 | 12 418 | 1 869 | 6 452 | 5 265 | .. | 171 325 |
| 2012-13 | 71 272 | 40 035 | 22 802 | 16 455 | 12 358 | 1 788 | 6 223 | 5 369 | .. | 176 304 |
| 2011-12 | 74 805 | 40 423 | 22 619 | 15 791 | 12 734 | 1 786 | 6 841 | 5 224 | .. | 180 223 |
| 2010-11 | 63 983 | 39 311 | 23 663 | 15 530 | 13 051 | 1 836 | 7 102 | 5 839 | .. | 170 315 |
| 2009-10 | 65 749 | 35 034 | 28 685 | 14 370 | 13 956 | 2 010 | 5 973 | 5 333 | .. | 171 110 |
| Children's courts (j) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 6 592 | 14 497 | 4 746 | 1 591 | 821 | 551 | 400 | 388 | .. | 29 585 |
| 2012-13 | 7 364 | 12 138 | 5 736 | 1 564 | 799 | 496 | 401 | 294 | .. | 28 791 |
| 2011-12 | 7 481 | 10 414 | 6 157 | 1 331 | 893 | 538 | 502 | 301 | .. | 27 617 |
| 2010-11 | 10 948 | 8 991 | 5 728 | 1 336 | 1 061 | 592 | 502 | 321 | .. | 29 480 |
| 2009-10 | 10 880 | 8 254 | 5 484 | 1 053 | 1 084 | 42 | 677 | 336 | .. | 27 809 |
| Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 71 291 | 55 382 | 27 150 | 18 924 | 13 239 | 2 420 | 6 852 | 5 652 | .. | 200 910 |
| 2012-13 | 78 636 | 52 173 | 28 538 | 18 019 | 13 157 | 2 284 | 6 624 | 5 663 | .. | 205 095 |
| 2011-12 | 82 286 | 50 836 | 28 776 | 17 122 | 13 627 | 2 324 | 7 344 | 5 525 | .. | 207 840 |
| 2010-11 | 74 931 | 48 302 | 29 391 | 16 866 | 14 113 | 2 428 | 7 604 | 6 160 | .. | 199 795 |
| 2009-10 | 76 629 | 43 287 | 34 169 | 15 423 | 15 040 | 2 052 | 6 650 | 5 668 | .. | 198 919 |
| All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 184 129 | 135 850 | 59 326 | 61 083 | 30 746 | 6 760 | 11 950 | 11 277 | 102 003 | 603 124 |
| 2012-13 | 188 359 | 131 752 | 60 897 | 60 191 | 30 869 | 7 131 | 12 260 | 11 321 | 96 003 | 598 784 |
| 2011-12 | 193 529 | 129 998 | 57 599 | 61 149 | 33 185 | 7 104 | 12 605 | 11 458 | 101 934 | 608 561 |
| 2010-11 | 178 851 | 118 167 | 56 700 | 57 510 | 33 262 | 6 826 | 12 959 | 12 266 | 96 530 | 573 071 |
| 2009-10 | 184 492 | 112 732 | 63 773 | 62 070 | 37 776 | 6 419 | 10 979 | 11 737 | 99 238 | 589 217 |

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

| | <i>NSW (c)</i> | <i>Vic</i> | <i>Qld (d)</i> | <i>WA (e)</i> | <i>SA (f)</i> | <i>Tas</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>NT</i> | <i>Aust cts</i> | <i>Total (g)</i> |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
| Family courts (k) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | 27 523 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68 892 | 96 415 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | 28 783 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 94 439 | 123 222 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | 27 415 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 108 218 | 135 632 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | 26 602 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 110 972 | 137 574 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | 26 207 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 117 062 | 143 270 |
| Federal Circuit Court (k) (l) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 136 469 | 136 469 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 105 135 | 105 135 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 106 612 | 106 612 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 429 | 100 429 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 102 802 | 102 802 |
| Coroners' courts (m), (n) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 5 752 | 13 071 | 9 097 | 5 390 | 3 335 | 411 | 1 623 | 1 022 | .. | 39 701 |
| 2012-13 | 5 431 | 15 131 | 11 578 | 6 267 | 3 205 | 400 | 1 064 | 1 230 | .. | 44 306 |
| 2011-12 | 4 838 | 15 020 | 13 244 | 4 874 | 3 175 | 453 | 1 105 | 1 188 | .. | 43 898 |
| 2010-11 | 6 226 | 14 484 | 11 361 | 4 589 | 3 174 | 560 | 1 573 | 1 159 | .. | 43 125 |
| 2009-10 | 5 749 | 12 840 | 10 857 | 3 762 | 3 182 | 640 | 868 | 1 807 | .. | 39 707 |
| <i>Autopsy (n), (p), (q)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coroners' courts autopsy expenditure | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 18 189 | 2 659 | 2 449 | 8 574 | 3 923 | 481 | 1 022 | 434 | .. | 37 732 |
| 2012-13 | 17 183 | 2 606 | 2 584 | 10 009 | 3 761 | 442 | 984 | 405 | .. | 37 974 |
| 2011-12 | 18 023 | 1 978 | 2 645 | 8 681 | 3 593 | 452 | 1 076 | 454 | .. | 36 901 |
| 2010-11 | 16 420 | 2 165 | 2 475 | 8 030 | 3 521 | 483 | 631 | 402 | .. | 34 128 |
| 2009-10 | 17 224 | 1 575 | 2 695 | 6 300 | 3 844 | 508 | 745 | 366 | .. | 33 257 |

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

| | <i>NSW (c)</i> | <i>Vic</i> | <i>Qld (d)</i> | <i>WA (e)</i> | <i>SA (f)</i> | <i>Tas</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>NT</i> | <i>Aust cts</i> | <i>Total (g)</i> |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
| <i>Probate (o)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 962 | 815 | 266 | 456 | 629 | 105 | 77 | 45 | .. | 3 356 |
| 2012-13 | 901 | 813 | 268 | 506 | 631 | 115 | 72 | 59 | .. | 3 365 |
| 2011-12 | 806 | 764 | 205 | 459 | 537 | 139 | 35 | 33 | .. | 2 976 |
| 2010-11 | 1 339 | 746 | 265 | 371 | 551 | 135 | 33 | 40 | .. | 3 482 |
| 2009-10 | 1 341 | 717 | 279 | 441 | 602 | 123 | 31 | 32 | .. | 3 566 |

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax is excluded.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2013-14=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) NSW accommodation expenditure for the primary Supreme Court building location includes depreciation and related contract fees. This is instead of the imputed rent which was reported in prior years. This change has been made to better reflect the actual ownership of the primary Supreme Court building. NSW majority owns the building and land and now reports the depreciation and related contract fees in proportion to its ownership. District court accommodation expenditure prior to 2013-14 included both depreciation and rent for the same premises. This was identified as an over-count. Accommodation expenditure for both the Supreme and District courts for the years prior to 2013-14 have been adjusted to reflect these changes and facilitate comparability.
- (d) 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.
- (e) WA Courts FTE and financial data for 2010-11 were 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.
- (f) 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.

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

| | <i>NSW (c)</i> | <i>Vic</i> | <i>Qld (d)</i> | <i>WA (e)</i> | <i>SA (f)</i> | <i>Tas</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>NT</i> | <i>Aust cts</i> | <i>Total (g)</i> |
|-----|--|------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
| (g) | 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. | | | | | | | | | |
| (h) | 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). | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) | Data for the Federal Court of Australia exclude the costs of resources provided free of charge to the Federal Circuit Court. | | | | | | | | | |
| (j) | 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. | | | | | | | | | |
| (k) | From 1 July 2013 the Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court prescribed agencies were merged into a single prescribed agency, however remain as separate Chapter III courts. A single set of financial statements is maintained on behalf of the single entity and expenses/assets have been attributed to each jurisdiction on the basis of either being directly attributed to the jurisdiction or an estimated allocation to the jurisdiction. Prior to 1 July 2013 the Family Court of Australia expenditure figures had 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 provided 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. | | | | | | | | | |
| (l) | The Federal Circuit Court expenditure data include some resources received free of charge from the Federal Court of Australia and prior to 1 July 2013 it also included resources received free of charge from 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 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. | | | | | | | | | |
| (m) | 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. | | | | | | | | | |
| (n) | 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. | | | | | | | | | |
| (o) | Payroll tax could not be estimated and deducted for probate registries. | | | | | | | | | |

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

| | <i>NSW (c)</i> | <i>Vic</i> | <i>Qld (d)</i> | <i>WA (e)</i> | <i>SA (f)</i> | <i>Tas</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>NT</i> | <i>Aust cts</i> | <i>Total (g)</i> |
|--|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
|--|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|

(p) Refers to costs for autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees.

(q) 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 2014, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.*

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

| | <i>NSW</i> | <i>Vic</i> | <i>Qld (c)</i> | <i>WA</i> | <i>SA (d)</i> | <i>Tas</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>NT</i> | <i>Aust cts</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--|------------|------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| Criminal income | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 137 | – | 85 | 59 | 450 | – | 79 | 230 | .. | 1 040 |
| 2012-13 | 96 | – | 192 | 66 | 484 | – | 45 | 234 | .. | 1 116 |
| 2011-12 | 147 | – | 181 | 79 | 517 | – | 28 | 237 | .. | 1 190 |
| 2010-11 | 102 | 10 | 112 | 72 | 445 | – | 77 | 198 | .. | 1 016 |
| 2009-10 | 226 | 32 | 119 | 25 | 453 | 0 | 6 | 209 | .. | 1 071 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 2 346 | – | 311 | 78 | 593 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 328 |
| 2012-13 | 2 639 | – | 633 | 42 | 692 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 007 |
| 2011-12 | 3 183 | – | 582 | 121 | 761 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 647 |
| 2010-11 | 3 340 | – | 409 | 78 | 756 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 584 |
| 2009-10 | 3 042 | – | 393 | 64 | 691 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 189 |
| Magistrates' courts (e), (f) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 11 315 | – | 1 312 | 6 941 | 2 323 | 589 | 307 | 85 | .. | 22 872 |
| 2012-13 | 9 212 | – | 1 496 | 6 727 | 3 797 | 906 | 138 | 27 | .. | 22 303 |
| 2011-12 | 10 059 | – | 1 390 | 7 847 | 3 952 | 957 | 254 | 28 | .. | 24 488 |
| 2010-11 | 8 553 | – | 1 622 | 8 065 | 4 767 | 1 202 | 434 | 45 | .. | 24 687 |
| 2009-10 | 11 381 | – | 1 635 | 8 481 | 5 073 | 1 412 | 379 | 55 | .. | 28 416 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 1 | – | 187 | 26 | 39 | 19 | 9 | 6 | .. | 287 |
| 2012-13 | 1 | – | 179 | 39 | 56 | 13 | – | 1 | .. | 290 |
| 2011-12 | 66 | – | 169 | 44 | 55 | 3 | – | 3 | .. | 340 |
| 2010-11 | 10 | – | 200 | 22 | 65 | – | – | 4 | .. | 301 |
| 2009-10 | 3 | – | 178 | 12 | 70 | – | – | 5 | .. | 268 |

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

| | <i>NSW</i> | <i>Vic</i> | <i>Qld (c)</i> | <i>WA</i> | <i>SA (d)</i> | <i>Tas</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>NT</i> | <i>Aust cts</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---|------------|------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 11 316 | – | 1 499 | 6 967 | 2 362 | 608 | 316 | 91 | .. | 23 159 |
| 2012-13 | 9 213 | – | 1 675 | 6 766 | 3 853 | 919 | 138 | 28 | .. | 22 593 |
| 2011-12 | 10 125 | – | 1 559 | 7 892 | 4 007 | 960 | 254 | 31 | .. | 24 828 |
| 2010-11 | 8 563 | – | 1 822 | 8 086 | 4 832 | 1 202 | 434 | 49 | .. | 24 988 |
| 2009-10 | 11 383 | – | 1 813 | 8 494 | 5 143 | 1 412 | 379 | 60 | .. | 28 684 |
| All criminal courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 13 799 | – | 1 895 | 7 104 | 3 405 | 608 | 395 | 321 | .. | 27 526 |
| 2012-13 | 11 948 | – | 2 500 | 6 874 | 5 029 | 919 | 183 | 262 | .. | 27 716 |
| 2011-12 | 13 455 | – | 2 322 | 8 091 | 5 285 | 960 | 281 | 268 | .. | 30 664 |
| 2010-11 | 12 005 | 10 | 2 343 | 8 236 | 6 033 | 1 202 | 511 | 247 | .. | 30 588 |
| 2009-10 | 14 651 | 32 | 2 326 | 8 583 | 6 286 | 1 412 | 385 | 270 | .. | 33 945 |
| Civil income | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (g) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 29 233 | 11 192 | 6 774 | 5 538 | 4 365 | 816 | 1 797 | 547 | 22 473 | 82 735 |
| 2012-13 | 29 528 | 10 055 | 7 010 | 5 370 | 4 744 | 782 | 1 208 | 350 | 20 482 | 79 529 |
| 2011-12 | 31 485 | 9 135 | 6 622 | 5 906 | 5 236 | 571 | 1 102 | 332 | 15 398 | 75 788 |
| 2010-11 | 29 687 | 8 208 | 5 788 | 5 503 | 4 028 | 582 | 1 023 | 330 | 13 641 | 68 790 |
| 2009-10 | 26 259 | 9 060 | 6 630 | 4 945 | 3 675 | 571 | 1 934 | 406 | 10 778 | 64 258 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 13 028 | 12 017 | 5 412 | 4 788 | 2 364 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 608 |
| 2012-13 | 13 263 | 9 568 | 5 418 | 4 520 | 3 656 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 425 |
| 2011-12 | 12 542 | 8 226 | 5 863 | 4 289 | 3 149 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 070 |
| 2010-11 | 12 210 | 8 337 | 4 216 | 4 455 | 3 046 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 264 |
| 2009-10 | 13 281 | 8 719 | 3 996 | 4 180 | 2 900 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33 076 |

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

| | <i>NSW</i> | <i>Vic</i> | <i>Qld (c)</i> | <i>WA</i> | <i>SA (d)</i> | <i>Tas</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>NT</i> | <i>Aust cts</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--|------------|------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| Magistrates' courts (e), (f) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 24 287 | 23 669 | 8 144 | 6 791 | 5 055 | 784 | 1 477 | 365 | .. | 70 572 |
| 2012-13 | 26 392 | 22 001 | 7 815 | 6 419 | 5 897 | 1 015 | 1 056 | 317 | .. | 70 911 |
| 2011-12 | 27 212 | 16 383 | 7 119 | 5 632 | 5 532 | 954 | 974 | 373 | .. | 64 178 |
| 2010-11 | 22 978 | 17 010 | 7 558 | 5 984 | 5 490 | 1 091 | 811 | 392 | .. | 61 313 |
| 2009-10 | 29 620 | 18 715 | 8 083 | 6 924 | 5 699 | 1 028 | 818 | 445 | .. | 71 331 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 1 | 0 | 122 | 24 | 4 | – | 4 | 1 | .. | 156 |
| 2012-13 | 1 | 0 | 119 | 27 | 7 | – | – | – | .. | 154 |
| 2011-12 | 54 | 0 | 113 | 21 | 7 | – | – | 1 | .. | 196 |
| 2010-11 | 5 | 1 | 132 | 14 | 8 | – | – | – | .. | 160 |
| 2009-10 | 2 | – | 120 | 8 | 10 | – | – | 3 | .. | 143 |
| Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 24 288 | 23 669 | 8 266 | 6 815 | 5 059 | 784 | 1 481 | 366 | .. | 70 729 |
| 2012-13 | 26 393 | 22 001 | 7 933 | 6 446 | 5 903 | 1 015 | 1 056 | 317 | .. | 71 064 |
| 2011-12 | 27 266 | 16 383 | 7 231 | 5 653 | 5 539 | 954 | 974 | 374 | .. | 64 375 |
| 2010-11 | 22 983 | 17 011 | 7 690 | 5 997 | 5 498 | 1 091 | 811 | 392 | .. | 61 473 |
| 2009-10 | 29 621 | 18 715 | 8 203 | 6 932 | 5 709 | 1 028 | 818 | 448 | .. | 71 475 |
| All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 66 549 | 46 878 | 20 452 | 17 142 | 11 788 | 1 600 | 3 278 | 912 | 22 473 | 191 072 |
| 2012-13 | 69 184 | 41 624 | 20 362 | 16 335 | 14 304 | 1 797 | 2 263 | 666 | 20 482 | 187 018 |
| 2011-12 | 71 294 | 33 744 | 19 716 | 15 849 | 13 925 | 1 525 | 2 077 | 705 | 15 398 | 174 233 |
| 2010-11 | 64 880 | 33 556 | 17 694 | 15 956 | 12 572 | 1 672 | 1 834 | 722 | 13 641 | 162 527 |
| 2009-10 | 69 162 | 36 494 | 18 828 | 16 056 | 12 285 | 1 600 | 2 752 | 854 | 10 778 | 168 808 |

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

| | <i>NSW</i> | <i>Vic</i> | <i>Qld (c)</i> | <i>WA</i> | <i>SA (d)</i> | <i>Tas</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>NT</i> | <i>Aust cts</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|------------------------|------------|------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| Family courts (g), (h) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | 5 753 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 137 | 11 890 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | 4 636 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 895 | 10 531 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | 3 881 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 704 | 9 586 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | 3 665 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 776 | 10 441 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | 2 711 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 520 | 9 231 |
| Federal Circuit Court | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 524 | 50 524 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 39 468 | 39 468 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 291 | 32 291 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 460 | 31 460 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 548 | 22 548 |
| Coroners' courts (i) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 124 | – | 28 | 68 | 29 | 2 | 46 | – | .. | 297 |
| 2012-13 | 142 | – | 116 | 83 | 42 | 2 | 40 | – | .. | 425 |
| 2011-12 | 125 | – | 147 | 48 | 32 | 4 | 15 | – | .. | 372 |
| 2010-11 | 168 | – | 163 | 48 | 37 | 4 | 11 | – | .. | 431 |
| 2009-10 | 189 | – | 138 | 19 | 40 | 5 | 23 | 452 | .. | 868 |
| <i>Probate</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 29 433 | 5 762 | 5 618 | 1 596 | 6 023 | 1 276 | 983 | 258 | .. | 50 950 |
| 2012-13 | 28 183 | 6 769 | 5 534 | 1 325 | 6 028 | 1 258 | 864 | 181 | .. | 50 142 |
| 2011-12 | 26 857 | 6 179 | 4 838 | 1 243 | 5 617 | 871 | 544 | 167 | .. | 46 315 |
| 2010-11 | 25 354 | 5 755 | 4 528 | 1 222 | 5 033 | 842 | 537 | 175 | .. | 43 445 |
| 2009-10 | 24 323 | 5 183 | 4 540 | 1 261 | 4 671 | 852 | 530 | 161 | .. | 41 521 |

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

| | <i>NSW</i> | <i>Vic</i> | <i>Qld (c)</i> | <i>WA</i> | <i>SA (d)</i> | <i>Tas</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>NT</i> | <i>Aust cts</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|-----|--|------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| (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 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2013-14=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 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. | | | | | | | | | |
| (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) | Many lodgments and hearings in the Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court do not attract fees and a proportion of fees are reduced or exempted. From 1 July 2012 compulsory hearing fees were introduced and since that date a number of significant increases to fee rates have applied. On 1 July 2013 Conciliation Conference fees were introduced. | | | | | | | | | |
| (h) | Family Court of Western Australia total court fees collected data for financial years 2009-10 to 2012-13 have been revised following a review and change to business practices related to the sourcing and reporting of court fees data. Data for the reference periods prior to 2009-10 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis. | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) | 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 2014, Cat. no. 5206.0*. Table 2A.53.

TABLE 7A.14

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2013-14 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 18 086 | 21 454 | 15 336 | 13 381 | 8 027 | 7 788 | 7 237 | 10 011 | .. | 101 320 |
| 2012-13 | 19 306 | 20 999 | 16 676 | 13 214 | 8 947 | 7 713 | 5 844 | 9 830 | .. | 102 529 |
| 2011-12 | 18 920 | 22 391 | 15 351 | 12 448 | 8 682 | 7 690 | 5 245 | 8 606 | .. | 99 333 |
| 2010-11 | 15 316 | 25 250 | 14 507 | 11 347 | 8 637 | 7 146 | 5 080 | 8 945 | .. | 96 228 |
| 2009-10 | 14 091 | 21 605 | 15 070 | 11 323 | 7 791 | 7 059 | 4 541 | 8 150 | .. | 89 630 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 67 472 | 69 228 | 42 105 | 36 566 | 21 222 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 236 594 |
| 2012-13 | 65 337 | 76 258 | 45 410 | 36 922 | 22 863 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 246 790 |
| 2011-12 | 78 632 | 78 622 | 41 056 | 38 031 | 21 747 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 258 088 |
| 2010-11 | 68 183 | 77 538 | 40 324 | 34 806 | 21 736 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 242 587 |
| 2009-10 | 72 014 | 73 302 | 40 388 | 28 265 | 21 216 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 235 185 |
| Magistrates' courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 103 409 | 84 514 | 79 785 | 71 130 | 30 215 | 9 314 | 6 686 | 12 624 | .. | 397 677 |
| 2012-13 | 105 148 | 82 791 | 80 770 | 72 333 | 28 758 | 8 544 | 6 510 | 11 261 | .. | 396 115 |
| 2011-12 | 115 946 | 83 634 | 81 894 | 68 755 | 29 299 | 8 333 | 6 973 | 10 758 | .. | 405 591 |
| 2010-11 | 100 559 | 81 318 | 76 396 | 66 329 | 26 060 | 7 853 | 6 973 | 10 522 | .. | 376 011 |
| 2009-10 | 104 123 | 72 216 | 76 186 | 65 107 | 27 635 | 7 890 | 7 723 | 9 683 | .. | 370 562 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 6 923 | 3 531 | 7 442 | 6 039 | 3 865 | 1 091 | 1 047 | 1 620 | .. | 31 559 |
| 2012-13 | 7 624 | 2 947 | 8 824 | 5 753 | 3 831 | 1 047 | 903 | 1 466 | .. | 32 395 |
| 2011-12 | 8 926 | 2 528 | 8 863 | 6 218 | 3 852 | 1 025 | 1 017 | 1 398 | .. | 33 827 |
| 2010-11 | 15 625 | 2 177 | 8 697 | 6 106 | 3 574 | 1 073 | 1 003 | 990 | .. | 39 246 |
| 2009-10 | 15 457 | 2 004 | 8 327 | 5 432 | 3 519 | 665 | 1 361 | 963 | .. | 37 729 |

TABLE 7A.14

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2013-14 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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 110 332 | 88 045 | 87 227 | 77 169 | 34 080 | 10 405 | 7 733 | 14 245 | .. | 429 236 |
| 2012-13 | 112 772 | 85 738 | 89 594 | 78 086 | 32 588 | 9 592 | 7 413 | 12 727 | .. | 428 510 |
| 2011-12 | 124 872 | 86 162 | 90 756 | 74 973 | 33 151 | 9 357 | 7 990 | 12 155 | .. | 439 418 |
| 2010-11 | 116 184 | 83 495 | 85 094 | 72 435 | 29 634 | 8 926 | 7 976 | 11 512 | .. | 415 257 |
| 2009-10 | 119 580 | 74 221 | 84 513 | 70 539 | 31 154 | 8 555 | 9 083 | 10 647 | .. | 408 291 |
| All criminal courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 195 890 | 178 727 | 144 668 | 127 116 | 63 329 | 18 193 | 14 970 | 24 256 | .. | 767 149 |
| 2012-13 | 197 415 | 182 995 | 151 680 | 128 222 | 64 398 | 17 304 | 13 257 | 22 558 | .. | 777 829 |
| 2011-12 | 222 424 | 187 174 | 147 163 | 125 453 | 63 580 | 17 047 | 13 235 | 20 761 | .. | 796 838 |
| 2010-11 | 199 683 | 186 283 | 139 924 | 118 589 | 60 008 | 16 072 | 13 056 | 20 457 | .. | 754 072 |
| 2009-10 | 205 685 | 169 128 | 139 970 | 110 128 | 60 162 | 15 613 | 13 624 | 18 796 | .. | 733 106 |
| Including payroll tax where applicable | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 18 657 | 22 014 | 15 680 | 13 381 | 8 352 | 7 788 | 7 237 | 10 211 | .. | 103 320 |
| 2012-13 | 19 874 | 21 560 | 17 025 | 13 214 | 9 301 | 7 751 | 5 844 | 10 083 | .. | 104 653 |
| 2011-12 | 19 689 | 22 936 | 15 729 | 12 448 | 9 035 | 7 823 | 5 245 | 8 812 | .. | 101 716 |
| 2010-11 | 15 976 | 25 973 | 14 908 | 11 347 | 8 966 | 7 278 | 5 080 | 9 150 | .. | 98 679 |
| 2009-10 | 14 744 | 22 283 | 15 457 | 11 323 | 8 066 | 7 185 | 4 541 | 8 381 | .. | 91 980 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 69 474 | 70 483 | 42 967 | 36 566 | 21 990 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 241 480 |
| 2012-13 | 67 241 | 77 532 | 46 420 | 36 922 | 23 669 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 251 785 |
| 2011-12 | 80 577 | 79 890 | 41 909 | 38 032 | 22 558 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 262 966 |
| 2010-11 | 70 614 | 78 788 | 41 369 | 34 806 | 22 503 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 248 081 |
| 2009-10 | 74 624 | 74 512 | 41 387 | 28 265 | 21 957 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 240 745 |

TABLE 7A.14

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2013-14 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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 107 348 | 86 878 | 82 272 | 71 130 | 31 349 | 9 314 | 6 686 | 12 917 | .. | 407 894 |
| 2012-13 | 108 980 | 85 091 | 83 116 | 72 333 | 29 898 | 8 592 | 6 510 | 11 606 | .. | 406 125 |
| 2011-12 | 120 684 | 85 910 | 84 271 | 68 755 | 30 475 | 8 522 | 6 973 | 11 114 | .. | 416 705 |
| 2010-11 | 105 211 | 83 538 | 78 841 | 66 329 | 27 141 | 8 027 | 6 973 | 10 807 | .. | 386 867 |
| 2009-10 | 108 926 | 74 293 | 78 541 | 65 107 | 28 786 | 8 077 | 7 723 | 9 969 | .. | 381 421 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 7 197 | 3 624 | 7 636 | 6 039 | 4 017 | 1 091 | 1 047 | 1 658 | .. | 32 309 |
| 2012-13 | 7 911 | 3 025 | 9 052 | 5 753 | 3 980 | 1 054 | 903 | 1 511 | .. | 33 191 |
| 2011-12 | 9 409 | 2 596 | 9 085 | 6 218 | 4 004 | 1 047 | 1 017 | 1 440 | .. | 34 815 |
| 2010-11 | 16 278 | 2 239 | 8 945 | 6 106 | 3 711 | 1 094 | 1 003 | 1 017 | .. | 40 393 |
| 2009-10 | 16 098 | 2 063 | 8 565 | 5 432 | 3 653 | 681 | 1 361 | 992 | .. | 38 846 |
| Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 114 545 | 90 502 | 89 908 | 77 169 | 35 366 | 10 405 | 7 733 | 14 575 | .. | 440 203 |
| 2012-13 | 116 891 | 88 116 | 92 168 | 78 086 | 33 878 | 9 646 | 7 413 | 13 117 | .. | 439 316 |
| 2011-12 | 130 093 | 88 506 | 93 356 | 74 973 | 34 479 | 9 569 | 7 990 | 12 553 | .. | 451 520 |
| 2010-11 | 121 489 | 85 777 | 87 786 | 72 435 | 30 852 | 9 121 | 7 976 | 11 824 | .. | 427 260 |
| 2009-10 | 125 024 | 76 356 | 87 106 | 70 539 | 32 439 | 8 758 | 9 083 | 10 960 | .. | 420 266 |
| All criminal courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 202 676 | 182 999 | 148 555 | 127 116 | 65 708 | 18 193 | 14 970 | 24 786 | .. | 785 003 |
| 2012-13 | 204 006 | 187 209 | 155 614 | 128 222 | 66 848 | 17 397 | 13 257 | 23 200 | .. | 795 754 |
| 2011-12 | 230 359 | 191 331 | 150 994 | 125 453 | 66 072 | 17 392 | 13 235 | 21 365 | .. | 816 202 |
| 2010-11 | 208 079 | 190 538 | 144 063 | 118 589 | 62 321 | 16 399 | 13 056 | 20 974 | .. | 774 020 |
| 2009-10 | 214 391 | 173 151 | 143 950 | 110 128 | 62 462 | 15 943 | 13 624 | 19 341 | .. | 752 991 |

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2013-14 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 the footnotes to these tables. | | | | | | | | | |

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished).

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust cts | Total |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|---------|
| Excluding payroll tax | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 45 509 | 36 012 | 14 371 | 21 014 | 5 588 | 3 524 | 3 300 | 4 970 | 79 530 | 213 818 |
| 2012-13 | 40 704 | 37 678 | 13 793 | 20 599 | 5 045 | 4 046 | 4 428 | 5 172 | 75 521 | 206 988 |
| 2011-12 | 46 623 | 40 293 | 11 713 | 22 774 | 6 134 | 4 137 | 4 159 | 5 464 | 86 536 | 227 833 |
| 2010-11 | 42 531 | 33 901 | 10 744 | 20 696 | 6 623 | 3 745 | 4 332 | 5 632 | 82 889 | 211 093 |
| 2009-10 | 47 093 | 30 030 | 12 080 | 20 934 | 9 567 | 3 728 | 2 395 | 5 508 | 88 460 | 219 794 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 21 492 | 19 331 | 4 825 | 10 819 | 4 556 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 61 023 |
| 2012-13 | 22 724 | 20 433 | 5 367 | 11 684 | 3 635 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 63 842 |
| 2011-12 | 16 362 | 19 766 | 3 843 | 11 058 | 4 310 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55 339 |
| 2010-11 | 15 337 | 17 748 | 5 742 | 9 989 | 4 776 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53 592 |
| 2009-10 | 16 776 | 19 942 | 6 067 | 16 589 | 5 805 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 65 179 |
| Magistrates' courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 38 422 | 16 104 | 13 670 | 10 542 | 6 997 | 1 085 | 4 975 | 4 782 | .. | 96 577 |
| 2012-13 | 42 731 | 16 953 | 14 427 | 10 037 | 6 088 | 764 | 5 168 | 4 891 | .. | 101 058 |
| 2011-12 | 45 273 | 22 968 | 14 954 | 10 159 | 6 809 | 797 | 5 867 | 4 696 | .. | 111 524 |
| 2010-11 | 38 789 | 21 256 | 15 477 | 9 546 | 7 167 | 713 | 6 291 | 5 286 | .. | 104 524 |
| 2009-10 | 33 927 | 15 342 | 19 822 | 7 446 | 7 842 | 945 | 5 155 | 4 736 | .. | 95 215 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 6 339 | 14 125 | 4 503 | 1 567 | 786 | 551 | 396 | 378 | .. | 28 645 |
| 2012-13 | 7 096 | 11 822 | 5 472 | 1 537 | 763 | 493 | 401 | 285 | .. | 27 868 |
| 2011-12 | 7 078 | 10 143 | 5 886 | 1 309 | 853 | 528 | 502 | 292 | .. | 26 592 |
| 2010-11 | 10 541 | 8 739 | 5 439 | 1 323 | 1 017 | 583 | 502 | 313 | .. | 28 456 |
| 2009-10 | 10 482 | 8 016 | 5 212 | 1 045 | 1 038 | 42 | 677 | 323 | .. | 26 835 |

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 44 761 | 30 229 | 18 173 | 12 109 | 7 783 | 1 636 | 5 371 | 5 160 | .. | 125 222 |
| 2012-13 | 49 827 | 28 775 | 19 899 | 11 573 | 6 851 | 1 257 | 5 568 | 5 176 | .. | 128 927 |
| 2011-12 | 52 351 | 33 112 | 20 840 | 11 468 | 7 661 | 1 325 | 6 369 | 4 988 | .. | 138 116 |
| 2010-11 | 49 330 | 29 995 | 20 916 | 10 869 | 8 183 | 1 296 | 6 794 | 5 598 | .. | 132 980 |
| 2009-10 | 44 409 | 23 358 | 25 034 | 8 491 | 8 880 | 986 | 5 832 | 5 059 | .. | 122 049 |
| All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 111 762 | 85 571 | 37 369 | 43 941 | 17 927 | 5 160 | 8 672 | 10 129 | 79 530 | 400 062 |
| 2012-13 | 113 254 | 86 886 | 39 059 | 43 856 | 15 531 | 5 303 | 9 997 | 10 348 | 75 521 | 399 757 |
| 2011-12 | 115 336 | 93 170 | 36 397 | 45 301 | 18 105 | 5 463 | 10 528 | 10 452 | 86 536 | 421 288 |
| 2010-11 | 107 198 | 81 644 | 37 402 | 41 554 | 19 582 | 5 041 | 11 126 | 11 230 | 82 889 | 397 664 |
| 2009-10 | 108 278 | 73 330 | 43 180 | 46 014 | 24 252 | 4 715 | 8 227 | 10 567 | 88 460 | 407 023 |
| Family courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | 21 770 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 62 755 | 84 525 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | 24 147 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 88 543 | 112 690 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | 23 533 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 102 513 | 126 047 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | 22 937 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 104 196 | 127 133 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | 23 497 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 110 542 | 134 038 |
| Federal Magistrates Court | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 85 944 | 85 944 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 65 667 | 65 667 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 74 321 | 74 321 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68 969 | 68 969 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 254 | 80 254 |

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust cts | Total |
|--|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|----------|----------|
| Coroners' courts (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 5 399 | 12 694 | 8 896 | 5 322 | 3 196 | 409 | 1 577 | 994 | .. | 38 487 |
| 2012-13 | 5 055 | 14 758 | 11 097 | 6 185 | 3 049 | 398 | 1 023 | 1 200 | .. | 42 766 |
| 2011-12 | 4 443 | 14 599 | 12 772 | 4 826 | 3 026 | 441 | 1 089 | 1 158 | .. | 42 354 |
| 2010-11 | 5 783 | 14 081 | 10 890 | 4 541 | 3 027 | 548 | 1 562 | 1 131 | .. | 41 563 |
| 2009-10 | 5 310 | 12 425 | 10 467 | 3 743 | 3 030 | 627 | 845 | 1 322 | .. | 37 769 |
| <i>Probate</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | - 28 471 | - 4 947 | - 5 352 | - 1 140 | - 5 394 | - 1 171 | - 906 | - 213 | .. | - 47 594 |
| 2012-13 | - 27 282 | - 5 957 | - 5 266 | - 819 | - 5 397 | - 1 143 | - 792 | - 122 | .. | - 46 777 |
| 2011-12 | - 26 051 | - 5 416 | - 4 634 | - 784 | - 5 080 | - 732 | - 509 | - 134 | .. | - 43 339 |
| 2010-11 | - 24 015 | - 5 009 | - 4 262 | - 850 | - 4 481 | - 707 | - 504 | - 135 | .. | - 39 963 |
| 2009-10 | - 22 982 | - 4 466 | - 4 261 | - 820 | - 4 069 | - 729 | - 499 | - 129 | .. | - 37 955 |
| Including payroll tax where applicable | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 47 986 | 37 317 | 14 905 | 21 014 | 5 962 | 3 524 | 3 300 | 5 078 | 79 530 | 218 616 |
| 2012-13 | 43 068 | 38 988 | 14 285 | 20 599 | 5 405 | 4 065 | 4 428 | 5 309 | 75 521 | 211 668 |
| 2011-12 | 49 780 | 41 562 | 12 227 | 22 774 | 6 575 | 4 209 | 4 159 | 5 601 | 86 536 | 233 423 |
| 2010-11 | 45 664 | 35 133 | 11 271 | 20 696 | 7 009 | 3 817 | 4 332 | 5 775 | 82 889 | 216 585 |
| 2009-10 | 50 419 | 31 234 | 12 624 | 20 934 | 10 035 | 3 796 | 2 395 | 5 663 | 88 460 | 225 559 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 22 591 | 19 942 | 5 085 | 10 819 | 4 818 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 63 255 |
| 2012-13 | 23 864 | 20 968 | 5 645 | 11 684 | 3 906 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 66 068 |
| 2011-12 | 17 435 | 20 238 | 4 111 | 11 058 | 4 597 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 57 439 |
| 2010-11 | 16 359 | 18 188 | 6 034 | 9 989 | 5 066 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55 636 |
| 2009-10 | 17 904 | 20 431 | 6 354 | 16 589 | 6 126 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 67 405 |

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 40 412 | 17 216 | 14 260 | 10 542 | 7 363 | 1 085 | 4 975 | 4 900 | .. | 100 753 |
| 2012-13 | 44 880 | 18 034 | 14 988 | 10 037 | 6 461 | 773 | 5 168 | 5 052 | .. | 105 393 |
| 2011-12 | 47 593 | 24 040 | 15 501 | 10 159 | 7 202 | 832 | 5 867 | 4 851 | .. | 116 045 |
| 2010-11 | 41 005 | 22 301 | 16 105 | 9 546 | 7 562 | 745 | 6 291 | 5 447 | .. | 109 002 |
| 2009-10 | 36 129 | 16 319 | 20 602 | 7 446 | 8 257 | 982 | 5 155 | 4 888 | .. | 99 778 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 6 591 | 14 497 | 4 624 | 1 567 | 817 | 551 | 396 | 387 | .. | 29 429 |
| 2012-13 | 7 363 | 12 138 | 5 617 | 1 537 | 792 | 496 | 401 | 294 | .. | 28 637 |
| 2011-12 | 7 427 | 10 413 | 6 044 | 1 309 | 886 | 538 | 502 | 300 | .. | 27 421 |
| 2010-11 | 10 943 | 8 990 | 5 596 | 1 323 | 1 053 | 592 | 502 | 321 | .. | 29 320 |
| 2009-10 | 10 879 | 8 254 | 5 364 | 1 045 | 1 074 | 42 | 677 | 332 | .. | 27 666 |
| Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 47 003 | 31 713 | 18 884 | 12 109 | 8 179 | 1 636 | 5 371 | 5 287 | .. | 130 182 |
| 2012-13 | 52 243 | 30 172 | 20 605 | 11 573 | 7 253 | 1 269 | 5 568 | 5 346 | .. | 134 030 |
| 2011-12 | 55 019 | 34 453 | 21 545 | 11 468 | 8 088 | 1 371 | 6 369 | 5 152 | .. | 143 466 |
| 2010-11 | 51 948 | 31 290 | 21 701 | 10 869 | 8 615 | 1 337 | 6 794 | 5 768 | .. | 138 322 |
| 2009-10 | 47 008 | 24 573 | 25 966 | 8 491 | 9 331 | 1 024 | 5 832 | 5 220 | .. | 127 444 |
| All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 117 580 | 88 972 | 38 874 | 43 941 | 18 959 | 5 160 | 8 672 | 10 364 | 79 530 | 412 053 |
| 2012-13 | 119 175 | 90 128 | 40 535 | 43 856 | 16 565 | 5 334 | 9 997 | 10 655 | 75 521 | 411 766 |
| 2011-12 | 122 235 | 96 253 | 37 882 | 45 301 | 19 260 | 5 579 | 10 528 | 10 753 | 86 536 | 434 328 |
| 2010-11 | 113 971 | 84 611 | 39 006 | 41 554 | 20 690 | 5 154 | 11 126 | 11 543 | 82 889 | 410 544 |
| 2009-10 | 115 331 | 76 238 | 44 944 | 46 014 | 25 492 | 4 820 | 8 227 | 10 883 | 88 460 | 420 408 |

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a)

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust cts | Total |
|-----------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|----------|----------|
| Family courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | 21 770 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 62 755 | 84 525 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | 24 147 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 88 543 | 112 690 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | 23 533 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 102 513 | 126 047 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | 22 937 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 104 196 | 127 133 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | 23 497 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 110 542 | 134 038 |
| Federal Circuit Court | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 85 944 | 85 944 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 65 667 | 65 667 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 74 321 | 74 321 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68 969 | 68 969 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 254 | 80 254 |
| Coroners' courts (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 5 628 | 13 071 | 9 069 | 5 322 | 3 306 | 409 | 1 577 | 1 022 | .. | 39 404 |
| 2012-13 | 5 289 | 15 131 | 11 462 | 6 185 | 3 163 | 398 | 1 023 | 1 230 | .. | 43 881 |
| 2011-12 | 4 713 | 15 020 | 13 096 | 4 826 | 3 143 | 449 | 1 089 | 1 188 | .. | 43 526 |
| 2010-11 | 6 058 | 14 484 | 11 198 | 4 541 | 3 137 | 556 | 1 562 | 1 159 | .. | 42 695 |
| 2009-10 | 5 560 | 12 840 | 10 719 | 3 743 | 3 142 | 635 | 845 | 1 354 | .. | 38 839 |
| <i>Probate</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | - 28 471 | - 4 947 | - 5 352 | - 1 140 | - 5 394 | - 1 171 | - 906 | - 213 | .. | - 47 594 |
| 2012-13 | - 27 282 | - 5 957 | - 5 266 | - 819 | - 5 397 | - 1 143 | - 792 | - 122 | .. | - 46 777 |
| 2011-12 | - 26 051 | - 5 416 | - 4 634 | - 784 | - 5 080 | - 732 | - 509 | - 134 | .. | - 43 339 |
| 2010-11 | - 24 015 | - 5 009 | - 4 262 | - 850 | - 4 481 | - 707 | - 504 | - 135 | .. | - 39 963 |
| 2009-10 | - 22 982 | - 4 466 | - 4 261 | - 820 | - 4 069 | - 729 | - 499 | - 129 | .. | - 37 955 |

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 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> |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|

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 the footnotes to 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, 2013-14 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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 63 595 | 57 466 | 29 707 | 34 395 | 13 615 | 11 312 | 10 537 | 14 981 | 79 530 | 315 138 |
| 2012-13 | 60 009 | 58 677 | 30 470 | 33 813 | 13 992 | 11 759 | 10 272 | 15 003 | 75 521 | 309 517 |
| 2011-12 | 65 543 | 62 684 | 27 064 | 35 222 | 14 816 | 11 827 | 9 403 | 14 070 | 86 536 | 327 166 |
| 2010-11 | 57 847 | 59 151 | 25 251 | 32 044 | 15 261 | 10 891 | 9 412 | 14 577 | 82 889 | 307 321 |
| 2009-10 | 61 184 | 51 635 | 27 150 | 32 257 | 17 359 | 10 787 | 6 935 | 13 658 | 88 460 | 309 425 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 88 964 | 88 559 | 46 930 | 47 385 | 25 778 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 297 616 |
| 2012-13 | 88 060 | 96 691 | 50 777 | 48 606 | 26 497 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 310 632 |
| 2011-12 | 94 994 | 98 387 | 44 899 | 49 089 | 26 057 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 313 427 |
| 2010-11 | 83 520 | 95 286 | 46 066 | 44 796 | 26 511 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 296 179 |
| 2009-10 | 88 790 | 93 243 | 46 455 | 44 855 | 27 021 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 300 364 |
| Magistrates' courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 141 831 | 100 618 | 93 455 | 81 672 | 37 212 | 10 399 | 11 661 | 17 406 | .. | 494 254 |
| 2012-13 | 147 879 | 99 744 | 95 198 | 82 369 | 34 846 | 9 308 | 11 678 | 16 152 | .. | 497 174 |
| 2011-12 | 161 219 | 106 602 | 96 847 | 78 915 | 36 108 | 9 130 | 12 841 | 15 453 | .. | 517 115 |
| 2010-11 | 139 348 | 102 574 | 91 873 | 75 875 | 33 227 | 8 566 | 13 265 | 15 807 | .. | 480 535 |
| 2009-10 | 138 050 | 87 558 | 96 008 | 72 553 | 35 477 | 8 834 | 12 878 | 14 419 | .. | 465 777 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 13 262 | 17 656 | 11 945 | 7 606 | 4 651 | 1 642 | 1 443 | 1 999 | .. | 60 204 |
| 2012-13 | 14 720 | 14 769 | 14 295 | 7 290 | 4 593 | 1 540 | 1 304 | 1 751 | .. | 60 263 |
| 2011-12 | 16 004 | 12 671 | 14 749 | 7 527 | 4 705 | 1 553 | 1 519 | 1 690 | .. | 60 419 |
| 2010-11 | 26 166 | 10 916 | 14 136 | 7 429 | 4 591 | 1 656 | 1 505 | 1 303 | .. | 67 702 |
| 2009-10 | 25 940 | 10 021 | 13 539 | 6 477 | 4 557 | 706 | 2 038 | 1 286 | .. | 64 564 |

