
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 website (www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016).

This chapter reports on the performance of corrective services, which 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 detention centres.

Key descriptive terms used in this chapter are defined in section 8.5. Four terms particularly relevant to the scope of corrective services are listed in box 8.1. All

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 performance reporting.

abbreviations used in this Report are available in a complete list in volume A: Approach to performance reporting.

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.

Relevant adult population refers to people at or over the minimum age at which prisoners and offenders are generally sentenced as adults in each jurisdiction (17 years in Queensland and 18 years in all other jurisdictions for the reporting period).

Improvements to the reporting of corrective services in this edition include:

- time series reporting extended from five to 10 years for two measures
- expansion of the scope of the assaults in custody indicator to include assaults occurring in court cell complexes managed by corrective services
- improved data comparability for treatment of prisoner escapes from work camps.

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 of 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

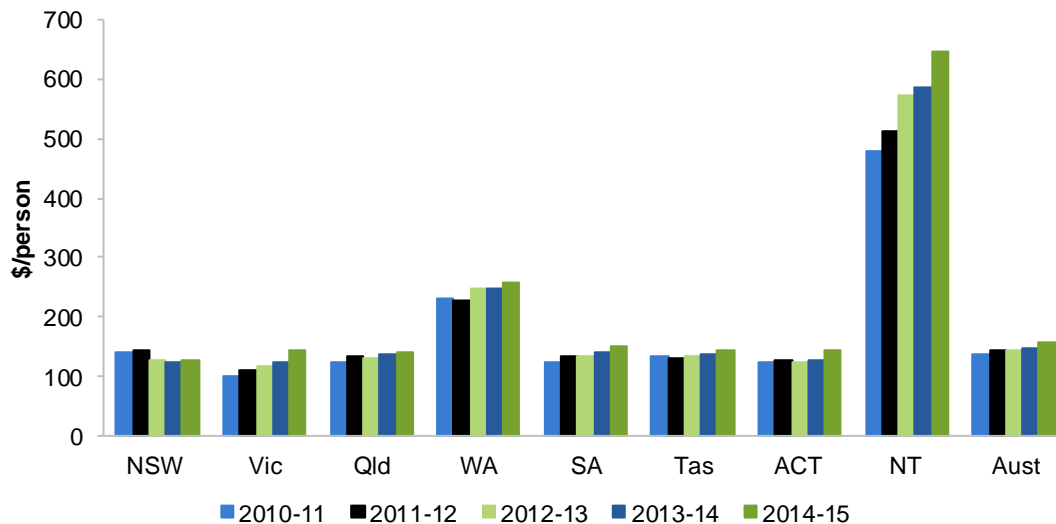
Reported recurrent expenditure on prisons and periodic detention centres, net of operating revenues and excluding capital costs (depreciation, user cost of capital and debt service fees), payroll tax and expenditure on transport/escort services² totalled \$2.9 billion nationally in 2014-15. The equivalent figure for community corrections was \$0.5 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 \$3.7 billion in 2014-15 (table 8A.12) — an increase of 7.6 per cent over the previous year in real terms.

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 2010-11 to \$156 per person in 2014-15 (figure 8.1).

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 2014-15 and therefore some transport and escort costs are included under operating expenditure.

Figure 8.1 **Real net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation, per person (2014-15 dollars)^a**



^a See table 8A.13 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

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 2015. 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, 34 982 people per day (excluding periodic detainees) were held in Australian prisons during 2014-15 — an increase of 7.0 per cent over the average daily number in 2013-14 (table 8A.1). In addition, on average, 58 people per day were serving periodic detention orders in NSW and the ACT in 2014-15.

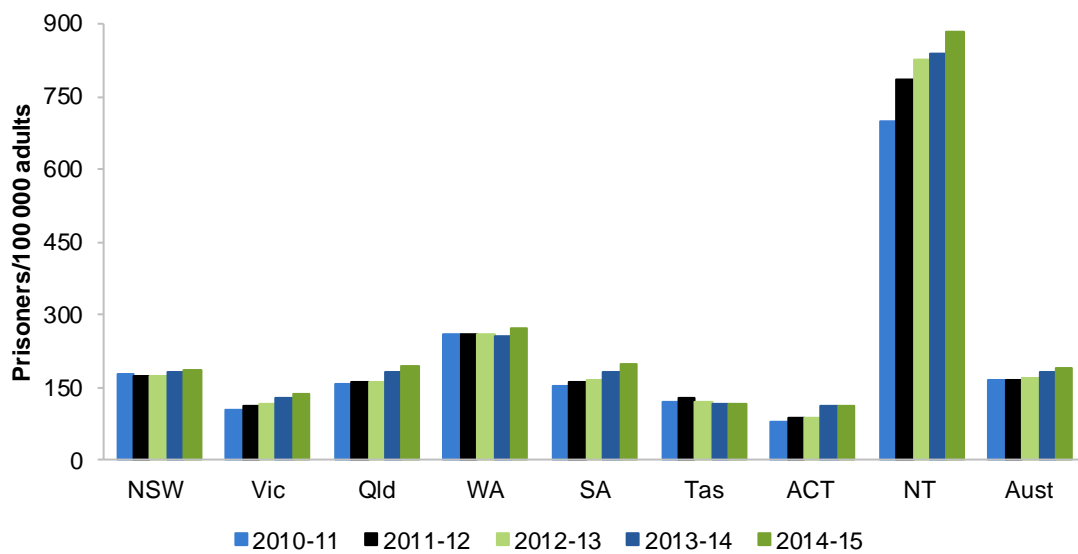
Excluding periodic detainees, 21.5 per cent of prisoners were held in open prisons and 78.5 per cent were held in secure facilities in 2014-15. A daily average of 6394 prisoners (18.3 per cent of the total national prisoner population, excluding periodic detainees) was held in privately operated facilities during the year (table 8A.1).