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2013-14 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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 155 093 | 118 274 | 105 400 | 89 278 | 41 863 | 12 041 | 13 105 | 19 404 | .. | 554 458 |
| 2012-13 | 162 599 | 114 513 | 109 493 | 89 659 | 39 439 | 10 849 | 12 982 | 17 903 | .. | 557 437 |
| 2011-12 | 177 223 | 119 273 | 111 597 | 86 442 | 40 813 | 10 683 | 14 360 | 17 143 | .. | 577 533 |
| 2010-11 | 165 514 | 113 490 | 106 009 | 83 304 | 37 818 | 10 222 | 14 770 | 17 110 | .. | 548 237 |
| 2009-10 | 163 989 | 97 579 | 109 546 | 79 030 | 40 034 | 9 541 | 14 916 | 15 705 | .. | 530 341 |
| All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 307 652 | 264 299 | 182 037 | 171 057 | 81 256 | 23 353 | 23 642 | 34 385 | 79 530 | 1 167 211 |
| 2012-13 | 310 669 | 269 881 | 190 740 | 172 078 | 79 928 | 22 608 | 23 254 | 32 906 | 75 521 | 1 177 585 |
| 2011-12 | 337 760 | 280 344 | 183 560 | 170 754 | 81 685 | 22 510 | 23 763 | 31 213 | 86 536 | 1 218 127 |
| 2010-11 | 306 881 | 267 927 | 177 326 | 160 143 | 79 590 | 21 112 | 24 182 | 31 687 | 82 889 | 1 151 737 |
| 2009-10 | 313 963 | 242 458 | 183 151 | 156 142 | 84 414 | 20 328 | 21 851 | 29 363 | 88 460 | 1 140 129 |
| Family courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | 21 770 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 62 755 | 84 525 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | 24 147 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 88 543 | 112 690 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | 23 533 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 102 513 | 126 047 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | 22 937 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 104 196 | 127 133 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | 23 497 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 110 542 | 134 038 |
| Federal Magistrates Court | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 85 944 | 85 944 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 65 667 | 65 667 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 74 321 | 74 321 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68 969 | 68 969 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 254 | 80 254 |

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2013-14 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> |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| Coroners' courts (c) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 5 399 | 12 694 | 8 896 | 5 322 | 3 196 | 409 | 1 577 | 994 | .. | 38 487 |
| 2012-13 | 5 055 | 14 758 | 11 097 | 6 185 | 3 049 | 398 | 1 023 | 1 200 | .. | 42 766 |
| 2011-12 | 4 443 | 14 599 | 12 772 | 4 826 | 3 026 | 441 | 1 089 | 1 158 | .. | 42 354 |
| 2010-11 | 5 783 | 14 081 | 10 890 | 4 541 | 3 027 | 548 | 1 562 | 1 131 | .. | 41 563 |
| 2009-10 | 5 310 | 12 425 | 10 467 | 3 743 | 3 030 | 627 | 845 | 1 322 | .. | 37 769 |
| Including payroll tax where applicable | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 66 643 | 59 331 | 30 585 | 34 395 | 14 315 | 11 312 | 10 537 | 15 289 | 79 530 | 321 936 |
| 2012-13 | 62 942 | 60 548 | 31 310 | 33 813 | 14 706 | 11 816 | 10 272 | 15 392 | 75 521 | 316 320 |
| 2011-12 | 69 469 | 64 497 | 27 956 | 35 222 | 15 610 | 12 032 | 9 403 | 14 413 | 86 536 | 335 139 |
| 2010-11 | 61 640 | 61 106 | 26 179 | 32 044 | 15 975 | 11 095 | 9 412 | 14 925 | 82 889 | 315 264 |
| 2009-10 | 65 162 | 53 517 | 28 081 | 32 257 | 18 101 | 10 982 | 6 935 | 14 044 | 88 460 | 317 539 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 92 065 | 90 425 | 48 052 | 47 385 | 26 807 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 304 734 |
| 2012-13 | 91 105 | 98 500 | 52 066 | 48 606 | 27 576 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 317 853 |
| 2011-12 | 98 012 | 100 128 | 46 019 | 49 090 | 27 156 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 320 405 |
| 2010-11 | 86 973 | 96 976 | 47 404 | 44 796 | 27 569 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 303 717 |
| 2009-10 | 92 528 | 94 943 | 47 741 | 44 855 | 28 083 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 308 150 |
| Magistrates' courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 147 760 | 104 094 | 96 532 | 81 672 | 38 711 | 10 399 | 11 661 | 17 817 | .. | 508 646 |
| 2012-13 | 153 860 | 103 125 | 98 104 | 82 369 | 36 360 | 9 365 | 11 678 | 16 658 | .. | 511 518 |
| 2011-12 | 168 276 | 109 950 | 99 772 | 78 915 | 37 677 | 9 354 | 12 841 | 15 965 | .. | 532 750 |
| 2010-11 | 146 216 | 105 839 | 94 946 | 75 875 | 34 703 | 8 772 | 13 265 | 16 254 | .. | 495 869 |
| 2009-10 | 145 055 | 90 612 | 99 143 | 72 553 | 37 043 | 9 058 | 12 878 | 14 857 | .. | 481 199 |

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2013-14 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 13 788 | 18 121 | 12 260 | 7 606 | 4 834 | 1 642 | 1 443 | 2 045 | .. | 61 738 |
| 2012-13 | 15 274 | 15 163 | 14 669 | 7 290 | 4 772 | 1 550 | 1 304 | 1 805 | .. | 61 828 |
| 2011-12 | 16 836 | 13 009 | 15 129 | 7 527 | 4 890 | 1 585 | 1 519 | 1 740 | .. | 62 236 |
| 2010-11 | 27 221 | 11 229 | 14 541 | 7 429 | 4 764 | 1 686 | 1 505 | 1 339 | .. | 69 713 |
| 2009-10 | 26 977 | 10 317 | 13 929 | 6 477 | 4 727 | 723 | 2 038 | 1 324 | .. | 66 511 |
| Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (e) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 161 548 | 122 215 | 108 792 | 89 278 | 43 545 | 12 041 | 13 105 | 19 862 | .. | 570 385 |
| 2012-13 | 169 134 | 118 288 | 112 773 | 89 659 | 41 131 | 10 915 | 12 982 | 18 463 | .. | 573 346 |
| 2011-12 | 185 113 | 122 959 | 114 901 | 86 442 | 42 567 | 10 940 | 14 360 | 17 705 | .. | 594 986 |
| 2010-11 | 173 437 | 117 068 | 109 487 | 83 304 | 39 467 | 10 458 | 14 770 | 17 592 | .. | 565 583 |
| 2009-10 | 172 032 | 100 929 | 113 072 | 79 030 | 41 770 | 9 781 | 14 916 | 16 180 | .. | 547 711 |
| All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 320 256 | 271 971 | 187 429 | 171 057 | 84 667 | 23 353 | 23 642 | 35 150 | 79 530 | 1 197 055 |
| 2012-13 | 323 181 | 277 337 | 196 149 | 172 078 | 83 413 | 22 731 | 23 254 | 33 855 | 75 521 | 1 207 520 |
| 2011-12 | 352 594 | 287 584 | 188 876 | 170 754 | 85 333 | 22 971 | 23 763 | 32 118 | 86 536 | 1 250 530 |
| 2010-11 | 322 050 | 275 149 | 183 070 | 160 143 | 83 011 | 21 553 | 24 182 | 32 517 | 82 889 | 1 184 564 |
| 2009-10 | 329 722 | 249 389 | 188 894 | 156 142 | 87 954 | 20 763 | 21 851 | 30 224 | 88 460 | 1 173 400 |
| Family courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | 21 770 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 62 755 | 84 525 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | 24 147 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 88 543 | 112 690 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | 23 533 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 102 513 | 126 047 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | 22 937 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 104 196 | 127 133 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | 23 497 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 110 542 | 134 038 |

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2013-14 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> |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| Federal Circuit Court | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 85 944 | 85 944 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 65 667 | 65 667 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 74 321 | 74 321 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68 969 | 68 969 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 254 | 80 254 |
| Coroners' courts (c) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 5 628 | 13 071 | 9 069 | 5 322 | 3 306 | 409 | 1 577 | 1 022 | .. | 39 404 |
| 2012-13 | 5 289 | 15 131 | 11 462 | 6 185 | 3 163 | 398 | 1 023 | 1 230 | .. | 43 881 |
| 2011-12 | 4 713 | 15 020 | 13 096 | 4 826 | 3 143 | 449 | 1 089 | 1 188 | .. | 43 526 |
| 2010-11 | 6 058 | 14 484 | 11 198 | 4 541 | 3 137 | 556 | 1 562 | 1 159 | .. | 42 695 |
| 2009-10 | 5 560 | 12 840 | 10 719 | 3 743 | 3 142 | 635 | 845 | 1 354 | .. | 38 839 |

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 the footnotes to 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 35.0 | 23.6 | 31.4 | 19.6 | 36.0 | 15.4 | 31.8 | 7.7 | 18.3 | 25.0 |
| 2012-13 | 39.5 | 21.0 | 32.5 | 19.2 | 40.3 | 13.0 | 20.6 | 4.1 | 17.7 | 25.3 |
| 2011-12 | 39.3 | 18.4 | 35.0 | 19.4 | 38.5 | 10.2 | 19.8 | 3.0 | 10.4 | 22.5 |
| 2010-11 | 39.5 | 19.4 | 34.2 | 20.1 | 31.2 | 11.3 | 17.6 | 3.3 | 11.2 | 22.6 |
| 2009-10 | 32.6 | 24.0 | 34.6 | 17.4 | 22.5 | 10.7 | 26.2 | 4.5 | 7.7 | 20.0 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 34.7 | 38.3 | 52.0 | 29.2 | 29.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36.4 |
| 2012-13 | 31.6 | 31.9 | 49.0 | 27.1 | 44.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33.8 |
| 2011-12 | 40.3 | 29.4 | 59.3 | 26.8 | 36.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36.3 |
| 2010-11 | 40.1 | 32.0 | 41.5 | 29.9 | 33.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35.5 |
| 2009-10 | 40.0 | 30.4 | 38.8 | 19.0 | 28.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31.6 |
| Magistrates' courts (g) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 35.0 | 54.6 | 34.7 | 36.8 | 27.3 | 30.7 | 12.5 | 6.9 | .. | 37.5 |
| 2012-13 | 34.0 | 51.6 | 32.6 | 37.1 | 35.0 | 38.1 | 6.6 | 6.0 | .. | 36.4 |
| 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 | 37.5 | 29.2 | 43.8 | 2.4 | 6.9 | .. | 33.1 |
| 2009-10 | 44.9 | 49.7 | 25.5 | 36.8 | 28.8 | 37.7 | 2.8 | 7.5 | .. | 37.9 |
| Children's courts (h) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | – | – | – | 0.0 | 0.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | – |
| 2012-13 | – | 0.0 | – | – | 0.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | – |
| 2011-12 | – | 0.0 | – | – | 0.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | – |
| 2010-11 | – | 0.0 | – | 0.3 | 0.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | – |
| 2009-10 | 0.0 | – | – | – | 0.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | – |

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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 31.8 | 40.3 | 28.6 | 33.7 | 25.6 | 23.7 | 11.8 | 6.4 | .. | 32.0 |
| 2012-13 | 30.9 | 39.6 | 26.1 | 33.9 | 32.9 | 29.8 | 6.2 | 5.7 | .. | 31.3 |
| 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 | 34.5 | 27.0 | 33.1 | 2.3 | 6.5 | .. | 28.3 |
| 2009-10 | 38.6 | 40.2 | 21.4 | 34.3 | 26.8 | 36.9 | 2.5 | 7.0 | .. | 32.6 |
| Family courts (i) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | 20.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.2 | 10.3 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | 15.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.3 | 6.2 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | 13.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.3 | 4.6 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | 13.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.1 | 4.3 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | 10.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.9 | 2.6 |
| Federal Circuit Court (i) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37.0 | 37.0 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37.3 | 37.3 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30.2 | 30.2 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31.3 | 31.3 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.6 | 21.6 |

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 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2013-14=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 **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).

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2014, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.*

TABLE 7A.18

Table 7A.18 Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2013-14 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 2 981 | 1 637 | 1 911 | 2 134 | 3 064 | 703 | 2 575 | 1 762 | 3 726 | 2 512 |
| 2012-13 | 2 935 | 1 413 | 1 781 | 1 937 | 3 143 | 551 | 2 077 | 871 | 2 926 | 2 269 |
| 2011-12 | 3 047 | 1 182 | 1 517 | 1 883 | 3 058 | 450 | 1 638 | 573 | 2 008 | 2 033 |
| 2010-11 | 2 518 | 1 160 | 1 044 | 1 863 | 2 383 | 495 | 1 159 | 659 | 2 183 | 1 807 |
| 2009-10 | 2 173 | 1 296 | 855 | 1 601 | 2 323 | 507 | 1 274 | 1 070 | 2 087 | 1 593 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 1 660 | 1 811 | 950 | 974 | 1 012 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 374 |
| 2012-13 | 1 520 | 1 399 | 944 | 957 | 1 039 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 226 |
| 2011-12 | 1 493 | 1 258 | 904 | 829 | 1 058 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 150 |
| 2010-11 | 1 317 | 1 225 | 756 | 693 | 867 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 018 |
| 2009-10 | 1 453 | 1 409 | 721 | 936 | 887 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 156 |
| Magistrates' courts (h) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 159 | 234 | 131 | 124 | 122 | 81 | 203 | 63 | .. | 163 |
| 2012-13 | 160 | 204 | 131 | 121 | 145 | 86 | 103 | 46 | .. | 157 |
| 2011-12 | 173 | 145 | 124 | 106 | 142 | 77 | 94 | 56 | .. | 144 |
| 2010-11 | 126 | 151 | 122 | 110 | 141 | 83 | 51 | 66 | .. | 128 |
| 2009-10 | 156 | 160 | 109 | 102 | 154 | 77 | 51 | 58 | .. | 140 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | .. | – |
| 2012-13 | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | .. | – |
| 2011-12 | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | .. | – |
| 2010-11 | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | .. | – |
| 2009-10 | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | .. | – |

TABLE 7A.18

Table 7A.18 Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2013-14 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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 149 | 218 | 123 | 118 | 117 | 78 | 197 | 59 | .. | 154 |
| 2012-13 | 151 | 191 | 123 | 114 | 139 | 82 | 100 | 44 | .. | 148 |
| 2011-12 | 163 | 136 | 116 | 102 | 136 | 73 | 92 | 53 | .. | 136 |
| 2010-11 | 119 | 143 | 114 | 106 | 134 | 79 | 48 | 62 | .. | 121 |
| 2009-10 | 149 | 153 | 103 | 99 | 147 | 74 | 49 | 55 | .. | 134 |
| Family courts (i) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | 377 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 213 | 283 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | 304 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 173 | 232 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | 250 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 139 | 189 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | 231 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 134 | 179 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | 176 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 56 | 109 |
| Federal Circuit Court (i) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 549 | 549 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 437 | 437 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 347 | 347 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 347 | 347 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 243 | 243 |
| Probate | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 1 220 | 297 | 595 | 242 | 1 068 | 554 | 1 257 | 1 124 | .. | 744 |
| 2012-13 | 1 185 | 352 | 600 | 206 | 1 043 | 536 | 1 193 | 898 | .. | 741 |
| 2011-12 | 1 112 | 332 | 589 | 208 | 1 023 | 376 | 765 | 1 069 | .. | 705 |
| 2010-11 | 1 094 | 310 | 563 | 204 | 881 | 385 | 754 | 1 136 | .. | 673 |
| 2009-10 | 1115 | 279 | 590 | 211 | 919 | 402 | 774 | 999 | .. | 672 |

Table 7A.18 **Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2013-14 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> |
|--|------------|------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|------------------|
|--|------------|------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|------------------|

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 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2013-14=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 2014, 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 269 | 197 | 205 | 211 | 105 | 17 | 81 | 11 | .. |
| 2012-13 | (no.) | 216 | 199 | 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 | .. |
| Cases >12 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 35 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| 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 | — | .. |
| Cases >12 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (%) | 13.0 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 8.6 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 9.1 | .. |
| 2012-13 | (%) | 14.4 | 14.6 | 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 | — | .. |
| Cases >24 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 11 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | .. |
| 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 | — | .. |

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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (%) | 4.1 | — | — | — | 1.0 | — | — | — | .. |
| 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 | — | .. |
| Supreme courts — non-appeal (b), (c) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending case load | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 105 | 94 | 439 | 172 | 41 | 348 | 176 | 179 | .. |
| 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 | .. |
| Cases >12 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 32 | 18 | 67 | 9 | 4 | 92 | 31 | 5 | .. |
| 2012-13 | (no.) | 22 | 7 | 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 | .. |
| Cases >12 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (%) | 30.5 | 19.1 | 15.3 | 5.2 | 9.8 | 26.4 | 17.6 | 2.8 | .. |
| 2012-13 | (%) | 20.4 | 7.1 | 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 | .. |

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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 4 | 2 | 28 | 3 | 2 | 21 | 11 | — | .. |
| 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 | — | .. |
| Cases >24 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (%) | 3.8 | 2.1 | 6.4 | 1.7 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 6.3 | — | .. |
| 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 | — | .. |
| District/county courts — appeal (c), (d), (e) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending case load | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 1 320 | 1 030 | 208 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 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 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cases >12 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 17 | 80 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2012-13 | (no.) | 17 | 69 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2011-12 | (no.) | 8 | 120 | 541 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2010-11 | (no.) | 18 | 130 | 55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2009-10 | (no.) | 9 | 97 | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (%) | 1.3 | 7.8 | 9.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 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 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cases >24 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 1 | 10 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2012-13 | (no.) | — | 18 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2011-12 | (no.) | — | 47 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2010-11 | (no.) | 1 | 31 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2009-10 | (no.) | — | 17 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cases >24 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (%) | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 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 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| District/county courts — non-appeal (c), (d), (e) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending case load | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 3 037 | 1 604 | 1 698 | 1 060 | 1 332 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 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 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 574 | 276 | 212 | 75 | 265 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 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 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cases >12 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (%) | 18.9 | 17.2 | 12.5 | 7.1 | 19.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 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 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cases >24 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 87 | 53 | 75 | 11 | 54 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 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 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cases >24 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (%) | 2.9 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 4.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 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 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending case load | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 34 539 | 39 216 | 36 228 | 10 467 | 16 288 | 5 938 | 1 858 | 3 207 | .. |
| 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 | .. |
| Cases >6 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 4 044 | 9 968 | 10 788 | 2 814 | 4 077 | 1 595 | 455 | 932 | .. |
| 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 | .. |
| Cases >6 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (%) | 11.7 | 25.4 | 29.8 | 26.9 | 25.0 | 26.9 | 24.5 | 29.1 | .. |
| 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 | .. |
| Cases >12 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 586 | 3 065 | 4 429 | 867 | 1 460 | 698 | 125 | 354 | .. |
| 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 | .. |

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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (%) | 1.7 | 7.8 | 12.2 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 11.8 | 6.7 | 11.0 | .. |
| 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 | .. |
| Children's courts (d) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending case load | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 2 573 | 3 424 | 2 339 | 1 081 | 1 468 | 412 | 124 | 637 | .. |
| 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 | .. |
| Cases >6 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 374 | 445 | 597 | 207 | 248 | 91 | 32 | 165 | .. |
| 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 | .. |
| Cases >6 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (%) | 14.5 | 13.0 | 25.5 | 19.1 | 16.9 | 22.1 | 25.8 | 25.9 | .. |
| 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 | .. |

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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 42 | 154 | 219 | 75 | 72 | 43 | 15 | 67 | .. |
| 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 | .. |
| Cases >12 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (%) | 1.6 | 4.5 | 9.4 | 6.9 | 4.9 | 10.4 | 12.1 | 10.5 | .. |
| 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 | .. |

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 were 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 2009-10 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.

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

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> |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|
|-------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|

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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 89 | 50 | 47 | 42 | 27 | 20 | 3 | 23 | .. |
| 2012-13 | (no.) | 97 | 52 | 58 | 34 | 22 | 14 | 7 | 10 | .. |
| 2011-12 | (no.) | 111 | 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 | .. |
| Cases >12 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 25 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | .. |
| 2012-13 | (no.) | 16 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | — | .. |
| 2011-12 | (no.) | 23 | 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 | .. |
| Cases >12 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (%) | 28.1 | 16.0 | 17.0 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 15.0 | 66.7 | — | .. |
| 2012-13 | (%) | 16.5 | 5.8 | 17.2 | 11.8 | 27.3 | 21.4 | 57.1 | — | .. |
| 2011-12 | (%) | 20.7 | 18.8 | 28.9 | 14.3 | 27.6 | na | 37.5 | 33.3 | .. |
| 2010-11 | (%) | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | .. |
| 2009-10 | (%) | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | .. |
| Cases >24 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | .. |
| 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 | .. |

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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (%) | 1.1 | – | 4.3 | 2.4 | 7.4 | 5.0 | – | – | .. |
| 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 | .. |
| District/county courts — non-appeal (c), (d) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending case load | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 58 | 8 | 3 | 15 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2012-13 | (no.) | 67 | 18 | 6 | 17 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2011-12 | (no.) | 79 | na | 6 | 6 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2010-11 | (no.) | na | na | na | na | na | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2009-10 | (no.) | na | na | na | na | na | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cases >12 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 17 | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 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 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cases >12 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (%) | 29.3 | 50.0 | – | 6.7 | 10.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2012-13 | (%) | 14.9 | 44.4 | – | – | 27.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2011-12 | (%) | 10.1 | na | 16.7 | – | 25.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2010-11 | (%) | na | na | na | na | na | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2009-10 | (%) | 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 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 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cases >24 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (%) | 1.7 | – | – | – | 10.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2012-13 | (%) | – | 5.6 | – | – | – | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2011-12 | (%) | 1.3 | na | – | – | – | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2010-11 | (%) | na | na | na | na | na | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2009-10 | (%) | na | na | na | na | na | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Magistrates' courts only (excluding children's) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending case load | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 222 | 98 | 124 | 48 | 21 | 1 | 9 | 10 | .. |
| 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 | .. |
| Cases >6 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 108 | 27 | 75 | 9 | 4 | – | 2 | 6 | .. |
| 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 | .. |

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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (%) | 48.6 | 27.6 | 60.5 | 18.8 | 19.0 | – | 22.2 | 60.0 | .. |
| 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 | na | 47.4 | .. |
| 2010-11 | (%) | na | 41.1 | na | na | na | – | na | na | .. |
| 2009-10 | (%) | na | 35.8 | na | na | na | na | na | na | .. |
| Cases >12 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 21 | 5 | 40 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 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 | .. |
| Cases >12 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (%) | 9.5 | 5.1 | 32.3 | 2.1 | – | – | 11.1 | 10.0 | .. |
| 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 | .. |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending case load | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 7 | – | 3 | 6 | 3 | na | – | – | .. |
| 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 | .. |

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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 3 | – | 1 | – | 3 | na | – | – | .. |
| 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 | .. |
| Cases >6 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (%) | 42.9 | – | 33.3 | – | 100.0 | – | – | – | .. |
| 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 | .. |
| Cases >12 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no.) | 1 | – | 1 | – | 2 | na | – | – | .. |
| 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 | .. |
| Cases >12 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (%) | 14.3 | – | 33.3 | – | 66.7 | – | – | – | .. |
| 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 | .. |

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> |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|
|-------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|

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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | 543 | 278 | 103 | 110 | 42 | 50 | 86 | 56 | 317 |
| 2012-13 | no. | 669 | 297 | 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 |
| Cases >12 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | 97 | 33 | — | 20 | 3 | 9 | 37 | 3 | 2 |
| 2012-13 | no. | 174 | 75 | — | 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 |
| Cases >12 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | % | 17.9 | 11.9 | — | 18.2 | 7.1 | 18.0 | 43.0 | 5.4 | 0.6 |
| 2012-13 | % | 26.0 | 25.3 | — | 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 |
| Cases >24 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | 23 | 8 | — | 1 | — | 3 | 13 | — | 2 |
| 2012-13 | no. | 69 | 12 | — | 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 |

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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | % | 4.2 | 2.9 | – | 0.9 | – | 6.0 | 15.1 | – | 0.6 |
| 2012-13 | % | 10.3 | 4.0 | – | 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 |
| Supreme (excl probate) / Federal Court — non-appeal (b), (c), (d) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending case load | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | 5 788 | 4 040 | 2 637 | 2 343 | 667 | 809 | 632 | 87 | 2 044 |
| 2012-13 | no. | 6 609 | 4 164 | 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 |
| Cases >12 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | 1 706 | 1 010 | 755 | 887 | 214 | 256 | 215 | 26 | 589 |
| 2012-13 | no. | 2 010 | 1 205 | 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 |
| Cases >12 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | % | 29.5 | 25.0 | 28.6 | 37.9 | 32.1 | 31.6 | 34.0 | 29.9 | 28.8 |
| 2012-13 | % | 30.4 | 28.9 | 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 |

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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | 725 | 397 | 209 | 396 | 123 | 73 | 70 | 12 | 389 |
| 2012-13 | no. | 944 | 505 | 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 |
| Cases >24 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | % | 12.5 | 9.8 | 7.9 | 16.9 | 18.4 | 9.0 | 11.1 | 13.8 | 19.0 |
| 2012-13 | % | 14.3 | 12.1 | 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 |
| District/county courts — appeal (e) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending case load | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | 81 | 53 | 48 | 72 | 53 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 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 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cases >12 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | 6 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 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 | — | .. | .. | .. | .. |

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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | % | 7.4 | 15.1 | 14.6 | 9.7 | 11.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 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 | – | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cases >24 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | – | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2012-13 | no. | – | 2 | 4 | – | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2011-12 | no. | – | 4 | 2 | 3 | – | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2010-11 | no. | – | 5 | 2 | – | – | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2009-10 | no. | – | – | 2 | 1 | – | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cases >24 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | % | 1.2 | 1.9 | 6.3 | 2.8 | – | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 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 | – | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| District/county courts — non-appeal (e) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending case load | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | 6 459 | 7 159 | 4 935 | 3 785 | 2 697 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 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 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | 1 427 | 2 306 | 968 | 1 451 | 1 432 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 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 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cases >12 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | % | 22.1 | 32.2 | 19.6 | 38.3 | 53.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 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 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cases >24 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | 307 | 1 156 | 203 | 482 | 590 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 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 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cases >24 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | % | 4.8 | 16.1 | 4.1 | 12.7 | 21.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 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 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | 52 518 | 11 814 | 26 562 | 21 137 | 15 284 | 4 130 | 1 157 | 1 870 | .. |
| 2012-13 | no. | 58 514 | 11 857 | 25 212 | 22 100 | 14 773 | 4 848 | 1 112 | 2 091 | .. |
| 2011-12 | no. | 58 977 | 12 079 | 23 289 | 22 192 | 12 876 | 5 457 | 864 | 2 386 | .. |
| 2010-11 | no. | na | 11 668 | 23 287 | 22 769 | 12 899 | 5 789 | 795 | 2 332 | .. |
| 2009-10 | no. | na | 11 222 | 28 275 | 22 378 | 13 237 | 5 773 | 720 | 2 201 | .. |
| Cases >6 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | 12 865 | 4 201 | 11 176 | 8 855 | 6 930 | 1 765 | 471 | 666 | .. |
| 2012-13 | no. | 14 922 | 4 544 | 10 421 | 10 101 | 5 167 | 1 922 | 425 | 860 | .. |
| 2011-12 | no. | 14 333 | 4 854 | 9 556 | 10 014 | 5 041 | 2 337 | 255 | 713 | .. |
| 2010-11 | no. | na | 4 767 | 10 291 | 7 011 | 5 153 | 2 575 | 286 | 831 | .. |
| 2009-10 | no. | na | 4 447 | 14 072 | 8 666 | 5 673 | 2 373 | 294 | 873 | .. |
| Cases >6 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | % | 24.5 | 35.6 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 45.3 | 42.7 | 40.7 | 35.6 | .. |
| 2012-13 | % | 25.5 | 38.3 | 41.3 | 45.7 | 35.0 | 39.6 | 38.2 | 41.1 | .. |
| 2011-12 | % | 24.3 | 40.2 | 41.0 | 45.1 | 39.2 | 42.8 | 29.5 | 29.9 | .. |
| 2010-11 | % | na | 40.9 | 44.2 | 30.8 | 39.9 | 44.5 | 36.0 | 35.6 | .. |
| 2009-10 | % | na | 39.6 | 49.8 | 38.7 | 42.9 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 39.7 | .. |
| Cases >12 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | 284 | 2 429 | 1 945 | 1 701 | 2 393 | 459 | 168 | 108 | .. |
| 2012-13 | no. | 249 | 2 576 | 2 499 | 1 972 | 1 073 | 492 | 165 | 137 | .. |
| 2011-12 | no. | 299 | 2 730 | 1 857 | 2 051 | 1 108 | 670 | 83 | 191 | .. |
| 2010-11 | no. | na | 2 711 | 1 721 | 823 | 1 068 | 563 | 91 | 158 | .. |
| 2009-10 | no. | na | 2 378 | 2 185 | 1 339 | 1 234 | 580 | 113 | 168 | .. |

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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | % | 0.5 | 20.6 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 15.7 | 11.1 | 14.5 | 5.8 | .. |
| 2012-13 | % | 0.4 | 21.7 | 9.9 | 8.9 | 7.3 | 10.1 | 14.8 | 6.6 | .. |
| 2011-12 | % | 0.5 | 22.6 | 8.0 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 12.3 | 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 | 10.0 | 15.7 | 7.6 | .. |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending case load | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | na | 2 305 | 974 | 902 | 67 | 86 | 56 | 124 | .. |
| 2012-13 | no. | na | 1 709 | 1 073 | 896 | 95 | 79 | 52 | 55 | .. |
| 2011-12 | no. | na | 2 003 | 1 039 | 616 | 120 | 113 | 59 | 68 | .. |
| 2010-11 | no. | na | 1 663 | 795 | 497 | 72 | 101 | 52 | 47 | .. |
| 2009-10 | no. | na | 1 515 | 662 | 522 | 104 | 126 | 56 | 23 | .. |
| Cases >6 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | na | 636 | 321 | 422 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 17 | .. |
| 2012-13 | no. | na | 491 | 336 | 420 | 11 | 22 | 21 | 26 | .. |
| 2011-12 | no. | na | 564 | 359 | 235 | 14 | 24 | 19 | 13 | .. |
| 2010-11 | no. | na | 440 | 214 | 173 | 12 | 29 | 12 | 7 | .. |
| 2009-10 | no. | na | 436 | 206 | 180 | 17 | 35 | 9 | – | .. |
| Cases >6 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | % | na | 27.6 | 33.0 | 46.8 | 17.9 | 12.8 | 17.9 | 13.7 | .. |
| 2012-13 | % | na | 28.7 | 31.3 | 46.9 | 11.6 | 27.8 | 40.4 | 47.3 | .. |
| 2011-12 | % | na | 28.2 | 34.6 | 38.1 | 11.7 | 21.2 | 32.2 | 19.1 | .. |
| 2010-11 | % | na | 26.5 | 26.9 | 34.8 | 16.7 | 28.7 | 23.1 | 14.9 | .. |
| 2009-10 | % | na | 28.8 | 31.1 | 34.5 | 16.3 | 27.8 | 16.1 | – | .. |

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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | na | 287 | 91 | 133 | 5 | 3 | 2 | — | .. |
| 2012-13 | no. | na | 228 | 92 | 100 | 2 | 17 | 4 | — | .. |
| 2011-12 | no. | na | 224 | 111 | 92 | 7 | 8 | — | — | .. |
| 2010-11 | no. | na | 209 | 37 | 73 | 4 | 12 | 4 | — | .. |
| 2009-10 | no. | na | 198 | 51 | 81 | 4 | 17 | 3 | — | .. |
| Cases >12 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | % | na | 12.5 | 9.3 | 14.7 | 7.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | — | .. |
| 2012-13 | % | na | 13.3 | 8.6 | 11.2 | 2.1 | 21.5 | 7.7 | — | .. |
| 2011-12 | % | na | 11.2 | 10.7 | 14.9 | 5.8 | 7.1 | — | — | .. |
| 2010-11 | % | na | 12.6 | 4.7 | 14.7 | 5.6 | 11.9 | 7.7 | — | .. |
| 2009-10 | % | na | 13.1 | 7.7 | 15.5 | 3.8 | 13.5 | 5.4 | — | .. |
| Family courts — appeal (e), (f), (g) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending case load | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | .. | .. | .. | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 237 |
| 2012-13 | no. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 273 |
| 2011-12 | no. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 273 |
| 2010-11 | no. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 203 |
| 2009-10 | no. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 201 |
| Cases >12 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 91 |
| 2012-13 | no. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 84 |
| 2011-12 | no. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 71 |
| 2010-11 | no. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54 |
| 2009-10 | no. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 |

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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | % | .. | .. | .. | 29.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38.4 |
| 2012-13 | % | .. | .. | .. | 7.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30.8 |
| 2011-12 | % | .. | .. | .. | 21.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26.0 |
| 2010-11 | % | .. | .. | .. | 21.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26.6 |
| 2009-10 | % | .. | .. | .. | 6.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23.9 |
| Cases >24 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 |
| 2012-13 | no. | .. | .. | .. | — | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 |
| 2011-12 | no. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 |
| 2010-11 | no. | .. | .. | .. | — | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 |
| 2009-10 | no. | .. | .. | .. | — | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| Cases >24 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | % | .. | .. | .. | 8.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13.1 |
| 2012-13 | % | .. | .. | .. | — | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.9 |
| 2011-12 | % | .. | .. | .. | 4.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.5 |
| 2010-11 | % | .. | .. | .. | — | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.4 |
| 2009-10 | % | .. | .. | .. | — | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7.5 |
| Family courts — non-appeal (e), (f), (g) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending case load | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | .. | .. | .. | 10 224 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 321 |
| 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 |

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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | .. | .. | .. | 3 261 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 357 |
| 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 |
| Cases >12 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | % | .. | .. | .. | 31.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25.5 |
| 2012-13 | % | .. | .. | .. | 34.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29.5 |
| 2011-12 | % | .. | .. | .. | 39.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27.2 |
| 2010-11 | % | .. | .. | .. | 39.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29.7 |
| 2009-10 | % | .. | .. | .. | 36.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27.8 |
| Cases >24 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | .. | .. | .. | 1 442 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 567 |
| 2012-13 | no. | .. | .. | .. | 1 537 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 560 |
| 2011-12 | no. | .. | .. | .. | 2 115 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 559 |
| 2010-11 | no. | .. | .. | .. | 2 037 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 602 |
| 2009-10 | no. | .. | .. | .. | 1 710 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 612 |
| Cases >24 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | % | .. | .. | .. | 14.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10.7 |
| 2012-13 | % | .. | .. | .. | 15.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11.2 |
| 2011-12 | % | .. | .. | .. | 19.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10.8 |
| 2010-11 | % | .. | .. | .. | 19.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11.6 |
| 2009-10 | % | .. | .. | .. | 16.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10.4 |

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 (f), (g) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending case load | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 010 |
| 2012-13 | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 067 |
| 2011-12 | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 444 |
| 2010-11 | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 207 |
| 2009-10 | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28 930 |
| Cases >6 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 598 |
| 2012-13 | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 688 |
| 2011-12 | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 653 |
| 2010-11 | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 804 |
| 2009-10 | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 755 |
| Cases >6 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34.1 |
| 2012-13 | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34.4 |
| 2011-12 | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30.7 |
| 2010-11 | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29.1 |
| 2009-10 | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26.8 |
| Cases >12 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 769 |
| 2012-13 | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 117 |
| 2011-12 | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 683 |
| 2010-11 | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 129 |
| 2009-10 | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 701 |

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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14.0 |
| 2012-13 | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13.3 |
| 2011-12 | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11.7 |
| 2010-11 | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10.4 |
| 2009-10 | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.3 |
| Coroners' courts (h) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pending case load | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | 2 841 | 4 209 | 1 844 | 1 891 | 1 862 | 481 | 150 | 407 | .. |
| 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 | .. |
| Cases >12 mths | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | 1 009 | 1 366 | 515 | 416 | 472 | 175 | 53 | 119 | .. |
| 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 | .. |
| Cases >12 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | % | 35.5 | 32.5 | 27.9 | 22.0 | 25.3 | 36.4 | 35.3 | 29.2 | .. |
| 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 | .. |

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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | no. | 698 | 646 | 219 | 189 | 207 | 63 | 27 | 80 | .. |
| 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 | .. |
| Cases >24 mths (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | % | 24.6 | 15.3 | 11.9 | 10.0 | 11.1 | 13.1 | 18.0 | 19.7 | .. |
| 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 | .. |

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: (1) On 28 October 2010 the Workcover (Litigated Claims) Legal Costs Order 2010 came into operation. The Legal Costs Order governs costs in relation to serious injury applications lodged pursuant to section 134AB of the Accident Compensation Act 1985 (Vic). Taxations are no longer necessary for this category of cases. (2) On 1 April 2013, Rule 63.20.1 of the Supreme Court (General Civil Procedure) Rules 2005 came into operation. The rule prohibits the taxation of costs in interlocutory applications prior to the completion of the proceeding, unless the court otherwise orders. A large number of "small bills" previously taxed by the Costs Court arose from interlocutory orders.
- (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 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

| | units | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust cts |
|-----|--|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|----|----------|
| (e) | WA District court and WA Family Court pending civil matters data between financial years 2009-10 and 2011-12 were 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. | | | | | | | | | |
| (f) | 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. | | | | | | | | | |
| (g) | 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. | | | | | | | | | |
| (h) | 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. | | | | | | | | | |

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)

| | NSW (b) | Vic | Qld | WA (c) | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust cts |
|--|---------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|------|-----|----------|
| Criminal — attendances per finalisation | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme courts (d) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | na | 3.7 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 8.6 | 6.1 | .. |
| 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 | .. |
| District/county courts (e) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 6.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 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 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (e), (f), (g) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 3.1 | .. |
| 2012-13 | na | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.0 | .. |
| 2011-12 | na | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.3 | .. |
| 2010-11 | na | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.5 | .. |
| 2009-10 | na | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 4.0 | .. |
| Children's courts (e), (g), (h) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 4.3 | .. |
| 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 | .. |

TABLE 7A.22

Table 7A.22 Attendance indicator (average number of attendances per finalisation) (a)

| | NSW (b) | Vic | Qld | WA (c) | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust cts |
|---|---------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Civil — attendances per finalisation | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme (excl probate)/Federal Court (d) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | na | 1.7 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 7.2 | 4.4 | 3.0 |
| 2012-13 | na | 1.7 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 2.5 |
| 2011-12 | na | 1.5 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 3.2 |
| 2010-11 | na | 1.4 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| 2009-10 | na | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 3.8 |
| District/county courts (e) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 3.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 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 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (f), (g) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 | .. |
| 2012-13 | na | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.0 | .. |
| 2011-12 | na | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.3 | .. |
| 2010-11 | na | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.1 | .. |
| 2009-10 | na | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | na | 1.5 | 1.0 | .. |
| Children's courts (g), (h) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | na | 1.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 5.9 | 7.3 | 3.1 | .. |
| 2012-13 | na | 1.6 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 5.3 | 8.0 | 3.2 | .. |
| 2011-12 | na | 1.6 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 5.2 | 7.9 | 2.4 | .. |
| 2010-11 | na | 1.8 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 1.7 | .. |
| 2009-10 | na | 1.8 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 2.7 | 4.6 | 6.5 | 1.5 | .. |

Table 7A.22 Attendance indicator (average number of attendances per finalisation) (a)

| | NSW (b) | Vic | Qld | WA (c) | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust cts |
|---------------------------|---------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Family courts (e), (i) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | 2.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.2 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | 1.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.4 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | 1.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.4 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | 1.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.5 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | 1.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.6 |
| Federal Circuit Court (j) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.0 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.0 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.0 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.0 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.1 |
| Coroners' courts | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 8.5 | 1.0 | .. |
| 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 | .. |

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) NSW attendance indicator data have been sourced from a combination of recently developed reports and manual interpretation. The reporting process continues to be refined.
- (c) Attendance data for WA are based on number of hearings listed, not the number which actually occurred.
- (d) Queensland Supreme Court data for the count of attendances in the criminal and civil jurisdictions do not include appeal cases.

Table 7A.22 **Attendance indicator (average number of attendances per finalisation) (a)**

| | <i>NSW (b)</i> | <i>Vic</i> | <i>Qld</i> | <i>WA (c)</i> | <i>SA</i> | <i>Tas</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>NT</i> | <i>Aust cts</i> |
|-----|--|------------|------------|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|
| (e) | Criminal attendance indicator data in the WA District, Magistrates' and Children's courts and civil attendance indicator data in the WA District court between the financial years 2009-10 and 2011-12 were revised following a review of the data extraction processes, which revealed some discrepancies in the counting rules used to extract the data. 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 2009-10 and 2011-12 were revised following a District Court review and subsequent change to business practices related to the management of the court's civil inactive case list. Family Court of Western Australia attendance data between 2009-10 and 2013-14 have been revised following a review of the data extraction processes. Some discrepancies were revealed in the counting rules previously used to extract the data. These discrepancies have been addressed to bring the data extraction process in line with the counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2009-10 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis for the above-mentioned Western Australian courts. | | | | | | | | |
| (f) | 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. | | | | | | | | |
| (g) | For the civil jurisdiction of the ACT Magistrates and 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) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | na | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 10.6 | 14.0 | 15.2 | 10.3 | .. |
| 2012-13 | na | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 12.6 | 8.5 | 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 | .. |
| District/county courts (non-appeal) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 7.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 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 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 8.0 | 6.7 | 9.8 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 2.0 | 4.9 | 6.4 | .. |
| 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 | .. |
| Children's courts (c), (d) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 8.9 | 3.5 | 6.0 | 8.5 | 18.5 | na | — | 12.5 | .. |
| 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 | .. |

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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 are 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 86.5 | 100.6 | 101.4 | 108.0 | 87.5 | 81.8 | 79.0 | 147.4 | 96.1 |
| 2012-13 | 109.1 | 112.7 | 92.8 | 98.2 | 99.6 | 113.6 | 122.2 | 51.7 | 102.4 |
| 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 |
| Non-appeal | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 103.4 | 104.4 | 89.8 | 81.2 | 104.6 | 88.8 | 106.6 | 79.7 | 89.8 |
| 2012-13 | 129.5 | 89.0 | 118.4 | 98.1 | 115.3 | 102.5 | 175.6 | 94.2 | 111.4 |
| 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 |
| All matters | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 89.6 | 101.6 | 93.0 | 95.9 | 90.9 | 88.4 | 96.6 | 82.2 | 92.4 |
| 2012-13 | 114.7 | 104.9 | 110.5 | 98.2 | 103.7 | 102.9 | 155.3 | 91.8 | 107.7 |
| 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 |
| District/county courts (d) | | | | | | | | | |
| Appeal | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 99.8 | 103.4 | 87.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100.3 |
| 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 |

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 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 94.9 | 99.5 | 96.8 | 87.8 | 101.3 | .. | .. | .. | 96.2 |
| 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 |
| All matters | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 98.0 | 101.7 | 96.0 | 87.8 | 101.3 | .. | .. | .. | 97.8 |
| 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 |
| Magistrates' courts | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 100.4 | 108.7 | 95.4 | 98.4 | 105.8 | 94.3 | 97.5 | 95.1 | 101.3 |
| 2012-13 | 98.4 | 107.5 | 97.5 | 95.6 | 100.8 | 102.1 | 98.8 | 107.8 | 100.6 |
| 2011-12 | 104.9 | 104.9 | 100.1 | 96.5 | 101.3 | 97.3 | 103.8 | 111.1 | 102.2 |
| 2010-11 | 101.1 | 108.1 | 104.4 | 97.6 | 107.4 | 98.4 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 103.5 |
| 2009-10 | 97.4 | 109.8 | 101.6 | 98.3 | 111.5 | 95.6 | 102.7 | 98.5 | 102.3 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 101.9 | 106.7 | 101.3 | 100.0 | 105.2 | 97.6 | 105.0 | 90.9 | 103.0 |
| 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 |

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) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 100.5 | 108.5 | 95.7 | 98.5 | 105.8 | 94.6 | 97.8 | 94.6 | 101.5 |
| 2012-13 | 98.5 | 107.3 | 98.1 | 95.8 | 100.8 | 102.4 | 100.0 | 107.4 | 100.8 |
| 2011-12 | 105.0 | 104.6 | 100.2 | 96.8 | 101.3 | 97.1 | 104.1 | 108.5 | 102.1 |
| 2010-11 | 100.9 | 108.1 | 104.4 | 97.9 | 107.3 | 99.2 | 99.0 | 100.5 | 103.5 |
| 2009-10 | 97.0 | 109.1 | 101.5 | 98.0 | 110.7 | 95.1 | 103.0 | 97.8 | 102.0 |
| All criminal courts | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 100.3 | 108.4 | 95.7 | 98.2 | 105.5 | 94.4 | 97.8 | 94.3 | 101.3 |
| 2012-13 | 98.3 | 107.0 | 98.7 | 96.0 | 100.6 | 102.4 | 102.7 | 106.9 | 100.9 |
| 2011-12 | 104.7 | 104.7 | 100.3 | 96.9 | 101.3 | 97.0 | 103.9 | 108.3 | 102.1 |
| 2010-11 | 100.6 | 108.1 | 104.0 | 98.0 | 107.2 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 103.3 |
| 2009-10 | 97.2 | 108.6 | 101.4 | 98.0 | 110.4 | 95.1 | 101.7 | 97.7 | 101.9 |

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.
- (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.

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> |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------------|
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------------|

- (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 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 110.8 | 103.3 | 113.9 | 73.5 | 91.1 | 31.3 | 333.3 | 40.0 | 94.9 |
| 2012-13 | 114.0 | 94.9 | 120.9 | 62.0 | 139.4 | 71.4 | 100.0 | 59.1 | 102.3 |
| 2011-12 | 94.4 | 120.4 | 108.6 | 109.7 | 142.1 | 100.0 | 28.6 | 237.5 | 111.0 |
| 2010-11 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2009-10 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-appeal | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 125.9 | 222.7 | 137.5 | 103.7 | 91.7 | .. | .. | .. | 135.8 |
| 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 |
| Magistrates' courts | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 93.5 | 81.7 | 92.6 | 83.7 | 123.3 | 57.1 | 80.0 | 78.3 | 90.8 |
| 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 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 100.0 | 200.0 | 60.0 | 107.1 | 200.0 | na | - | 100.0 | 103.2 |
| 2012-13 | 136.4 | 140.0 | 140.0 | 50.0 | 75.0 | na | - | - | 108.1 |
| 2011-12 | 147.4 | 87.5 | 33.3 | 120.0 | 166.7 | na | 400.0 | - | 132.6 |
| 2010-11 | na | 120.0 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2009-10 | na | 120.0 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |

TABLE 7A.25

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total (c) |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-----------|
| All criminal courts | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 101.3 | 103.3 | 102.7 | 85.7 | 108.5 | 43.3 | 107.1 | 58.2 | 96.9 |
| 2012-13 | 126.6 | 108.1 | 102.3 | 79.7 | 105.5 | 72.7 | 94.7 | 67.3 | 107.2 |
| 2011-12 | 111.8 | 96.8 | 92.7 | 96.9 | 138.0 | na | 108.0 | 90.9 | 105.2 |
| 2010-11 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2009-10 | 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)/Federal Court | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 112.9 | 104.7 | 104.2 | 107.5 | 110.3 | 101.1 | 59.7 | 83.2 | 96.0 | 102.9 |
| 2012-13 | 91.2 | 105.9 | 99.6 | 106.0 | 86.7 | 105.6 | 80.0 | 110.9 | 100.2 | 98.4 |
| 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 |
| Non-appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 115.6 | 101.9 | 111.9 | 96.3 | 107.1 | 116.5 | 111.4 | 106.5 | 114.7 | 109.7 |
| 2012-13 | 135.7 | 105.2 | 112.6 | 110.1 | 106.0 | 90.3 | 162.0 | 120.3 | 114.6 | 117.7 |
| 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 |
| All matters | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 115.4 | 102.1 | 111.4 | 97.0 | 107.4 | 115.1 | 105.9 | 96.7 | 112.0 | 109.1 |
| 2012-13 | 132.0 | 105.3 | 111.7 | 109.8 | 104.1 | 91.5 | 153.9 | 116.0 | 113.0 | 116.1 |
| 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 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 99.5 | 79.4 | 83.8 | 84.7 | 113.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 94.0 |
| 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 |

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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 103.9 | 101.3 | 95.7 | 98.1 | 152.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 103.9 |
| 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 |
| All matters | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 103.8 | 100.8 | 95.6 | 97.8 | 148.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 103.6 |
| 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 |
| Magistrates' courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 103.3 | 111.3 | 97.9 | 101.1 | 101.4 | 108.9 | 99.7 | 124.0 | .. | 104.4 |
| 2012-13 | 99.5 | 107.7 | 97.5 | 100.1 | 91.3 | 107.1 | 93.6 | 104.4 | .. | 100.9 |
| 2011-12 | 101.9 | 104.4 | 99.9 | 97.9 | 102.1 | 104.4 | 98.0 | 99.4 | .. | 101.7 |
| 2010-11 | 92.3 | 105.0 | 110.4 | 102.0 | 102.0 | 99.1 | 97.7 | 97.7 | .. | 99.6 |
| 2009-10 | 88.8 | 97.2 | 112.7 | 103.6 | 107.4 | 102.3 | 109.4 | 92.3 | .. | 97.5 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 99.0 | 87.0 | 103.1 | 100.7 | 102.5 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 106.1 | .. | 96.5 |
| 2012-13 | 100.4 | 98.2 | 99.2 | 90.2 | 102.0 | 108.7 | 112.3 | 103.4 | .. | 98.6 |
| 2011-12 | 102.7 | 87.8 | 94.0 | 86.1 | 96.3 | 97.3 | 87.2 | 91.9 | .. | 95.0 |
| 2010-11 | 89.7 | 86.6 | 95.9 | 95.2 | 103.1 | 106.0 | 98.7 | 95.4 | .. | 91.5 |
| 2009-10 | 84.7 | 85.7 | 103.9 | 89.7 | 96.7 | 97.5 | 99.4 | 97.4 | .. | 89.7 |

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> |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
| Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 103.1 | 109.6 | 98.2 | 101.1 | 101.5 | 108.5 | 99.7 | 122.8 | .. | 103.9 |
| 2012-13 | 99.5 | 107.1 | 97.6 | 99.6 | 91.7 | 107.2 | 94.1 | 104.4 | .. | 100.8 |
| 2011-12 | 101.9 | 103.4 | 99.5 | 97.4 | 101.8 | 104.0 | 97.6 | 99.0 | .. | 101.4 |
| 2010-11 | 92.2 | 104.0 | 109.4 | 101.8 | 102.0 | 99.4 | 97.8 | 97.6 | .. | 99.2 |
| 2009-10 | 88.6 | 96.6 | 112.3 | 103.2 | 106.9 | 102.1 | 109.0 | 92.6 | .. | 97.1 |
| All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 103.8 | 108.6 | 98.7 | 100.6 | 104.7 | 109.2 | 100.5 | 121.8 | 112.0 | 104.2 |
| 2012-13 | 101.5 | 106.2 | 99.2 | 99.9 | 92.4 | 105.3 | 101.3 | 104.8 | 113.0 | 101.7 |
| 2011-12 | 103.3 | 103.6 | 100.8 | 98.8 | 103.5 | 103.7 | 107.5 | 98.9 | 109.9 | 102.5 |
| 2010-11 | 92.1 | 102.9 | 109.6 | 99.6 | 102.0 | 99.6 | 103.3 | 97.8 | 94.1 | 98.9 |
| 2009-10 | 90.8 | 97.3 | 109.5 | 102.6 | 105.6 | 103.5 | 110.4 | 93.1 | 96.6 | 97.9 |
| Family courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | 114.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 105.8 | 106.4 |
| 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 |
| Non-appeal | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | 103.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 98.4 | 100.8 |
| 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 |

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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | 104.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 98.5 | 100.9 |
| 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 |
| Federal Circuit Court | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 96.7 | 96.7 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 101.1 | 101.1 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 96.8 | 96.8 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 98.5 | 98.5 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 97.2 | 97.2 |
| Coroners' courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 108.8 | 116.0 | 104.8 | 101.3 | 90.9 | 92.3 | 105.0 | 116.8 | .. | 107.0 |
| 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 |

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 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. | | | | | | | | | |

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)**

| Unit (b) | | NSW | Vic | Qld (c) | WA (d) | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust cts (e) | Total (f) |
|--|-----------|-------|------|---------|--------|------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|-----------|
| Criminal | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of FTE judicial officers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme courts (g), (h) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE) | 11.6 | 16.4 | 10.2 | 8.3 | 6.3 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 4.1 | .. | 64.3 |
| 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 |
| District/county courts (i) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE) | 38.0 | 41.0 | 28.1 | 16.9 | 14.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 138.0 |
| 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 |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE) | 88.5 | 72.4 | 69.2 | 37.2 | 24.7 | 9.9 | 3.8 | 8.3 | .. | 314.0 |
| 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 |
| Children's courts (j) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE) | 12.3 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.1 | .. | 28.6 |
| 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 |

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 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE) | 150.4 | 132.4 | 111.1 | 66.1 | 48.8 | 14.9 | 7.6 | 13.5 | .. | 544.8 |
| 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 |
| Civil | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of FTE judicial officers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme/Federal Court (g), (h) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE) | 48.7 | 38.2 | 14.2 | 21.3 | 6.9 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 61.0 | 199.6 |
| 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 |
| District/county courts (h) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE) | 26.4 | 20.6 | 6.5 | 9.1 | 5.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 67.8 |
| 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 |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE) | 22.8 | 34.1 | 11.2 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 4.9 | .. | 94.1 |
| 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 |

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) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE) | 10.9 | 10.4 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 | .. | 26.7 |
| 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 |
| Family courts | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE) | .. | .. | .. | 14.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33.4 | 47.4 |
| 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 |
| Federal Circuit Court | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 64.8 | 64.8 |
| 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 |
| Coroners' courts (k) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE) | 5.0 | 9.5 | 7.0 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.5 | .. | 29.5 |
| 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 |

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 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE) | 113.7 | 112.8 | 41.1 | 57.6 | 23.2 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 10.9 | 159.2 | 529.9 |
| 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 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 12.7 | 150.4 | 511.8 |
| 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 |
| Criminal and civil | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of FTE judicial officers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme/ Federal Court | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE) | 60.4 | 54.6 | 24.4 | 29.5 | 13.2 | 7.0 | 5.5 | 8.3 | 61.0 | 263.8 |
| 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 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE) | 64.4 | 61.6 | 34.6 | 26.0 | 19.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 205.8 |
| 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 |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE) | 111.3 | 106.5 | 80.4 | 45.9 | 32.9 | 11.7 | 6.2 | 13.2 | .. | 408.1 |
| 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 |

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) |
|---|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE) | 23.2 | 13.0 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 1.4 | .. | 55.2 |
| 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 |
| Total number FTE judicial officers for criminal and civil courts | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE) | 264.2 | 245.3 | 152.2 | 123.6 | 72.0 | 20.8 | 13.0 | 24.4 | 159.2 | 1 074.7 |
| 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 | 20.2 | 12.5 | 25.7 | 150.4 | 1 080.9 |
| 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 |
| Criminal | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme courts | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.7 | .. | 0.3 |
| 2012-13 | | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.7 | .. | 0.3 |
| 2011-12 | | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.6 | .. | 0.3 |
| 2010-11 | | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.6 | .. | 0.3 |
| 2009-10 | | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.7 | .. | 0.3 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people) | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.6 |
| 2012-13 | | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.6 |
| 2011-12 | | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.6 |
| 2010-11 | | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.7 |
| 2009-10 | | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.7 |

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> | |
|--|--|------------|----------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|------------------|------------|
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people) | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 3.4 | .. | 1.3 |
| 2012-13 | | 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 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people) | 0.2 | – | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | .. | 0.1 |
| 2012-13 | | 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 |
| Total for criminal courts | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people) | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 5.6 | .. | 2.3 |
| 2012-13 | | 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 |
| Civil | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme/Federal Court | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people) | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.9 |
| 2012-13 | | 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 |

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> |
|--|--|------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|------------------|
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people) | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | .. | .. | .. | 0.3 |
| 2012-13 | | 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 |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people) | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 0.4 |
| 2012-13 | | 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 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people) | 0.1 | 0.2 | – | – | 0.1 | 0.1 | – | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 2012-13 | | 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 |
| Family courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people) | .. | .. | .. | 0.5 | .. | .. | .. | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 2012-13 | | .. | .. | .. | 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 |

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> |
|--|------------|------------|----------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Federal Circuit Court | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Coroner's court | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | .. | 0.1 |
| 2012-13 | 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 |
| Total for civil courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 4.5 | 0.7 | 2.3 |
| 2012-13 | 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 | 1.0 | 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 |
| Criminal and civil | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme/Federal Court | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 1.1 |
| 2012-13 | 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 |

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> |
|--|--|------------|----------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|------------------|
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people) | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.1 | .. | .. | .. | 0.9 |
| 2012-13 | | 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 |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people) | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 5.5 | 1.8 |
| 2012-13 | | 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 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people) | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| 2012-13 | | 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 |
| Total for criminal and civil courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people) | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 10.1 | 4.6 |
| 2012-13 | | 3.6 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 10.8 | 4.7 |
| 2011-12 | | 3.7 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 11.0 | 4.8 |
| 2010-11 | | 3.7 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 10.9 | 4.8 |
| 2009-10 | | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 10.6 | 4.7 |

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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. For 2013-14 the total FTE does not include an acting Justice of Appeal (0.23 FTE) appointed to hear a high profile criminal appeal under a special arrangement with the Supreme Court of Victoria. The slight increase in the attendance 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) | 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).

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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | .. | 1.5 |
| 2012-13 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 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 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.5 |
| 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 |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.05 | .. | 0.04 |
| 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 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 0.12 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.05 | .. | 0.05 |
| 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 |

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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.07 | .. | 0.06 |
| 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 | 0.07 | .. | 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 |
| Civil | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme/Federal Court | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| 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 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.3 |
| 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 |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.07 | .. | 0.02 |
| 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 |

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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 0.12 | 0.17 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.22 | 0.07 | 0.08 | .. | 0.12 |
| 2012-13 | 0.13 | 0.15 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.14 | 0.06 | 0.09 | .. | 0.11 |
| 2011-12 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.14 | 0.09 | 0.10 | .. | 0.12 |
| 2010-11 | 0.19 | 0.15 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.07 | .. | 0.10 | 0.11 | .. | 0.14 |
| 2009-10 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.07 | .. | 0.17 | 0.08 | .. | 0.11 |
| Total civil (excluding family courts, federal magistrates court and coroners courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 1.09 | 0.08 |
| 2012-13 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.02 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.85 | 0.08 |
| 2011-12 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 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 |
| Family courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | 0.09 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.17 | 0.13 |
| 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 |
| Federal Circuit Court | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 0.08 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.44 | .. | 0.12 |
| 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 |
| Criminal and Civil | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme/Federal Court | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 0.57 | 0.74 | 0.48 | 0.98 | 0.85 | 0.46 | 0.53 | 1.28 | 1.09 | 0.72 |
| 2012-13 | 0.44 | 0.68 | 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 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 0.35 | 0.52 | 0.32 | 0.41 | 0.36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.39 |
| 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 | 0.45 | 0.28 | 0.44 | 0.46 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.39 |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.06 | .. | 0.04 |
| 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 |
| 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> |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| 2013-14 | 0.12 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.06 | .. | 0.07 |
| 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 |
| Total criminal and civil | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.14 | 0.07 |
| 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 |

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)

| | <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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total criminal courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.4 | .. | 0.4 |
| 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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 5.6 | 0.6 |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | 0.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Coroners' courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.1 | .. | 1.0 |
| 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 |

TABLE 7A.29

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| 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.
- (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)

| | <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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total criminal courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 7.4 | 8.3 | 6.0 | 8.2 | 5.8 | .. | 7.0 |
| 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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 9.4 | 6.2 | 8.5 | 6.5 | 8.2 | 7.1 | 11.6 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 7.3 |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | 9.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7.6 | 8.3 |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.2 | 8.2 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7.1 | 7.1 |

TABLE 7A.30

| Coroners' courts | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| 2013-14 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 8.7 | 10.6 | 5.8 | 8.6 | 2.5 | .. | 8.1 |
| 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.
- (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, 2013–14 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 41 866 | 48 870 | 12 398 | 21 172 | 26 757 | 18 499 | 19 719 | 24 299 | .. | 23 896 |
| 2012-13 | 37 414 | 44 966 | 12 427 | 18 769 | 26 627 | 13 748 | 13 252 | 20 871 | .. | 21 192 |
| 2011-12 | 43 695 | 33 977 | 9 988 | 20 713 | 23 592 | 13 659 | 13 211 | 15 676 | .. | 19 450 |
| 2010-11 | 30 449 | 32 043 | 7 880 | 19 804 | 26 094 | 10 993 | 13 230 | 22 819 | .. | 17 618 |
| 2009-10 | 29 917 | 32 835 | 9 155 | 20 853 | 21 405 | 10 843 | 13 434 | 19 312 | .. | 17 599 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 6 247 | 13 171 | 7 747 | 19 905 | 8 835 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 195 |
| 2012-13 | 6 513 | 15 161 | 7 466 | 18 287 | 10 430 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 734 |
| 2011-12 | 7 484 | 15 067 | 7 090 | 19 384 | 10 645 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 113 |
| 2010-11 | 6 618 | 14 966 | 6 516 | 16 913 | 9 971 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 363 |
| 2009-10 | 6 149 | 15 500 | 6 229 | 12 079 | 10 344 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 610 |
| Magistrates' courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 648 | 356 | 408 | 892 | 544 | 631 | 997 | 798 | .. | 520 |
| 2012-13 | 698 | 439 | 439 | 901 | 525 | 527 | 1 287 | 675 | .. | 569 |
| 2011-12 | 755 | 463 | 445 | 826 | 528 | 433 | 1 238 | 704 | .. | 582 |
| 2010-11 | 555 | 451 | 410 | 748 | 483 | 371 | 1 337 | 827 | .. | 515 |
| 2009-10 | 569 | 410 | 369 | 637 | 471 | 387 | 1 319 | 781 | .. | 484 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 687 | 166 | 612 | 942 | 722 | 856 | 2 949 | 838 | .. | 536 |
| 2012-13 | 763 | 134 | 704 | 846 | 709 | 632 | 1 934 | 697 | .. | 532 |
| 2011-12 | 800 | 126 | 708 | 856 | 634 | 507 | 1 793 | 855 | .. | 551 |
| 2010-11 | 943 | 108 | 700 | 724 | 567 | 517 | 1 623 | 790 | .. | 579 |
| 2009-10 | 1 002 | 84 | 680 | 531 | 521 | 320 | 2 071 | 812 | .. | 520 |

TABLE 7A.31

Table 7A.31 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2013–14 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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 650 | 340 | 420 | 896 | 559 | 649 | 1 095 | 803 | .. | 521 |
| 2012-13 | 702 | 407 | 456 | 897 | 542 | 537 | 1 341 | 677 | .. | 566 |
| 2011-12 | 758 | 429 | 462 | 828 | 538 | 441 | 1 288 | 719 | .. | 579 |
| 2010-11 | 588 | 417 | 428 | 746 | 492 | 384 | 1 368 | 824 | .. | 521 |
| 2009-10 | 603 | 371 | 387 | 627 | 476 | 381 | 1 395 | 784 | .. | 488 |
| All criminal courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 1 083 | 676 | 675 | 1 434 | 995 | 1 106 | 2 016 | 1 336 | .. | 898 |
| 2012-13 | 1 154 | 847 | 744 | 1 428 | 1 027 | 939 | 2 221 | 1 171 | .. | 988 |
| 2011-12 | 1 266 | 905 | 722 | 1 348 | 993 | 782 | 2 006 | 1 189 | .. | 1 010 |
| 2010-11 | 958 | 902 | 676 | 1 189 | 956 | 673 | 2 100 | 1 424 | .. | 910 |
| 2009-10 | 976 | 823 | 618 | 954 | 887 | 675 | 1 989 | 1 342 | .. | 843 |
| Including payroll tax where applicable | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 43 188 | 50 145 | 12 676 | 21 172 | 27 841 | 18 499 | 19 719 | 24 784 | .. | 24 368 |
| 2012-13 | 38 516 | 46 168 | 12 686 | 18 769 | 27 680 | 13 816 | 13 252 | 21 408 | .. | 21 631 |
| 2011-12 | 45 471 | 34 804 | 10 233 | 20 713 | 24 553 | 13 895 | 13 211 | 16 050 | .. | 19 917 |
| 2010-11 | 31 761 | 32 961 | 8 098 | 19 804 | 27 088 | 11 197 | 13 230 | 23 342 | .. | 18 066 |
| 2009-10 | 31 303 | 33 865 | 9 391 | 20 853 | 22 158 | 11 038 | 13 434 | 19 861 | .. | 18 060 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 6 432 | 13 410 | 7 906 | 19 905 | 9 155 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 385 |
| 2012-13 | 6 703 | 15 414 | 7 632 | 18 287 | 10 798 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 931 |
| 2011-12 | 7 670 | 15 310 | 7 237 | 19 384 | 11 042 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 304 |
| 2010-11 | 6 854 | 15 207 | 6 685 | 16 913 | 10 322 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 575 |
| 2009-10 | 6 372 | 15 756 | 6 383 | 12 079 | 10 706 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 814 |

TABLE 7A.31

Table 7A.31 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2013–14 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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 673 | 366 | 421 | 892 | 564 | 631 | 997 | 817 | .. | 533 |
| 2012-13 | 724 | 451 | 452 | 901 | 546 | 530 | 1 287 | 695 | .. | 584 |
| 2011-12 | 785 | 475 | 458 | 826 | 549 | 443 | 1 238 | 728 | .. | 598 |
| 2010-11 | 581 | 463 | 423 | 748 | 503 | 379 | 1 337 | 849 | .. | 530 |
| 2009-10 | 595 | 422 | 381 | 637 | 490 | 396 | 1 319 | 804 | .. | 499 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 714 | 170 | 628 | 942 | 750 | 856 | 2 949 | 857 | .. | 549 |
| 2012-13 | 792 | 138 | 723 | 846 | 737 | 636 | 1 934 | 719 | .. | 545 |
| 2011-12 | 843 | 129 | 725 | 856 | 659 | 519 | 1 793 | 881 | .. | 568 |
| 2010-11 | 982 | 111 | 720 | 724 | 589 | 527 | 1 623 | 811 | .. | 596 |
| 2009-10 | 1 044 | 86 | 699 | 531 | 541 | 328 | 2 071 | 836 | .. | 536 |
| Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 675 | 350 | 433 | 896 | 580 | 649 | 1 095 | 821 | .. | 534 |
| 2012-13 | 728 | 419 | 469 | 897 | 563 | 540 | 1 341 | 698 | .. | 580 |
| 2011-12 | 789 | 441 | 475 | 828 | 560 | 450 | 1 288 | 743 | .. | 595 |
| 2010-11 | 615 | 428 | 442 | 746 | 512 | 393 | 1 368 | 846 | .. | 536 |
| 2009-10 | 630 | 382 | 399 | 627 | 496 | 390 | 1 395 | 807 | .. | 502 |
| All criminal courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 1 120 | 692 | 693 | 1 434 | 1 033 | 1 106 | 2 016 | 1 365 | .. | 919 |
| 2012-13 | 1 192 | 867 | 764 | 1 428 | 1 066 | 944 | 2 221 | 1 204 | .. | 1 011 |
| 2011-12 | 1 311 | 926 | 741 | 1 348 | 1 032 | 798 | 2 006 | 1 224 | .. | 1 034 |
| 2011-12 | 998 | 923 | 696 | 1 189 | 993 | 687 | 2 100 | 1 460 | .. | 934 |
| 2009-10 | 1 018 | 843 | 635 | 954 | 920 | 689 | 1 989 | 1 381 | .. | 866 |

Table 7A.31 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2013–14 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> |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|

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 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2013-14=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 2014, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2013–14 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 4 492 | 5 179 | 3 710 | 8 867 | 4 446 | 3 227 | 4 948 | 21 421 | 14 174 | 6 643 |
| 2012-13 | 3 266 | 5 051 | 3 251 | 7 289 | 3 863 | 3 872 | 5 137 | 17 357 | 11 519 | 5 586 |
| 2011-12 | 3 803 | 4 651 | 2 176 | 7 077 | 4 335 | 3 824 | 3 912 | 18 842 | 14 925 | 5 816 |
| 2010-11 | 4 229 | 4 714 | 1 541 | 7 842 | 4 991 | 3 745 | 4 177 | 18 586 | 17 833 | 6 001 |
| 2009-10 | 3 520 | 3 660 | 1 681 | 7 621 | 6 994 | 3 436 | 2 318 | 20 553 | 25 138 | 5 666 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 2 867 | 2 892 | 900 | 2 362 | 1 531 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 252 |
| 2012-13 | 2 893 | 3 225 | 892 | 2 578 | 1 242 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 308 |
| 2011-12 | 1 962 | 3 112 | 636 | 2 083 | 1 355 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 894 |
| 2010-11 | 1 910 | 3 018 | 1 122 | 1 933 | 1 523 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 961 |
| 2009-10 | 2 016 | 3 531 | 1 188 | 4 006 | 2 221 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 523 |
| Magistrates' courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 269 | 156 | 241 | 203 | 255 | 141 | 1 258 | 686 | .. | 241 |
| 2012-13 | 293 | 160 | 268 | 198 | 231 | 91 | 1 375 | 698 | .. | 251 |
| 2011-12 | 303 | 217 | 282 | 202 | 251 | 89 | 1 603 | 732 | .. | 276 |
| 2010-11 | 239 | 199 | 258 | 176 | 267 | 75 | 1 883 | 907 | .. | 244 |
| 2009-10 | 209 | 150 | 269 | 139 | 288 | 96 | 1 427 | 767 | .. | 217 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 720 | 2 320 | 1 248 | 595 | 703 | 1 989 | 3 331 | 875 | .. | 1 241 |
| 2012-13 | 807 | 1 894 | 1 396 | 557 | 607 | 1 165 | 3 368 | 778 | .. | 1 167 |
| 2011-12 | 795 | 1 784 | 1 659 | 809 | 669 | 1 200 | 4 926 | 916 | .. | 1 215 |
| 2010-11 | 1 253 | 1 768 | 1 432 | 859 | 823 | 1 315 | 3 219 | 999 | .. | 1 365 |
| 2009-10 | 1 387 | 1 799 | 1 421 | 716 | 838 | 98 | 4 234 | 855 | .. | 1 388 |

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2013–14 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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 296 | 277 | 301 | 222 | 273 | 205 | 1 318 | 697 | .. | 296 |
| 2012-13 | 322 | 256 | 344 | 217 | 248 | 142 | 1 436 | 702 | .. | 302 |
| 2011-12 | 331 | 297 | 368 | 221 | 270 | 142 | 1 693 | 740 | .. | 324 |
| 2010-11 | 289 | 268 | 328 | 195 | 292 | 131 | 1 943 | 912 | .. | 296 |
| 2009-10 | 262 | 218 | 323 | 154 | 312 | 96 | 1 546 | 772 | .. | 266 |
| All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 661 | 697 | 537 | 714 | 547 | 569 | 1 829 | 1 326 | 14 174 | 829 |
| 2012-13 | 646 | 688 | 574 | 722 | 488 | 537 | 2 109 | 1 350 | 11 519 | 814 |
| 2011-12 | 645 | 736 | 535 | 749 | 549 | 524 | 2 182 | 1 487 | 14 925 | 851 |
| 2010-11 | 568 | 654 | 493 | 654 | 602 | 462 | 2 454 | 1 743 | 17 833 | 777 |
| 2009-10 | 566 | 607 | 481 | 741 | 748 | 415 | 1 712 | 1 549 | 25 138 | 778 |
| Family courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | 1 395 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 188 | 2 395 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | 1 549 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 819 | 3 318 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | 1 566 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 691 | 3 815 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | 1 521 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 530 | 3 747 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | 1 811 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 694 | 4 138 |
| Federal Circuit Court | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 966 | 966 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 725 | 725 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 830 | 830 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 772 | 772 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 901 | 901 |

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2013–14 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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 869 | 1 746 | 1 812 | 2 614 | 1 564 | 763 | 1 332 | 2 915 | .. | 1 569 |
| 2012-13 | 845 | 2 667 | 2 220 | 2 790 | 1 645 | 885 | 736 | 3 975 | .. | 1 881 |
| 2011-12 | 566 | 2 950 | 2 677 | 2 179 | 1 272 | 955 | 853 | 4 120 | .. | 1 751 |
| 2010-11 | 916 | 2 521 | 2 470 | 3 310 | 1 471 | 1 057 | 1 370 | 3 955 | .. | 1 917 |
| 2009-10 | 868 | 2 230 | 2 795 | 1 940 | 1 458 | 1 130 | 539 | 2 991 | .. | 1 716 |
| Including payroll tax where applicable | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 4 737 | 5 367 | 3 847 | 8 867 | 4 743 | 3 227 | 4 948 | 21 886 | 14 174 | 6 792 |
| 2012-13 | 3 456 | 5 227 | 3 367 | 7 289 | 4 139 | 3 889 | 5 137 | 17 814 | 11 519 | 5 712 |
| 2011-12 | 4 061 | 4 798 | 2 271 | 7 077 | 4 646 | 3 890 | 3 912 | 19 314 | 14 925 | 5 959 |
| 2010-11 | 4 541 | 4 885 | 1 617 | 7 842 | 5 282 | 3 817 | 4 177 | 19 060 | 17 833 | 6 158 |
| 2009-10 | 3 768 | 3 807 | 1 757 | 7 621 | 7 336 | 3 499 | 2 318 | 21 130 | 25 138 | 5 815 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 3 014 | 2 983 | 949 | 2 362 | 1 619 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 334 |
| 2012-13 | 3 038 | 3 310 | 939 | 2 578 | 1 335 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 388 |
| 2011-12 | 2 091 | 3 187 | 680 | 2 083 | 1 445 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 966 |
| 2010-11 | 2 037 | 3 093 | 1 180 | 1 933 | 1 615 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 036 |
| 2009-10 | 2 152 | 3 617 | 1 244 | 4 006 | 2 343 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 609 |
| Magistrates' courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 283 | 167 | 251 | 203 | 269 | 141 | 1 258 | 703 | .. | 252 |
| 2012-13 | 307 | 170 | 278 | 198 | 245 | 92 | 1 375 | 721 | .. | 262 |
| 2011-12 | 319 | 227 | 292 | 202 | 266 | 93 | 1 603 | 756 | .. | 287 |
| 2010-11 | 253 | 209 | 268 | 176 | 282 | 79 | 1 883 | 935 | .. | 254 |
| 2009-10 | 223 | 159 | 279 | 139 | 303 | 100 | 1 427 | 791 | .. | 227 |

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2013–14 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 749 | 2 381 | 1 281 | 595 | 730 | 1 989 | 3 331 | 895 | .. | 1 275 |
| 2012-13 | 837 | 1 945 | 1 433 | 557 | 631 | 1 173 | 3 368 | 802 | .. | 1 199 |
| 2011-12 | 834 | 1 831 | 1 703 | 809 | 695 | 1 224 | 4 926 | 941 | .. | 1 253 |
| 2010-11 | 1 301 | 1 819 | 1 473 | 859 | 852 | 1 337 | 3 219 | 1 027 | .. | 1 407 |
| 2009-10 | 1 440 | 1 853 | 1 462 | 716 | 867 | 98 | 4 234 | 881 | .. | 1 431 |
| Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 310 | 291 | 313 | 222 | 287 | 205 | 1 318 | 714 | .. | 307 |
| 2012-13 | 337 | 268 | 357 | 217 | 263 | 144 | 1 436 | 725 | .. | 314 |
| 2011-12 | 348 | 309 | 381 | 221 | 285 | 147 | 1 693 | 765 | .. | 336 |
| 2010-11 | 305 | 280 | 340 | 195 | 307 | 135 | 1 943 | 940 | .. | 308 |
| 2009-10 | 277 | 230 | 335 | 154 | 328 | 100 | 1 546 | 797 | .. | 278 |
| All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 695 | 725 | 559 | 714 | 579 | 569 | 1 829 | 1 357 | 14 174 | 854 |
| 2012-13 | 680 | 714 | 596 | 722 | 520 | 540 | 2 109 | 1 390 | 11 519 | 839 |
| 2011-12 | 684 | 760 | 557 | 749 | 584 | 535 | 2 182 | 1 530 | 14 925 | 877 |
| 2010-11 | 604 | 678 | 514 | 654 | 636 | 473 | 2 454 | 1 792 | 17 833 | 802 |
| 2009-10 | 603 | 631 | 501 | 741 | 786 | 424 | 1 712 | 1 596 | 25 138 | 804 |
| Family courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | 1 395 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 188 | 2 395 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | 1 549 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 819 | 3 318 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | 1 566 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 691 | 3 815 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | 1 521 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 530 | 3 747 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | 1 811 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 694 | 4 138 |

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2013–14 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 966 | 966 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 725 | 725 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 830 | 830 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 772 | 772 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 901 | 901 |
| Coroners' courts (d) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 906 | 1 798 | 1 847 | 2 614 | 1 617 | 763 | 1 332 | 2 997 | .. | 1 606 |
| 2012-13 | 884 | 2 734 | 2 293 | 2 790 | 1 707 | 885 | 736 | 4 071 | .. | 1 930 |
| 2011-12 | 600 | 3 035 | 2 745 | 2 179 | 1 321 | 973 | 853 | 4 229 | .. | 1 800 |
| 2010-11 | 959 | 2 593 | 2 540 | 3 310 | 1 524 | 1 071 | 1 370 | 4 054 | .. | 1 969 |
| 2009-10 | 909 | 2304 | 2862 | 1940 | 1512 | 1144 | 539 | 3064 .. | | 1765 |

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 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2013-14=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 2014, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.

TABLE 7A.33

Table 7A.33 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2013–14 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 6 021 | 7 774 | 5 812 | 11 457 | 8 745 | 7 477 | 10 191 | 23 262 | 14 174 | 8 651 |
| 2012-13 | 4 624 | 7 403 | 5 456 | 9 579 | 8 521 | 7 322 | 7 884 | 19 510 | 11 519 | 7 388 |
| 2011-12 | 5 165 | 6 724 | 3 910 | 9 223 | 8 309 | 7 190 | 6 441 | 16 770 | 14 925 | 7 389 |
| 2010-11 | 5 478 | 7 412 | 2 865 | 9 976 | 9 204 | 6 600 | 6 624 | 20 974 | 17 833 | 7 563 |
| 2009-10 | 4 417 | 5 827 | 3 074 | 9 805 | 10 022 | 6 214 | 5 058 | 19 794 | 25 138 | 7 051 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 4 862 | 7 416 | 4 347 | 7 383 | 4 794 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 634 |
| 2012-13 | 4 924 | 8 508 | 4 198 | 7 419 | 5 176 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 859 |
| 2011-12 | 5 041 | 8 504 | 3 794 | 6 752 | 4 988 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 725 |
| 2010-11 | 4 556 | 8 614 | 4 075 | 6 199 | 4 987 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 563 |
| 2009-10 | 4 433 | 8 986 | 4 007 | 6 921 | 5 792 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 652 |
| Magistrates' courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 469 | 296 | 370 | 620 | 448 | 463 | 1 094 | 764 | .. | 424 |
| 2012-13 | 498 | 338 | 400 | 629 | 429 | 378 | 1 324 | 682 | .. | 453 |
| 2011-12 | 532 | 372 | 409 | 591 | 437 | 325 | 1 381 | 712 | .. | 469 |
| 2010-11 | 406 | 357 | 373 | 531 | 411 | 280 | 1 551 | 852 | .. | 415 |
| 2009-10 | 400 | 314 | 343 | 465 | 413 | 292 | 1 360 | 776 | .. | 387 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 703 | 645 | 758 | 841 | 719 | 1 059 | 3 045 | 845 | .. | 735 |
| 2012-13 | 783 | 524 | 869 | 763 | 690 | 741 | 2 225 | 709 | .. | 711 |
| 2011-12 | 798 | 492 | 918 | 847 | 640 | 631 | 2 271 | 865 | .. | 726 |
| 2010-11 | 1 047 | 435 | 871 | 744 | 609 | 657 | 1 945 | 831 | .. | 764 |
| 2009-10 | 1 129 | 353 | 851 | 554 | 570 | 282 | 2 494 | 823 | .. | 703 |

TABLE 7A.33

Table 7A.33 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2013–14 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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 483 | 322 | 393 | 634 | 468 | 502 | 1 177 | 772 | .. | 444 |
| 2012-13 | 515 | 355 | 431 | 638 | 449 | 406 | 1 380 | 684 | .. | 471 |
| 2011-12 | 549 | 382 | 441 | 607 | 454 | 349 | 1 441 | 725 | .. | 487 |
| 2010-11 | 449 | 364 | 404 | 545 | 428 | 308 | 1 583 | 851 | .. | 440 |
| 2009-10 | 445 | 318 | 370 | 471 | 426 | 291 | 1 451 | 780 | .. | 409 |
| All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 879 | 683 | 641 | 1 139 | 843 | 915 | 1 943 | 1 333 | 14 174 | 873 |
| 2012-13 | 897 | 789 | 702 | 1 143 | 845 | 799 | 2 172 | 1 222 | 11 519 | 921 |
| 2011-12 | 953 | 841 | 675 | 1 112 | 842 | 698 | 2 080 | 1 275 | 14 925 | 949 |
| 2010-11 | 773 | 809 | 627 | 981 | 835 | 607 | 2 249 | 1 523 | 17 833 | 859 |
| 2009-10 | 781 | 743 | 579 | 880 | 842 | 590 | 1 875 | 1 410 | 25 138 | 819 |
| Including payroll tax where applicable | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 6 309 | 8 026 | 5 984 | 11 457 | 9 194 | 7 477 | 10 191 | 23 740 | 14 174 | 8 838 |
| 2012-13 | 4 850 | 7 639 | 5 606 | 9 579 | 8 956 | 7 357 | 7 884 | 20 015 | 11 519 | 7 550 |
| 2011-12 | 5 474 | 6 919 | 4 039 | 9 223 | 8 755 | 7 314 | 6 441 | 17 179 | 14 925 | 7 569 |
| 2010-11 | 5 837 | 7 657 | 2 971 | 9 976 | 9 635 | 6 724 | 6 624 | 21 475 | 17 833 | 7 758 |
| 2009-10 | 4 705 | 6 039 | 3 180 | 9 805 | 10 451 | 6 326 | 5 058 | 20 354 | 25 138 | 7 236 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 5 032 | 7 573 | 4 451 | 7 383 | 4 986 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 768 |
| 2012-13 | 5 094 | 8 667 | 4 304 | 7 419 | 5 387 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 995 |
| 2011-12 | 5 201 | 8 655 | 3 888 | 6 752 | 5 198 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 853 |
| 2010-11 | 4 744 | 8 767 | 4 194 | 6 199 | 5 186 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 705 |
| 2009-10 | 4 619 | 9 149 | 4 118 | 6 921 | 6 020 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 798 |

TABLE 7A.33

Table 7A.33 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2013–14 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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 503 | 332 | 406 | 634 | 487 | 502 | 1 177 | 790 | .. | 457 |
| 2012-13 | 536 | 366 | 444 | 638 | 469 | 409 | 1 380 | 706 | .. | 485 |
| 2011-12 | 573 | 394 | 454 | 607 | 473 | 358 | 1 441 | 749 | .. | 502 |
| 2010-11 | 471 | 375 | 417 | 545 | 447 | 316 | 1 583 | 875 | .. | 454 |
| 2009-10 | 467 | 329 | 382 | 471 | 445 | 299 | 1 451 | 803 | .. | 423 |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 489 | 306 | 383 | 620 | 467 | 463 | 1 094 | 782 | .. | 436 |
| 2012-13 | 519 | 350 | 413 | 629 | 448 | 381 | 1 324 | 703 | .. | 466 |
| 2011-12 | 555 | 384 | 421 | 591 | 456 | 333 | 1 381 | 736 | .. | 483 |
| 2010-11 | 426 | 369 | 385 | 531 | 430 | 286 | 1 551 | 876 | .. | 428 |
| 2009-10 | 420 | 325 | 354 | 465 | 431 | 300 | 1 360 | 800 | .. | 400 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 731 | 662 | 778 | 841 | 747 | 1 059 | 3 045 | 864 | .. | 754 |
| 2012-13 | 813 | 538 | 892 | 763 | 717 | 745 | 2 225 | 731 | .. | 729 |
| 2011-12 | 839 | 505 | 941 | 847 | 665 | 645 | 2 271 | 890 | .. | 748 |
| 2010-11 | 1 089 | 448 | 896 | 744 | 632 | 669 | 1 945 | 854 | .. | 786 |
| 2009-10 | 1 174 | 364 | 875 | 554 | 591 | 289 | 2 494 | 847 | .. | 724 |
| All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 915 | 702 | 660 | 1 139 | 878 | 915 | 1 943 | 1 363 | 14 174 | 895 |
| 2012-13 | 933 | 810 | 722 | 1 143 | 882 | 803 | 2 172 | 1 257 | 11 519 | 945 |
| 2011-12 | 994 | 863 | 695 | 1 112 | 880 | 713 | 2 080 | 1 312 | 14 925 | 974 |
| 2010-11 | 811 | 831 | 647 | 981 | 871 | 620 | 2 249 | 1 563 | 17 833 | 884 |
| 2009-10 | 820 | 764 | 597 | 880 | 877 | 602 | 1 875 | 1 451 | 25 138 | 842 |

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Table 7A.33 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2013–14 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 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2013-14=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 2014, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.

TABLE 7A.34

Table 7A.34 Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2013–14 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 42 183 | 48 870 | 12 466 | 21 266 | 28 256 | 18 499 | 19 935 | 24 857 | .. | 24 141 |
| 2012-13 | 37 600 | 44 966 | 12 569 | 18 863 | 28 068 | 13 748 | 13 355 | 21 368 | .. | 21 423 |
| 2011-12 | 44 036 | 33 977 | 10 106 | 20 844 | 24 997 | 13 659 | 13 280 | 16 108 | .. | 19 683 |
| 2010-11 | 30 652 | 32 056 | 7 941 | 19 929 | 27 438 | 10 993 | 13 430 | 23 323 | .. | 17 804 |
| 2009-10 | 30 397 | 32 883 | 9 228 | 20 900 | 22 650 | 10 843 | 13 452 | 19 808 | .. | 17 809 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 6 464 | 13 171 | 7 804 | 19 948 | 9 082 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 324 |
| 2012-13 | 6 777 | 15 161 | 7 570 | 18 308 | 10 746 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 892 |
| 2011-12 | 7 787 | 15 067 | 7 190 | 19 446 | 11 017 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 295 |
| 2010-11 | 6 943 | 14 966 | 6 583 | 16 951 | 10 318 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 540 |
| 2009-10 | 6 409 | 15 500 | 6 290 | 12 106 | 10 681 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 763 |
| Magistrates' courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 719 | 356 | 415 | 979 | 585 | 671 | 1 043 | 804 | .. | 550 |
| 2012-13 | 759 | 439 | 448 | 985 | 594 | 583 | 1 314 | 676 | .. | 601 |
| 2011-12 | 820 | 463 | 453 | 920 | 599 | 483 | 1 283 | 706 | .. | 617 |
| 2010-11 | 602 | 451 | 419 | 839 | 571 | 428 | 1 421 | 830 | .. | 549 |
| 2009-10 | 631 | 410 | 377 | 719 | 557 | 456 | 1 384 | 785 | .. | 522 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 687 | 166 | 628 | 946 | 729 | 871 | 2 975 | 841 | .. | 541 |
| 2012-13 | 763 | 134 | 719 | 852 | 720 | 640 | 1 934 | 698 | .. | 537 |
| 2011-12 | 806 | 126 | 721 | 862 | 643 | 509 | 1 793 | 857 | .. | 557 |
| 2010-11 | 944 | 108 | 716 | 726 | 577 | 517 | 1 623 | 793 | .. | 583 |
| 2009-10 | 1 002 | 84 | 694 | 532 | 531 | 320 | 2 071 | 816 | .. | 524 |

TABLE 7A.34

Table 7A.34 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2013–14 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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 717 | 340 | 427 | 976 | 598 | 687 | 1 140 | 808 | .. | 549 |
| 2012-13 | 760 | 407 | 465 | 975 | 606 | 588 | 1 366 | 679 | .. | 596 |
| 2011-12 | 819 | 429 | 470 | 915 | 603 | 486 | 1 329 | 721 | .. | 612 |
| 2010-11 | 631 | 417 | 437 | 829 | 572 | 436 | 1 442 | 827 | .. | 552 |
| 2009-10 | 660 | 371 | 395 | 702 | 555 | 443 | 1 453 | 788 | .. | 522 |
| All criminal courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 1 159 | 676 | 684 | 1 514 | 1 049 | 1 143 | 2 069 | 1 354 | .. | 930 |
| 2012-13 | 1 223 | 847 | 757 | 1 505 | 1 107 | 989 | 2 252 | 1 184 | .. | 1 024 |
| 2011-12 | 1 342 | 905 | 733 | 1 435 | 1 076 | 826 | 2 048 | 1 205 | .. | 1 048 |
| 2010-11 | 1 015 | 902 | 688 | 1 272 | 1 052 | 723 | 2 183 | 1 441 | .. | 947 |
| 2009-10 | 1 046 | 823 | 628 | 1 029 | 979 | 736 | 2 045 | 1 361 | .. | 882 |
| Including payroll tax where applicable | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 43 505 | 50 145 | 12 745 | 21 266 | 29 341 | 18 499 | 19 935 | 25 343 | .. | 24 613 |
| 2012-13 | 38 702 | 46 168 | 12 829 | 18 863 | 29 121 | 13 816 | 13 355 | 21 905 | .. | 21 862 |
| 2011-12 | 45 811 | 34 804 | 10 351 | 20 844 | 25 958 | 13 895 | 13 280 | 16 483 | .. | 20 150 |
| 2010-11 | 31 963 | 32 974 | 8 159 | 19 929 | 28 432 | 11 197 | 13 430 | 23 846 | .. | 18 252 |
| 2009-10 | 31 783 | 33 913 | 9 463 | 20 900 | 23 403 | 11 038 | 13 452 | 20 357 | .. | 18 270 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 6 649 | 13 410 | 7 963 | 19 948 | 9 402 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 514 |
| 2012-13 | 6 966 | 15 414 | 7 737 | 18 308 | 11 114 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 089 |
| 2011-12 | 7 973 | 15 310 | 7 337 | 19 446 | 11 414 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 486 |
| 2010-11 | 7 179 | 15 207 | 6 752 | 16 951 | 10 669 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 752 |
| 2009-10 | 6 632 | 15 756 | 6 444 | 12 106 | 11 042 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 967 |

TABLE 7A.34

Table 7A.34 Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2013–14 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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 743 | 366 | 427 | 979 | 606 | 671 | 1 043 | 822 | .. | 563 |
| 2012-13 | 785 | 451 | 460 | 985 | 615 | 586 | 1 314 | 697 | .. | 616 |
| 2011-12 | 851 | 475 | 466 | 920 | 620 | 493 | 1 283 | 730 | .. | 633 |
| 2010-11 | 628 | 463 | 432 | 839 | 592 | 436 | 1 421 | 853 | .. | 564 |
| 2009-10 | 657 | 422 | 389 | 719 | 577 | 465 | 1 384 | 808 | .. | 536 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 715 | 170 | 644 | 946 | 758 | 871 | 2 975 | 860 | .. | 554 |
| 2012-13 | 792 | 138 | 737 | 852 | 747 | 644 | 1 934 | 719 | .. | 550 |
| 2011-12 | 849 | 129 | 739 | 862 | 668 | 520 | 1 793 | 883 | .. | 573 |
| 2010-11 | 983 | 111 | 736 | 726 | 599 | 527 | 1 623 | 815 | .. | 600 |
| 2009-10 | 1 044 | 86 | 714 | 532 | 551 | 328 | 2 071 | 840 | .. | 539 |
| Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 742 | 350 | 440 | 976 | 619 | 687 | 1 140 | 826 | .. | 562 |
| 2012-13 | 785 | 419 | 478 | 975 | 627 | 591 | 1 366 | 699 | .. | 610 |
| 2011-12 | 851 | 441 | 483 | 915 | 625 | 496 | 1 329 | 744 | .. | 628 |
| 2010-11 | 658 | 428 | 451 | 829 | 592 | 444 | 1 442 | 849 | .. | 567 |
| 2009-10 | 687 | 382 | 407 | 702 | 574 | 453 | 1 453 | 811 | .. | 536 |
| All criminal courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 1 197 | 692 | 702 | 1 514 | 1 086 | 1 143 | 2 069 | 1 383 | .. | 951 |
| 2012-13 | 1 262 | 867 | 776 | 1 505 | 1 146 | 994 | 2 252 | 1 218 | .. | 1 046 |
| 2011-12 | 1 387 | 926 | 752 | 1 435 | 1 115 | 842 | 2 048 | 1 239 | .. | 1 073 |
| 2011-12 | 1 056 | 923 | 708 | 1 272 | 1 089 | 737 | 2 183 | 1 477 | .. | 971 |
| 2009-10 | 1 087 | 843 | 646 | 1 029 | 1 013 | 751 | 2 045 | 1 400 | .. | 905 |

Table 7A.34 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2013–14 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> |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|

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 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2013-14=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 2014, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2013–14 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 7 378 | 6 789 | 5 458 | 11 203 | 7 918 | 3 974 | 7 642 | 23 778 | 18 179 | 9 213 |
| 2012-13 | 5 636 | 6 400 | 4 903 | 9 189 | 7 496 | 4 621 | 6 538 | 18 531 | 14 644 | 7 732 |
| 2011-12 | 6 372 | 5 706 | 3 406 | 8 913 | 8 035 | 4 351 | 4 949 | 19 985 | 17 581 | 7 751 |
| 2010-11 | 7 181 | 5 855 | 2 372 | 9 928 | 8 027 | 4 327 | 5 164 | 19 676 | 20 768 | 7 957 |
| 2009-10 | 5 482 | 4 765 | 2 604 | 9 421 | 9 681 | 3 963 | 4 190 | 22 069 | 28 201 | 7 323 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 4 605 | 4 689 | 1 910 | 3 407 | 2 326 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 640 |
| 2012-13 | 4 582 | 4 736 | 1 793 | 3 575 | 2 491 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 625 |
| 2011-12 | 3 466 | 4 408 | 1 606 | 2 891 | 2 345 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 060 |
| 2010-11 | 3 430 | 4 436 | 1 947 | 2 795 | 2 494 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 141 |
| 2009-10 | 3 613 | 5 074 | 1 970 | 5 015 | 3 330 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 804 |
| Magistrates' courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 440 | 386 | 384 | 334 | 440 | 243 | 1 631 | 738 | .. | 417 |
| 2012-13 | 473 | 367 | 413 | 325 | 455 | 212 | 1 656 | 744 | .. | 427 |
| 2011-12 | 485 | 372 | 416 | 314 | 455 | 197 | 1 869 | 790 | .. | 434 |
| 2010-11 | 381 | 358 | 384 | 287 | 472 | 191 | 2 126 | 975 | .. | 387 |
| 2009-10 | 392 | 332 | 378 | 267 | 497 | 200 | 1 654 | 839 | .. | 379 |
| Children's courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 720 | 2 320 | 1 282 | 604 | 707 | 1 989 | 3 365 | 877 | .. | 1 248 |
| 2012-13 | 807 | 1 894 | 1 426 | 567 | 612 | 1 165 | 3 368 | 778 | .. | 1 173 |
| 2011-12 | 801 | 1 784 | 1 690 | 822 | 674 | 1 200 | 4 926 | 920 | .. | 1 224 |
| 2010-11 | 1 253 | 1 768 | 1 467 | 868 | 829 | 1 315 | 3 219 | 999 | .. | 1 373 |
| 2009-10 | 1 388 | 1 799 | 1 453 | 722 | 845 | 98 | 4 234 | 864 | .. | 1 395 |

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2013–14 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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 456 | 494 | 438 | 347 | 450 | 303 | 1 682 | 746 | .. | 463 |
| 2012-13 | 492 | 452 | 482 | 337 | 462 | 257 | 1 709 | 745 | .. | 469 |
| 2011-12 | 503 | 443 | 496 | 330 | 465 | 244 | 1 952 | 796 | .. | 475 |
| 2010-11 | 424 | 421 | 448 | 303 | 488 | 241 | 2 175 | 976 | .. | 433 |
| 2009-10 | 436 | 393 | 429 | 280 | 513 | 196 | 1 763 | 840 | .. | 422 |
| All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 1 055 | 1 079 | 831 | 992 | 907 | 745 | 2 520 | 1 446 | 18 179 | 1 224 |
| 2012-13 | 1 041 | 1 018 | 873 | 990 | 937 | 719 | 2 587 | 1 436 | 14 644 | 1 195 |
| 2011-12 | 1 044 | 1 002 | 825 | 1 011 | 971 | 670 | 2 612 | 1 588 | 17 581 | 1 203 |
| 2010-11 | 912 | 923 | 726 | 906 | 989 | 616 | 2 858 | 1 855 | 20 768 | 1 094 |
| 2009-10 | 927 | 909 | 691 | 1 000 | 1 126 | 556 | 2 285 | 1 674 | 28 201 | 1 101 |
| Family courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | 1 764 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 499 | 2 732 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | 1 846 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 140 | 3 628 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | 1 825 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 007 | 4 105 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | 1 763 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 890 | 4 055 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | 2 020 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 030 | 4 423 |
| Federal Circuit Court | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 533 | 1 533 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 161 | 1 161 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 190 | 1 190 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 124 | 1 124 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 154 | 1 154 |

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2013–14 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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 889 | 1 746 | 1 818 | 2 647 | 1 578 | 767 | 1 371 | 2 915 | .. | 1 581 |
| 2012-13 | 868 | 2 667 | 2 243 | 2 827 | 1 668 | 889 | 765 | 3 975 | .. | 1 900 |
| 2011-12 | 582 | 2 950 | 2 708 | 2 200 | 1 286 | 964 | 865 | 4 120 | .. | 1 767 |
| 2010-11 | 942 | 2 521 | 2 508 | 3 345 | 1 489 | 1 065 | 1 380 | 3 955 | .. | 1 937 |
| 2009-10 | 899 | 2 230 | 2 832 | 1 949 | 1 477 | 1 140 | 554 | 4 015 | .. | 1 756 |
| Including payroll tax where applicable | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 7 622 | 6 977 | 5 596 | 11 203 | 8 215 | 3 974 | 7 642 | 24 243 | 18 179 | 9 363 |
| 2012-13 | 5 825 | 6 575 | 5 019 | 9 189 | 7 771 | 4 638 | 6 538 | 18 988 | 14 644 | 7 858 |
| 2011-12 | 6 630 | 5 852 | 3 501 | 8 913 | 8 347 | 4 418 | 4 949 | 20 458 | 17 581 | 7 894 |
| 2010-11 | 7 492 | 6 026 | 2 447 | 9 928 | 8 317 | 4 399 | 5 164 | 20 150 | 20 768 | 8 113 |
| 2009-10 | 5 731 | 4 912 | 2 680 | 9 421 | 10 022 | 4 025 | 4 190 | 22 645 | 28 201 | 7 472 |
| District/county courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 4 752 | 4 781 | 1 958 | 3 407 | 2 414 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 722 |
| 2012-13 | 4 727 | 4 820 | 1 840 | 3 575 | 2 584 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 705 |
| 2011-12 | 3 595 | 4 482 | 1 650 | 2 891 | 2 435 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 131 |
| 2010-11 | 3 557 | 4 510 | 2 004 | 2 795 | 2 587 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 216 |
| 2009-10 | 3 748 | 5 161 | 2 026 | 5 015 | 3 453 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 890 |
| Magistrates' courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 454 | 397 | 395 | 334 | 453 | 243 | 1 631 | 755 | .. | 428 |
| 2012-13 | 488 | 377 | 423 | 325 | 469 | 213 | 1 656 | 767 | .. | 438 |
| 2011-12 | 501 | 382 | 426 | 314 | 470 | 200 | 1 869 | 814 | .. | 445 |
| 2010-11 | 395 | 368 | 394 | 287 | 487 | 194 | 2 126 | 1 002 | .. | 397 |
| 2009-10 | 406 | 342 | 389 | 267 | 513 | 204 | 1 654 | 863 | .. | 390 |

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2013–14 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 749 | 2 381 | 1 315 | 604 | 734 | 1 989 | 3 365 | 897 | .. | 1 282 |
| 2012-13 | 837 | 1 945 | 1 463 | 567 | 636 | 1 173 | 3 368 | 802 | .. | 1 206 |
| 2011-12 | 841 | 1 831 | 1 735 | 822 | 700 | 1 224 | 4 926 | 945 | .. | 1 262 |
| 2010-11 | 1 301 | 1 819 | 1 508 | 868 | 859 | 1 337 | 3 219 | 1 027 | .. | 1 414 |
| 2009-10 | 1 440 | 1 853 | 1 495 | 722 | 875 | 98 | 4 234 | 890 | .. | 1 438 |
| Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 471 | 508 | 450 | 347 | 464 | 303 | 1 682 | 763 | .. | 474 |
| 2012-13 | 508 | 464 | 494 | 337 | 476 | 259 | 1 709 | 768 | .. | 481 |
| 2011-12 | 520 | 456 | 508 | 330 | 480 | 249 | 1 952 | 820 | .. | 487 |
| 2010-11 | 439 | 432 | 460 | 303 | 503 | 245 | 2 175 | 1 003 | .. | 445 |
| 2009-10 | 452 | 405 | 441 | 280 | 528 | 200 | 1 763 | 865 | .. | 434 |
| All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 1 089 | 1 107 | 853 | 992 | 939 | 745 | 2 520 | 1 476 | 18 179 | 1 249 |
| 2012-13 | 1 075 | 1 044 | 895 | 990 | 969 | 722 | 2 587 | 1 476 | 14 644 | 1 220 |
| 2011-12 | 1 082 | 1 027 | 847 | 1 011 | 1 006 | 681 | 2 612 | 1 631 | 17 581 | 1 229 |
| 2010-11 | 948 | 947 | 747 | 906 | 1 023 | 626 | 2 858 | 1 904 | 20 768 | 1 119 |
| 2009-10 | 964 | 933 | 711 | 1 000 | 1 164 | 565 | 2 285 | 1 721 | 28 201 | 1 127 |
| Family courts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | 1 764 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 499 | 2 732 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | 1 846 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 140 | 3 628 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | 1 825 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 007 | 4 105 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | 1 763 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 890 | 4 055 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | 2 020 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 030 | 4 423 |

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2013–14 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 533 | 1 533 |
| 2012-13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 161 | 1 161 |
| 2011-12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 190 | 1 190 |
| 2010-11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 124 | 1 124 |
| 2009-10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 154 | 1 154 |
| Coroners' courts (d) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 926 | 1 798 | 1 853 | 2 647 | 1 632 | 767 | 1 371 | 2 997 | .. | 1 618 |
| 2012-13 | 908 | 2 734 | 2 316 | 2 827 | 1 729 | 889 | 765 | 4 071 | .. | 1 949 |
| 2011-12 | 616 | 3 035 | 2 776 | 2 200 | 1 335 | 981 | 865 | 4 229 | .. | 1 815 |
| 2010-11 | 986 | 2 593 | 2 577 | 3 345 | 1 542 | 1 079 | 1 380 | 4 054 | .. | 1 989 |
| 2009-10 | 940 | 2 304 | 2 899 | 1 949 | 1 531 | 1 154 | 554 | 4 088 .. | .. | 1 804 |

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 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2013-14=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 2014, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.

Table 7A.36 Treatment of assets by court authorities

| | | <i>Federal Court of Australia</i> | <i>Federal Circuit 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) provides information against the seven Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data quality framework dimensions, for all of the performance indicators in the Courts chapter.

Technical DQI have been agreed in consultation with relevant data providers. Additional Steering Committee commentary does not necessarily reflect the views of data providers.

DQI are available for the following performance indicators:

| | |
|---|----|
| Fees paid by applicants | 2 |
| Judicial officers (as expressed per 100 000 population) | 5 |
| Backlog | 7 |
| Attendance | 10 |
| Clearance | 14 |
| Judicial officers per 100 finalisations | 16 |
| Full time equivalent (FTE) staff per 100 finalisations | 19 |
| Cost per finalisation | 22 |

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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 2013-14 financial year. Data are provided in September 2014, for publication in January 2015.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> - Total lodgments in a financial year</p> <p>The reference period for lodgment data is the 2013-14 financial year. Data are provided in September 2014, for publication in January 2015.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p> |
| Accuracy | <p><u>Numerator</u> — Total court fees collected in a financial year</p> <p>In all jurisdictions the identification of total court fees is done using electronic case management and finance systems.</p> |

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.

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.

Coherence

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. The CWG is currently investigating the feasibility of reporting on fees which are waived or exempted.

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></p> <p>Judicial officers data are sourced from administrative data collected by Australian, State and Territory courts authorities and departments.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) (unpublished) 2014 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.</p> <p>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>.</p> <p>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 indicator, need to be considered when comparing results.</p> |
| Timeliness | <p><u>Numerator</u> — Number of FTE judicial officers</p> <p>The reference period for judicial officers is the 2013-14 financial year. Data are provided in September 2014, for publication in January 2015.</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 Circuit Court and the Federal Court of Australia; • During 2009 the Federal Magistrates' Court (now Federal Circuit 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 | <p><u>Numerator</u> — Number of FTE judicial officers</p> <p>Contextual information for judicial officers data are provided in the Courts chapter and attachment tables.</p> |

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Key data gaps/ issues | <p>The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Circuit Court, magistrates' courts and children's courts)• Number of cases pending longer than 12 months in a financial year (Federal Circuit 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 |

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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> |
| Timeliness | <p>The reference period for cases pending data is the 2013-14 financial year. Data are provided in September 2014, for publication in January 2015.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p> |
| Accuracy | <p>The identification of cases pending longer than a nominated period 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 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. <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> |
| Coherence | <p>For the last five years backlog data have been counted and reported relatively consistently with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. |
| Accessibility | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| 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</p> |

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.

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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 2013-14 financial year. Data are provided in September 2014, for publication in January 2015.</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attendance data are reported by New South Wales for the first time in the 2015 Report but not for all courts. Data are expected to be available upon completed implementation of a new electronic data management system• Attendances associated with appeal cases in the Queensland Supreme Court were not reported in 2009-10. <p>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.</p> |

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 were unavailable for reporting by NSW prior to the 2015 Report. Attendance data are not reported for all NSW court levels 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 was unable to provide attendance data prior to the 2015 Report. In the 2015 Report attendance data are reported for some NSW court levels but not all. It is hoped that this situation may be rectified for future reports, upon completed implementation of a new electronic data management system

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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 2013-14 financial year. Data are provided in September 2014, for publication in January 2015.</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. <p>The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules and are reported for all court levels in each jurisdiction.</p> |

Coherence

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.

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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 2013-14 financial year. Data are provided in September 2014, for publication in January 2015.</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 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> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year</p> <p>The identification of cases finalised is done using electronic case management reporting</p> |

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 Circuit Court and the Federal Court of Australia;
- During 2009 the Federal Magistrates' Court (now Federal Circuit 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.

Interpretability

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.

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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 2013-14 financial year. Data are provided in September 2013, for publication in January 2015.</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> <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> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year</p> <p>The identification of cases finalised is done using electronic case management reporting systems except for the following:</p> |

- 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 Circuit Court and the Federal Court of Australia;
- During 2009 the Federal Magistrates' Court (now Federal Circuit 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 2013-14 financial year. Data are provided in September 2013, for publication in January 2015.</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> <p>The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules and the requested data reported are for all court levels in each jurisdiction.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year</p> <p>The identification of cases finalised is done using electronic case management reporting</p> |

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,

Interpretability

court websites, on application from the Chief Jurisdictional Officer in the relevant state, territory or federal jurisdiction.

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

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Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '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 2013-14*.

Some key terms relating to corrective services are listed in box 8.1.

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.

Improvements to the reporting of corrective services in this edition include:

- data for all measures of ‘community work’ for six jurisdictions, compared with five previously
- updated DQI to reflect amendments to current year reporting.

¹ From 2004-05, NSW Corrective Services has managed one 40 bed facility that houses males aged 16 to 18 years. 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 half of one per cent) they will have a negligible effect on these indicators and are not footnoted to each table and figure.

8.1 Profile of corrective services

Service overview

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

Roles and responsibilities

Corrective services are the responsibility of State and Territory governments, which may deliver services directly, purchase them through contractual arrangements or operate a combination of both arrangements. All jurisdictions maintained government-operated prison facilities during the reporting period while private prisons operated in five jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA and SA). 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

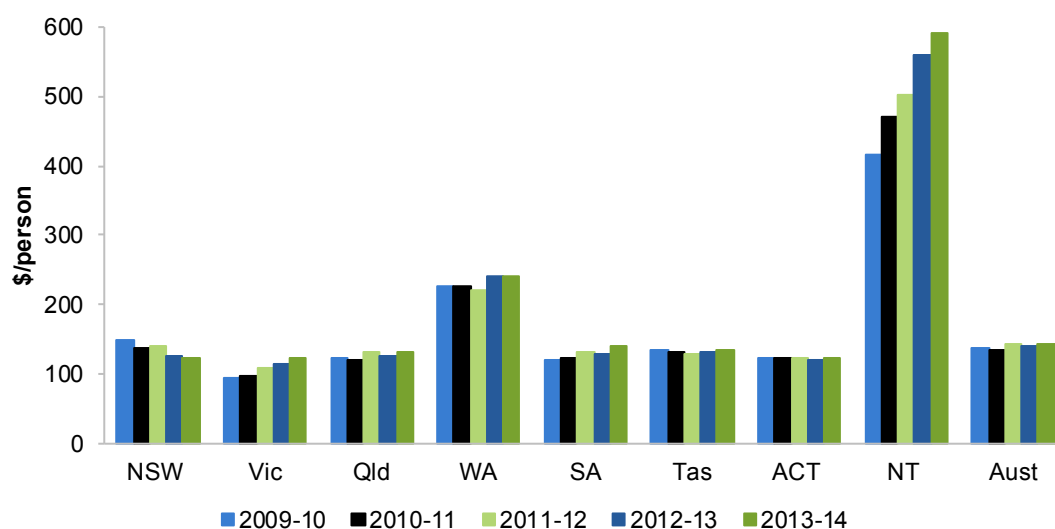
Reported recurrent expenditure on prisons and periodic detention centres, net of operating revenues and excluding capital costs (depreciation, user cost of capital and debt service fees), payroll tax and expenditure on transport/escort services² totalled \$2.6 billion nationally in 2013-14. The equivalent figure for community corrections was \$0.4 billion (table 8A.6).

For consistency with Justice sector overview C, the annual expenditure on corrective services presented in figure 8.1 combines prisons and community corrections net operating expenditure plus depreciation. Net operating expenditure on corrective services including depreciation was \$3.4 billion in 2013-14 (table 8A.12) — an increase of 4.9 per cent over the previous year.

² Tasmania and the NT are unable to disaggregate prisoner transport costs from other prison operating costs. NSW and Queensland were unable to fully disaggregate all such costs in 2013-14 and therefore some transport and escort costs are included under operating expenditure.

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 \$139 per person in 2009-10 to \$144 per person in 2013-14 (figure 8.1).

Figure 8.1 Real net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation, per person per year (2013-14 dollars)^{a, b, c}



^a Includes operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections (net of operating revenues) plus 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 Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

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

Size and scope of sector

Prison custody

Corrective services operated 111 custodial facilities nationally at 30 June 2014. These comprised 85 government-operated prisons, nine privately-operated prisons, four transitional centres, one periodic detention centre (ACT), and twelve 24-hour court cell complexes (holding prisoners under the responsibility of corrective services in NSW) (table 8A.2).

On average, 32 683 people per day (excluding periodic detainees) were held in Australian prisons during 2013-14 — an increase of 8.6 per cent over the average daily number in

2012-13 (table 8A.1). In addition, on average, 61 people per day were serving periodic detention orders in NSW and the ACT in 2013-14.

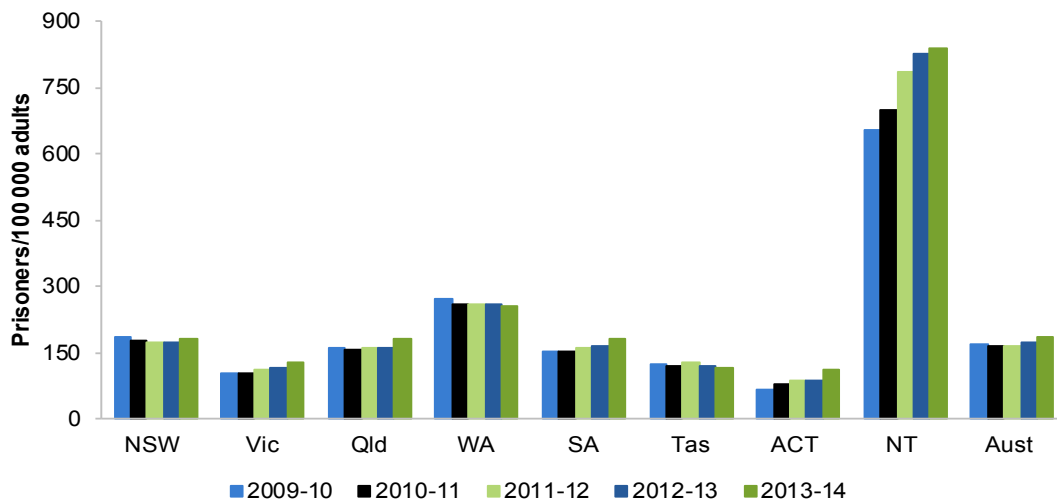
Excluding periodic detainees, 21.9 per cent of prisoners were held in open prisons and 78.1 per cent were held in secure facilities in 2013-14. A daily average of 6044 prisoners (18.5 per cent of the total national prisoner population, excluding periodic detainees) were held in privately operated facilities during the year (table 8A.1).

Nationally, the daily average number of prisoners (excluding periodic detainees) in 2013-14 comprised 30 138 males (92.2 per cent) and 2545 females (7.8 per cent). The daily average number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners was 9027 — 27.6 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 187.3 per 100 000 adults in 2013-14, compared to 172.4 in 2012-13 (figure 8.2). On a gender basis, the national imprisonment rate was 350.7 per 100 000 adult males and 28.7 per 100 000 adult females in 2013-14 (table 8A.4).

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



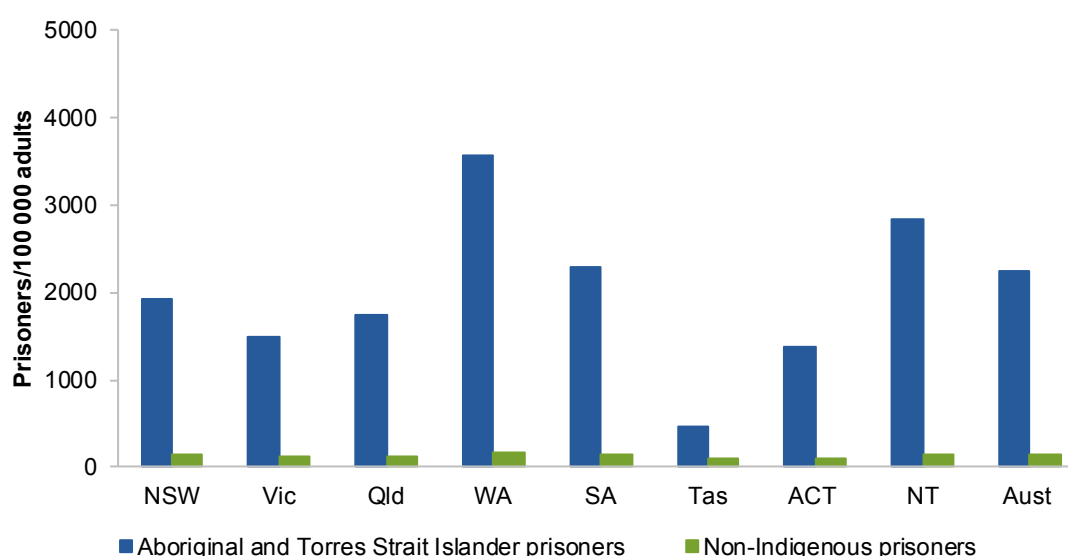
^a Non-age standardised rates, based on the daily average prisoner population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult population estimates. Rates from 2011-12 onwards use population estimates based on the 2011 Census.

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 (crude) imprisonment rate per 100 000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults in 2013-14 was 2254.2 compared with a corresponding rate of 136.5 for non-Indigenous prisoners (figure 8.3).

Imprisonment rate comparisons should be made with care, especially for states and territories with relatively small Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous crude imprisonment rates, 2013-14^{a, b}**



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

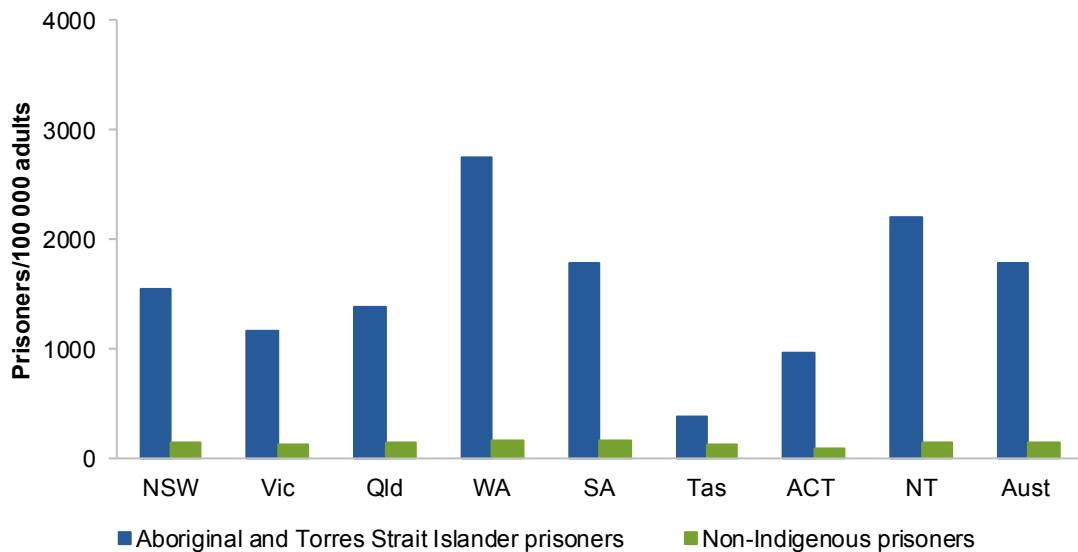
Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians (series B)*, Cat. no. 3238.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.4.

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population has a younger age profile compared with the non-Indigenous population, which contributes to higher crude imprisonment rates. 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults in 2013-14 was 1774.9 compared with a corresponding rate of 142.7 for non-Indigenous prisoners (figure 8.4). This represents a ratio of 12.4, compared with 16.5

for the crude imprisonment rate — that is, when taking into account the effect of differences in the age profiles between the two populations, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander imprisonment rates are 12.4 times greater than those for non-Indigenous adults, while rates that do not take age profile differences into account are 16.5 times greater.

Figure 8.4 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous age standardised imprisonment rates, 2013-14^a**



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

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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, 71.2 per cent of all prisoners were non-Indigenous in 2013-14 (table 8A.1).

Statistical information on the profile of prisoners additional to that provided in this Report is available through ABS publications. For example, *Prisoners in Australia* provides data on the offence types and length of sentences served by prisoners in each jurisdiction and nationally (ABS 2014).

Community corrections

Community corrections is responsible for a range of non-custodial sanctions and also manages prisoners who are released into the community and 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 Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania and the ACT in 2013-14. Table 8A.24 shows the range of sanctions involving corrective services that operated across jurisdictions during the reporting period.

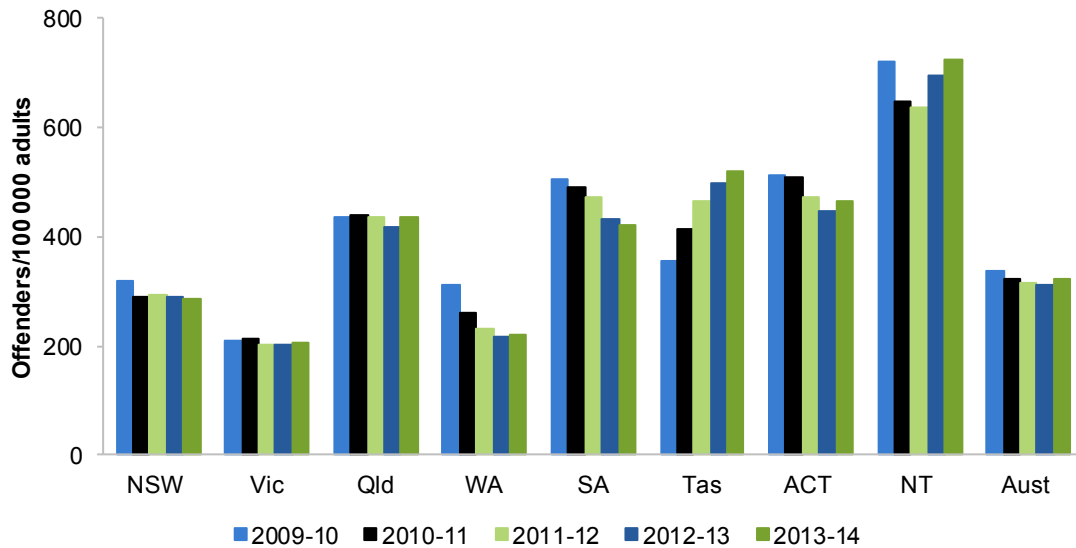
These services vary in the extent and nature of supervision, the conditions of the order (such as a community work component or a requirement to attend an offender program) and the level of restriction placed on the offender's freedom of movement in the community (for example, home detention). No single 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 56 315 offenders per day were serving community corrections orders in 2013-14 — an increase of 3.1 per cent from the previous year (table 8A.3). This daily average comprised 46 000 males (81.7 per cent), 10 281 females (18.3 per cent) and 34 offenders whose gender was not reported. The daily average comprised 11 535 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders (20.5 per cent of the total community corrections population), 43 851 non-Indigenous offenders (77.9 per cent) and 929 people whose Indigenous status was unknown (table 8A.3).

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

The national community corrections rate was 322.8 per 100 000 adults in 2013-14 compared to 313.0 in 2012-13 (figure 8.5).

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



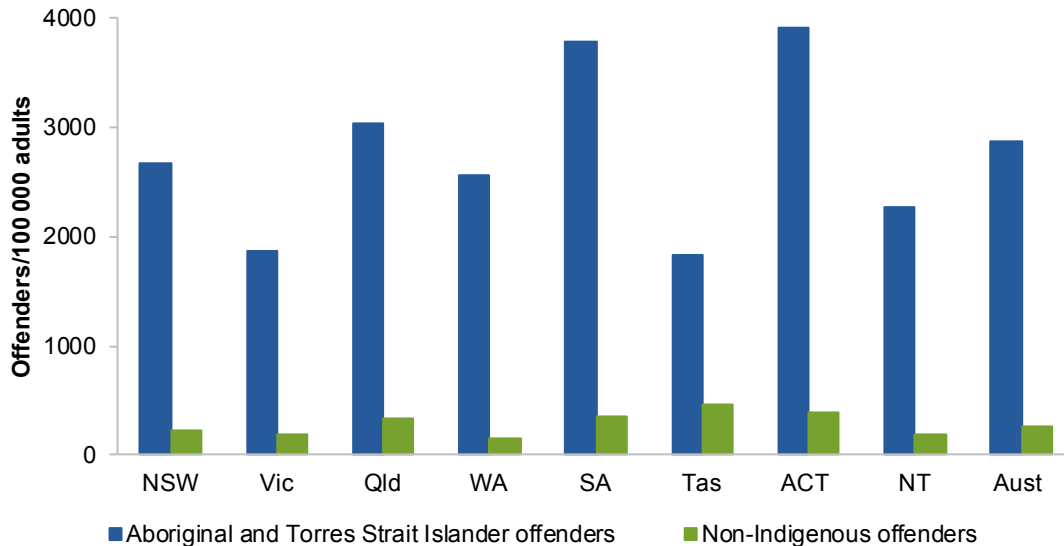
^a Non-age standardised rates based on the daily average offender population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult population estimates. Rates since 2011-12 use population estimates based on the 2011 Census.

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 116.1 per 100 000 adult females, compared with 535.2 for adult males in 2013-14 (table 8A.4). The national rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders in 2013-14 was 2880.5 per 100 000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults compared with 257.2 for non-Indigenous offenders (figure 8.6).

Comparisons should be made with care, especially for those jurisdictions with relatively small Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous populations). Data are not available for calculating age standardised community correction offender rates.

Figure 8.6 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous crude community corrections rates, 2013-14^{a, b}**



^a Non-age standardised rates based on the daily average offender population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 2015 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 and data completeness from a Report-wide perspective (see chapter 1, section 1.6).

Box 8.2 Objectives for corrective services

Corrective services contribute to the whole-of-government priority, 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.

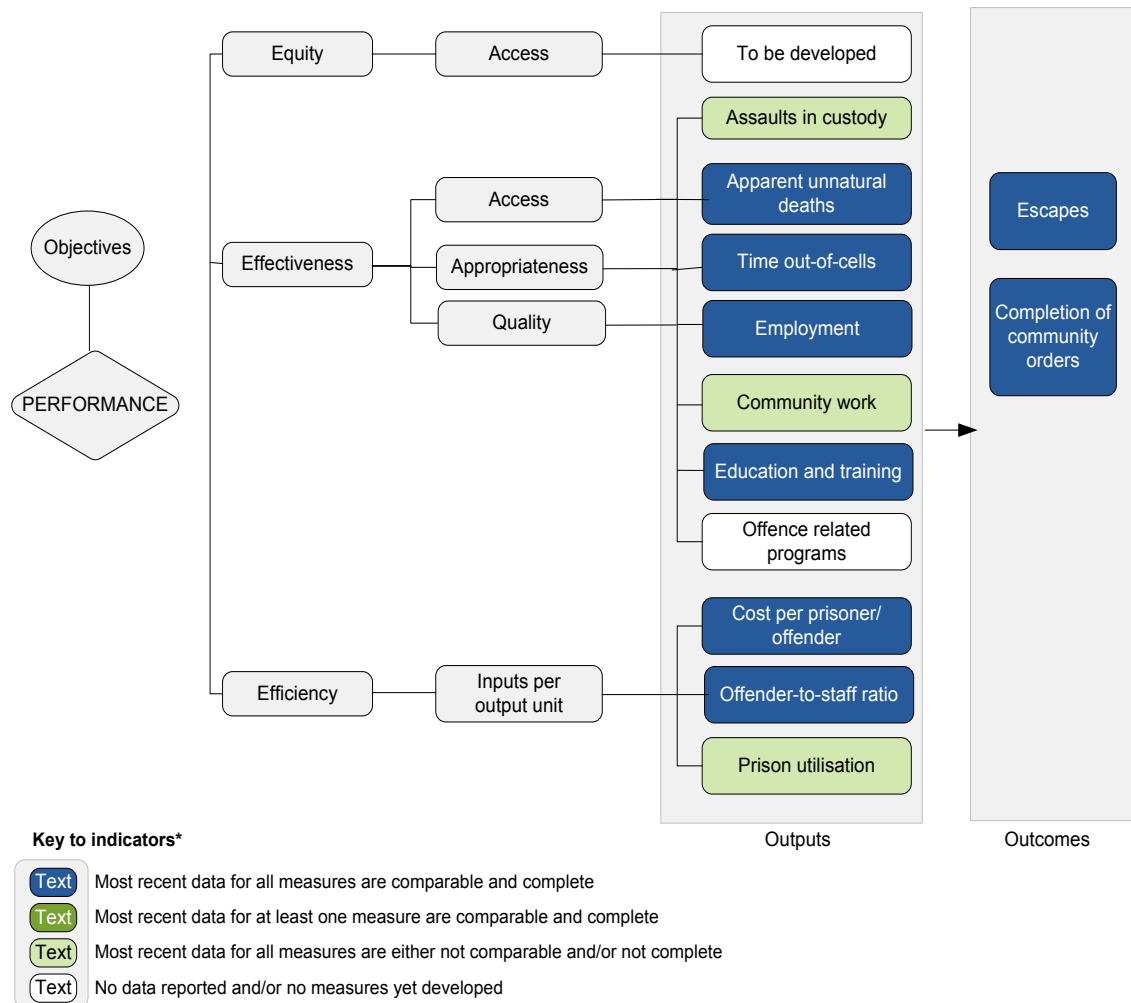
These objectives are to be met through the provision of services in an equitable and efficient manner.

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, some historical data in this Report may 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 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 (including Indigenous- and ethnic-status) (Chapter 2).

Figure 8.7 Corrective services 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) 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, in addition to material in the chapter or sector overview and attachment tables. 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 2015 Report can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

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 for two measures:

- assaults against another prisoner/detainee by seriousness of impact
- assaults against a member of staff by seriousness of 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.

Zero, low or decreasing rates of assaults in custody are desirable. The rates reported for this indicator should 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 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Nationally in 2013-14, the rate of prisoner on prisoner assaults was 9.8 per 100 prisoners and the rate of prisoner on prisoner serious assaults was 0.8 per 100 prisoners. Prisoner on officer rates were 1.0 per 100 prisoners for assaults and 0.05 for serious assaults. There were no assaults for periodic detainees in 2013-14 (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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous prisoners or detainees.

Zero, low or decreasing rates of apparent unnatural deaths are desirable. The rates for this indicator should 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 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Nationally, the rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes for all prisoners was 0.04 per 100 prisoners in 2013-14 (table 8A.15). Table 8.1 presents data on numbers and rates of death from apparent unnatural causes in 2013-14 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous prisoners.

Table 8.1 Rate and number of prisoner deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by Indigenous status, 2013-14

| | <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 | | | | | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-indigenous | 0.05 | – | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.11 | – | 0.38 | 0.49 | 0.06 |
| Number of deaths | | | | | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-indigenous | 4 | – | 2 | 3 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 13 |

– 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 zero per 100 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, the national rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners in 2013-14 has declined from the previous reporting period. The non-Indigenous rate of 0.06 is also lower than in 2012-13 (table 8A.16).

There were no deaths from apparent unnatural causes for periodic detainees in 2013-14 (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. 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 and training, wellbeing, recreation and treatment programs, the opportunity to receive visits, and interacting with other prisoners and staff.

A relatively high or increasing average time out-of-cells per day is desirable. 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.

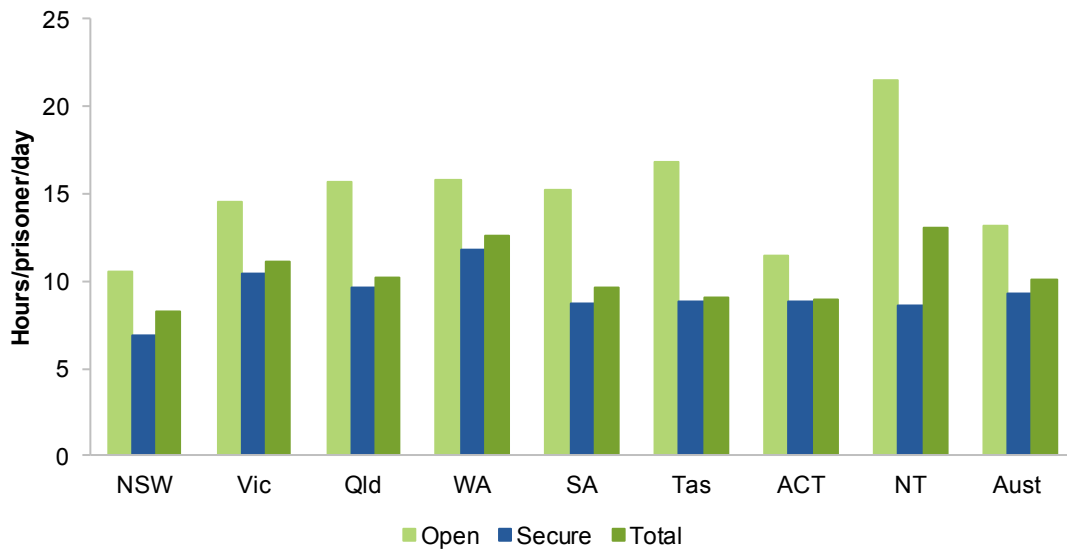
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Nationally in 2013-14, the average number of hours of time out-of-cells per prisoner per day was 10.1 (figure 8.8). Average time out-of-cells was higher for prisoners in open custody (13.2 hours) than for those held in secure custody (9.3 hours).

Figure 8.8 Time out-of-cells (average hours per day), 2013-14



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 and/or training, 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.

High or increasing percentages of prisoners and detainees in employment are desirable. 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 should 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.

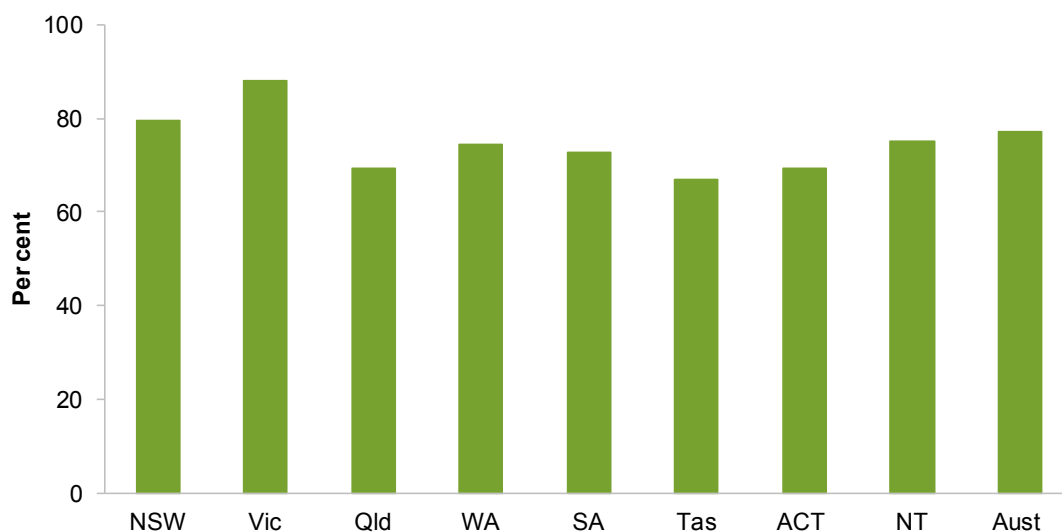
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Nationally in 2013-14, 77.1 per cent of the eligible prisoner population was employed (figure 8.9). Most prisoners were employed in service industries (45.9 per cent) or in commercial industries (30.3 per cent), with only a small percentage (0.9 per cent) on work release (table 8A.20).

Figure 8.9 Percentage of eligible prisoners employed, 2013-14



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 defined as the ratio of:

- 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
- the hours actually worked during the current year.

Low or decreasing ratios of community work are desirable. Ratios reported for this indicator should be interpreted with caution. 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 2013-14 are not available for NSW or Tasmania.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

The ratio for jurisdictions reporting on this indicator ranged between 1.8 and 3.9 (that is, for every hour worked in the year, between 1.8 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 and training

‘Education and training’ 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 and training

'Education and training' 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 and training figures do not include participation in non-accredited education and training 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.

High or increasing education and training participation rates of prisoners are desirable. The rates reported for this indicator should be interpreted with caution as the indicator does not assess participation relative to individual prisoner needs, or measure successful program completion.

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 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Nationally in 2013-14, 32.7 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 (26.2 per cent), followed by secondary school education (5.0 per cent), pre-certificate Level 1 courses (4.6 per cent) and higher education (1.5 per cent) (table 8A.21).

Figure 8.10 **Percentage of eligible prisoners enrolled in education and training, 2013-14**



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 2015 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.

A low or decreasing cost is desirable in 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 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

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 2013-14, the total cost per prisoner per day, comprising net operating expenditure, depreciation, debt servicing fees and user cost of capital, was \$292 (figure 8.11).

Figure 8.11 Total cost per prisoner per day, 2013-14^a

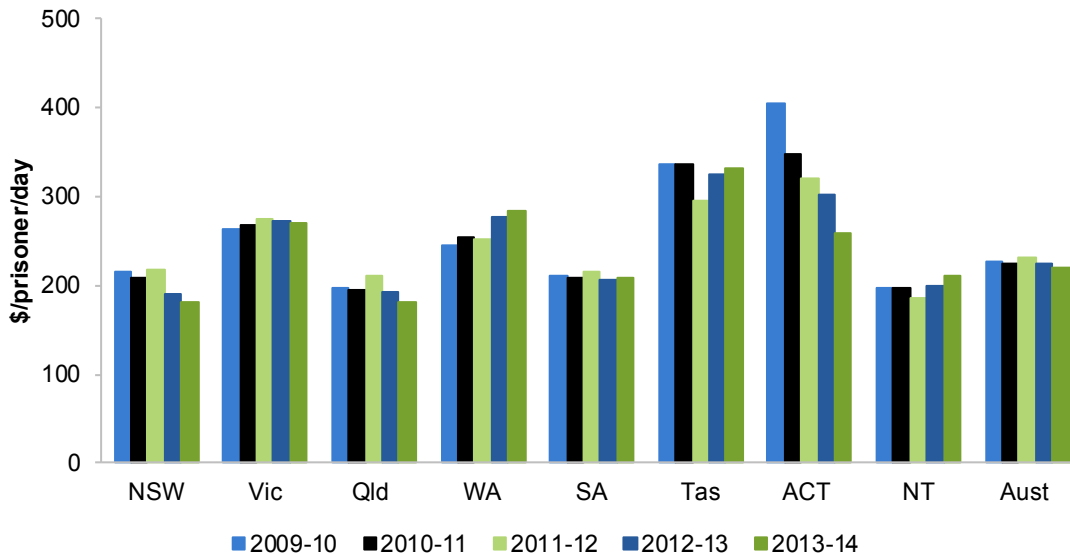


^a Total cost per prisoner per day is the combined operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day, net of operating revenues and excluding payroll tax. Capital costs include the user cost of capital (including land), depreciation and debt servicing fees where applicable. Total cost excludes 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 \$227 nationally in 2009-10 compared with \$219 in 2013-14 (figure 8.12).

Figure 8.12 **Real net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2013-14 dollars)^{a, b}**

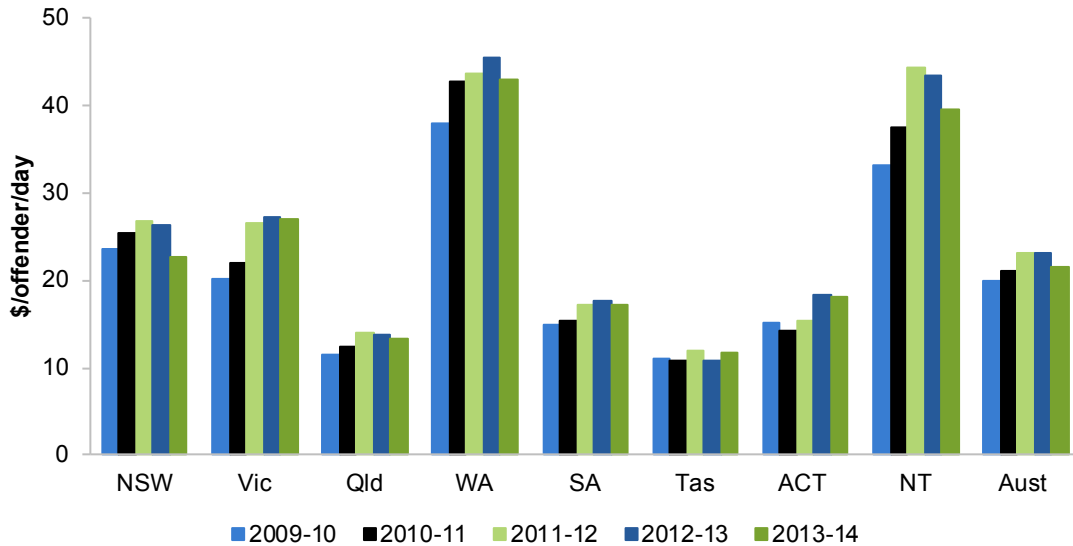


^a Based on operating expenditure on prisons, net of operating revenues, and excluding payroll tax, capital costs, and transport and escort services expenditure where this is reported separately by jurisdictions. ^b Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) 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 \$20 in 2009-10 to \$22 in 2013-14 (figure 8.13).

Figure 8.13 **Real net operating expenditure per offender per day (2013-14 dollars)^{a, b}**



^a Based on operating expenditure on community corrections, net of operating revenues, and excluding payroll tax and capital costs. ^b Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) 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.

A high or increasing ratio is desirable in achieving efficient resource management. Efficiency indicators are difficult to interpret in isolation and should 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.

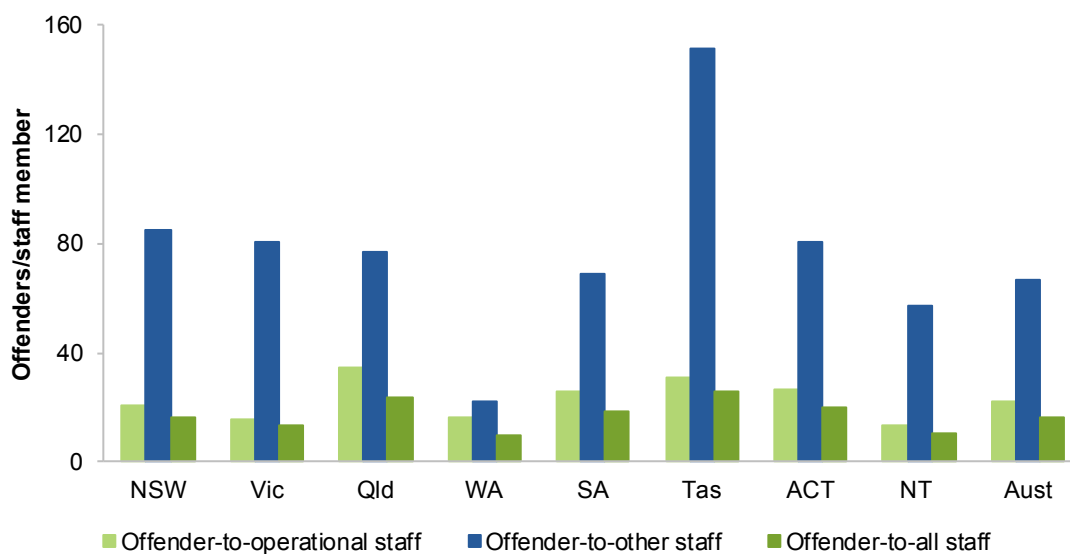
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Nationally, on a daily average basis, there were 17 offenders for every one (full-time equivalent) community corrections staff member in 2013-14 (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, 2013-14



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

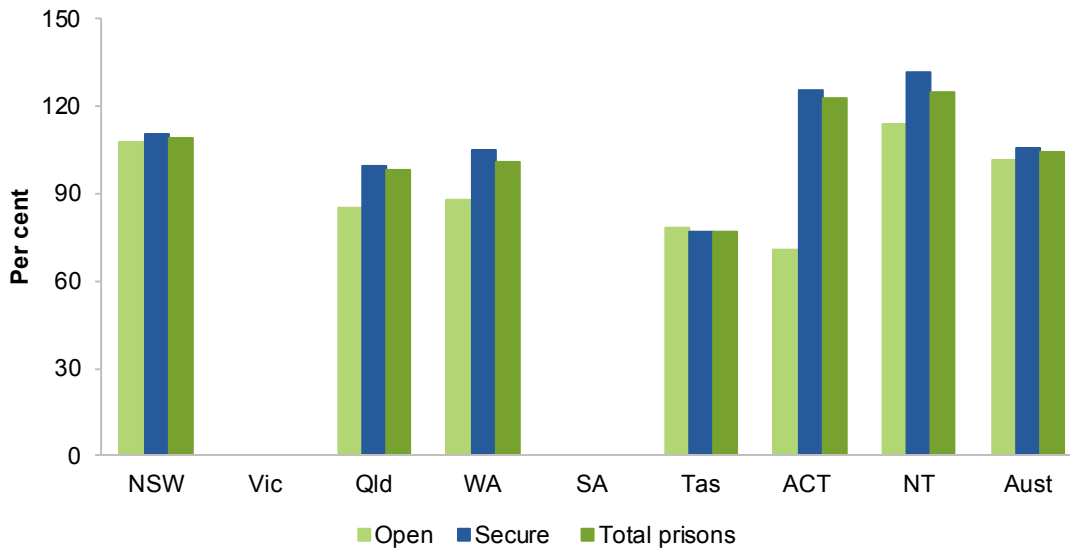
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- not complete for the current reporting period. Data for 2013-14 are not available for Victoria or SA.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Nationally, prison utilisation was 104.4 per cent of prison design capacity in 2013-14. Prison utilisation in open prisons was 101.2 per cent and 105.5 per cent for secure facilities (figure 8.15).

Figure 8.15 Prison design capacity utilisation, 2013-14^a



^a Victoria and SA did not report on this indicator.

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.

Zero, low or decreasing rates are desirable. Escape rates should 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 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Table 8.2 presents data on number and rates of escapes in 2013-14. Nationally, the rate of escapes from open custody was 0.36 per 100 prisoners and the rate of escape from secure custody was 0.05 per 100 prisoners.

Table 8.2 Rate and number of prisoner escapes, 2013-14

| | <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 | 0.31 | 0.77 | 0.31 | 0.10 | – | – | – | 0.78 | 0.36 |
| Secure | 0.02 | – | – | 0.22 | 0.05 | – | – | 0.20 | 0.05 |
| Number of escapes | | | | | | | | | |
| Open | 12 | 7 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | 4 | 26 |
| Secure | 1 | – | – | 9 | 1 | – | – | 2 | 13 |

– 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 2013-14 (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.

High or increasing percentages of order completions are desirable. Completion rates should 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 high compliance or a failure to detect or act on breaches of compliance.

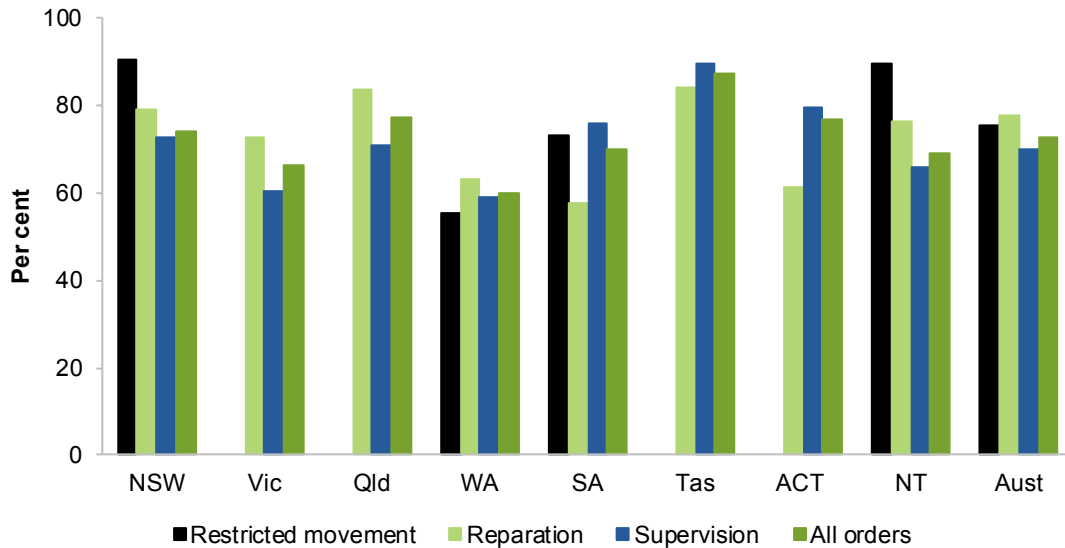
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

In 2013-14, 72.8 per cent of community corrections orders were completed. Completions by order type were: 75.6 per cent for restricted movement orders, 77.5 per cent for reparation orders and 70.1 per cent for supervision orders (figure 8.16).

Figure 8.16 **Completion of community corrections orders, by type of order, 2013-14 ^a**



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

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.

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

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.

It is anticipated that time series reporting will be included for more indicators in the 2016 Report, where available.

A prisoner health indicator and data collection to monitor prisoner health and their access to health 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 relating to prisoner health are not readily available. The AIHW has conducted three surveys⁷ relating to prisoner health. The surveys were conducted over a 2 week period in 2009, 2010 and 2012 respectively. The first two surveys⁷ provided information on the health status of prisoners on entry only. The third survey also collected data on discharge, with the intention these data might enable monitoring of prisoner health at both entry and discharge. The 2012 survey found that:

- prisoners in Australia have high rates of mental health related issues. In 2012, 21 per cent of people entering prison were taking medication for mental health issues, whilst 46 per cent of prison dischargees reported having ever been told they have a mental health issue (including alcohol and drug use issues) (AIHW 2013)
- prison entrants and dischargees reported engaging in various risky health behaviours including smoking tobacco, drinking alcohol at extreme levels and using illicit drugs. The rates of alcohol and other drug misuse are substantially higher than in the general community and include:
 - 70 per cent of prison entrants reported using drugs illicitly during the previous 12 months
 - 54 per cent of dischargees reported they were drinking alcohol at risky levels prior to their current imprisonment.
 - 84 per cent of prisoner entrants reported that they smoke tobacco (AIHW 2013).

It was also found that rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners were higher than rates for non-Indigenous prisoners (AIHW 2013).

8.5 Jurisdictions' comments

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

New South Wales Government comments

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The 2013-14 financial year was a period of change as well as consolidation for Corrective Services NSW (CSNSW). For most of the year, we competently managed an unprecedented growth in prisoner numbers while undergoing significant organisational change and reform in community and custodial corrections in order to improve the sustainability of correctional centres and enhance the scope for responding to such unanticipated fluctuations in inmate numbers.

During 2013-14, CSNSW has also been implementing important change to help break the cycle of re-offending and enhance community safety. Such changes include: the implementation of a new service delivery model as part of the Community Corrections reform program which focuses on risks and consequences of re-offending; and the launch of three major strategies related to reducing re-offending, Recognising gender difference – a strategy for program and service provision to women offenders, Family Matters - a Strategy for Service and Program Provision to Children and Families of Offenders, and the Strategy for Supporting Aboriginal Offenders to Desist from Re-offending.

This year has also seen a 15 per cent increase in male offenders completing the Violent Offenders Therapeutic Program and the expansion of the Intensive Drug and Alcohol Treatment Program (IDATP) to female offenders.

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 population. In 2013-14, the prison population continued to increase, from an average of 9808 in 2012-13 to 10 447 in 2013-14. The highest daily prison population in 2013-14 was 11 021.

The daily average community corrections offender population remained relatively stable, increasing from 16 411 in 2012-13 to 16 491 in 2013-14. The rate of successful completions of community corrections orders also remained stable at 74.0 per cent in 2013-14, above the national average of 72.8 per cent.

Notwithstanding the increase in prisoner numbers, the rate of assaults and serious assaults on officers continued to decrease in 2013-14 with the prisoner on officer assault rate decreasing from 0.65 in 2011-12 to 0.55 which is well below the 2013-14 national average of 0.95. In addition, there were no Aboriginal deaths from unnatural causes in custody in NSW during 2013-14.

Prisoner education enrolments remained stable with 35.1 per cent of prisoners enrolled in some form of education. This level of enrolment is above the national average of 32.7 per cent. Prisoner education was enhanced with the launch of an Intensive Learning Centre (ILC) for inmates at the Mid North Coast Correctional Centre.

The net operating expenditure per prisoner per day decreased from \$190.34 in 2012-13 to \$181.60 in 2013-14. This is well below national average of \$218.90 per prisoner per day.

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Victorian Government comments

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There has been significant growth in correctional services in Victoria, with the daily average number of prisoners increasing by 13.3 per cent between 2012-13 and 2013-14, and the daily average number of offenders by 3.7 per cent over the same period. The rate of growth was significantly higher for female prisoners and offenders than for male prisoners and offenders: 17.8 per cent compared to 13.0 per cent for prisoners, and 9.6 per cent compared to 2.5 per cent for offenders.

Victoria's crude imprisonment rate of 128 per 100 000 adults continued to be well below the national rate of 187 per 100 000 adults, while the community correction rate per 100 00 adults (207) was the lowest of any Australian jurisdiction, and substantially below the national rate of 323. Combining imprisonment and community correction rates into a total corrective services rate reveals that Victoria's rate of 335 per 100 000 adults is well below any other jurisdiction's rate, and significantly below the national rate of 510 per 100 000 adults.

There is significant over-representation of Indigenous prisoners and offenders in the criminal justice system. The daily average number of Indigenous prisoners increased by 20.0 per cent between 2012-13 and 2013-14, compared with a 12.3 per cent increase for non-Indigenous prisoners. There were no Indigenous deaths in custody in Victoria in 2013-14, and there has not been an Indigenous death from apparent unnatural causes since 2000-01.

Victoria continues to have the lowest expenditure on prisons and community corrections per head of population in Australia, and the highest proportion of prisoners participating in employment.

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Queensland Government comments

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During 2013-14, Queensland continued to experience high growth in prisoner numbers. Based on the average daily numbers there were 844 additional prisoners in 2013-14 compared to 2012-13, representing growth of 14.4 per cent.

This growth was managed through the efficient use of resources and is reflected in Queensland's increased prison utilisation rate compared with the previous year (from 89.8 per cent to 98 per cent). The 2013-14 cost of containment per prisoner per day was 5.6 per cent lower than the 2012-13 result.

In response to the continued growth in prisoner numbers, existing infrastructure was commissioned in 2013-14. The Queensland Government has committed \$132 million over four years from 2014-15 to increase correctional centre capacity, including the recommissioning of Borallon Correctional Centre in 2015.

Safety and security in our correctional centres is paramount and a key focus of Queensland Corrective Services (QCS) is to ensure that our staff are safe when performing their duties. QCS has introduced the Staying Safe initiative, focusing on three core areas – our place, our people and our practice. The Staying Safe Action Plan is aimed at continuous improvement in delivering a safe workplace for staff—with a zero tolerance for violence—in both the custodial and probation and parole environments. The plan also draws together and reinforces positive initiatives currently in place within QCS along with new initiatives which are being considered and trialled, such as on-body cameras for custodial officers.

In May 2014 all correctional centres in Queensland, including visits areas and car parks, went tobacco and smoke free. This initiative is delivering improved health outcomes for prisoners, staff and visitors and reduces the future cost to the health system of smoking related illness.

In 2013-14, there were an additional 853 offenders, on average, under supervision in the community compared to 2012-13.

Queensland continues to deliver cost-effective community supervision with resources prioritised according to risk, demonstrated by increasing rates for all order completions and a low cost of supervision per offender per day, which was approximately 4 per cent lower than the 2012-13 result.

QCS utilises biometric reporting for low risk offenders across Queensland, allowing probation and parole officers to focus more time on higher risk offenders while ensuring low risk offenders comply with their orders. Offenders subject to continuing supervision under the *Dangerous Prisoners (Serious Offenders) Act 2003* are subject to stringent management including Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring.

The future direction for QCS will be to deliver a strong, safe, fair and value-for-money correctional system, consistent with the Queensland Government's renewal program.

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Western Australian Government comments

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After a stable first half of the year, the State's adult prisoner population grew steadily from January 2014 and peaked at 5308 on 2 June 2014. The daily average prison population for 2013-14 increased by 1.6 per cent from that of 2012-13. The daily average Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoner population rose by 1.2 per cent, and the non-Indigenous population rose by 1.9 per cent. The daily average female prisoner population grew by 3.9 per cent.

The Department managed 9877 adult offenders in the community during the financial year, including 3644 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The daily average number of adult offenders being managed was 4341. In 2013-14, the daily average community corrections population increased by 5.0 per cent, following a 3.0 per cent decrease the previous year.

Despite the increasing prisoner population, WA had the second lowest rate in the country for serious assaults by prisoners on other prisoners. The prisoner-on-staff serious assault rate was the highest in Australia. Safety of staff and those in our care are key priorities for the Department. Current risk mitigation strategies include the effective use of intelligence and dynamic security. These are constantly evolving and being enhanced.

There was one escape from open custody in WA during 2013-14, which equates to a rate of 0.10 escapes per 100 prisoners. This is below the national rate of 0.36. The rate of escape from secure custody rose to 0.22 per 100 prisoners. The majority of these escapes occurred from outside a prison facility (three from escort, three from hospital and one from court). A number of mitigation strategies have been implemented, including a review of the prisoner classification process; a review of escort procedures; a review of the use and appropriateness of restraints and update of associated policy; the development of a state wide security framework; more effective compliance auditing; and strengthening of the Department's intelligence functions and capabilities.

The Department's Prison Industries provide meaningful employment opportunities for prisoners in industries that replicate, as closely as possible, current industry standards. For 2013-14, WA reported that 74.4 per cent of its eligible prisoner population were employed in these industries, slightly below the national average of 77.1 per cent. The work carried out by these prisoners allows the WA prison system to be completely self-sufficient in a number of areas, including the supply of milk, egg and processing red meat, all mattress and pillow requirements, and 70.0 per cent of the fruit and vegetable requirements.

Within community corrections, adult offenders performed 103 600 hours of (unpaid) community work at 150 projects during 2013-14. 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. WA reported the second highest ratio in Australia of community work hours ordered to hours actually worked. This is evidence of the effective administering of the work component of community corrections orders.

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South Australian Government comments

“ In 2013-14, the daily average prisoner population in South Australia increased significantly by 10.3 per cent. Subsequently, extra beds have been implemented and prison capacities increased at various sites across the State to manage the increasing numbers. This included the opening of a new 108 bed accommodation unit at Mount Gambier Prison in August 2013.

The management of prisoners and offenders with complex needs continues to be a challenge and a key focus for the Department. Construction on the new Health Centre and High Dependency Unit at Yatala Labour Prison also commenced. The new Health Centre will meet all the primary health care needs of prisoners and will include state of the art consult facilities and inpatient accommodation. The High Dependency Unit will provide inpatient mental health assessment and treatment services for prisoners presenting with multiple and complex needs and a separate unit will cater for aged and infirmed prisoners with high care needs. The new facility is anticipated to be completed by late 2015.

Between 2012-13 and 2013-14, there was a 15.1 per cent increase in the female daily average prisoner population. It is widely recognised that women who offend have multiple, complex and inter-related needs, with many entering the correctional system with limited education, poor employment history, child care responsibilities, poor coping skills and experiences of childhood and adult abuse. To assist in gaining a better understanding of the profile of women offenders throughout the SA criminal justice system South Australia is developing an evidence-based framework to improve service delivery to female offenders. This will include a four-year action plan aimed at placing a direct focus on improved and targeted service delivery for female offenders.

Another highlight worthy of mention about female prisoners is the completion of construction of the new 20 bed secure accommodation at the Adelaide Women's Prison. The unit has been divided into two 10 bed high security living units which will greatly assist in the management of high risk, high needs female prisoners, with complex behavioural and mental health needs.

As reported in the *2015 Report on Government Services*, SA still has the lowest rate of return to prison in comparison to other Australian jurisdictions. This is despite the SA rates for 2013-14 reflecting changes to legislation introduced in August 2012 that provides opportunity for parole to be cancelled for a breach of *any* condition of parole resulting in the parolee serving the remainder of the sentence(s) in prison. Previously, breaches of only certain types of conditions would result in cancellation of parole.

SA also exceeds the Australian national average of eligible prisoners participating in accredited education and vocational programs. A real highlight nationally is that there were no deaths from apparent unnatural causes of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners in 2013-14.

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Tasmanian Government comments

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Tasmania's prison population has been largely stable in recent years. In contrast, the Community Corrections population increased again in 2013-14, continuing its substantial rise of recent years.

The focus within the Tasmania Prison Service (TPS) in 2013-14 was on establishing the foundations for an efficient and sustainable prison service, engaging staff and improving the effectiveness of processes. The achievements for this year include:

- reduced assault rates and reduced workers compensation claim numbers
- reduced operational costs
- reduced lockdowns for prisoners
- increased cooperation between staff and management
- increased community service by prisoners

The change process within the TPS has included a strong focus on violence reduction, and it is pleasing to note that the figures for assaults in prison are substantially reduced this year. Furthermore, there were no escapes or unnatural deaths in prison this year.

Construction associated with the Prisons Infrastructure Redevelopment Program (PIRP) continued. The project will provide additional facilities in the Risdon Prison Complex (RPC), including:

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

Significant changes in Prison Education are in process. Senior secondary subjects previously provided by Flexible Learning are no longer offered. A project is currently underway to transition the focus of the Prison Education Program from a general set of education opportunities for prisoners to a targeted set of employment pathways that will provide prisoners with employability skills and knowledge prior to their release. Enrolment numbers have dropped during this transition phase but are expected to increase substantially as the new program is progressively implemented.

In Community Corrections there has been an increased focus on delivery of programs, including better through-care and interventions for sex offenders on community-based orders.

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

Further detail on these developments is provided in the Tasmanian Department of Justice Annual Report 2013-14, which is available online.

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Australian Capital Territory Government comments

“ In response to a dramatic and unprecedented rise in detainee numbers in the ACT during 2013, the ACT Government has committed \$54.1 million in capital funding in the 2014-15 budget over two years to construct a new 30 cell special care centre and a new 56 cell/80 bed flexible accommodation unit inside the existing Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC) fence line.

To inform the Government's decisions in regard to this accommodation expansion, ACT Corrective Services commissioned and published research and analysis entitled “Drivers of Imprisonment Rates in the ACT”, which provides high, medium and low detainee population growth forecasts for the ACT.

The Extended Throughcare pilot program became fully operational during 2013 14 and offers detainees who have served a full-time custodial sentence, as well as all women exiting the AMC, support to reintegrate back into the community. The program is voluntary and has been very well received with an uptake rate exceeding 90 per cent of eligible clients. Initially funded across 2012-13 and 2013-14, further funding has been provided in 2014-15 to continue the program for a further two years.

In 2013-14, the ACT Government provided ACT Corrective Services with ongoing funding of approximately \$1.5 million for additional resources in order for Corrective Services to meet continued increases in service demand and trainee expenses and ensure it maintained an appropriately secure and functional environment.

One-off funding of \$0.3 million was also provided to maintain resourcing to manage offenders either on parole or court ordered sanctions. This supports specific non-custodial options as part of the ACT Government's ongoing commitment to reducing recidivism and improving community safety.

ACT Corrective Services continued working on the Corrections Information Management System project with significant progress being made on identifying business processes and data requirements to support operations. This project, once finalised, will see future enhancement on our data collection and reporting capability.

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Northern Territory Government comments

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The Northern Territory Department of Correctional Services (NTDCS) strategic mission is to reduce recidivism through targeted prisoner training, education and employment, supported accommodation, regional work camps and community partnerships. During the 2013-14 financial year, Barkly Work Camp provided assistance to organisations and events in the setup, dismantling and general clean-up work. Datjala Work Camp was established during 2013-14 and was initially located 30 kilometres outside of Nhulunbuy at Gulkula. The initiative aims to positively reintegrate offenders back in to the community through sustainable employment, provide greater opportunity for reparation and provide support to communities by filling possible skill shortages.

As of 1 July 2013, tobacco products were totally banned within Department of Correctional Services (NTDCS) custodial, youth detention or community corrections facilities. There continues to be little evidence of disruption and NTDCS has become a key advisor to other Australian correctional jurisdictions in smoke free introduction.

The construction of the new Darwin Correctional Centre (DCC) continued throughout 2013-14 and is expected to be completed due by late 2014. DCC along with the introduction of new legislation, support new developments in correctional services operations. DCC provides a significant change to the department's core business of managing prisoners and embodies the innovation upon which NTDCS prides itself and includes; in cell learning management system and education/programs for up to 250 prisoners as well as cutting edge industries facilities including kitchen, laundry, metal fabrication and wood working. The Alice Springs Correctional Centre (ASCC) upgrades include a new renal room at the prisoner medical centre, new low security cottages (and refurbishment to existing cottages) as well as new industry facilities including textiles, food packaging and a ragging operation. In the ASCC Industries Sector a metal fabrication shed is under construction as part of the *Sentenced to a Job* government initiative.

NTDCS Community Corrections has successfully trialled an electronic monitoring device (for a serious sex offender) which encompasses both radio frequency and Global Positioning System (GPS) technologies. The initiative which will soon be expanded, and when used in a targeted manner has the ability to significantly reduce the risk of reoffending.

A NTDCS Community Corrections project initiative, to design and implement a suite of educational resources to be written in plain English in addition to eight Indigenous languages in audio, will be used to assist staff to better explain the type and conditions of order to offenders.

NTDCS Elders Visiting Program (EVP) conducted their annual forum which focussed on a 'three regions' regional model of the Barkly/Central, Katherine and Saltwater/Gulf regions, with a possible expansion in to a fourth and new representative region 'Gulf – Borroloola'. The contribution of the EVP is invaluable, assisting NTDCS to address recidivism and improve the over proportionate levels of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders.

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8.6 Definitions of key terms

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|---|---|
| 24-hour court cell | Cells located in a court and/or police complex that are administered by corrective services. |
| Assault | <p>An act of physical violence committed by a prisoner or periodic detainee that resulted in physical injuries. An assault is recorded where either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– 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. <p>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.</p> |
| Apparent unnatural death | <p>The death of a person:</p> <p>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)</p> <p>whose death is caused or contributed to by traumatic injuries sustained, or by lack of proper care, while in such custody</p> <p>who dies or is fatally injured in the process of prison officers attempting to detain that person</p> <p>who dies or is fatally injured in the process of that person escaping or attempting to escape from prison custody</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The rate is expressed per 100 prisoners, calculated by dividing the number of deaths by the daily average prisoner population, multiplied by 100.</p> |
| 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. |
| Comparability | The approach in this Report to defining comparability is if the reported data (subject to caveats) can be used to inform an assessment of comparative performance. Typically, data are considered comparable when they are collected in the same way and in accordance with the same definitions. For comparable indicators or measures, significant differences in reported results allow an assessment of differences in performance, rather than being the result of anomalies in the data. |
| Completeness | The approach in this Report to defining completeness is if all required data are available for all jurisdictions that provide the service. |
| 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 and training | <p>The number of prisoners actively participating in education and training as a percentage of eligible prisoners. Prisoners excluded as ineligible for education and training may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prisoners in centres where education and/or training programs are not provided as a matter of policy or where education and/or training programs are not available (for example, remand centres, 24-hour court cells) • remandees for whom access to education and training 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/or training 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> |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 | A structured, targeted, offence focused learning opportunity for prisoners/offenders, delivered in groups or on a one-to-one basis, according to assessed need. |
| Offender | An adult person subject to a current community-based corrections order (including bail supervision by corrective services). |
| Offender-to-staff ratio | The daily average number of offenders divided by the number of fulltime (equivalent) staff employed in community corrections. |
| Open prison | A custodial facility where the regime for managing prisoners does not require them to be confined by a secure perimeter physical barrier, irrespective of whether a physical barrier exists. |
| Operating expenditure | Expenditure of an ongoing nature incurred by government in the delivery of corrective services, including salaries and expenses in the nature of salary, other operating expenses incurred directly by corrective services, grants and subsidies to external organisations for the delivery of services, and expenses for corporate support functions allocated to corrective services by a broader central department or by a 'shared services agency', but excluding payroll tax. |
| Operating revenues | Revenue from ordinary activities undertaken by corrective services, such as prison industries. |
| Periodic detention | An order of confinement, imposed by a court of law, requiring that a person be held in a legally proclaimed prison or periodic detention facility for two consecutive days within a one-week period. |
| Periodic detention rate | The annual average number of periodic detainees per 100 000 population aged 17 years or over in those jurisdictions where persons are remanded or sentenced to adult custody at 17 years of age, or 18 years or over in those jurisdictions where the age for adult custody is 18 years old. |
| Periodic detention utilisation | The extent to which periodic detention centre capacity meets demand for periodic detention accommodation, calculated as the total daily average periodic detention population attending a residential component of the order, divided by average periodic detention design capacity. |
| Prison | A legally proclaimed prison or remand centre, which holds adult prisoners, excluding police prisons or juvenile detention facilities. |
| Prison utilisation | The extent to which prison design capacity meets demand for prison accommodation, calculated as the total daily average prisoner population divided by average prison design capacity. |
| Prisoner | A person held in full time custody under the jurisdiction of an adult corrective services agency. |
| Private prison | A government or privately owned prison (see prison) managed under contract by a private sector organisation. |
| Recurrent expenditure | The combined total of operating expenditure (see previous definitions) and capital costs, that is, depreciation, debt servicing fees, and user cost of capital. |

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

8.7 List of attachment tables

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8.8 References

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2013, *Prisoners in Australia*, Cat. no. 4517.0, Canberra.

AIHW 2013, *The health of Australia's prisoners 2012*, Cat. no. PHE 170, Canberra.

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>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> |
|---|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 2013-14 | | | | | | | | | | |
| All prisons | no. | 10 447 | 5 800 | 6 693 | 5 030 | 2 409 | 472 | 331 | 1 501 | 32 683 |
| Secure/open | | | | | | | | | | |
| Open | no. | 3 836 | 914 | 646 | 1 001 | 230 | 9 | 11 | 516 | 7 163 |
| Secure | no. | 6 611 | 4 885 | 6 047 | 4 029 | 2 179 | 463 | 321 | 985 | 25 519 |
| Open — share | % | 36.7 | 15.8 | 9.6 | 19.9 | 9.5 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 34.4 | 21.9 |
| Secure — share | % | 63.3 | 84.2 | 90.4 | 80.1 | 90.5 | 98 | 96.8 | 65.6 | 78.1 |
| Male/female | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | no. | 9 713 | 5 397 | 6 063 | 4 569 | 2 252 | 440 | 314 | 1 390 | 30 138 |
| Female | no. | 734 | 403 | 630 | 461 | 157 | 32 | 18 | 111 | 2 545 |
| Male — share | % | 93.0 | 93.1 | 90.6 | 90.8 | 93.5 | 93.2 | 94.7 | 92.6 | 92.2 |
| Female — share | % | 7.0 | 6.9 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 5.3 | 7.4 | 7.8 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | no. | 2 478 | 450 | 2 108 | 2 018 | 547 | 71 | 59 | 1 296 | 9 027 |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 7 749 | 5 252 | 4 585 | 3 012 | 1 794 | 401 | 266 | 205 | 23 263 |
| Status unknown | no. | 220 | 98 | — | — | 68 | — | 7 | — | 393 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander — share | % | 23.7 | 7.8 | 31.5 | 40.1 | 22.7 | 15.1 | 17.7 | 86.3 | 27.6 |
| Non-Indigenous — share | % | 74.2 | 90.6 | 68.5 | 59.9 | 74.5 | 84.9 | 80.2 | 13.7 | 71.2 |
| Status unknown — share | % | 2.1 | 1.7 | — | — | 2.8 | — | 2.1 | — | 1.2 |
| Privately operated prisons | | | | | | | | | | |
| Held in privately operated prisons | no. | 1 647 | 1 845 | 1 237 | 1 040 | 275 | — | — | — | 6 044 |
| Privately operated prisons — share | % | 15.8 | 31.8 | 18.5 | 20.7 | 11.4 | — | — | — | 18.5 |
| Periodic detention (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total detainees | no. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52 | .. | 61 |
| Attending residential component | no. | — | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 | .. | 36 |

TABLE 8A.1

Table 8A.1

Average daily prisoner 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> |
|---|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 2012-13 | | | | | | | | | | |
| All prisons | no. | 9 808 | 5 120 | 5 849 | 4 951 | 2 177 | 473 | 266 | 1 438 | 30 082 |
| Secure/open (c) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 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 |
| Status unknown | no. | 221 | 70 | — | — | 26 | 1 | 6 | — | 324 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander — 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 |
| 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 (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total detainees | no. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 56 | .. | 68 |
| Attending residential component | no. | — | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 39 | .. | 39 |

TABLE 8A.1

Table 8A.1

Average daily prisoner 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> |
|--|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
|--|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|

- (a) Totals may not equate precisely to the aggregate of figures from other cells due to rounding of decimal places.
- (b) Changes to NSW legislation introduced in October 2010 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.
- (c) 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 2012-13 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.

.. 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 2014 (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 | 46 | 14 | 13 | 16 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 111 |
| 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 | 12 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 12 |
| 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>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> |
|---|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 2013-14 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total offenders | no. | 16 491 | 9 347 | 15 795 | 4 341 | 5 581 | 2 069 | 1 393 | 1 299 | 56 315 |
| Male/female | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | no. | 14 000 | 7 622 | 12 593 | 3 336 | 4 606 | 1 620 | 1 165 | 1 058 | 46 000 |
| Female | no. | 2 458 | 1 725 | 3 202 | 1 005 | 974 | 448 | 228 | 241 | 10 281 |
| Gender unknown | no. | 33 | 0.4 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 34 |
| Male — share | % | 84.9 | 81.5 | 79.7 | 76.8 | 82.5 | 78.3 | 83.7 | 81.4 | 81.7 |
| Female — share | % | 14.9 | 18.5 | 20.3 | 23.2 | 17.5 | 21.7 | 16.3 | 18.6 | 18.3 |
| Gender unknown — share | % | 0.2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.1 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | no. | 3 467 | 561 | 3 675 | 1 450 | 901 | 279 | 168 | 1 034 | 11 535 |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 12 475 | 8 587 | 12 120 | 2 884 | 4 634 | 1 758 | 1 128 | 265 | 43 851 |
| Status unknown | no. | 549 | 199 | – | 7 | 46 | 32 | 97 | – | 929 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander — share | % | 21.0 | 6.0 | 23.3 | 33.4 | 16.1 | 13.5 | 12.0 | 79.6 | 20.5 |
| Non-Indigenous — share | % | 75.6 | 91.9 | 76.7 | 66.4 | 83.0 | 85.0 | 81.0 | 20.4 | 77.9 |
| Status unknown — share | % | 3.3 | 2.1 | – | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 7.0 | – | 1.6 |
| Offenders per order type (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Restricted movement | no. | 85 | .. | .. | 15 | 382 | .. | .. | 15 | 497 |
| Reparation | no. | 2 893 | 2 320 | 3 143 | 767 | 1 312 | 1 304 | 160 | 208 | 12 107 |
| Supervision | no. | 14 686 | 7 350 | 13 706 | 4 045 | 3 887 | 1 114 | 1 483 | 1 128 | 47 399 |
| 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 |

TABLE 8A.3

Table 8A.3

Average daily community corrections offender 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> |
|---|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 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 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 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 |
| Status unknown | no. | 601 | 238 | — | 2 | 50 | 33 | 40 | — | 964 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander — 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 |
| 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 |

(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> |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 2013-14 | | | | | | | | | |
| Imprisonment | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Crude rates</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| All prisoners | 180.6 | 128.2 | 183.9 | 255.4 | 182.5 | 118.3 | 110.6 | 838.3 | 187.3 |
| Male prisoners | 341.7 | 243.6 | 337.1 | 460.3 | 347.4 | 223.6 | 206.4 | 1 463.6 | 350.7 |
| Female prisoners | 24.9 | 17.5 | 34.2 | 47.2 | 23.4 | 15.9 | 5.9 | 132.0 | 28.7 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | 1 914.5 | 1 492.3 | 1 744.0 | 3 556.6 | 2 298.5 | 467.9 | 1 369.1 | 2 845.3 | 2 254.2 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 137.0 | 116.9 | 130.3 | 157.5 | 138.4 | 104.4 | 90.0 | 153.6 | 136.5 |
| Ratio of crude Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/Non-Indigenous rates | 14.0 | 12.8 | 13.4 | 22.6 | 16.6 | 4.5 | 15.2 | 18.5 | 16.5 |
| <i>Age standardised rates</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | 1 554.6 | 1 155.7 | 1 385.9 | 2 744.8 | 1 788.3 | 380.7 | 956.6 | 2 193.1 | 1 774.9 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 146.1 | 120.4 | 135.9 | 156.3 | 154.4 | 126.4 | 84.6 | 139.5 | 142.7 |
| Ratio of age standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/Non-Indigenous rates | 10.6 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 17.6 | 11.6 | 3.0 | 11.3 | 15.7 | 12.4 |
| Periodic detention | | | | | | | | | |
| All periodic detainees | 0.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17.5 | .. | 0.4 |
| Male detainees | 0.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32.4 | .. | 0.7 |
| Female detainees | 0.03 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.0 | .. | 0.05 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees | 1.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 74.7 | .. | 1.3 |
| Non-Indigenous detainees | 0.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16.5 | .. | 0.3 |
| Community corrections | | | | | | | | | |
| All offenders | 285.1 | 206.6 | 433.9 | 220.4 | 422.8 | 518.4 | 465.0 | 725.5 | 322.8 |
| Male offenders | 492.5 | 344.1 | 700.1 | 336.1 | 710.5 | 823.6 | 766.6 | 1 114.0 | 535.2 |
| Female offenders | 83.5 | 74.7 | 173.9 | 102.9 | 145.0 | 221.5 | 76.0 | 286.6 | 116.1 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders | 2 678.7 | 1 862.7 | 3 040.1 | 2 555.1 | 3 786.0 | 1 834.6 | 3 915.5 | 2 270.1 | 2 880.5 |

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 | 220.6 | 191.1 | 344.4 | 150.8 | 357.5 | 458.0 | 382.1 | 198.5 | 257.2 |
| 2012-13 (c) | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | 1 792.4 | 1 286.4 | 1 529.6 | 3 607.9 | 2 132.3 | 494.8 | 1 134.4 | 2 804.5 | 1 998.1 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 131.8 | 106.2 | 117.4 | 160.3 | 129.1 | 104.2 | 73.1 | 148.2 | 123.8 |
| Ratio of crude Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/Non-Indigenous rates | 13.6 | 12.1 | 13.0 | 22.5 | 16.5 | 4.7 | 15.5 | 18.9 | 16.1 |
| <i>Age standardised rates</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | 1 424.0 | 1 006.9 | 1 200.4 | 2 783.6 | 1 633.6 | 388.4 | 845.3 | 2 146.0 | 1 555.5 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 139.4 | 109.1 | 120.8 | 158.7 | 142.3 | 122.7 | 67.8 | 129.2 | 128.3 |
| Ratio of age standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/Non-Indigenous rates | 10.2 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 17.5 | 11.5 | 3.2 | 12.5 | 16.6 | 12.1 |
| 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 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees | 0.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 58.5 | .. | 0.8 |
| 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 |

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> |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders | 2 716.4 | 1 871.2 | 2 872.4 | 2 571.8 | 4 057.5 | 1 834.3 | 3 499.2 | 2 158.5 | 2 671.9 |
| Non-Indigenous offenders | 222.8 | 186.8 | 335.0 | 145.2 | 362.6 | 435.9 | 390.4 | 193.7 | 245.3 |

- (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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/Non-Indigenous breakdowns are calculated against the relevant population, that is, per 100 000 male, female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations can have a disproportionate effect on the respective rates.
- (c) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates for 2012-13 published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (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 | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2013-14 | 180.6 | 128.2 | 183.9 | 255.4 | 182.5 | 118.3 | 110.6 | 838.3 | 187.3 |
| Periodic detention (b) | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2013-14 | 0.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17.5 | .. | 0.4 |
| Community corrections | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2013-14 | 285.1 | 206.6 | 433.9 | 220.4 | 422.8 | 518.4 | 465.0 | 725.5 | 322.8 |
| Total corrective services | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2013-14 | 465.8 | 334.8 | 617.8 | 475.9 | 605.4 | 636.6 | 593.1 | 1563.8 | 510.5 |

(a) Relates to non-age standardised rates, based on the daily average prisoner, periodic detainee and offender populations supplied by states and territories. The population figures used 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.

(b) 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, 2013-14 (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> |
|---|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| Prisons (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net operating expenditure (c) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Open plus periodic detention | \$'000 | 224 566 | 67 654 | 35 067 | 122 072 | 14 987 | 1 015 | 2 228 | na | 467 589 |
| Secure | \$'000 | 468 564 | 503 371 | 405 652 | 398 579 | 168 214 | 56 283 | 30 572 | na | 2 031 235 |
| All prisons | \$'000 | 693 130 | 571 025 | 440 719 | 520 651 | 183 201 | 57 298 | 32 800 | 115 653 | 2 614 477 |
| Capital costs, all prisons (d) | \$'000 | 221 498 | 123 975 | 296 421 | 125 829 | 51 128 | 10 597 | 17 030 | 27 307 | 873 786 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs | \$'000 | 914 628 | 695 000 | 737 140 | 646 480 | 234 329 | 67 895 | 49 830 | 142 960 | 3 488 262 |
| Transport and escort services (e) | \$'000 | 26 010 | 14 736 | 11 420 | 35 023 | 3 339 | na | 2 684 | na | 93 212 |
| Payroll tax (f) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Open plus periodic detention | \$'000 | 9 550 | 1 574 | 838 | .. | 405 | .. | .. | na | 12 367 |
| Secure | \$'000 | 19 162 | 8 867 | 8 770 | .. | 5 112 | .. | .. | na | 41 911 |
| All prisons | \$'000 | 28 712 | 10 441 | 9 608 | .. | 5 517 | .. | .. | 3 398 | 57 676 |
| Community corrections | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net operating expenditure (c) | \$'000 | 137 022 | 92 067 | 76 232 | 67 966 | 34 913 | 8 897 | 9 202 | 18 720 | 445 019 |
| Capital costs (d) | \$'000 | 19 114 | 7 162 | 2 496 | 1 213 | 1 852 | 28 | 81 | 816 | 32 763 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs | \$'000 | 156 136 | 99 229 | 78 728 | 69 179 | 36 765 | 8 925 | 9 283 | 19 536 | 477 782 |
| Payroll tax (f) | \$'000 | 6 151 | 2 757 | 2 282 | .. | 1 293 | .. | .. | 561 | 13 044 |

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

(b) NT is unable to disaggregate costs into open and secure custody because NT open prisons are annexes of secure prisons and each prison operates as a combined entity for financial management purposes.

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

(d) Capital costs comprise user cost of capital, depreciation expense, and debt service fees where applicable.

(e) Tasmania and the NT are unable to disaggregate prisoner transport costs from other prison operating expenditure. NSW and Queensland are unable to fully disaggregate all such costs and therefore some transport and escort costs are included under operating expenditure.

Table 8A.6

Total recurrent expenditure on prisons and community corrections, 2013-14 (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> |
|--|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
|--|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|

(f) WA and the ACT are not subject to payroll tax. Payroll tax also does not apply in Tasmania following 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 2013-14 (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> |
|--|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| Prisons | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net operating expenditure per prisoner (b) (c) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Open plus periodic detention | \$/day | 160.17 | 202.55 | 148.71 | 333.76 | 178.40 | 296.26 | 238.30 | na | 192.08 |
| Secure | \$/day | 194.05 | 282.10 | 183.66 | 270.87 | 211.36 | 333.09 | 261.01 | na | 226.67 |
| All prisons | \$/day | 181.60 | 269.56 | 180.29 | 283.39 | 208.21 | 332.36 | 259.33 | 210.95 | 218.90 |
| Capital costs per prisoner | | | | | | | | | | |
| User cost of capital (d) | \$/day | 36.72 | 24.16 | 77.28 | 53.23 | 40.45 | 42.08 | 89.49 | 34.39 | 46.14 |
| Land | \$/day | 2.50 | 4.90 | 6.36 | 3.31 | 5.35 | 1.73 | 4.11 | 4.60 | 4.15 |
| Other assets | \$/day | 34.23 | 19.26 | 70.92 | 49.92 | 35.09 | 40.36 | 85.37 | 29.79 | 41.99 |
| Debt servicing fees (e) | \$/day | .. | 13.78 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.44 |
| Depreciation | \$/day | 21.31 | 20.58 | 43.98 | 15.26 | 17.66 | 19.39 | 45.16 | 15.42 | 24.58 |
| Total capital cost | \$/day | 58.03 | 58.52 | 121.26 | 68.49 | 58.11 | 61.47 | 134.65 | 49.81 | 73.16 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day | \$/day | 239.64 | 328.08 | 301.55 | 351.88 | 266.32 | 393.83 | 393.97 | 260.76 | 292.06 |
| Community corrections | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net operating expenditure per offender (b) | \$/day | 22.75 | 26.97 | 13.21 | 42.87 | 17.13 | 11.77 | 18.09 | 39.46 | 21.64 |
| Capital costs per offender | \$/day | 3.17 | 2.10 | 0.43 | 0.77 | 0.91 | 0.04 | 0.16 | 1.72 | 1.59 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day | \$/day | 25.92 | 29.07 | 13.65 | 43.63 | 18.04 | 11.81 | 18.25 | 41.18 | 23.23 |

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

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

(c) NT is unable to disaggregate costs into open and secure custody because NT open prisons are annexes of secure prisons and each prison operates as a combined entity for financial management purposes.

(d) Calculated as 8 per cent of the value of government owned assets.

(e) Debt servicing fees are accommodation services fees paid to privately owned prisons, equivalent to the user cost of capital for government owned facilities. This item is only applicable to Victoria.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

TABLE 8A.7

Table 8A.7

Net recurrent expenditure, per prisoner and offender, per day 2013-14 (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> |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.8

Table 8A.8 **Real net operating expenditure on prisons (2013-14 \$'000) (a), (b)**

| | <i>Unit</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</i> | <i>Aust</i> |
|---------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 2009-10 | \$'000 | 836 884 | 431 531 | 407 030 | 425 011 | 151 720 | 60 022 | 30 066 | 78 225 | 2 420 489 |
| 2010-11 | \$'000 | 773 917 | 448 538 | 395 381 | 429 651 | 151 786 | 58 159 | 31 017 | 84 467 | 2 372 915 |
| 2011-12 | \$'000 | 775 305 | 483 221 | 432 727 | 441 412 | 164 255 | 55 084 | 32 392 | 90 452 | 2 474 848 |
| 2012-13 | \$'000 | 682 151 | 509 204 | 408 882 | 502 484 | 164 568 | 55 906 | 31 182 | 105 128 | 2 459 504 |
| 2013-14 | \$'000 | 693 130 | 571 025 | 440 719 | 520 651 | 183 201 | 57 298 | 32 800 | 115 653 | 2 614 477 |

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

(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) 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.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.9 **Real net operating expenditure, per prisoner per day (2013-14 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</i> | <i>Aust</i> |
|---------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 2009-10 | 216.38 | 263.01 | 197.91 | 244.51 | 211.61 | 336.24 | 403.58 | 198.12 | 226.89 |
| 2010-11 | 207.56 | 267.79 | 195.48 | 253.90 | 209.14 | 335.95 | 348.35 | 197.32 | 225.25 |
| 2011-12 | 217.31 | 273.86 | 209.69 | 252.02 | 216.41 | 295.71 | 320.65 | 185.22 | 231.68 |
| 2012-13 | 190.34 | 272.30 | 191.41 | 277.88 | 206.96 | 323.83 | 302.56 | 200.16 | 223.71 |
| 2013-14 | 181.60 | 269.56 | 180.29 | 283.39 | 208.21 | 332.36 | 259.33 | 210.95 | 218.90 |

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

(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) 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.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.10

Table 8A.10 **Real net operating expenditure on community corrections (2013-14 \$'000) (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> |
|---------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 2009-10 | \$'000 | 151 649 | 66 222 | 63 660 | 74 644 | 35 114 | 5 507 | 7 844 | 14 343 | 418 982 |
| 2010-11 | \$'000 | 150 878 | 74 413 | 70 744 | 72 810 | 35 732 | 6 409 | 7 385 | 14 869 | 433 239 |
| 2011-12 | \$'000 | 160 577 | 85 424 | 78 191 | 67 316 | 38 524 | 8 066 | 7 693 | 17 542 | 463 333 |
| 2012-13 | \$'000 | 157 214 | 89 313 | 75 058 | 68 296 | 36 214 | 7 784 | 8 898 | 19 162 | 461 940 |
| 2013-14 | \$'000 | 137 022 | 92 067 | 76 232 | 67 966 | 34 913 | 8 897 | 9 202 | 18 720 | 445 019 |

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

(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.11 Real net operating expenditure, per offender per day (2013-14 dollars)
(a), (b)

| | <i>NSW</i> | <i>Vic</i> | <i>Qld</i> | <i>WA</i> | <i>SA</i> | <i>Tas</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>NT</i> | <i>Aust</i> |
|---------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 2009-10 | 23.48 | 20.22 | 11.58 | 37.89 | 14.92 | 11.01 | 15.15 | 33.14 | 19.94 |
| 2010-11 | 25.47 | 22.08 | 12.49 | 42.82 | 15.46 | 10.87 | 14.14 | 37.59 | 21.16 |
| 2011-12 | 26.85 | 26.57 | 14.10 | 43.55 | 17.24 | 12.02 | 15.40 | 44.39 | 23.07 |
| 2012-13 | 26.23 | 27.14 | 13.75 | 45.56 | 17.57 | 10.81 | 18.39 | 43.36 | 23.16 |
| 2013-14 | 22.75 | 26.97 | 13.21 | 42.87 | 17.13 | 11.77 | 18.09 | 39.46 | 21.64 |

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

(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.12 **Real net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation (2013-14 \$'000) (a), (b)**

| | <i>Unit</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</i> | <i>Aust</i> |
|---------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 2009-10 | \$'000 | 1 070 280 | 524 917 | 556 372 | 516 811 | 197 602 | 68 591 | 43 826 | 94 634 | 3 073 033 |
| 2010-11 | \$'000 | 1 010 530 | 548 850 | 550 289 | 522 973 | 202 046 | 67 676 | 44 267 | 108 082 | 3 054 714 |
| 2011-12 | \$'000 | 1 017 495 | 611 487 | 597 440 | 529 105 | 217 437 | 66 236 | 45 850 | 116 864 | 3 201 914 |
| 2012-13 | \$'000 | 924 978 | 645 091 | 583 031 | 597 871 | 216 046 | 67 394 | 45 449 | 132 217 | 3 212 077 |
| 2013-14 | \$'000 | 919 091 | 710 989 | 626 044 | 617 417 | 234 572 | 69 555 | 47 778 | 143 438 | 3 368 884 |

- (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) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) 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.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.13 Real net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation, per head of population per year (2013-14 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</i> | <i>Aust</i> |
|---------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 2009-10 | 148.83 | 95.50 | 124.39 | 227.64 | 120.94 | 135.72 | 123.49 | 415.58 | 138.71 |
| 2010-11 | 138.96 | 98.26 | 120.98 | 225.71 | 122.42 | 132.88 | 122.31 | 470.18 | 135.90 |
| 2011-12 | 140.39 | 109.69 | 132.38 | 221.64 | 132.18 | 129.44 | 123.68 | 502.93 | 142.40 |
| 2012-13 | 125.87 | 113.58 | 126.45 | 241.79 | 129.98 | 131.52 | 119.74 | 558.19 | 140.23 |
| 2013-14 | 123.11 | 122.78 | 133.46 | 242.04 | 139.86 | 135.33 | 124.37 | 591.32 | 144.47 |

(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) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) 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.

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

Table 8A.14 **Assaults in custody, 2013-14 (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 | 0.36 | 1.26 | 1.54 | 0.30 | 0.62 | 0.64 | 2.41 | 0.20 | 0.79 |
| Assault | 14.20 | 11.86 | 5.20 | 7.46 | 9.46 | 5.08 | 5.43 | 2.86 | 9.81 |
| Prisoner on officer | | | | | | | | | |
| Serious assault | – | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.18 | – | – | – | – | 0.05 |
| Assault | 0.55 | 1.98 | 0.34 | 1.91 | 0.42 | 0.64 | 0.60 | 0.20 | 0.95 |
| 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) As of 2011-12, 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 Deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by Indigenous status, 2013-14
(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 | 0.04 | – | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.08 | – | 0.30 | 0.07 | 0.04 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 0.05 | – | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.11 | – | 0.38 | 0.49 | 0.06 |
| Periodic detainees (b) | | | | | | | | | |
| All detainees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | – | .. | .. |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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) As of 2011-12, 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2013-14 | 0.04 | – | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.08 | – | 0.30 | 0.07 | 0.04 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2013-14 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2013-14 | 0.05 | – | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.11 | – | 0.38 | 0.49 | 0.06 |

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.17 **Escapes, 2013-14 (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 | 0.31 | 0.77 | 0.31 | 0.10 | – | – | – | 0.78 | 0.36 |
| Secure | 0.02 | – | – | 0.22 | 0.05 | – | – | 0.20 | 0.05 |
| 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) As of 2011-12, 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, 2013-14 (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 | 8.2 | 11.1 | 10.2 | 12.6 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 13.0 | 10.1 |
| Open | 10.5 | 14.5 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 15.3 | 16.8 | 11.5 | 21.5 | 13.2 |
| Secure | 6.9 | 10.5 | 9.6 | 11.8 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 9.3 |

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.19 **Completion of community corrections orders, by type of order, 2013-14 (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 | 74.0 | 66.4 | 77.3 | 60.0 | 70.1 | 87.1 | 77.0 | 69.2 | 72.8 |
| Restricted movement | 90.5 | .. | .. | 55.4 | 73.2 | .. | .. | 89.7 | 75.6 |
| Reparation | 79.0 | 72.7 | 83.5 | 63.1 | 57.7 | 84.3 | 61.2 | 76.5 | 77.5 |
| Supervision | 72.9 | 60.5 | 71.1 | 58.8 | 75.8 | 89.5 | 79.4 | 65.9 | 70.1 |

(a) Data for restricted movement orders are not applicable to Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania and the ACT as these jurisdictions did not have this category of order during the reporting period.

.. 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), 2013-14 (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 | 79.7 | 88.1 | 69.2 | 74.4 | 72.8 | 67.0 | 69.5 | 75.2 | 77.1 |
| Commercial industries | 45.4 | 36.0 | 28.7 | 15.6 | 20.9 | 16.9 | – | 5.0 | 30.3 |
| Service industries | 32.6 | 52.2 | 40.5 | 58.8 | 51.0 | 49.9 | 68.3 | 61.8 | 45.9 |
| Work release (c) | 1.6 | .. | .. | .. | 0.9 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 8.4 | 0.9 |
| Periodic detainees | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 22.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68.4 | .. | .. |
| Service industries | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53.2 | .. | .. |
| Community work | 22.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15.1 | .. | .. |
| Community corrections (d) | | | | | | | | | |
| Average hours ordered per offender | na | 94 | 63 | 62 | 151 | na | 138 | 89 | na |
| Average hours worked per offender | na | 33 | 30 | 33 | 39 | na | 73 | 49 | na |
| Ratio of ordered to worked hours | na | 2.9 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 3.9 | na | 1.9 | 1.8 | 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 **Prisoner education and training, 2013-14 (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 and training (c), (d) | 35.1 | 33.4 | 26.4 | 29.1 | 59.4 | 13.1 | 82.7 | 12.8 | 32.7 |
| Pre-certificate Level 1 courses | 3.6 | 1.4 | 6.3 | 0.1 | 31.1 | 6.5 | 20.7 | – | 4.6 |
| Secondary school education | 13.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.1 | – | – | 51.5 | 0.2 | 5.0 |
| Vocational education and training | 24.7 | 31.9 | 19.1 | 28.2 | 39.5 | 7.0 | 55.2 | 12.6 | 26.2 |
| Higher education | 0.8 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.8 | – | 1.5 |

- (a) Prisoners whose situation may exclude their participation in education and/or training 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 and training programs are not provided as a matter of policy (for example, 24-hour court cells), and remandees for whom access to education and training is not available.
- (b) Classification of education and training 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 and/or training 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 and training may not equal the sum of percentages for each education or training category, as an individual may be participating in more than one type of education or training course.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.22

Table 8A.22 **Community corrections offender-to-staff ratios, 2013-14**

| | <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 | 16.7 | 13.3 | 23.8 | 9.5 | 18.8 | 25.5 | 20.0 | 10.6 | 16.7 |
| Offender-to-operational staff | 20.9 | 15.9 | 34.4 | 16.6 | 25.8 | 30.7 | 26.6 | 13.1 | 22.2 |
| Offender-to-other staff | 84.6 | 80.8 | 76.9 | 22.4 | 68.9 | 151.0 | 80.4 | 57.0 | 66.7 |

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.23 **Prison/detention centre design capacity utilisation, 2013-14 (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 | 109.4 | na | 98.0 | 101.1 | na | 77.1 | 122.7 | 124.7 | 104.4 |
| Open | 107.5 | na | 85.1 | 88.1 | na | 78.2 | 71.0 | 113.7 | 101.2 |
| Secure | 110.5 | na | 99.6 | 104.9 | na | 77.1 | 125.8 | 131.3 | 105.5 |
| Periodic detention centres | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34.8 | .. | .. |

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.24 **Categorisation of sanctions administered by corrective services during 2013-14 (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. *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. *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. *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 Orders issued by a Drug Court were discontinued as of 30 June 2013. *WA*: Pre-Sentence Order. *Tas*: Drug Treatment Order (Court Mandated Diversion program). *NT*: SMART (Substance Misuse Assessment and Referral for Treatment) orders were abolished as a sentencing option in the NT in December 2012. The last SMART orders were discharged in January 2013.

Table 8A.24 Categorisation of sanctions administered by corrective services during 2013-14 (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> |
|-----|--|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| (d) | SA: Supervised bonds may also have a suspended sentence component. | | | | | | | |
| (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 2014. <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; <i>NT</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; <i>NT</i> : Continuing Detention Order. | | | | | | | |

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — NSW

TABLE 8A.25

New South Wales

Descriptors, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Average daily prison population | | | | | |
| Total — all prisons | 10 352 | 10 094 | 9 752 | 9 808 | 10 447 |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison | 652 | 640 | 617 | 644 | 710 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, open prison | 2 586 | 2 655 | 2 656 | 2 643 | 2 786 |
| Male, unknown, open prison | 59 | 45 | 20 | 15 | 15 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison | 115 | 103 | 93 | 97 | 109 |
| Female, non-Indigenous, open prison | 186 | 198 | 187 | 204 | 214 |
| Female, unknown, open prison | 9 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison | 1 410 | 1 394 | 1 386 | 1 403 | 1 534 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 4 474 | 4 346 | 4 221 | 4 242 | 4 491 |
| Male, unknown, secure prison | 394 | 289 | 189 | 178 | 177 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison | 108 | 93 | 96 | 106 | 125 |
| Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 312 | 281 | 255 | 248 | 258 |
| Female, unknown, secure prison | 48 | 43 | 29 | 26 | 26 |
| Total — male/female | | | | | |
| Male prisoners, all prisons | 9 575 | 9 369 | 9 089 | 9 125 | 9 713 |
| Female prisoners, all prisons | 778 | 725 | 663 | 683 | 734 |
| Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, all prisons | 2 285 | 2 230 | 2 192 | 2 250 | 2 478 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons | 7 558 | 7 480 | 7 319 | 7 337 | 7 749 |
| Unknown, all prisons | 509 | 385 | 241 | 221 | 220 |
| Total — open/secure | | | | | |
| Open | 3 608 | 3 648 | 3 577 | 3 605 | 3 836 |
| Secure | 6 745 | 6 446 | 6 175 | 6 204 | 6 611 |

TABLE 8A.25

New South Wales

Descriptors, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Privately operated prisons | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | 239 | 298 | 308 | 293 | 328 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 944 | 1 134 | 1 127 | 1 209 | 1 296 |
| Unknown | 58 | 63 | 45 | 30 | 23 |
| Total prisoners in privately operated prisons | 1 241 | 1 496 | 1 481 | 1 532 | 1 647 |
| Crude imprisonment rate (a) | | | | | |
| All prisoners/100 000 | 186.3 | 179.2 | 173.8 | 172.3 | 180.6 |
| Male prisoners/100 000 | 351.1 | 338.8 | 330.0 | 326.2 | 341.7 |
| Female prisoners/100 000 | 27.5 | 25.3 | 23.2 | 23.6 | 24.9 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners/100 000 | 1 994.2 | 1 889.1 | 1 802.3 | 1 792.4 | 1 914.5 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000 | 138.9 | 135.6 | 133.4 | 131.8 | 137.0 |
| Number of facilities (b) | | | | | |
| Government operated prisons | 33 | 34 | 31 | 30 | 30 |
| Privately operated prisons | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Transitional centres | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 24-hour court cell centres | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 12 |
| Total facilities (excluding detention centres) | 51 | 52 | 49 | 48 | 46 |
| Prison design capacity (c) | | | | | |
| Open | 3 506 | 3 649 | 3 830 | 3 922 | 3 568 |
| Secure | 5 954 | 6 192 | 6 368 | 6 232 | 5 983 |
| Total — all prisons | 9 460 | 9 841 | 10 198 | 10 154 | 9 551 |
| Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (d) | | | | | |
| Operating expenditure, all prisons | 878 415 | 805 292 | 821 254 | 740 270 | 750 268 |
| Operating revenues, all prisons | 41 530 | 31 376 | 45 949 | 58 119 | 57 138 |

TABLE 8A.25

New South Wales
Descriptors, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| Net operating expenditure | | | | | |
| Open plus periodic detention | 268 151 | 260 642 | 260 720 | 218 027 | 224 566 |
| Secure | 568 733 | 513 274 | 514 585 | 464 124 | 468 564 |
| All prisons | 836 884 | 773 917 | 775 305 | 682 151 | 693 130 |
| Net operating expenditure plus depreciation | 910 020 | 851 479 | 849 835 | 759 742 | 774 463 |
| Capital costs (e) | | | | | |
| All prisons | 308 699 | 296 997 | 292 894 | 218 602 | 221 498 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs | 1 145 583 | 1 070 914 | 1 068 199 | 900 753 | 914 628 |
| Transport and escort services (f) | 56 729 | 36 115 | 30 084 | 35 302 | 26 010 |
| Payroll tax | | | | | |
| Open plus periodic detention | 10 441 | 10 344 | 10 176 | 8 506 | 9 550 |
| Secure | 20 739 | 19 845 | 20 055 | 17 728 | 19 162 |
| All prisons | 31 180 | 30 189 | 30 230 | 26 234 | 28 712 |

(a) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

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

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

(d) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(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

Effectiveness, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Assault rates (per 100 prisoners) (a) | | | | | |
| Prisoners on prisoners | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | 0.15 | 0.13 | 0.19 | 0.28 | 0.36 |
| Assaults | 13.43 | 13.06 | 12.27 | 14.86 | 14.20 |
| Prisoners on officers | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | – | – | 0.02 | 0.01 | – |
| Assaults | 0.56 | 0.34 | 0.65 | 0.58 | 0.55 |
| Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes) (b) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 4 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 4 |
| Total — all prisoners | 5 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 4 |
| Number of deaths (apparent natural causes) (b) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 12 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 8 |
| Total — all prisoners | 15 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 9 |
| Number of deaths (unknown causes) (c) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 1 | – | – | 1 | – |
| Total — all prisoners | 1 | – | – | 1 | – |
| Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners) (b) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 0.05 | 0.13 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.05 |
| Total — all prisoners | 0.05 | 0.11 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.04 |
| Number of escapes | | | | | |
| Open | 2 | 22 | 12 | 6 | 12 |
| Secure | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (d) | | | | | |
| Open | 0.06 | 0.60 | 0.34 | 0.17 | 0.31 |
| Secure | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (e) | | | | | |
| Open | 19.1 | 19.1 | 18.2 | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| Secure | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 6.9 |
| Total — all prisons | 11.2 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 7.8 | 8.2 |
| Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) | | | | | |
| Commercial (fee for service) industries | 40.2 | 42.9 | 45.1 | 42.6 | 45.4 |
| Service (no fee for service) industries | 35.3 | 34.4 | 29.5 | 28.4 | 32.6 |
| Work release | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Total — all industries | 76.9 | 78.6 | 76.0 | 72.4 | 79.7 |

TABLE 8A.26

New South Wales

Effectiveness, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) (f) | | | | | |
| Pre-certificate Level 1 courses | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| Secondary school education | 13.1 | 12.2 | 14.1 | 13.1 | 13.1 |
| Vocational Education and Training | 22.6 | 20.0 | 21.2 | 25.6 | 24.7 |
| Higher Education | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Total — all education | 34.0 | 30.3 | 35.3 | 36.1 | 35.1 |

- (a) In accordance with the national counting rule, assaults that occurred within a court complex are excluded. In 2013-14, 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 12 prisoner on prisoner assaults and 11 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 2013-14. Escapes by prisoners being transported to or from court or from within a court complex are also not counted within this category. There were three escapes from court cells or court escorts during the reporting period.
- (e) As of 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 as of that year.
- (f) Education and training 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

Descriptors, periodic detention

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|--|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Average daily periodic detention population (a) | | | | | |
| Total | 828 | 400 | 55 | 12 | 9 |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 80 | 33 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 671 | 292 | 15 | 10 | 6 |
| Male, unknown | 12 | 42 | 33 | – | – |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 9 | 3 | – | – | 1 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 57 | 26 | – | – | – |
| Female, unknown | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 | – |
| Total — male/female | | | | | |
| Male detainees | 762 | 366 | 49 | 11 | 8 |
| Female detainees | 66 | 34 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees | 88 | 36 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Non-Indigenous detainees | 728 | 318 | 15 | 10 | 6 |
| Unknown | 12 | 47 | 39 | 1 | – |
| Average daily population attending (residential only) | 493 | 153 | – | – | – |
| Periodic detention rate (b) | | | | | |
| Detainees/100 000 | 14.9 | 7.1 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Male detainees/100 000 | 27.9 | 13.3 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Female detainees/100 000 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees/100 000 | 76.9 | 30.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.5 |
| Non-Indigenous detainees/100 000 | 13.4 | 5.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Number of periodic detention centres | 7 | – | – | – | – |
| Useable periodic detention capacity | 546 | 431 | – | – | .. |

TABLE 8A.27

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- (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, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- 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**Effectiveness, periodic detention (a)**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Assault rates (per 100 detainees) | | | | | |
| Detainees on detainees | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | – | – | .. | .. | .. |
| Assaults | 0.84 | 0.25 | .. | .. | .. |
| Detainees on officers | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | – | – | .. | .. | .. |
| Assaults | – | – | .. | .. | .. |
| Unnatural death rate (per 100 detainees) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees | – | – | .. | .. | .. |
| Non-Indigenous detainees | – | – | .. | .. | .. |
| Total — all detainees | – | – | .. | .. | .. |
| Escape rate (per 100 detainees) | – | – | .. | .. | .. |
| Employment (per cent) | | | | | |
| Service (no fee for service) industries | 20.5 | 24.2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Community work | 62.1 | 57.2 | 88.9 | 42.0 | 22.2 |
| Total employed | 76.9 | 81.5 | 88.9 | 42.0 | 22.2 |

(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
Efficiency, prisons and periodic detention

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | | | | | |
| Open plus periodic detention prisoners | 190.98 | 189.68 | 198.67 | 165.45 | 160.17 |
| Secure prisoners | 230.85 | 217.99 | 228.15 | 204.82 | 194.05 |
| Total — all prisoners | 216.38 | 207.56 | 217.31 | 190.34 | 181.60 |
| Capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a), (b) | | | | | |
| User cost of capital | 60.91 | 58.85 | 61.20 | 39.35 | 36.72 |
| Land | 3.17 | 3.13 | 3.26 | 2.62 | 2.50 |
| Other Assets | 57.73 | 55.72 | 57.95 | 36.73 | 34.23 |
| Debt servicing fees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Depreciation | 18.91 | 20.80 | 20.89 | 21.65 | 21.31 |
| Total capital — all prisoners | 79.81 | 79.65 | 82.09 | 61.00 | 58.03 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | 296.19 | 287.21 | 299.40 | 251.34 | 239.64 |
| Prison utilisation rates (per cent) | | | | | |
| Open | 102.9 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 91.9 | 107.5 |
| Secure | 113.3 | 104.1 | 97.0 | 99.5 | 110.5 |
| Total | 109.4 | 102.6 | 95.6 | 96.6 | 109.4 |
| Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent) (c) | 90.4 | 35.4 | .. | .. | .. |

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(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

Descriptors, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Average number of offenders | | | | | |
| on restricted movement orders | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 92 | 82 | 71 | 56 | 53 |
| Male, unknown | 15 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 26 | 28 | 15 | 19 | 23 |
| Female, unknown | 4 | 4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | – |
| Gender not recorded | 3.0 | 1 | 1 | – | 0.3 |
| Total persons | 148 | 126 | 92 | 84 | 85 |
| on reparation orders | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 449 | 389 | 322 | 312 | 377 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 2 472 | 2 230 | 1 958 | 1 868 | 1 968 |
| Male, unknown | 485 | 206 | 112 | 110 | 107 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 123 | 124 | 91 | 75 | 87 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 467 | 414 | 319 | 301 | 325 |
| Female, unknown | 114 | 55 | 25 | 22 | 23 |
| Gender not recorded | 29 | 18 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| Total persons | 4 139 | 3 435 | 2 831 | 2 692 | 2 893 |
| on supervision orders | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 2 159 | 2 202 | 2 383 | 2 530 | 2 571 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 8 985 | 8 894 | 9 431 | 9 552 | 9 581 |
| Male, unknown | 1 219 | 507 | 418 | 397 | 351 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 607 | 586 | 637 | 665 | 668 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 1 298 | 1 279 | 1 391 | 1 371 | 1 401 |

TABLE 8A.30

New South Wales

Descriptors, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Female, unknown | 289 | 121 | 100 | 92 | 86 |
| Gender not recorded | 45 | 33 | 33 | 27 | 28 |
| Total persons | 14 602 | 13 623 | 14 393 | 14 634 | 14 686 |
| Daily distinct persons serving orders (a) | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 2 429 | 2 442 | 2 560 | 2 692 | 2 750 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 10 810 | 10 550 | 10 795 | 10 779 | 10 814 |
| Male, unknown | 1 601 | 683 | 508 | 486 | 436 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 692 | 677 | 702 | 715 | 715 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 1 692 | 1 643 | 1 648 | 1 601 | 1 640 |
| Female, unknown | 387 | 173 | 121 | 110 | 103 |
| Total persons, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 3 126 | 3 122 | 3 266 | 3 410 | 3 467 |
| Total persons, non-Indigenous | 12 546 | 12 229 | 12 473 | 12 401 | 12 475 |
| Total persons, unknown | 2 011 | 867 | 634 | 601 | 549 |
| Total males | 14 840 | 13 675 | 13 863 | 13 957 | 14 000 |
| Total females | 2 771 | 2 493 | 2 472 | 2 425 | 2 458 |
| Total gender not recorded | 72 | 49 | 38 | 30 | 33 |
| Total persons | 17 683 | 16 217 | 16 373 | 16 411 | 16 491 |
| Community corrections rates (b) | | | | | |
| Offenders/100 000 | 318.3 | 287.9 | 291.9 | 288.3 | 285.1 |
| Male offenders/100 000 | 544.2 | 494.6 | 503.4 | 499.0 | 492.5 |
| Female offenders/100 000 | 98.0 | 86.9 | 86.6 | 83.8 | 83.5 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders/100 000 | 2 727.7 | 2 644.4 | 2 684.9 | 2 716.4 | 2 678.7 |
| Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000 | 230.6 | 221.7 | 227.3 | 222.8 | 220.6 |
| Work hours ordered/100 000 | na | na | na | na | na |
| Work hours performed/100 000 | na | na | na | na | na |

TABLE 8A.30

New South Wales

Descriptors, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (c) | | | | | |
| Operating expenditure | 155 004 | 152 402 | 165 957 | 163 857 | 140 478 |
| Operating revenues | 3 354 | 1 523 | 5 380 | 6 643 | 3 456 |
| Net operating expenditure | 151 649 | 150 878 | 160 577 | 157 214 | 137 022 |
| Net operating expenditure plus depreciation | 160 260 | 159 050 | 167 659 | 165 235 | 144 628 |
| Capital costs (d) | 17 473 | 16 564 | 15 434 | 19 517 | 19 114 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs | 169 122 | 167 442 | 176 011 | 176 732 | 156 136 |
| Payroll tax | 6 654 | 6 530 | 7 248 | 7 246 | 6 151 |

- (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, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- (c) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.
- (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. – 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.31

Effectiveness, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Completion of orders (per cent) (a) | | | | | |
| Restricted movement orders | 83.0 | 86.9 | 90.5 | 88.5 | 90.5 |
| Reparation orders | 83.2 | 84.2 | 83.2 | 81.2 | 79.0 |
| Supervision orders | 80.6 | 80.1 | 78.7 | 76.9 | 72.9 |
| Total — all orders | 81.3 | 81.1 | 79.7 | 77.7 | 74.0 |
| 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

Efficiency, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | 23.48 | 25.47 | 26.85 | 26.23 | 22.75 |
| Capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a), (b) | 2.71 | 2.80 | 2.58 | 3.26 | 3.17 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | 26.19 | 28.27 | 29.43 | 29.48 | 25.92 |
| Offender to staff ratios | | | | | |
| Offender-to-operational staff | 22.6 | 19.6 | 19.4 | 20.0 | 20.9 |
| Offender-to-other staff | 90.2 | 76.8 | 79.9 | 77.5 | 84.6 |
| Offender-to-all staff | 18.0 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.9 | 16.7 |

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(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

Descriptors, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Average daily prison population | | | | | |
| Total — all prisons | 4 492 | 4 586 | 4 831 | 5 120 | 5 800 |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison | 9 | 20 | 17 | 30 | 37 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, open prison | 405 | 440 | 493 | 588 | 795 |
| Male, unknown, open prison | 7 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 18 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Female, non-Indigenous, open prison | 48 | 46 | 51 | 51 | 56 |
| Female, unknown, open prison | 3 | 0.5 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison | 238 | 240 | 275 | 314 | 374 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 3 412 | 3 529 | 3 673 | 3 788 | 4 120 |
| Male, unknown, secure prison | 111 | 39 | 39 | 48 | 52 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison | 21 | 23 | 24 | 27 | 36 |
| Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 218 | 237 | 243 | 249 | 280 |
| Female, unknown, secure prison | 18 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 22 |
| Total — male/female | | | | | |
| Male prisoners, all prisons | 4 182 | 4 271 | 4 504 | 4 777 | 5 397 |
| Female prisoners, all prisons | 310 | 315 | 327 | 342 | 403 |
| Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, all prisons | 271 | 287 | 318 | 375 | 450 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons | 4 083 | 4 251 | 4 461 | 4 675 | 5 252 |
| Unknown, all prisons | 138 | 48 | 52 | 70 | 98 |
| Total — open/secure | | | | | |
| Open | 474 | 513 | 571 | 685 | 914 |
| Secure | 4 018 | 4 073 | 4 260 | 4 435 | 4 885 |

TABLE 8A.33

Victoria

Descriptors, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Privately operated prisons | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | 101 | 107 | 122 | 143 | 165 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 1 358 | 1 404 | 1 429 | 1 515 | 1 667 |
| Unknown | 49 | 19 | 18 | 15 | 13 |
| Total prisoners in privately operated prisons | 1 507 | 1 530 | 1 568 | 1 672 | 1 845 |
| Crude imprisonment rate (a) | | | | | |
| All prisoners/100 000 | 105.2 | 105.4 | 111.0 | 115.5 | 128.2 |
| Male prisoners/100 000 | 199.3 | 200.0 | 211.7 | 220.1 | 243.6 |
| Female prisoners/100 000 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 14.7 | 15.1 | 17.5 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners/100 000 | 1 032.8 | 1 050.0 | 1 130.0 | 1 286.4 | 1 492.3 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000 | 96.2 | 98.4 | 103.2 | 106.2 | 116.9 |
| Number of facilities (b) | | | | | |
| Government operated prisons | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Privately operated prisons | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Transitional centres | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 24-hour court cell centres | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total facilities (excluding detention centres) | 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 (2013-14 \$'000) (c) | | | | | |
| Operating expenditure, all prisons | 440 058 | 456 772 | 491 955 | 518 090 | 581 866 |
| Operating revenues, all prisons | 8 526 | 8 234 | 8 734 | 8 886 | 10 841 |

TABLE 8A.33

Victoria**Descriptors, prisons**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Net operating expenditure | | | | | |
| Open plus periodic detention | 39 227 | 41 290 | 48 692 | 55 308 | 67 654 |
| Secure | 392 304 | 407 247 | 434 529 | 453 895 | 503 371 |
| All prisons | 431 531 | 448 538 | 483 221 | 509 204 | 571 025 |
| Net operating expenditure plus depreciation | 457 200 | 473 077 | 524 459 | 552 209 | 614 624 |
| Capital costs | | | | | |
| All prisons | 95 528 | 118 990 | 128 162 | 121 616 | 123 975 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs | 527 060 | 567 528 | 611 383 | 630 820 | 695 000 |
| Transport and escort services | 11 075 | 10 811 | 11 576 | 12 552 | 14 736 |
| Payroll tax | | | | | |
| Open plus periodic detention | 1 028 | 1 059 | 1 124 | 1 302 | 1 574 |
| Secure | 7 650 | 7 700 | 7 685 | 8 122 | 8 867 |
| All prisons | 8 678 | 8 759 | 8 809 | 9 424 | 10 441 |

- (a) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- (b) In March 2011, Corrections Victoria decided to report the Judy Lazarus Transition Centre as a transitional centre, rather than as a prison.
- (c) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.
- 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**Effectiveness, prisons**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Assault rates (per 100 prisoners) | | | | | |
| Prisoners on prisoners | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | 0.98 | 0.92 | 2.17 | 1.60 | 1.26 |
| Assaults | 7.64 | 7.63 | 9.40 | 10.94 | 11.86 |
| Prisoners on officers | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.05 |
| Assaults | 0.85 | 0.59 | 1.16 | 1.56 | 1.98 |
| Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 4 | 2 | – | 3 | – |
| Total — all prisoners | 4 | 2 | – | 3 | – |
| Number of deaths (apparent natural causes) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 3 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 11 |
| Total — all prisoners | 4 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 11 |
| Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Total — all prisoners | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 0.10 | 0.05 | – | 0.06 | – |
| Total — all prisoners | 0.09 | 0.04 | – | 0.06 | – |
| Number of escapes | | | | | |
| Open | 3 | – | 1 | 3 | 7 |
| Secure | – | – | – | – | – |
| Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b) | | | | | |
| Open | 0.63 | – | 0.18 | 0.44 | 0.77 |
| Secure | – | – | – | – | – |
| Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (c) | | | | | |
| Open | na | na | 14.3 | 14.5 | 14.5 |
| Secure | na | na | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| Total — all prisons | na | na | 10.9 | 11.0 | 11.1 |
| Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d) | | | | | |
| Commercial (fee for service) industries | 36.1 | 38.9 | 35.7 | 36.5 | 36.0 |
| Service (no fee for service) industries | 48.7 | 48.3 | 53.2 | 52.6 | 52.2 |
| Work release | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total — all industries | 84.8 | 87.2 | 88.9 | 89.1 | 88.1 |

TABLE 8A.34

Victoria**Effectiveness, prisons**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) (e) | | | | | |
| Pre-certificate Level 1 courses | 1.5 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 1.4 |
| Secondary school education | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Vocational Education and Training | 33.2 | 35.1 | 32.6 | 35.0 | 31.9 |
| Higher Education | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 1.6 |
| Total — all education | 35.6 | 40.4 | 37.2 | 38.1 | 33.4 |

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes, 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 2013-14.
- (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 2013-14), calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.
- (e) Figures are based on the number of prisoners in education and training on a single day (27 June in 2013-14), 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**Efficiency, prisons**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | | | | | |
| Open plus periodic detention prisoners | 226.58 | 220.42 | 233.39 | 221.14 | 202.55 |
| Secure prisoners | 267.31 | 273.76 | 279.28 | 280.19 | 282.10 |
| Total — all prisoners | 263.01 | 267.79 | 273.86 | 272.30 | 269.56 |
| Capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | | | | | |
| User cost of capital | 16.24 | 33.35 | 26.22 | 24.80 | 24.16 |
| Land | 2.83 | 6.45 | 6.04 | 5.60 | 4.90 |
| Other Assets | 13.41 | 26.90 | 20.18 | 19.20 | 19.26 |
| Debt servicing fees | 26.34 | 23.04 | 23.04 | 17.24 | 13.78 |
| Depreciation | 15.64 | 14.65 | 23.37 | 23.00 | 20.58 |
| Total capital — all prisoners | 58.22 | 71.04 | 72.63 | 65.03 | 58.52 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | 321.24 | 338.84 | 346.49 | 337.33 | 328.08 |
| 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) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.36

Victoria

Descriptors, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Average number of offenders | | | | | |
| on restricted movement orders (a) | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | – | – | 1 | 0.03 | .. |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 1 | 2 | 22 | – | .. |
| Male, unknown | 27 | 23 | – | – | .. |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | – | – | 0.5 | – | .. |
| Female, non-Indigenous | – | 1 | 6 | 1 | .. |
| Female, unknown | 7 | 10 | – | – | .. |
| Gender not recorded | – | 1 | – | – | .. |
| Total persons | 34 | 37 | 29 | 1 | .. |
| on reparation orders | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 118 | 126 | 107 | 110 | 112 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 1 810 | 1 751 | 1 440 | 1 401 | 1 507 |
| Male, unknown | 174 | 156 | 79 | 85 | 70 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 47 | 64 | 56 | 54 | 62 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 598 | 587 | 541 | 473 | 542 |
| Female, unknown | 68 | 67 | 31 | 35 | 26 |
| Gender not recorded | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Total persons | 2 816 | 2 751 | 2 254 | 2 159 | 2 320 |
| on supervision orders | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 271 | 290 | 291 | 320 | 325 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 5 027 | 5 306 | 5 340 | 5 671 | 5 794 |
| Male, unknown | 122 | 118 | 123 | 96 | 86 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 71 | 77 | 85 | 93 | 93 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 848 | 888 | 921 | 939 | 1 032 |

TABLE 8A.36

Victoria

Descriptors, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Female, unknown | 24 | 31 | 32 | 24 | 20 |
| Gender not recorded | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Total persons | 6 364 | 6 709 | 6 792 | 7 144 | 7 350 |
| Average daily distinct persons serving orders (b) | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 371 | 391 | 377 | 406 | 413 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 6 657 | 6 858 | 6 600 | 6 850 | 7 056 |
| Male, unknown | 318 | 294 | 199 | 179 | 153 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 115 | 135 | 134 | 140 | 149 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 1 408 | 1 438 | 1 429 | 1 375 | 1 531 |
| Female, unknown | 98 | 106 | 63 | 60 | 45 |
| Total persons, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 485 | 527 | 511 | 546 | 561 |
| Total persons, non-Indigenous | 8 066 | 8 296 | 8 029 | 8 225 | 8 587 |
| Total persons, unknown | 417 | 403 | 262 | 238 | 199 |
| Total males | 7 346 | 7 543 | 7 176 | 7 434 | 7 622 |
| Total females | 1 621 | 1 680 | 1 625 | 1 574 | 1 725 |
| Total gender not recorded | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0.4 |
| Total persons | 8 969 | 9 226 | 8 802 | 9 010 | 9 347 |
| Crude Community corrections rates (c) | | | | | |
| Offenders/100 000 | 210.0 | 212.1 | 202.3 | 203.3 | 206.6 |
| Male offenders/100 000 | 350.1 | 353.3 | 337.2 | 342.6 | 344.1 |
| Female offenders/100 000 | 74.6 | 75.9 | 73.1 | 69.6 | 74.7 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders/100 000 | 1 851.5 | 1 929.1 | 1 815.4 | 1 871.2 | 1 862.7 |
| Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000 | 190.0 | 191.9 | 185.8 | 186.8 | 191.1 |
| Work hours ordered/100 000 | na | na | na | na | 42 192 |
| Work hours performed/100 000 (d) | na | na | na | na | 14 597 |

TABLE 8A.36

Victoria**Descriptors, community corrections**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (e) | | | | | |
| Operating expenditure | 66 222 | 74 413 | 85 424 | 89 313 | 92 067 |
| Operating revenues | – | – | – | – | – |
| Net operating expenditure | 66 222 | 74 413 | 85 424 | 89 313 | 92 067 |
| Net operating expenditure plus depreciation | 67 717 | 75 773 | 87 027 | 92 882 | 96 365 |
| Capital costs | 3 591 | 3 556 | 3 315 | 6 723 | 7 162 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs | 69 813 | 77 969 | 88 739 | 96 036 | 99 229 |
| Payroll tax | 2 035 | 2 156 | 2 453 | 2 690 | 2 757 |

- (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, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- (d) Victoria was able to report number of work hours ordered for the first time in 2013-14. During the development of data collection processes for this measure, issues were identified with the count of the number of hours worked, resulting in those data being withdrawn for previous years.
- (e) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.
- .. Not applicable. 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**Effectiveness, community corrections**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Completion of orders (per cent) | | | | | |
| Restricted movement orders | 96.9 | 96.8 | 96.6 | 100.0 | .. |
| Reparation orders | 62.7 | 61.0 | 52.0 | 64.5 | 72.7 |
| Supervision orders | 68.9 | 73.4 | 67.8 | 61.7 | 60.5 |
| Total — all orders | 65.6 | 66.3 | 58.7 | 63.2 | 66.4 |
| Reparation — employment (hours) | | | | | |
| Average hours ordered to be worked per offender | na | na | na | na | 94 |
| Average hours worked per offender (a) | na | na | na | na | 33 |
| Ratio of ordered to worked hours | na | na | na | na | 2.89 |

.. Not applicable. na Not available.

(a) Figures for previous years have been withdrawn.

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.38

Victoria**Efficiency, community corrections**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | 20.22 | 22.08 | 26.57 | 27.14 | 26.97 |
| Capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | 1.10 | 1.06 | 1.03 | 2.04 | 2.10 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | 21.31 | 23.14 | 27.60 | 29.18 | 29.07 |
| Offender to staff ratios | | | | | |
| Offender-to-operational staff | 20.3 | 19.1 | 16.2 | 15.8 | 15.9 |
| Offender-to-other staff | 64.4 | 68.8 | 74.7 | 81.0 | 80.8 |
| Offender-to-all staff | 15.5 | 14.9 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 13.3 |

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — Qld

TABLE 8A.39

Queensland

Descriptors, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Average daily prison population | | | | | |
| Total — all prisons | 5 631 | 5 537 | 5 650 | 5 849 | 6 693 |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison | 168 | 141 | 145 | 165 | 225 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, open prison | 435 | 316 | 301 | 235 | 288 |
| Male, unknown, open prison | — | — | — | — | — |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison | 6 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 25 |
| Female, non-Indigenous, open prison | 59 | 52 | 55 | 74 | 108 |
| Female, unknown, open prison | — | — | — | — | — |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison | 1 345 | 1 372 | 1 368 | 1 456 | 1 670 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 3 252 | 3 291 | 3 388 | 3 486 | 3 880 |
| Male, unknown, secure prison | — | — | — | — | — |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison | 124 | 143 | 146 | 157 | 188 |
| Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 241 | 217 | 237 | 264 | 309 |
| Female, unknown, secure prison | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total — male/female | | | | | |
| Male prisoners, all prisons | 5 200 | 5 120 | 5 203 | 5 342 | 6 063 |
| Female prisoners, all prisons | 431 | 417 | 447 | 507 | 630 |
| Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, all prisons | 1 643 | 1 661 | 1 668 | 1 789 | 2 108 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons | 3 988 | 3 876 | 3 982 | 4 060 | 4 585 |
| Unknown, all prisons | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total — open/secure | | | | | |
| Open | 668 | 515 | 510 | 486 | 646 |
| Secure | 4 963 | 5 022 | 5 140 | 5 363 | 6 047 |

TABLE 8A.39

Queensland

Descriptors, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Privately operated prisons | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | 243 | 253 | 231 | 217 | 244 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 1 074 | 1 088 | 1 062 | 1 025 | 993 |
| Unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total prisoners in privately operated prisons | 1 317 | 1 340 | 1 293 | 1 242 | 1 237 |
| Crude imprisonment rate (a) | | | | | – |
| All prisoners/100 000 | 163.1 | 157.4 | 161.5 | 163.6 | 183.9 |
| Male prisoners/100 000 | 303.8 | 293.6 | 301.0 | 302.0 | 337.1 |
| Female prisoners/100 000 | 24.7 | 23.5 | 25.3 | 28.1 | 34.2 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners/100 000 | 1 550.7 | 1 518.1 | 1 474.4 | 1 529.6 | 1 744.0 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000 | 119.1 | 113.7 | 117.7 | 117.4 | 130.3 |
| Number of facilities | | | | | |
| Government operated prisons | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| Privately operated prisons | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Transitional centres | – | – | – | – | – |
| 24-hour court cell centres | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total facilities (excluding detention centres) | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 |
| Prison design capacity | | | | | |
| Open | 963 | 963 | 958 | 768 | 759 |
| Secure | 5 723 | 5 723 | 5 697 | 5 742 | 6 073 |
| Total — all prisons | 6 686 | 6 686 | 6 655 | 6 510 | 6 832 |
| Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (b) | | | | | |
| Operating expenditure, all prisons | 441 802 | 424 225 | 461 548 | 444 578 | 476 867 |
| Operating revenues, all prisons | 34 773 | 28 844 | 28 821 | 35 696 | 36 148 |

TABLE 8A.39

Queensland

Descriptors, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Net operating expenditure | | | | | |
| Open plus periodic detention | 37 913 | 37 492 | 38 994 | 33 879 | 35 067 |
| Secure | 369 117 | 357 889 | 393 733 | 375 003 | 405 652 |
| All prisons | 407 030 | 395 381 | 432 727 | 408 882 | 440 719 |
| Net operating expenditure plus depreciation | 491 211 | 478 061 | 517 747 | 506 264 | 548 233 |
| Capital costs | | | | | |
| All prisons | 222 410 | 212 221 | 240 107 | 270 571 | 296 421 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs | 629 439 | 607 602 | 672 834 | 679 453 | 737 140 |
| Transport and escort services | 10 009 | 11 383 | 12 052 | 11 642 | 11 420 |
| Payroll tax | | | | | |
| Open plus periodic detention | 914 | 894 | 924 | 802 | 838 |
| Secure | 8 211 | 8 116 | 8 161 | 7 678 | 8 770 |
| All prisons | 9 125 | 9 009 | 9 085 | 8 481 | 9 608 |

(a) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

– 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**Effectiveness, prisons**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Assault rates (per 100 prisoners) | | | | | |
| Prisoners on prisoners | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | 1.12 | 1.32 | 1.01 | 0.63 | 1.54 |
| Assaults | 3.18 | 3.25 | 3.77 | 3.35 | 5.20 |
| Prisoners on officers | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.12 | 0.07 | 0.06 |
| Assaults | 0.43 | 0.72 | 0.60 | 0.36 | 0.34 |
| Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Total — all prisoners | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Number of deaths (apparent natural causes) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 2 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Total — all prisoners | 6 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total — all prisoners | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | – | – | 0.06 | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.04 |
| Total — all prisoners | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.03 |
| Number of escapes | | | | | |
| Open | 10 | 1 | 1 | – | 2 |
| Secure | – | – | – | – | – |
| Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b) | | | | | |
| Open | 1.50 | 0.19 | 0.20 | – | 0.31 |
| Secure | – | – | – | – | – |
| Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) | | | | | |
| Open | 17.9 | 16.2 | 15.7 | 15.3 | 15.7 |
| Secure | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 9.6 |
| Total — all prisons | 11.4 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c) | | | | | |
| Commercial (fee for service) industries | 34.1 | 32.4 | 31.4 | 30.1 | 28.7 |
| Service (no fee for service) industries | 41.7 | 43.2 | 44.1 | 42.4 | 40.5 |
| Work release | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total — all industries | 75.7 | 75.5 | 75.5 | 72.4 | 69.2 |

TABLE 8A.40

Queensland**Effectiveness, prisons**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) | | | | | |
| Pre-certificate Level 1 courses | 6.5 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 6.3 |
| Secondary school education | 2.9 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Vocational Education and Training | 17.6 | 19.0 | 18.8 | 17.5 | 19.1 |
| Higher Education | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Total — all education | 27.4 | 27.8 | 26.5 | 24.5 | 26.4 |

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes, 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 was one escape of this type in 2013-14, which was 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**Efficiency, prisons**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | | | | | |
| Open plus periodic detention prisoners | 155.37 | 199.21 | 209.19 | 190.86 | 148.71 |
| Secure prisoners | 203.64 | 195.10 | 209.74 | 191.45 | 183.66 |
| Total — all prisoners | 197.91 | 195.48 | 209.69 | 191.41 | 180.29 |
| Capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | | | | | |
| User cost of capital | 67.21 | 64.05 | 75.15 | 81.07 | 77.28 |
| Land | 4.13 | 3.91 | 3.96 | 3.42 | 6.36 |
| Other Assets | 63.08 | 60.14 | 71.19 | 77.65 | 70.92 |
| Debt servicing fees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Depreciation | 40.93 | 40.88 | 41.20 | 45.59 | 43.98 |
| Total capital — all prisoners | 108.14 | 104.93 | 116.35 | 126.66 | 121.26 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | 306.06 | 300.41 | 326.03 | 318.07 | 301.55 |
| Prison utilisation rates (per cent) | | | | | |
| Open | 69.4 | 53.5 | 53.3 | 63.3 | 85.1 |
| Secure | 86.7 | 87.8 | 90.2 | 93.4 | 99.6 |
| Total | 84.2 | 82.8 | 84.9 | 89.8 | 98.0 |
| Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.42

Queensland

Descriptors, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Average number of offenders | | | | | |
| on restricted movement orders | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Male, non-Indigenous | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Male, unknown | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Female, non-Indigenous | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Female, unknown | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gender not recorded | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total persons | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| on reparation orders | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 485 | 595 | 547 | 499 | 649 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 1 646 | 1 682 | 1 527 | 1 549 | 1 803 |
| Male, unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 143 | 177 | 183 | 157 | 211 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 471 | 422 | 381 | 398 | 481 |
| Female, unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total persons | 2 745 | 2 875 | 2 637 | 2 603 | 3 143 |
| on supervision orders | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 2 039 | 2 184 | 2 238 | 2 260 | 2 374 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 8 698 | 8 838 | 8 695 | 8 395 | 8 633 |
| Male, unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 606 | 646 | 673 | 693 | 724 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 1 938 | 1 969 | 1 896 | 1 884 | 1 975 |

TABLE 8A.42

Queensland

Descriptors, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Female, unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total persons | 13 281 | 13 636 | 13 502 | 13 232 | 13 706 |
| Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a) | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 2 348 | 2 588 | 2 585 | 2 563 | 2 799 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 9 701 | 9 854 | 9 624 | 9 406 | 9 793 |
| Male, unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 714 | 781 | 801 | 796 | 876 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 2 291 | 2 279 | 2 171 | 2 177 | 2 327 |
| Female, unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total persons, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 3 062 | 3 369 | 3 386 | 3 360 | 3 675 |
| Total persons, non-Indigenous | 11 992 | 12 133 | 11 796 | 11 583 | 12 120 |
| Total persons, unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total males | 12 049 | 12 441 | 12 209 | 11 969 | 12 593 |
| Total females | 3 005 | 3 061 | 2 973 | 2 973 | 3 202 |
| Total gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total persons | 15 054 | 15 502 | 15 181 | 14 942 | 15 795 |
| Crude Community corrections rates (b) | | | | | |
| Offenders/100 000 | 436.0 | 440.6 | 434.0 | 418.0 | 433.9 |
| Male offenders/100 000 | 704.0 | 713.4 | 706.4 | 676.7 | 700.1 |
| Female offenders/100 000 | 172.6 | 172.5 | 168.0 | 164.6 | 173.9 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders/100 000 | 2 889.6 | 3 078.7 | 2 993.1 | 2 872.4 | 3 040.1 |
| Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000 | 358.3 | 355.9 | 348.5 | 335.0 | 344.4 |
| Work hours ordered/100 000 | 20 491 | 19 433 | 17 933 | 16 706 | 18 229 |
| Work hours performed/100 000 | 11 200 | 9 834 | 8 880 | 8 183 | 8 713 |

TABLE 8A.42

Queensland

Descriptors, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (c) | | | | | |
| Operating expenditure | 63 821 | 71 695 | 78 531 | 75 193 | 76 677 |
| Operating revenues | 161 | 951 | 340 | 134 | 445 |
| Net operating expenditure | 63 660 | 70 744 | 78 191 | 75 058 | 76 232 |
| Net operating expenditure plus depreciation | 65 161 | 72 228 | 79 693 | 76 767 | 77 811 |
| Capital costs | 2 516 | 2 439 | 2 400 | 2 483 | 2 496 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs | 66 176 | 73 183 | 80 591 | 77 541 | 78 728 |
| Payroll tax | 1 953 | 2 065 | 2 121 | 2 172 | 2 282 |

- (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, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- (c) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.
- .. 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**Effectiveness, community corrections**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Completion of orders (per cent) | | | | | |
| Restricted movement orders | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Reparation orders (a) | 63.4 | 54.6 | 74.7 | 81.2 | 83.5 |
| Supervision orders | 68.0 | 68.7 | 71.1 | 70.9 | 71.1 |
| Total — all orders | 66.1 | 62.7 | 72.6 | 75.7 | 77.3 |
| Reparation — employment (hours) | | | | | |
| Average hours ordered to be worked per offender | 74 | 72 | 71 | 66 | 63 |
| Average hours worked per offender | 41 | 37 | 35 | 32 | 30 |
| Ratio of ordered to worked hours | 1.83 | 1.98 | 2.02 | 2.04 | 2.09 |

.. 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**Efficiency, community corrections**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | 11.58 | 12.49 | 14.10 | 13.75 | 13.21 |
| Capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | 0.46 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.45 | 0.43 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | 12.04 | 12.93 | 14.53 | 14.21 | 13.65 |
| Offender to staff ratios | | | | | |
| Offender-to-operational staff | 33.3 | 38.0 | 30.5 | 35.3 | 34.4 |
| Offender-to-other staff | 95.3 | 84.2 | 115.0 | 79.6 | 76.9 |
| Offender-to-all staff | 24.7 | 26.2 | 24.1 | 24.5 | 23.8 |

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — WA

TABLE 8A.45

Western Australia
Descriptors, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Average daily prison population | | | | | |
| Total — all prisons | 4 759 | 4 633 | 4 795 | 4 951 | 5 030 |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison | 299 | 240 | 241 | 239 | 198 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, open prison | 535 | 624 | 675 | 716 | 703 |
| Male, unknown, open prison | — | — | — | — | — |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison | 43 | 40 | 36 | 32 | 30 |
| Female, non-Indigenous, open prison | 55 | 66 | 73 | 71 | 70 |
| Female, unknown, open prison | — | — | — | — | — |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison | 1 425 | 1 374 | 1 448 | 1 537 | 1 595 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 2 113 | 2 020 | 2 049 | 2 016 | 2 073 |
| Male, unknown, secure prison | — | — | — | — | — |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison | 146 | 130 | 140 | 177 | 195 |
| Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 143 | 139 | 134 | 163 | 166 |
| Female, unknown, secure prison | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total — male/female | | | | | |
| Male prisoners, all prisons | 4 372 | 4 257 | 4 413 | 4 508 | 4 569 |
| Female prisoners, all prisons | 387 | 376 | 382 | 443 | 461 |
| Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, all prisons | 1 913 | 1 783 | 1 865 | 1 985 | 2 018 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons | 2 846 | 2 850 | 2 930 | 2 966 | 3 012 |
| Unknown, all prisons | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total — open/secure | | | | | |
| Open | 932 | 970 | 1 025 | 1 058 | 1 001 |
| Secure | 3 827 | 3 663 | 3 771 | 3 893 | 4 029 |

TABLE 8A.45

Western Australia**Descriptors, prisons**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Privately operated prisons | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | 329 | 372 | 391 | 409 | 397 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 624 | 619 | 605 | 601 | 642 |
| Unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total prisoners in privately operated prisons | 954 | 991 | 996 | 1 010 | 1 040 |
| Crude imprisonment rate (a) | | | | | |
| All prisoners/100 000 | 274.1 | 261.0 | 260.9 | 259.9 | 255.4 |
| Male prisoners/100 000 | 499.3 | 475.3 | 479.1 | 470.3 | 460.3 |
| Female prisoners/100 000 | 45.0 | 42.7 | 41.7 | 46.8 | 47.2 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners/100 000 | 3 804.2 | 3 451.6 | 3 496.5 | 3 607.9 | 3 556.6 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000 | 168.8 | 165.4 | 164.2 | 160.3 | 157.5 |
| Number of facilities | | | | | |
| Government operated prisons | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 |
| Privately operated prisons | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Transitional centres | – | – | – | – | – |
| 24-hour court cell centres | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total facilities (excluding detention centres) | 13 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 16 |
| Prison design capacity (b) | | | | | |
| Open | 743 | 743 | 945 | 1 107 | 1 137 |
| Secure | 2 691 | 2 691 | 3 681 | 3 839 | 3 839 |
| Total — all prisons | 3 434 | 3 434 | 4 626 | 4 946 | 4 976 |
| Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (c) | | | | | |
| Operating expenditure, all prisons | 446 304 | 453 466 | 479 574 | 527 446 | 559 212 |
| Operating revenues, all prisons | 21 293 | 23 815 | 38 162 | 24 962 | 38 561 |

TABLE 8A.45

Western Australia
Descriptors, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Net operating expenditure | | | | | |
| Open plus periodic detention | 96 408 | 102 444 | 106 267 | 124 319 | 122 072 |
| Secure | 328 603 | 327 207 | 335 144 | 378 165 | 398 579 |
| All prisons | 425 011 | 429 651 | 441 412 | 502 484 | 520 651 |
| Net operating expenditure plus depreciation | 441 196 | 449 273 | 460 337 | 528 057 | 548 695 |
| Capital costs | | | | | |
| All prisons | 71 568 | 80 918 | 103 635 | 120 282 | 125 829 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs | 496 579 | 510 569 | 545 047 | 622 766 | 646 480 |
| Transport and escort services | 21 316 | 23 779 | 32 172 | 32 467 | 35 023 |
| Payroll tax | | | | | |
| Open plus periodic detention | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Secure | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| All prisons | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

(a) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians..

(b) As of 2011-12 prison design capacity is at 30 June rather than an average of capacity across the whole reporting period.

(c) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

.. 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
Effectiveness, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Assault rates (per 100 prisoners) | | | | | |
| Prisoners on prisoners | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | 0.08 | 0.35 | 0.33 | 0.36 | 0.30 |
| Assaults | 9.94 | 5.68 | 5.84 | 5.88 | 7.46 |
| Prisoners on officers | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | – | 0.19 | 0.06 | 0.18 | 0.18 |
| Assaults | 0.95 | 1.27 | 0.90 | 1.21 | 1.91 |
| Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 4 | – | – | 1 | 3 |
| Total — all prisoners | 6 | 1 | – | 2 | 3 |
| Number of deaths (apparent natural causes) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | – | 3 | 5 | 7 | 3 |
| Total — all prisoners | 2 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 4 |
| Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total — all prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | 0.10 | 0.06 | – | 0.05 | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 0.14 | – | – | 0.03 | 0.10 |
| Total — all prisoners | 0.13 | 0.02 | – | 0.04 | 0.06 |
| Number of escapes | | | | | |
| Open | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Secure (b) | – | – | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (c) | | | | | |
| Open | 0.11 | 0.41 | 0.29 | 0.38 | 0.10 |
| Secure (b) | – | – | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.22 |
| Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) | | | | | |
| Open | 13.1 | 13.7 | 15.1 | 15.7 | 15.8 |
| Secure | 12.1 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 11.8 |
| Total — all prisons | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 12.6 |
| Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d) | | | | | |
| Commercial (fee for service) industries | 10.6 | 18.5 | 16.6 | 16.4 | 15.6 |
| Service (no fee for service) industries | 60.2 | 65.8 | 54.9 | 59.3 | 58.8 |
| Work release | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total — all industries | 70.8 | 84.2 | 71.4 | 75.8 | 74.4 |

TABLE 8A.46

Western Australia
Effectiveness, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) (e) | | | | | |
| Pre-certificate Level 1 courses | – | – | 0.6 | 0.02 | 0.1 |
| Secondary school education | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Vocational Education and Training | 35.5 | 35.2 | 30.4 | 28.0 | 28.2 |
| Higher Education | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Total — all education | 37.1 | 36.3 | 31.8 | 29.0 | 29.1 |

- (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) Figures for 2012-13 have been revised to include one escape from private providers under contract to corrective services.
- (c) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude incidents such as prisoners failing to return from unescorted leave, work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision. There were five escapes of this type in 2013-14, none of which were from a Work Camp Centre.
- (d) As of 2011-12, figures are based on the number of prisoners employed on a single day (30 June in 2013-14) and calculated against the total number of prisoners in custody on that day.
- (e) Prisoners ineligible for education and training 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 and training on a single day (30 June in 2013-14), 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
Efficiency, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | | | | | |
| Open plus periodic detention prisoners | 283.21 | 289.13 | 283.95 | 321.71 | 333.76 |
| Secure prisoners | 235.08 | 244.57 | 243.35 | 265.97 | 270.87 |
| Total — all prisoners | 244.51 | 253.90 | 252.02 | 277.88 | 283.39 |
| Capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | | | | | |
| User cost of capital | 31.86 | 36.22 | 48.36 | 52.38 | 53.23 |
| Land | 2.15 | 2.17 | 2.08 | 3.59 | 3.31 |
| Other Assets | 29.71 | 34.05 | 46.28 | 48.79 | 49.92 |
| Debt servicing fees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Depreciation | 9.31 | 11.60 | 10.81 | 14.14 | 15.26 |
| Total capital — all prisoners | 41.17 | 47.82 | 59.17 | 66.52 | 68.49 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | 285.68 | 301.72 | 311.19 | 344.40 | 351.88 |
| Prison utilisation rates (per cent) (b) | | | | | |
| Open | 125.4 | 130.6 | 108.4 | 95.6 | 88.1 |
| Secure | 142.2 | 136.1 | 102.4 | 101.4 | 104.9 |
| Total | 138.6 | 134.9 | 103.7 | 100.1 | 101.1 |
| Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(b) As of 2011-12 prison utilisation rates 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
Descriptors, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| Average number of offenders | | | | | |
| on restricted movement orders (a) | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 1 | – | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 3 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| Male, unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | – | – | – | 1 | 2 |
| Female, unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total persons | 4 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 15 |
| on reparation orders (b) | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 613 | 494 | 433 | 305 | 303 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 698 | 556 | 533 | 262 | 260 |
| Male, unknown | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0.2 | 2 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 253 | 181 | 176 | 124 | 123 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 219 | 175 | 137 | 80 | 79 |
| Female, unknown | 2 | – | 1 | 0.2 | – |
| Gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total persons | 1 788 | 1 407 | 1 282 | 772 | 767 |
| on supervision orders | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 1 029 | 903 | 854 | 853 | 884 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 2 651 | 2 360 | 2 109 | 2 053 | 2 241 |
| Male, unknown | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 402 | 351 | 325 | 352 | 388 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 616 | 569 | 475 | 500 | 527 |

TABLE 8A.48

Western Australia

Descriptors, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Female, unknown | – | – | – | 1 | 2 |
| Gender not recorded | – | – | – | 0.1 | – |
| Total persons | 4 701 | 4 183 | 3 764 | 3 759 | 4 045 |
| Average daily distinct persons serving orders (c) | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 1 309 | 1 098 | 1 038 | 1 003 | 1 006 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 2 846 | 2 497 | 2 253 | 2 157 | 2 326 |
| Male, unknown | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 541 | 442 | 413 | 412 | 444 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 691 | 617 | 525 | 530 | 558 |
| Female, unknown | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Total persons, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 1 850 | 1 540 | 1 451 | 1 415 | 1 450 |
| Total persons, non-Indigenous | 3 537 | 3 114 | 2 778 | 2 687 | 2 884 |
| Total persons, unknown | 7 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| Total males | 4 160 | 3 596 | 3 293 | 3 161 | 3 336 |
| Total females | 1 234 | 1 059 | 939 | 943 | 1 005 |
| Total gender not recorded | – | – | – | 0.1 | – |
| Total persons | 5 394 | 4 655 | 4 232 | 4 104 | 4 341 |
| Community corrections rates (d) | | | | | |
| Offenders/100 000 | 310.7 | 262.3 | 230.3 | 215.4 | 220.4 |
| Male offenders/100 000 | 475.1 | 401.5 | 357.5 | 329.8 | 336.1 |
| Female offenders/100 000 | 143.4 | 120.4 | 102.4 | 99.6 | 102.9 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders per 100 000 | 3 679.0 | 2 980.7 | 2 720.0 | 2 571.8 | 2 555.1 |
| Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000 | 209.8 | 180.7 | 155.7 | 145.2 | 150.8 |
| Work hours ordered/100 000 | 19 478 | 14 880 | 13 993 | 11 552 | 9 811 |
| Work hours performed/100 000 | 11 184 | 8 433 | 6 920 | 6 058 | 5 177 |

TABLE 8A.48

Western Australia
Descriptors, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (e) | | | | | |
| Operating expenditure | 78 275 | 77 024 | 70 928 | 72 538 | 72 540 |
| Operating revenues | 3 632 | 4 214 | 3 612 | 4 242 | 4 574 |
| Net operating expenditure | 74 644 | 72 810 | 67 316 | 68 296 | 67 966 |
| Net operating expenditure plus depreciation | 75 615 | 73 700 | 68 768 | 69 814 | 68 722 |
| Capital costs | 2 158 | 1 506 | 1 914 | 1 996 | 1 213 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs | 76 801 | 74 316 | 69 230 | 70 293 | 69 179 |
| 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.
- (d) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- (e) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.
- .. 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**Effectiveness, community corrections**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Completion of orders (per cent) (a) | | | | | |
| Restricted movement orders | 56.3 | 50.0 | 69.7 | 50.0 | 55.4 |
| Reparation orders (b) | 58.5 | 57.3 | 52.5 | 65.6 | 63.1 |
| Supervision orders | 60.9 | 59.0 | 57.2 | 59.5 | 58.8 |
| Total — all orders | 60.0 | 58.4 | 55.6 | 61.3 | 60.0 |
| Reparation — employment (hours) (c) | | | | | |
| Average hours ordered to be worked per offender | 69 | 62 | 65 | 63 | 62 |
| Average hours worked per offender | 40 | 35 | 32 | 33 | 33 |
| Ratio of ordered to worked hours | 1.74 | 1.76 | 2.02 | 1.91 | 1.90 |

(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

(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**Efficiency, community corrections**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | 37.89 | 42.82 | 43.55 | 45.56 | 42.87 |
| Capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | 1.10 | 0.89 | 1.24 | 1.33 | 0.77 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | 38.98 | 43.71 | 44.79 | 46.89 | 43.63 |
| Offender to staff ratios | | | | | |
| Offender-to-operational staff | 22.8 | 18.3 | 16.0 | 15.5 | 16.6 |
| Offender-to-other staff | 24.2 | 26.3 | 23.3 | 21.6 | 22.4 |
| Offender-to-all staff | 11.7 | 10.8 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 9.5 |

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — SA

TABLE 8A.51

South Australia
Descriptors, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Average daily prison population | | | | | |
| Total — all prisons | 1 963 | 1 987 | 2 078 | 2 177 | 2 409 |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison | 20 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 19 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, open prison | 187 | 184 | 198 | 196 | 207 |
| Male, unknown, open prison | 1 | 2 | — | — | 4 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison | — | — | — | — | — |
| Female, non-Indigenous, open prison | — | — | — | — | — |
| Female, unknown, open prison | — | — | — | — | — |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison | 401 | 422 | 429 | 427 | 481 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 1 216 | 1 216 | 1 301 | 1 369 | 1 485 |
| Male, unknown, secure prison | 13 | 16 | — | 26 | 56 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison | 31 | 33 | 45 | 47 | 47 |
| Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 93 | 90 | 86 | 92 | 102 |
| Female, unknown, secure prison | 1 | 4 | — | — | 8 |
| Total — male/female | | | | | |
| Male prisoners, all prisons | 1 838 | 1 860 | 1 947 | 2 038 | 2 252 |
| Female prisoners, all prisons | 125 | 127 | 131 | 139 | 157 |
| Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, all prisons | 452 | 475 | 493 | 494 | 547 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons | 1 496 | 1 490 | 1 585 | 1 657 | 1 794 |
| Unknown, all prisons | 15 | 22 | — | 26 | 68 |
| Total — open/secure | | | | | |
| Open | 208 | 206 | 217 | 216 | 230 |
| Secure | 1 755 | 1 781 | 1 861 | 1 961 | 2 179 |

TABLE 8A.51

South Australia**Descriptors, prisons**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Privately operated prisons | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | 12 | 13 | 16 | 17 | 35 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 144 | 149 | 156 | 158 | 237 |
| Unknown | – | – | – | 1 | 3 |
| Total prisoners in privately operated prisons | 156 | 162 | 172 | 176 | 275 |
| Crude imprisonment rate (a) | | | | | |
| All prisoners/100 000 | 153.5 | 153.6 | 160.8 | 166.7 | 182.5 |
| Male prisoners/100 000 | 293.7 | 293.7 | 307.3 | 317.8 | 347.4 |
| Female prisoners/100 000 | 19.1 | 19.2 | 19.9 | 20.9 | 23.4 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners/100 000 | 2 127.3 | 2 170.2 | 2 189.7 | 2 132.3 | 2 298.5 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000 | 119.0 | 117.2 | 124.8 | 129.1 | 138.4 |
| 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 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total facilities (excluding detention centres) | 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 (2013-14 \$'000) (b) | | | | | |
| Operating expenditure, all prisons | 160 490 | 159 909 | 171 823 | 171 670 | 191 084 |
| Operating revenues, all prisons | 8 769 | 8 124 | 7 568 | 7 103 | 7 883 |

TABLE 8A.51

South Australia
Descriptors, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Net operating expenditure | | | | | |
| Open plus periodic detention | 15 038 | 15 001 | 14 962 | 14 052 | 14 987 |
| Secure | 136 682 | 136 785 | 149 293 | 150 515 | 168 214 |
| All prisons | 151 720 | 151 786 | 164 255 | 164 568 | 183 201 |
| Net operating expenditure plus depreciation | 161 977 | 165 637 | 178 045 | 178 945 | 198 740 |
| Capital costs | | | | | |
| All prisons | 42 360 | 45 414 | 46 152 | 48 689 | 51 128 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs | 194 080 | 197 199 | 210 406 | 213 257 | 234 329 |
| Transport and escort services | 2 893 | 2 891 | 3 085 | 3 210 | 3 339 |
| Payroll tax | | | | | |
| Open plus periodic detention | 468 | 461 | 422 | 333 | 405 |
| Secure | 4 369 | 4 308 | 4 488 | 4 615 | 5 112 |
| All prisons | 4 837 | 4 769 | 4 910 | 4 948 | 5 517 |

(a) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

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
Effectiveness, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Assault rates (per 100 prisoners) | | | | | |
| Prisoners on prisoners | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | 0.51 | 0.86 | 1.01 | 0.51 | 0.62 |
| Assaults | 7.90 | 8.35 | 7.31 | 9.14 | 9.46 |
| Prisoners on officers | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | – | – | – | – | – |
| Assaults | 0.61 | 0.81 | 0.77 | 0.51 | 0.42 |
| Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | – | 1 | 1 | – | 2 |
| Total — all prisoners | – | 2 | 1 | – | 2 |
| Number of deaths (apparent natural causes) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 5 | 2 | 3 | – | 2 |
| Total — all prisoners | 5 | 2 | 3 | – | 2 |
| Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total — all prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | – | 0.21 | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | – | 0.07 | 0.06 | – | 0.11 |
| Total — all prisoners | – | 0.10 | 0.05 | – | 0.08 |
| Number of escapes | | | | | |
| Open | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Secure | 3 | 2 | – | – | 1 |
| Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b) | | | | | |
| Open | – | – | – | 0.46 | – |
| Secure | 0.17 | 0.11 | – | – | 0.05 |
| Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) | | | | | |
| Open | 16.0 | 15.1 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 15.3 |
| Secure | 9.5 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.7 |
| Total — all prisons | 10.1 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.6 |
| Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c) | | | | | |
| Commercial (fee for service) industries | 20.4 | 20.9 | 19.8 | 19.9 | 20.9 |
| Service (no fee for service) industries | 52.9 | 52.6 | 47.7 | 46.1 | 51.0 |
| Work release | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| Total — all industries | 74.8 | 74.6 | 68.7 | 67.2 | 72.8 |

TABLE 8A.52

South Australia
Effectiveness, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d) (e) | | | | | |
| Pre-certificate Level 1 courses | 6.1 | 5.8 | 21.0 | 16.5 | 31.1 |
| Secondary school education | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | – |
| Vocational Education and Training | 39.1 | 50.3 | 25.0 | 25.6 | 39.5 |
| Higher Education | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| Total — all education | 45.9 | 48.9 | 46.4 | 43.3 | 59.4 |

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes, 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 2013-14.
- (c) In 2012-13, employment was calculated as the average over a 10 month period (excluding December and January). Average prisoner population was 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) Figures for 2013-14 reflect, at least in part, the impact of a government funding initiative that expanded the client base of Registered Industry Training Organisations, which includes service delivery to prisoner populations. Figures may also be affected by different data collection processes, whereby counts of prisoners undertaking courses delivered by external service providers may not be based on the same counting rules as those applied within corrective services delivered education and training programs.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.53

South Australia**Efficiency, prisons**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | | | | | |
| Open plus periodic detention prisoners | 197.94 | 199.37 | 188.77 | 178.12 | 178.40 |
| Secure prisoners | 213.23 | 210.27 | 219.64 | 210.14 | 211.36 |
| Total — all prisoners | 211.61 | 209.14 | 216.41 | 206.96 | 208.21 |
| Capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | | | | | |
| User cost of capital | 44.78 | 43.49 | 42.64 | 43.15 | 40.45 |
| Land | 6.47 | 6.10 | 5.32 | 5.58 | 5.35 |
| Other Assets | 38.30 | 37.39 | 37.32 | 37.57 | 35.09 |
| Debt servicing fees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Depreciation | 14.31 | 19.09 | 18.17 | 18.08 | 17.66 |
| Total capital — all prisoners | 59.08 | 62.57 | 60.81 | 61.23 | 58.11 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | 270.69 | 271.72 | 277.22 | 268.20 | 266.32 |
| 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) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.54

South Australia
Descriptors, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Average number of offenders | | | | | |
| on restricted movement orders | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 47 | 54 | 54 | 45 | 38 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 296 | 285 | 294 | 288 | 298 |
| Male, unknown | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 8 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 6 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 33 | 32 | 35 | 32 | 34 |
| Female, unknown | – | – | 0.3 | 1 | 1 |
| Gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total persons | 387 | 380 | 393 | 380 | 382 |
| on reparation orders | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 199 | 169 | 187 | 156 | 133 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 936 | 956 | 974 | 887 | 861 |
| Male, unknown | 8 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 14 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 66 | 60 | 66 | 57 | 58 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 252 | 256 | 275 | 247 | 243 |
| Female, unknown | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Gender not recorded | – | 0.4 | – | 1 | – |
| Total persons | 1 462 | 1 455 | 1 522 | 1 362 | 1 312 |
| on supervision orders | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 653 | 667 | 596 | 527 | 527 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 3 097 | 3 018 | 2 885 | 2 724 | 2 712 |
| Male, unknown | 23 | 18 | 18 | 23 | 18 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 176 | 182 | 164 | 144 | 139 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 635 | 602 | 531 | 472 | 485 |

TABLE 8A.54

South Australia

Descriptors, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Female, unknown | 11 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 5 |
| Gender not recorded | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total persons | 4 595 | 4 494 | 4 204 | 3 898 | 3 887 |
| Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a) | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 899 | 889 | 837 | 729 | 698 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 4 328 | 4 259 | 4 152 | 3 900 | 3 871 |
| Male, unknown | 35 | 31 | 38 | 39 | 37 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 250 | 250 | 238 | 210 | 203 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 921 | 889 | 841 | 751 | 762 |
| Female, unknown | 12 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 9 |
| Total persons, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 1 149 | 1 139 | 1 075 | 940 | 901 |
| Total persons, non-Indigenous | 5 249 | 5 149 | 4 993 | 4 652 | 4 634 |
| Total persons, unknown | 47 | 42 | 52 | 50 | 46 |
| Total males | 5 262 | 5 178 | 5 027 | 4 668 | 4 606 |
| Total females | 1 183 | 1 150 | 1 091 | 972 | 974 |
| Total gender not recorded | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Total persons | 6 445 | 6 330 | 6 119 | 5 642 | 5 581 |
| Crude Community corrections rates (b) | | | | | |
| Offenders/100 000 | 503.9 | 489.3 | 473.4 | 431.9 | 422.8 |
| Male offenders/100 000 | 840.7 | 817.6 | 793.4 | 727.9 | 710.5 |
| Female offenders/100 000 | 181.2 | 174.2 | 165.6 | 146.2 | 145.0 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders/100 000 | 5 407.6 | 5 202.1 | 4 772.4 | 4 057.5 | 3 786.0 |
| Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000 | 417.4 | 404.8 | 393.1 | 362.6 | 357.5 |
| Work hours ordered/100 000 | 38 216 | 40 323 | 42 328 | 39 414 | 37 122 |
| Work hours performed/100 000 | 10 909 | 10 855 | 11 345 | 10 025 | 9 474 |

TABLE 8A.54

South Australia
Descriptors, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (c) | | | | | |
| Operating expenditure | 37 274 | 37 785 | 40 724 | 38 292 | 36 973 |
| Operating revenues | 2 161 | 2 053 | 2 200 | 2 079 | 2 060 |
| Net operating expenditure | 35 114 | 35 732 | 38 524 | 36 214 | 34 913 |
| Net operating expenditure plus depreciation | 35 625 | 36 409 | 39 392 | 37 102 | 35 832 |
| Capital costs | 1 915 | 2 060 | 2 183 | 2 037 | 1 852 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs | 37 029 | 37 791 | 40 707 | 38 251 | 36 765 |
| Payroll tax | 1 352 | 1 340 | 1 408 | 1 381 | 1 293 |

- (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, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- (c) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.
- 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**Effectiveness, community corrections**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Completion of orders (per cent) | | | | | |
| Restricted movement orders | 74.7 | 77.5 | 81.6 | 71.7 | 73.2 |
| Reparation orders | 58.0 | 60.5 | 57.0 | 59.0 | 57.7 |
| Supervision orders | 77.7 | 79.2 | 78.1 | 76.7 | 75.8 |
| Total — all orders | 71.1 | 73.1 | 71.8 | 70.2 | 70.1 |
| Reparation — employment (hours) | | | | | |
| Average hours ordered to be worked per offender | 126 | 132 | 132 | 143 | 151 |
| Average hours worked per offender | 36 | 36 | 35 | 36 | 39 |
| Ratio of ordered to worked hours | 3.50 | 3.71 | 3.73 | 3.93 | 3.92 |

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.56

South Australia**Efficiency, community corrections**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | 14.92 | 15.46 | 17.24 | 17.57 | 17.13 |
| Capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | 0.81 | 0.89 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 0.91 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | 15.73 | 16.35 | 18.21 | 18.56 | 18.04 |
| Offender to staff ratios (b) | | | | | |
| Offender-to-operational staff | 27.4 | 25.8 | 26.1 | 25.3 | 25.8 |
| Offender-to-other staff | 70.1 | 70.3 | 87.0 | 80.6 | 68.9 |
| Offender-to-all staff | 19.7 | 18.9 | 20.1 | 19.3 | 18.8 |

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

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

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — Tas

TABLE 8A.57

Tasmania

Descriptors, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Average daily prison population | | | | | |
| Total — all prisons (a) | 489 | 474 | 510 | 473 | 472 |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison | 6 | 4 | 4 | na | 1 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, open prison | 45 | 45 | 37 | na | 9 |
| Male, unknown, open prison | – | – | 1 | na | – |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison | – | – | – | na | – |
| Female, non-Indigenous, open prison | – | – | – | na | – |
| Female, unknown, open prison | – | – | – | na | – |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison | 53 | 58 | 62 | na | 64 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 346 | 332 | 367 | na | 367 |
| Male, unknown, secure prison | – | 1 | 1 | na | – |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison | 7 | 7 | 8 | na | 7 |
| Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 32 | 27 | 29 | na | 25 |
| Female, unknown, secure prison | – | – | 1 | na | – |
| Total — male/female | | | | | |
| Male prisoners, all prisons | 450 | 440 | 472 | 432 | 440 |
| Female prisoners, all prisons | 39 | 34 | 38 | 41 | 32 |
| Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, all prisons | 66 | 69 | 74 | 73 | 71 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons | 423 | 404 | 433 | 399 | 401 |
| Unknown, all prisons | – | 1 | 3 | 1 | – |
| Total — open/secure (a) | | | | | |
| Open | 51 | 49 | 42 | na | 9 |
| Secure | 438 | 425 | 468 | na | 463 |

TABLE 8A.57

Tasmania

Descriptors, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Privately operated prisons | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Unknown | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total prisoners in privately operated prisons | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Crude imprisonment rate (b) | | | | | |
| All prisoners/100 000 | 126.3 | 121.3 | 128.8 | 119.0 | 118.3 |
| Male prisoners/100 000 | 238.9 | 231.3 | 242.3 | 220.5 | 223.6 |
| Female prisoners/100 000 | 19.5 | 17.0 | 18.9 | 20.3 | 15.9 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners/100 000 | 491.6 | 498.7 | 517.8 | 494.8 | 467.9 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000 | 113.2 | 107.2 | 113.4 | 104.2 | 104.4 |
| Number of facilities (c) | | | | | |
| Government operated prisons | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Privately operated prisons | – | – | – | – | – |
| Transitional centres | – | – | – | – | – |
| 24-hour court cell centres | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total facilities (excluding detention centres) | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Prison design capacity (d) | | | | | |
| Open | 69 | 69 | 69 | na | 12 |
| Secure | 553 | 555 | 572 | na | 600 |
| Total — all prisons | 622 | 624 | 641 | 647 | 612 |
| Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (e) (f) | | | | | |
| Operating expenditure, all prisons | 63 783 | 61 793 | 58 706 | 58 566 | 59 950 |
| Operating revenues, all prisons | 3 761 | 3 634 | 3 622 | 2 659 | 2 652 |

TABLE 8A.57

Tasmania**Descriptors, prisons**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Net operating expenditure | | | | | |
| Open plus periodic detention | 5 153 | 4 855 | 4 488 | 898 | 1 015 |
| Secure | 54 869 | 53 304 | 50 596 | 55 008 | 56 283 |
| All prisons | 60 022 | 58 159 | 55 084 | 55 906 | 57 298 |
| Net operating expenditure plus depreciation | 63 084 | 61 267 | 58 161 | 59 592 | 60 640 |
| Capital costs | | | | | |
| All prisons | 11 475 | 10 990 | 10 160 | 10 668 | 10 597 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs | 71 497 | 69 149 | 65 244 | 66 574 | 67 895 |
| Transport and escort services | na | na | na | na | na |
| Payroll tax (g) | | | | | |
| Open plus periodic detention | 160 | 153 | 151 | 33 | .. |
| Secure | 1 706 | 1 694 | 1 693 | 490 | .. |
| All prisons | 1 866 | 1 847 | 1 844 | 523 | .. |

- (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 2012-13 reporting period. The O'Hara Cottages were commissioned on 14 April 2013 to provide accommodation for open prisoners. As a result, with a daily average of only four prisoners, Tasmania's open prison population was significantly lower than in previous years. 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, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- (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 2012-13 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.

Tasmania**Descriptors, prisons**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|-----|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| (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 <i>Mental Health Act 1996</i> . Figures from that year on are therefore not directly comparable with previous years. | | | | |
| (g) | Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details. | | | | |
| | 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**Effectiveness, prisons**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Assault rates (per 100 prisoners) | | | | | |
| Prisoners on prisoners | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | 2.05 | 0.63 | 0.98 | 1.27 | 0.64 |
| Assaults | 10.84 | 9.07 | 8.63 | 7.83 | 5.08 |
| Prisoners on officers | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | 0.41 | 0.42 | 0.39 | – | – |
| Assaults | 1.02 | 1.48 | 1.18 | 1.90 | 0.64 |
| Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Total — all prisoners | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Number of deaths (apparent natural causes) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 2 | – | – | – | 1 |
| Total — all prisoners | 2 | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Total — all prisoners | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 | na | 16.8 |
| Secure | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.7 | na | 8.8 |
| Total — all prisons | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 9.0 |
| Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d) | | | | | |
| Commercial (fee for service) industries | 17.5 | 20.5 | 13.0 | 16.4 | 16.9 |
| Service (no fee for service) industries | 50.8 | 45.0 | 47.5 | 50.1 | 49.9 |
| Work release | 0.4 | 0.6 | – | – | 0.2 |
| Total — all industries | 68.8 | 66.2 | 60.5 | 66.5 | 67.0 |

TABLE 8A.58

Tasmania**Effectiveness, prisons**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) (e) | | | | | |
| Pre-certificate Level 1 courses | na | na | 8.5 | 8.0 | 6.5 |
| Secondary school education | na | na | 17.4 | 13.0 | – |
| Vocational Education and Training | na | na | 11.5 | 8.0 | 7.0 |
| Higher Education | na | na | 1.0 | – | 0.2 |
| Total — all education | na | na | 28.5 | 25.3 | 13.1 |

- (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 2013-14.
- (c) 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 (30 June in 2013-14), calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.
- (e) Figures are based on the number of prisoners in education and training on a single day (1 June in 2013-14), 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**Efficiency, prisons**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a) (b) (c) | | | | | |
| Open plus periodic detention prisoners | 276.58 | 271.46 | 292.57 | na | 296.26 |
| Secure prisoners | 343.19 | 343.38 | 295.99 | na | 333.09 |
| Total — all prisoners | 336.24 | 335.95 | 295.71 | 323.83 | 332.36 |
| Capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a) (d) | | | | | |
| User cost of capital | 47.13 | 45.53 | 38.03 | 40.45 | 42.08 |
| Land | 2.95 | 2.89 | 2.65 | 2.81 | 1.73 |
| Other Assets | 44.18 | 42.64 | 35.38 | 37.63 | 40.36 |
| Debt servicing fees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Depreciation | 17.15 | 17.95 | 16.52 | 21.35 | 19.39 |
| Total capital — all prisoners | 64.29 | 63.48 | 54.54 | 61.79 | 61.47 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a) (b) | 400.53 | 399.44 | 350.25 | 385.63 | 393.83 |
| Prison utilisation rates (per cent) (e) | | | | | |
| Open | 73.9 | 71.0 | 60.9 | na | 78.2 |
| Secure | 79.2 | 76.6 | 81.8 | na | 77.1 |
| Total | 78.6 | 76.0 | 79.6 | 73.1 | 77.1 |
| Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

(a) Time series data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table AA.53). See Chapter 2 (sections 2.5) for details.

(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) Capital cost figures in 2013-14 reflect the decommissioning of Hayes Prison Farm and subsequent transfer of assets to Treasury.

(e) 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.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.60

Tasmania

Descriptors, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Average number of offenders | | | | | |
| on restricted movement orders | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Male, non-Indigenous | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Male, unknown | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Female, non-Indigenous | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Female, unknown | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gender not recorded | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total persons | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| on reparation orders | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 59 | 79 | 101 | 115 | 120 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 437 | 562 | 727 | 841 | 876 |
| Male, unknown | 28 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 26 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 17 | 29 | 42 | 51 | 53 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 111 | 154 | 204 | 232 | 227 |
| Female, unknown | 4 | – | 0.2 | 1 | 2 |
| Gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total persons | 656 | 845 | 1 097 | 1 266 | 1 304 |
| on supervision orders | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 105 | 113 | 131 | 126 | 113 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 640 | 778 | 800 | 754 | 770 |
| Male, unknown | 7 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 28 | 39 | 35 | 42 | 42 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 156 | 161 | 174 | 177 | 185 |

TABLE 8A.60

Tasmania

Descriptors, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Female, unknown | 1 | 2 | 0.1 | 2 | 1 |
| Gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total persons | 937 | 1 097 | 1 145 | 1 107 | 1 114 |
| Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a) | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 137 | 152 | 180 | 195 | 198 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 923 | 1 114 | 1 249 | 1 322 | 1 394 |
| Male, unknown | 34 | 23 | 26 | 30 | 29 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 38 | 56 | 63 | 76 | 82 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 234 | 267 | 320 | 345 | 364 |
| Female, unknown | 4 | 2 | 0.2 | 3 | 3 |
| Total persons, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 175 | 208 | 243 | 271 | 279 |
| Total persons, non-Indigenous | 1 157 | 1 381 | 1 569 | 1 667 | 1 758 |
| Total persons, unknown | 38 | 25 | 26 | 33 | 32 |
| Total males | 1 094 | 1 289 | 1 455 | 1 548 | 1 620 |
| Total females | 276 | 325 | 383 | 423 | 448 |
| Total gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total persons | 1 370 | 1 614 | 1 838 | 1 971 | 2 069 |
| Crude Community corrections rates (b) | | | | | |
| Offenders/100 000 | 354.1 | 413.1 | 464.1 | 496.3 | 518.4 |
| Male offenders/100 000 | 580.8 | 677.5 | 746.9 | 790.4 | 823.6 |
| Female offenders/100 000 | 139.1 | 162.2 | 190.4 | 210.1 | 221.5 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders/100 000 | 1 303.5 | 1 503.2 | 1 700.4 | 1 834.3 | 1 834.6 |
| Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000 | 309.8 | 366.5 | 411.1 | 435.9 | 458.0 |
| Work hours ordered/100 000 (c) | 15 298 | 17 100 | 18 201 | 17 040 | 14 407 |
| Work hours performed/100 000 | na | na | na | na | na |

TABLE 8A.60

Tasmania

Descriptors, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (d), (e) | | | | | |
| Operating expenditure | 5 510 | 6 409 | 8 066 | 7 784 | 8 897 |
| Operating revenues | 3 | – | – | – | – |
| Net operating expenditure | 5 507 | 6 409 | 8 066 | 7 784 | 8 897 |
| Net operating expenditure plus depreciation | 5 507 | 6 409 | 8 076 | 7 802 | 8 915 |
| Capital costs (f) | – | – | 24 | 30 | 28 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs | 5 507 | 6 409 | 8 089 | 7 814 | 8 925 |
| Payroll tax (g) | 271 | 292 | 350 | 93 | .. |

- (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, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- (c) Figures are based only on the number of hours to be worked in new orders made during the year. Hours for orders made in the previous year which continue into the current year are not available.
- (d) Time series data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table AA.53). See Chapter 2 (sections 2.5) for details.
- (e) Expenditure associated with managing the Court Mandated Diversion (CMD) program has been included as of 2011-12.
- (f) Up to 2011-12, capital expenditure was zero as Tasmania did not own any community corrections assets over \$5000 in value.
- (g) In 2012-13, 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**Effectiveness, community corrections**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Completion of orders (per cent) (a) | | | | | |
| Restricted movement orders | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Reparation orders | 85.3 | 80.4 | 86.6 | 80.7 | 84.3 |
| Supervision orders | 91.2 | 93.2 | 92.5 | 88.4 | 89.5 |
| Total — all orders | 88.5 | 87.9 | 90.2 | 85.5 | 87.1 |
| Reparation — employment (hours) | | | | | |
| Average hours ordered to be worked per offender | na | na | na | na | na |
| Average hours worked per offender | na | na | na | na | na |
| Ratio of ordered to worked hours | na | na | na | na | na |

(a) 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**Efficiency, community corrections**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | 11.01 | 10.87 | 12.02 | 10.81 | 11.77 |
| Capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a) (b) | – | – | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | 11.01 | 10.87 | 12.05 | 10.85 | 11.81 |
| Offender to staff ratios (c) | | | | | |
| Offender-to-operational staff | 34.1 | 28.2 | 31.3 | 30.1 | 30.7 |
| Offender-to-other staff | 90.1 | 110.5 | 126.4 | 147.1 | 151.0 |
| Offender-to-all staff | 24.7 | 22.5 | 25.1 | 25.0 | 25.5 |

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(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
Descriptors, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Average daily prison population | | | | | |
| Total — all prisons | 189 | 228 | 259 | 266 | 331 |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, open prison | – | – | 8 | 7 | 9 |
| Male, unknown, open prison | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison | – | – | – | – | – |
| Female, non-Indigenous, open prison | – | – | – | – | – |
| Female, unknown, open prison | – | – | – | – | – |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison | 27 | 34 | 38 | 44 | 55 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 146 | 177 | 199 | 195 | 242 |
| Male, unknown, secure prison | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 13 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 15 |
| Female, unknown, secure prison | – | – | – | 1 | 0.2 |
| Total — male/female | | | | | |
| Male prisoners, all prisons | 173 | 214 | 248 | 252 | 314 |
| Female prisoners, all prisons | 15 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 18 |
| Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, all prisons | 29 | 37 | 41 | 47 | 59 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons | 159 | 189 | 215 | 214 | 266 |
| Unknown, all prisons | – | 2 | 3 | 6 | 7 |
| Total — open/secure (a) | | | | | |
| Open | – | – | 8 | 9 | 11 |
| Secure | 189 | 228 | 251 | 257 | 321 |

TABLE 8A.63

Australian Capital Territory Descriptors, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Privately operated prisons | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Unknown | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total prisoners in privately operated prisons | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Crude imprisonment rate (b) | | | | | |
| All prisoners/100 000 | 68.3 | 80.9 | 89.3 | 89.8 | 110.6 |
| Male prisoners/100 000 | 127.5 | 153.9 | 173.6 | 172.6 | 206.4 |
| Female prisoners/100 000 | 10.8 | 9.7 | 7.4 | 9.2 | 5.9 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners/100 000 | 839.0 | 985.0 | 1 034.4 | 1 134.4 | 1 369.1 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000 | 58.5 | 67.9 | 75.2 | 73.1 | 90.0 |
| Number of facilities (c) | | | | | |
| Government operated prisons | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Privately operated prisons | – | – | – | – | – |
| Transitional centres | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 24-hour court cell centres | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total facilities (excluding detention centres) | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Prison design capacity | | | | | |
| Open | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Secure | 255 | 255 | 255 | 255 | 255 |
| Total — all prisons | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 |
| Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (d) | | | | | |
| Operating expenditure, all prisons | 30 066 | 31 017 | 32 392 | 31 182 | 32 800 |
| Operating revenues, all prisons | – | – | – | – | – |

TABLE 8A.63

Australian Capital Territory
Descriptors, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Net operating expenditure | | | | | |
| Open plus periodic detention | 1 090 | 1 273 | 2 189 | 2 109 | 2 228 |
| Secure | 28 976 | 29 744 | 30 203 | 29 073 | 30 572 |
| All prisons | 30 066 | 31 017 | 32 392 | 31 182 | 32 800 |
| Net operating expenditure plus depreciation | 35 942 | 36 843 | 38 118 | 36 506 | 38 512 |
| Capital costs | | | | | |
| All prisons | 19 067 | 18 210 | 18 075 | 17 118 | 17 030 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs | 49 133 | 49 227 | 50 467 | 48 300 | 49 830 |
| Transport and escort services | 2 384 | 2 855 | 3 105 | 2 865 | 2 684 |
| 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, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- (c) Excludes periodic detention centres — see Table 8A.65.
- (d) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.
- .. 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 Effectiveness, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Assault rates (per 100 prisoners) | | | | | |
| Prisoners on prisoners | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | na | na | 1.55 | 2.63 | 2.41 |
| Assaults | na | na | 15.84 | 3.76 | 5.43 |
| Prisoners on officers | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | na | na | – | – | – |
| Assaults | na | na | 0.77 | – | 0.60 |
| Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Total — all prisoners | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Number of deaths (apparent natural causes) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| Total — all prisoners | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total — all prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | 0.38 |
| Total — all prisoners | – | – | – | – | 0.30 |
| 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) | | | | | |
| Open | .. | .. | 12.0 | 11.5 | 11.5 |
| Secure | .. | .. | 10.4 | 8.5 | 8.8 |
| Total — all prisons | 14.1 | 13.3 | 10.5 | 8.6 | 8.9 |
| Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) | | | | | |
| Commercial (fee for service) industries | – | – | – | – | – |
| Service (no fee for service) industries | 92.3 | 84.8 | 85.5 | 81.1 | 68.3 |
| Work release | .. | .. | .. | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| Total — all industries | 92.3 | 84.8 | 85.5 | 82.5 | 69.5 |

TABLE 8A.64

**Australian Capital Territory
Effectiveness, prisons**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c) | | | | | |
| Pre-certificate Level 1 courses | 1.7 | 8.5 | 6.6 | 13.0 | 20.7 |
| Secondary school education | 15.2 | 17.9 | 33.9 | 28.1 | 51.5 |
| Vocational Education and Training | 84.8 | 75.5 | 76.0 | 79.6 | 55.2 |
| Higher Education | 1.9 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 2.8 |
| Total — all education | 92.0 | 89.8 | 85.1 | 81.8 | 82.7 |

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes, 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 2013-14.
- (c) ACT education figures in 2013-14 reflect, at least in part, the impact of a new Foundation Skills package that embeds literacy and numeracy. Completion of Foundation skill courses is required before a prisoner can enrol in a VET course.
- na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.65

Australian Capital Territory
Descriptors, periodic detention

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Average daily periodic detention population (a) | | | | | |
| Total | 54 | 56 | 62 | 56 | 52 |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 2 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 45 | 41 | 49 | 49 | 46 |
| Male, unknown | – | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 0.3 | 2 | 1 | 0.4 | 1 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Female, unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total — male/female | | | | | |
| Male detainees | 47 | 50 | 58 | 53 | 49 |
| Female detainees | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees | 3 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| Non-Indigenous detainees | 51 | 45 | 52 | 52 | 49 |
| Unknown | – | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Average daily population attending (residential only) | 35 | 40 | 46 | 39 | 36 |
| Crude periodic detention rate (b) | | | | | |
| Detainees/100 000 | 19.5 | 19.8 | 21.5 | 18.9 | 17.5 |
| Male detainees/100 000 | 34.8 | 36.0 | 40.5 | 36.0 | 32.4 |
| Female detainees/100 000 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 1.0 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees/100 000 | 73.4 | 174.2 | 147.7 | 58.5 | 74.7 |
| Non-Indigenous detainees/100 000 | 18.8 | 16.1 | 18.3 | 17.6 | 16.5 |
| Number of periodic detention centres | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Useable periodic detention capacity | 45 | 65 | 104 | 104 | 104 |

Australian Capital Territory
Descriptors, periodic detention

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| (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, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. – Nil or rounded to zero. | | | | | |
| <i>Source:</i> ABS (unpublished) <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> , Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) <i>Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians</i> (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; ACT Government (unpublished). | | | | | |

TABLE 8A.66

Australian Capital Territory
Effectiveness, periodic detention

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Assault rates (per 100 detainees) | | | | | |
| Detainees on detainees | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | na | na | – | – | – |
| Assaults | na | na | 6.43 | – | – |
| Detainees on officers | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | na | na | – | – | – |
| Assaults | na | na | – | – | – |
| Death rates (per 100 detainees) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous detainees | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total — all detainees | – | – | – | – | – |
| Escape rate (per 100 detainees) | – | – | – | – | – |
| Employment (per cent) | | | | | |
| Service (no fee for service) industries | 22.3 | 37.3 | na | 45.2 | 53.2 |
| Community work | 44.5 | 34.3 | na | 19.5 | 15.1 |
| Total employed | 66.8 | 71.6 | na | 64.7 | 68.4 |

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.67

Australian Capital Territory
Efficiency, prison and periodic detention

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | | | | | |
| Open plus periodic detention prisoners | 193.79 | 218.76 | 236.70 | 233.63 | 238.30 |
| Secure prisoners | 420.71 | 357.41 | 329.10 | 309.18 | 261.01 |
| Total — all prisoners | 403.58 | 348.35 | 320.65 | 302.56 | 259.33 |
| Capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | | | | | |
| User cost of capital | 177.05 | 139.08 | 122.24 | 114.43 | 89.49 |
| Land | 10.09 | 6.08 | 5.27 | 5.09 | 4.11 |
| Other assets | 166.96 | 133.01 | 116.97 | 109.35 | 85.37 |
| Debt servicing fees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Depreciation | 78.88 | 65.43 | 56.68 | 51.66 | 45.16 |
| Total capital — all prisoners | 255.93 | 204.51 | 178.92 | 166.10 | 134.65 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | 659.51 | 552.86 | 499.57 | 468.66 | 393.97 |
| Prison utilisation rates (per cent) (b) | | | | | |
| Open | .. | .. | 50.3 | 58.1 | 71.0 |
| Secure | .. | .. | 98.5 | 101.0 | 125.8 |
| Total | 69.8 | 84.4 | 95.9 | 98.6 | 122.7 |
| Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent) | 78.3 | 61.6 | 44.1 | 37.7 | 34.8 |

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

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

.. Not applicable.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.68

Australian Capital Territory
Descriptors, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2013-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Average number of offenders | | | | | |
| on restricted movement orders | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Male, non-Indigenous | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Male, unknown | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Female, non-Indigenous | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Female, unknown | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gender not recorded | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total persons | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| on reparation orders | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 18 | 16 | 14 | 10 | 13 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 126 | 130 | 139 | 96 | 96 |
| Male, unknown | 12 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 19 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 42 | 39 | 32 | 22 | 27 |
| Female, unknown | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total persons | 204 | 202 | 196 | 138 | 160 |
| on supervision orders | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 134 | 140 | 146 | 129 | 145 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 1 034 | 1 063 | 1 045 | 1 032 | 1 021 |
| Male, unknown | 84 | 61 | 19 | 31 | 78 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 34 | 26 | 32 | 28 | 40 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 189 | 186 | 173 | 171 | 183 |

TABLE 8A.68

Australian Capital Territory
Descriptors, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2013-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Female, unknown | 16 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 16 |
| Gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total persons | 1 490 | 1 483 | 1 420 | 1 397 | 1 483 |
| Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a) | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 118 | 129 | 136 | 119 | 130 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 984 | 1 019 | 1 005 | 974 | 955 |
| Male, unknown | 84 | 65 | 21 | 34 | 80 |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 31 | 24 | 31 | 26 | 38 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 184 | 184 | 170 | 167 | 173 |
| Female, unknown | 17 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 17 |
| Total persons, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 149 | 153 | 167 | 144 | 168 |
| Total persons, non-Indigenous | 1 168 | 1 203 | 1 175 | 1 141 | 1 128 |
| Total persons, unknown | 101 | 74 | 26 | 40 | 97 |
| Total males | 1 186 | 1 212 | 1 162 | 1 126 | 1 165 |
| Total females | 232 | 217 | 206 | 199 | 228 |
| Total gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total persons | 1 418 | 1 430 | 1 368 | 1 325 | 1 393 |
| Crude Community corrections rates (b) | | | | | |
| Offenders/100 000 | 513.8 | 507.6 | 471.8 | 447.0 | 465.0 |
| Male offenders/100 000 | 871.6 | 871.4 | 813.4 | 770.2 | 766.6 |
| Female offenders/100 000 | 165.7 | 152.4 | 140.0 | 132.3 | 76.0 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders/100 000 | 4 278.8 | 4 076.7 | 4 253.7 | 3 499.2 | 3 915.5 |
| Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000 | 428.5 | 433.0 | 410.8 | 390.4 | 382.1 |
| Work hours ordered/100 000 | 26 927 | 30 552 | 18 965 | 16 807 | 19 420 |
| Work hours performed/100 000 | 12 081 | 12 555 | 12 199 | 10 350 | 10 177 |

TABLE 8A.68

Australian Capital Territory
Descriptors, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2013-13 | 2013-14 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (c) | | | | | |
| Operating expenditure | 7 844 | 7 385 | 7 693 | 8 898 | 9 202 |
| Operating revenues | – | – | – | – | – |
| Net operating expenditure | 7 844 | 7 385 | 7 693 | 8 898 | 9 202 |
| Net operating expenditure plus depreciation | 7 884 | 7 425 | 7 732 | 8 943 | 9 266 |
| Capital costs | 61 | 59 | 53 | 58 | 81 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs | 7 905 | 7 444 | 7 746 | 8 956 | 9 283 |
| 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, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- (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
Effectiveness, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Completion of orders (per cent) | | | | | |
| Restricted movement orders | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Reparation orders (a) | 58.9 | 68.9 | 86.5 | 61.9 | 61.2 |
| Supervision orders | 88.9 | 85.1 | 81.1 | 80.1 | 79.4 |
| Total — all orders | 86.2 | 83.5 | 81.6 | 77.3 | 77.0 |
| Reparation — employment (hours) | | | | | |
| Average hours ordered to be worked per offender | 161 | 182 | 114 | 115 | 138 |
| Average hours worked per offender | 72 | 75 | 73 | 71 | 73 |
| Ratio of ordered to worked hours | 2.23 | 2.43 | 1.55 | 1.62 | 1.91 |

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

.. Not applicable.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.70

Australian Capital Territory
Efficiency, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | 15.15 | 14.14 | 15.40 | 18.39 | 18.09 |
| Capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.16 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | 15.27 | 14.26 | 15.50 | 18.50 | 18.25 |
| Offender to staff ratios | | | | | |
| Offender-to-operational staff | 25.6 | 28.4 | 25.3 | 23.1 | 26.6 |
| Offender-to-other staff | 132.0 | 134.0 | 171.0 | 104.6 | 80.4 |
| Offender-to-all staff | 21.4 | 23.4 | 22.1 | 18.9 | 20.0 |

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — NT

TABLE 8A.71

Northern Territory
Descriptors, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Average daily prison population | | | | | |
| Total — all prisons | 1 081 | 1 172 | 1 337 | 1 438 | 1 501 |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison | 274 | 311 | 389 | 425 | 439 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, open prison | 34 | 50 | 55 | 47 | 54 |
| Male, unknown, open prison | — | — | — | — | — |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison | 13 | 13 | 12 | 18 | 19 |
| Female, non-Indigenous, open prison | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| Female, unknown, open prison | — | — | — | — | — |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison | 570 | 609 | 659 | 741 | 759 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 156 | 149 | 165 | 134 | 138 |
| Male, unknown, secure prison | — | — | — | — | — |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison | 27 | 32 | 46 | 62 | 79 |
| Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 9 |
| Female, unknown, secure prison | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total — male/female | | | | | |
| Male prisoners, all prisons | 1 034 | 1 119 | 1 268 | 1 347 | 1 390 |
| Female prisoners, all prisons | 47 | 53 | 69 | 91 | 111 |
| Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, all prisons | 884 | 965 | 1 106 | 1 246 | 1 296 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons | 197 | 207 | 231 | 192 | 205 |
| Unknown, all prisons | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total — open/secure | | | | | |
| Open | 326 | 378 | 462 | 495 | 516 |
| Secure | 755 | 794 | 875 | 943 | 985 |

TABLE 8A.71

Northern Territory
Descriptors, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Privately operated prisons | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Unknown | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total prisoners in privately operated prisons | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Crude imprisonment rate (a) | | | | | |
| All prisoners/100 000 | 655.8 | 700.6 | 785.4 | 826.4 | 838.3 |
| Male prisoners/100 000 | 1 208.0 | 1 286.7 | 1 413.9 | 1 466.1 | 1 463.6 |
| Female prisoners/100 000 | 59.3 | 66.0 | 85.7 | 110.8 | 132.0 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners/100 000 | 2 131.7 | 2 287.0 | 2 554.3 | 2 804.5 | 2 845.3 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000 | 159.7 | 165.5 | 182.0 | 148.2 | 153.6 |
| Number of facilities (b) | | | | | |
| Government operated prisons | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Privately operated prisons | – | – | – | – | – |
| Transitional centres | – | – | – | – | – |
| 24-hour court cell centres | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total facilities (excluding detention centres) | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Prison design capacity | | | | | |
| Open | 284 | 389 | 454 | 454 | 454 |
| Secure | 664 | 732 | 750 | 750 | 750 |
| Total — all prisons | 948 | 1 121 | 1 204 | 1 204 | 1 204 |
| Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (c) | | | | | |
| Operating expenditure, all prisons | 78 225 | 84 467 | 90 452 | 105 128 | 115 653 |
| Operating revenues, all prisons | – | – | – | – | – |

TABLE 8A.71

Northern Territory
Descriptors, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Net operating expenditure | | | | | |
| Open plus periodic detention | na | na | na | na | na |
| Secure | na | na | na | na | na |
| All prisons | 78 225 | 84 467 | 90 452 | 105 128 | 115 653 |
| Net operating expenditure plus depreciation | 80 165 | 92 855 | 98 896 | 112 475 | 124 106 |
| Capital costs | | | | | |
| All prisons | 12 522 | 19 331 | 20 825 | 19 683 | 27 307 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs | 90 747 | 103 798 | 111 278 | 124 811 | 142 960 |
| 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 | 2 608 | 2 652 | 2 736 | 3 028 | 3 398 |

(a) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

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

(c) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

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
Effectiveness, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Assault rates (per 100 prisoners) | | | | | |
| Prisoners on prisoners | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | 0.46 | 0.34 | 0.37 | 0.49 | 0.20 |
| Assaults | 3.24 | 2.39 | 3.07 | 1.53 | 2.86 |
| Prisoners on officers | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | 0.09 | – | 0.07 | – | – |
| Assaults | 0.28 | 0.17 | 0.22 | – | 0.20 |
| Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| Total — all prisoners | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| Number of deaths (apparent natural causes) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | – | 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 1 | – | 1 | – | – |
| Total — all prisoners | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total — all prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners) | | | | | |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners | 0.11 | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | – | 0.48 | – | – | 0.49 |
| Total — all prisoners | 0.09 | 0.09 | – | – | 0.07 |
| Number of escapes | | | | | |
| Open | 3 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Secure | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | 2 |
| Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b) | | | | | |
| Open | 0.92 | 1.59 | 0.87 | 0.20 | 0.78 |
| Secure | 0.13 | 0.25 | – | 0.21 | 0.20 |
| Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) | | | | | |
| Open | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.1 | 20.3 | 21.5 |
| Secure | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 8.6 |
| Total — all prisons | 12.3 | 12.6 | 12.9 | 12.6 | 13.0 |
| Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c) (d) | | | | | |
| Commercial (fee for service) industries | 4.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 5.0 |
| Service (no fee for service) industries | 52.4 | 66.5 | 65.7 | 40.5 | 61.8 |
| Work release | 1.0 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 8.4 |
| Total — all industries | 58.0 | 70.7 | 68.9 | 44.5 | 75.2 |

TABLE 8A.72

Northern Territory
Effectiveness, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) | | | | | |
| Pre-certificate Level 1 courses | 14.6 | 9.9 | 2.8 | 0.5 | – |
| Secondary school education | – | – | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Vocational Education and Training | 15.3 | 22.6 | 19.3 | 15.5 | 12.6 |
| Higher Education | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | – |
| Total — all education | 30.1 | 32.7 | 22.4 | 16.5 | 12.8 |

- (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 18 escapes of this type in 2013-14, all of which were escapes from a Work Camp Centre.
- (c) Figures are based on the number of prisoners employed on a single day (30 June in 2013-14), calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.
- (d) Figures for work release in 2012-13 have been revised and total employment rates for 2012-13 amended accordingly.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.73

Northern Territory
Efficiency, prisons

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | | | | | |
| Open plus periodic detention prisoners | na | na | na | na | na |
| Secure prisoners | na | na | na | na | na |
| Total — all prisoners | 198.12 | 197.32 | 185.22 | 200.16 | 210.95 |
| Capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | | | | | |
| User cost of capital | 26.80 | 25.56 | 25.36 | 23.49 | 34.39 |
| Land | 4.92 | 4.32 | 3.64 | 3.34 | 4.60 |
| Other Assets | 21.88 | 21.24 | 21.71 | 20.15 | 29.79 |
| Debt servicing fees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Depreciation | 4.91 | 19.60 | 17.29 | 13.99 | 15.42 |
| Total capital — all prisoners | 31.71 | 45.16 | 42.65 | 37.47 | 49.81 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | 229.84 | 242.48 | 227.87 | 237.63 | 260.76 |
| Prison utilisation rates (per cent) | | | | | |
| Open | 114.8 | 97.2 | 101.8 | 109.0 | 113.7 |
| Secure | 113.7 | 108.5 | 116.7 | 125.7 | 131.3 |
| Total | 114.0 | 104.5 | 111.0 | 119.4 | 124.7 |
| Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.74

Northern Territory
Descriptors, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Average number of offenders | | | | | |
| on restricted movement orders | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 10 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 1 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 18 | 11 | 17 | 11 | 10 |
| Male, unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 3 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 2 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Female, unknown | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total persons | 35 | 26 | 35 | 23 | 15 |
| on reparation orders | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 96 | 85 | 99 | 93 | 121 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 28 | 26 | 26 | 32 | 39 |
| Male, unknown | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 18 | 13 | 18 | 24 | 37 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 11 |
| Female, unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total persons | 151 | 130 | 149 | 156 | 208 |
| on supervision orders | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 687 | 623 | 601 | 717 | 734 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 262 | 232 | 204 | 185 | 192 |
| Male, unknown | 3 | – | – | – | – |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 112 | 107 | 113 | 143 | 177 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 29 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 25 |

TABLE 8A.74

Northern Territory
Descriptors, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Female, unknown | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total persons | 1 094 | 986 | 940 | 1 066 | 1 128 |
| Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a) | | | | | |
| Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 731 | 679 | 679 | 789 | 828 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 285 | 253 | 238 | 222 | 230 |
| Male, unknown | 8 | – | – | – | – |
| Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 125 | 119 | 137 | 170 | 206 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 35 | 32 | 29 | 29 | 35 |
| Female, unknown | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Total persons, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 856 | 798 | 815 | 959 | 1 034 |
| Total persons, non-Indigenous | 320 | 285 | 267 | 251 | 265 |
| Total persons, unknown | 9 | – | – | – | – |
| Total males | 1 024 | 932 | 917 | 1 011 | 1 058 |
| Total females | 161 | 151 | 165 | 199 | 241 |
| Total gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total persons | 1 185 | 1 083 | 1 082 | 1 210 | 1 299 |
| Crude Community corrections rates (b) | | | | | |
| Offenders/100 000 | 718.9 | 647.4 | 635.6 | 695.4 | 725.5 |
| Male offenders/100 000 | 1 196.3 | 1 071.7 | 1 022.1 | 1 100.4 | 1 114.0 |
| Female offenders/100 000 | 203.2 | 188.0 | 205.3 | 242.3 | 286.6 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders/100 000 | 2 064.2 | 1 891.2 | 1 882.5 | 2 158.5 | 2 270.1 |
| Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000 | 259.4 | 227.8 | 210.3 | 193.7 | 198.5 |
| Work hours ordered/100 000 | na | 16 717 | 18 308 | 23 905 | 26 307 |
| Work hours performed/100 000 | na | 6 393 | 9 062 | 11 727 | 14 497 |

TABLE 8A.74

Northern Territory
Descriptors, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (c) | | | | | |
| Operating expenditure | 14 343 | 14 869 | 17 542 | 19 162 | 18 720 |
| Operating revenues | – | – | – | – | – |
| Net operating expenditure | 14 343 | 14 869 | 17 542 | 19 162 | 18 720 |
| Net operating expenditure plus depreciation | 14 469 | 15 227 | 17 968 | 19 742 | 19 332 |
| Capital costs | 194 | 535 | 600 | 726 | 816 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs | 14 537 | 15 404 | 18 142 | 19 888 | 19 536 |
| Payroll tax | 455 | 416 | 471 | 535 | 561 |

- (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. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- (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. 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
Effectiveness, community corrections

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Completion of orders (per cent) | | | | | |
| Restricted movement orders | 90.2 | 85.1 | 86.0 | 80.5 | 89.7 |
| Reparation orders | 83.1 | 68.2 | 77.0 | 71.9 | 76.5 |
| Supervision orders | 71.4 | 61.8 | 61.1 | 56.4 | 65.9 |
| Total — all orders | 75.0 | 64.0 | 65.1 | 60.6 | 69.2 |
| Reparation — employment (hours) | | | | | |
| Average hours ordered to be worked per offender | na | 91 | 96 | 91 | 89 |
| Average hours worked per offender | na | 35 | 47 | 44 | 49 |
| Ratio of ordered to worked hours | na | 2.61 | 2.02 | 2.04 | 1.81 |

na Not available

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.76

Northern Territory**Efficiency, community corrections**

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a) | 33.14 | 37.59 | 44.39 | 43.36 | 39.46 |
| Capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a) (b) | 0.45 | 1.35 | 1.52 | 1.64 | 1.72 |
| Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a) (b) | 33.59 | 38.94 | 45.91 | 45.00 | 41.18 |
| Offender to staff ratios (c) | | | | | |
| Offender-to-operational staff | 16.5 | 18.1 | 14.8 | 12.4 | 13.1 |
| Offender-to-other staff | 65.8 | 54.2 | 62.7 | 52.5 | 57.0 |
| Offender-to-all staff | 13.2 | 13.5 | 12.0 | 10.1 | 10.6 |

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(b) The NT does not own land and buildings used to operate community corrections programs with the exception of two offices in remote areas. The asset value and cost of depreciation on these two facilities comprise the total capital costs for community corrections. There is no capital cost associated with the land that these buildings are located on as it is not owned by corrective services.

(c) 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) provides information against the seven Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data quality framework dimensions, for a selection of performance indicators and/or measures in the Corrective services chapter. DQI for additional indicators will be progressively introduced in future reports.

Technical DQI has been supplied or agreed by relevant data providers. Additional Steering Committee commentary does not necessarily reflect the views of data providers.

DQI are available for the following performance indicators

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Escapes | 2 |
| Completion of community orders | 4 |
| Apparent unnatural deaths | 6 |
| Assaults in custody | 8 |
| Offender-to-staff ratio | 10 |
| Employment | 12 |
| Time out of cells | 14 |
| Community work | 15 |
| Education and training | 17 |
| Cost per prisoner/offender per day | 19 |
| Prison utilisation | 21 |

Escapes

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Corrective Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

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><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Number of escapes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisoners, disaggregated by open and secure prisons• periodic detainees. <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisoners, disaggregated by open and secure prisons• periodic detainees. |
| Data source/s | <p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p> |

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Institutional environment | The data for the escape rates is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory. |
| Relevance | <p>The rate of escapes is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment.</p> <p>The prison escape rate represents all escapes by prisoners under the direct supervision of corrective services officers, 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.</p> <p>The periodic detainee rate for periodic detainees represents all 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> |
| Timeliness | Data on escapes of prisoners/periodic detainees is published annually following the end of the reference period in which the escapes occurred. |
| Accuracy | All escapes are recorded by corrective services agencies and the escape rates are calculated based on all escapes by prisoners and periodic detainees during the reference period. |
| Coherence | All States/Territories apply the same definition for reporting prisoner and periodic |

detainee escapes and no substantive changes have been made to the indicator since reporting commenced.

Accessibility Five-year trend data for escape rates are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services. The data for the numerators and denominators for the escape rates are also reported in the attachment tables.

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.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues None.

Completion of community orders

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Corrective Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

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><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Number of orders successfully completed in the counting period.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>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">• restricted movement• reparation• supervision. <p>Order completion rates are reported separately for each State/Territory and Australia.</p> |
| Data source/s | <p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p> |

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Institutional environment | The data for the completion of community orders indicator is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory. |
| Relevance | <p>Completion of community corrections orders is an 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 completed as a percentage of all orders completed, both successfully and unsuccessfully, 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> |
| Timeliness | Data on community corrections order completions is published annually following the end of the reference period in which the order completions occurred. |
| Accuracy | All order completions are recorded by corrective services agencies and the percentage of community corrections orders completed is based on all orders completed, both successfully and unsuccessfully, during the reference period. |
| Coherence | All States/Territories apply the same definition for reporting community corrections order completions and there have been no substantive changes to the indicator since reporting commenced. |

Accessibility Five-year trend data for order completion rates are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services.

Interpretability Community corrections order completions should 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.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues None.

Apparent unnatural deaths

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Corrective Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

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><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Number of deaths from apparent unnatural causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisoners, disaggregated by open and secure prisons• periodic detainees. <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>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 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">• prisoners and periodic detainees• Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status. <p>Rates of deaths from apparent unnatural causes are reported separately for each State/Territory and Australia.</p> |
| Data source/s | <p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p> |

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Institutional environment | <p>The data for the apparent unnatural deaths rate is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by 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 from apparent natural or apparent unknown causes, or deaths of persons in the custody of police or juvenile justice agencies.</p> |

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Timeliness | Data on deaths of prisoners/periodic detainees from apparent unnatural causes is published annually following the end of the reference period in which the deaths occurred. |
| Accuracy | The rates of deaths from apparent unnatural causes are calculated based on all prisoner and periodic detainee deaths that occur during the reference period. Deaths of prisoners and periodic detainees in corrective services custody are provisionally 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. |
| Coherence | All States/Territories apply the same definition for reporting prisoner and periodic detainee deaths and no substantive changes have been made to the indicator since reporting commenced. |
| Accessibility | Five-year trend data for apparent unnatural death rates are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services. The data for the numerators and denominators for the rates of death from apparent unnatural causes are also reported in the attachment tables. |
| 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. |

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues None.

Assaults in custody

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Corrective Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Element | Corrective services performance indicator framework - Effectiveness |
| Indicator | Assaults in custody (per 100 prisoners/periodic detainees) |
| Measure (computation) | <p>The indicator is defined as the rate of assaults by prisoners/periodic detainees on other prisoners/detainees and staff during the reference period.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Number of assaults by prisoners/periodic detainees on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• other prisoners• other periodic detainees• staff. <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>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. <p>Assault rates are reported separately for each State/Territory and Australia.</p> |
| Data source/s | <p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p> |

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Institutional environment | The data for the assault rates is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory. |
| Relevance | <p>The rate of assaults is an 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/periodic detainees in corrective services custody on other prisoners, periodic 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/periodic detainees resulting in physical injuries during the reference period, divided by the annual daily average prisoner/detainee population, multiplied by 100.</p> <p>An assault victim is defined as a person subjected to physical violence by a prisoner/detainee in corrective services custody. 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 resulted in a physical injury but the victim did 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 | Data on assaults by prisoners/periodic detainees on other prisoners, periodic detainees and staff are published annually following the end of the reference period in which the assaults occurred. |
| Accuracy | <p>Incidents involving assaults by prisoners and periodic detainees within corrective services facilities are recorded by corrective services agencies. The assault rates are based on information provided in the reports on such incidents that occurred during the reference period.</p> <p>In some jurisdictions, the corrective services agency 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.</p> |
| Coherence | All States/Territories apply the same definition for reporting assaults by prisoners and periodic detainees on other prisoners, detainees and staff. The assault definition is subject to review by corrective services agencies to improve consistency and comparability. |
| Accessibility | Five-year trend data for assault rates are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services. |
| Interpretability | The rates of assaults on prisoners, periodic 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. |
| <u>Data Gaps/Issues Analysis</u> | |
| Key data gaps /issues | 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. |

Offender-to-staff ratio

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Corrective Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Element | Corrective services performance indicator framework – Efficiency |
| Indicator | Offender-to-staff ratio |
| Measure (computation) | <p>The indicator is defined as the ratio of offenders under corrective services supervision in the community to the number of active full-time equivalent (FTE) employees in community corrections in each State/Territory.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Annual average offender population.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Average number of staff disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• operational staff• other staff. <p>The indicator is calculated as the annual 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. <p>Offender-to-staff ratios are reported separately for each State/Territory and Australia.</p> |
| Data source/s | <p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p> |

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Institutional environment | The data for the offender-to-staff is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory. |
| Relevance | <p>The ratio of offenders to full-time community corrections staff is an indicator of governments' achievement in efficient resource management by corrective services.</p> <p>The ratio is based on the average number of full-time staff equivalent positions directly employed in community corrections at the end of each month, disaggregated by operational staff and other staff.</p> <p>Operational staff refers to staff whose main responsibility involves the supervision or provision of support services directly to offenders. Other staff 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> |
| Timeliness | Data on the 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 definition for reporting community corrections staff numbers and no substantive changes have been made to the indicator since reporting commenced. |

Accessibility Five-year trend data for offender-to-staff ratios 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.

Employment

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Corrective Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Element | Corrective services performance indicator framework – Effectiveness |
| Indicator | Prisoners/periodic detainees employed (per cent) |
| Measure (computation) | <p>The indicator is defined as the number of prisoners/periodic detainees employed as a percentage of those eligible to participate in employment in each State/Territory.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Number of prisoners/periodic detainees employed.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Total prisoner/periodic detainee population eligible to participate in employment.</p> <p>The indicator is calculated as the number of prisoners/periodic detainees employed, divided by the total number of prisoners/ periodic detainees eligible to work, multiplied by 100.</p> <p>The indicator is reported as the rate of prisoners/detainee employment disaggregated by employment category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• commercial industries• service industries• work release. <p>Employment rates are reported separately for each State/Territory and Australia.</p> |
| Data source/s | <p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p> |

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Institutional environment | The data for the prisoner employment indicator is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory. |
| Relevance | <p>The percentage of prisoners/periodic detainees employed is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment.</p> <p>The employment indicator represents the number of prisoners/periodic detainees employed as a percentage of those eligible to participate in employment.</p> <p>Prisoners/periodic 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> |
| Timeliness | Data on prisoner/periodic detainee employment is published annually following the end of the reference period. |
| Accuracy | The prisoner/periodic detainee employment rates are based on corrective services administrative data on prisoners/periodic detainees participating in work and the number of prisoners/periodic detainees ineligible to participate in work during the reference period. |
| Coherence | All States/Territories apply the same definition for reporting prisoner/periodic detainee employment. 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 percentage of prisoners in employment 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 number of prisoners in the defined exclusion categories.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues None.

Time out of cells

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Corrective Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Element | Corrective services performance indicator framework – Effectiveness |
| Indicator | Time out-of-cells (average hours per prisoner per day) |
| Measure (computation) | <p>The 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></p> <p>Total out-of-cell hours during the reference period.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>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. <p>Average time out-of-cell is reported separately for each State/Territory and Australia.</p> |
| Data source/s | <p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p> |

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Institutional environment | The data for the time out-of-cells indicator is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory. |
| Relevance | <p>Average time out-of-cell is an 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 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 total out-of-cell hours for all prisoners 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 definition for calculating the average time out-of-cell and no substantive changes have been made to the indicator since reporting commenced. |
| Accessibility | Five-year trend data for the average time out-of-cell 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 gaps /issues | None. |
|------------------------------|-------|

Community work

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Corrective Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Element | Corrective services performance indicator framework – Effectiveness |
| Indicator | Ratio of community work hours ordered to hours worked |
| Measure (computation) | <p>The indicator is defined as the ratio between (i) the number of community work 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 number of hours actually worked during the current year.</p> <p>The indicator is calculated as the total community work hours ordered to be worked divided by the total number of hours actually worked by offenders.</p> <p>The ratio of community work hours ordered to hours worked is reported separately for each State/Territory and Australia.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Number of hours directed to be worked.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Number of hours actually worked.</p> |
| Data source/s | <p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p> |

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Institutional environment | The data for the ratio of hours orders to orders worked is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory. |
| Relevance | The community work indicator is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing an effective community corrections environment. |
| Timeliness | Data on community work is published annually following the end of the reference period. |
| Accuracy | <p>The ratio of community work hours ordered to hours worked is based on corrective services administrative data on offenders' compliance with the requirements of their orders.</p> <p>All hours ordered to be worked on community corrections orders and all hours actually worked are recorded by corrective services agencies in order to monitor offenders' compliance with the requirements of their orders.</p> |
| Coherence | All States/Territories that report data for this indicator apply the same definition for community work hours ordered and hours worked and no substantive changes have been made to the indicator since reporting commenced. |
| Accessibility | Five year trend data for the ratio of community work hours ordered to hours worked are reported in the attachment tables the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services. |
| Interpretability | <p>The community work hours actually worked during the current reference period may relate to hours imposed as part of orders made in the previous year. The hours ordered to be worked in the current counting period may not need to be completed until the following year, depending on the expiry date of the order. Therefore, the community work ratio does not represent a direct measure of the hours ordered to be worked and the hours actually worked in relation to individual orders or, a particular offender's compliance with the requirements of their order.</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</p> |

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.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues Two jurisdictions do not currently report all the data items required for the calculation of the ratio.

Education and training

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Corrective Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Element | Corrective services performance indicator framework – effectiveness |
| Indicator | Prisoners participating in education and training (per cent) |
| 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.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Number of prisoners participating in one or more accredited education and training courses.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Number of prisoners eligible to participate in education and training programs.</p> <p>The indicator is reported as the rate of prisoner participation in education disaggregated by course category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• pre-certificate level 1• vocational education and training• secondary school education• higher education. <p>The percentage of prisoners participating in education is reported separately for each State/Territory and Australia.</p> |
| Data source/s | <p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p> |

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Institutional environment | The data for the education indicator is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory . |
| Relevance | <p>The percentage of prisoners participating in education is an indicator of governments' objective of providing program interventions to reduce the risk of re-offending.</p> <p>Education participation does 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>Prisoners may be ineligible or unable to participate in education for reasons of ill health, relatively short period of imprisonment or other reason.</p> |
| Timeliness | Data on prisoner education is published annually following the end of the reference period. |
| Accuracy | The percentage of prisoners participating in education is based on corrective services administrative data on prisoners participating in education and the number of prisoners eligible to participate in education during the reference period. |
| Coherence | All States/Territories apply the same definition for reporting prisoner/periodic detainee participation in education. The definition allows jurisdictions to use either an average of the end-of- month data or an end-of-year snapshot of prisoner education and prisoner population data. |
| Accessibility | Five-year trend data for the percentage of prisoners participating in education are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on |

Government Services.

Interpretability The education participation rates should be interpreted with caution as the indicator does not assess participation relative to individual prisoner needs, or measure successful completion of education programs.

The percentage of the total prison population ineligible to participate in education varies between jurisdictions depending on the number of prisoners in the defined exclusion categories.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues None.

Cost per prisoner/offender per day

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Corrective Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Element | Corrective services performance indicator framework – Efficiency |
| Indicator | Annual average operating expenditure per prisoner/offender per day |
| Measure (computation) | <p>The indicator is defined as the net operating expenditure per prisoner/offender per day during the reference period:</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Annual net operating expenditure on corrective services by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisons, disaggregated by; secure, open (including periodic detention) and total• community corrections. <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Annual average population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisons, disaggregated by; secure, open (including periodic detention) and total• offenders. <p>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.</p> <p>The indicator is reported as the average operating expenditure per:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisoner per day:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- open prisons(including periodic detainees)- secure prisons- offender per day. <p>The average operating expenditure per prisoner/offender per days is reported separately for each State/Territory and Australia.</p> |
| Data source/s | <p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p> |

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Institutional environment | The data for the operating expenditure per prisoner/offender is derived from the administrative and financial databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory. |
| Relevance | <p>The average operating expenditure per prisoner/offender is an indicator of governments' achievement of efficient resource management by corrective services.</p> <p>Operating expenditure is expenditure of an on-going or recurrent nature incurred by government in the delivery of corrective services, i.e. for the management, security and supervision of prisoners/periodic detainees in the custody of, and offenders under the supervision of, corrective services.</p> |
| Timeliness | Data on the operating expenditure per prisoner/offender is published annually following the end of the reference period. |
| Accuracy | The operating expenditure per prisoner/offender is based on the full direct and indirect recurrent costs to government for the delivery of corrective services and the annual average prisoner/offender populations. |
| Coherence | All States/Territories apply the same definition for reporting the operating expenditure per prisoner/offender. The operating expenditure is reported net of payroll tax, depreciation, revenue from own sources and prisoner transport costs. |

Accessibility Five year trend data for cost per prisoner/offender are reported in the attachment tables the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services. The numerators and denominators for the cost per prisoner/offender are also reported in the attachment tables.

Interpretability 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.

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 Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues A review of the cost per prisoner/ offender found that all jurisdictions comply with the agreed national counting rules however there is variation in the extent to which prisoner health services costs are included in the operating expenditure as a result of differences in the service delivery and funding arrangements. Corrective services is currently addressing this issue.

Prison utilisation

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Corrective Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Element | Corrective services performance indicator framework – Efficiency |
| Indicator | Utilisation of prison and periodic detention centre design capacity (per cent) |
| Measure (computation) | <p>The indicator is defined as the utilisation rate of the prison design capacity during the reference period.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Annual average population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisoners, disaggregated by open and secure prisons• periodic detainees. <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>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• periodic detention centres. <p>Prison utilisation is reported separately for each State/Territory and Australia.</p> |
| Data source/s | <p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p> |

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Institutional environment | The data for the prison utilisation is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory. |
| Relevance | <p>The prison utilisation rate is an 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>Included in the prison design capacity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisons• transitional centres• 24 hour court cells administered by corrective services• cells in police facilities administered by corrective services. <p>Design capacity does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• additional bed places that have been placed in cells or units 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 |

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 definition of design capacity. No substantive changes have been made to the indicator since reporting commenced. |
| Accessibility | Five-year trend data for the prison utilisation rates are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services. |
| Interpretability | All prison systems 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 | Two jurisdictions do not currently report prison utilisation rates. |
|------------------------------|---|