Nationally, the daily average number of prisoners (excluding periodic detainees) in 2014-15 comprised 32 238 males (92.2 per cent) and 2744 females (7.8 per cent). The

daily average number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners was 9644 — 27.6 per cent of prisoners nationally (table 8A.1).

The national (crude) imprisonment rate for all prisoners was 190.3 per 100 000 people in the relevant adult population in 2014-15 (figure 8.2). This represents substantial growth in imprisonment rates over the 10 year period – an increase of 20.5 per cent from a rate of 157.9 in 2005-06 (table 8A.5) and an increase of 13.8 per cent over the five years since 2010-11 (figure 8.2).

Figure 8.2 **Imprisonment rates, total prisoners^a**



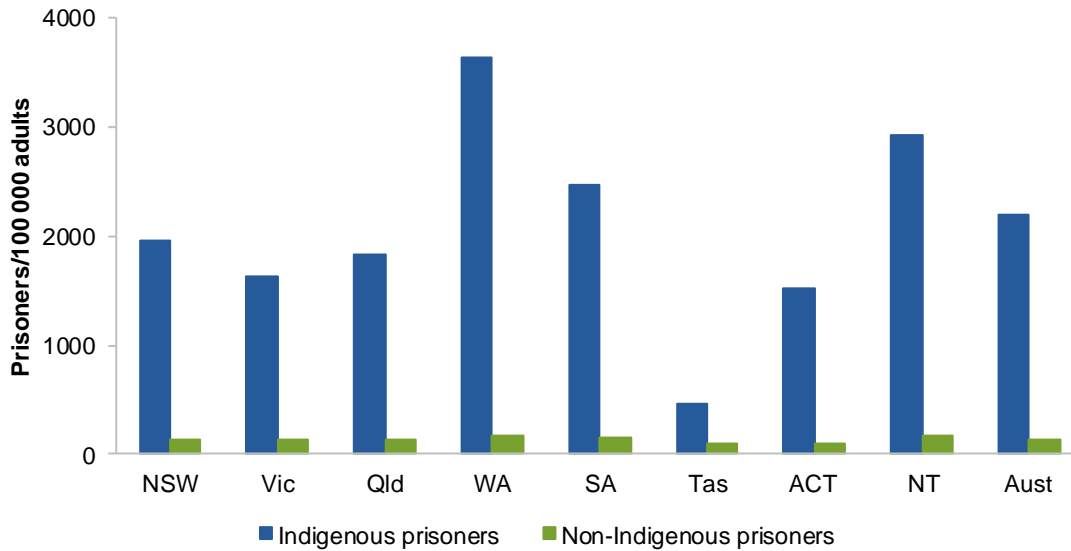
^a See table 8A.5 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

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 imprisonment rate in 2014-15 was 355.7 per 100 000 males and 29.5 per 100 000 females in the relevant adult population (table 8A.4).

The national (crude) imprisonment rate per 100 000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in the relevant adult population was 2196.1 in 2014-15 compared with a corresponding rate of 139.4 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, 2014-15^{a, b}**



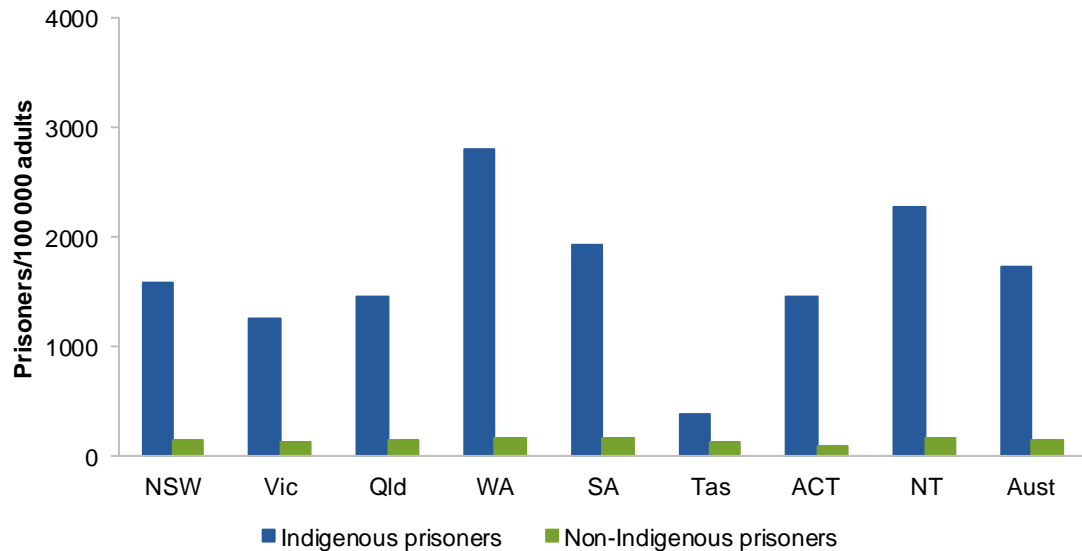
^a Excludes prisoners whose Indigenous status was reported as unknown. ^b See table 8A.4 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

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 Islanders in the relevant adult population in 2014-15 was 1731.0 compared with a corresponding rate of 146.6 for non-Indigenous prisoners (figure 8.4). This represents a ratio of 11.8, compared with 15.8 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 almost 12 times greater than those for non-Indigenous adults, while rates that do not take age profile differences into account are almost 16 times greater.

Figure 8.4 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous age standardised imprisonment rates, 2014-15^a**



^a See table 8A.4 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

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); 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, 71.5 per cent of all prisoners were identified as non-Indigenous in 2014-15 (table 8A.1).

Community corrections

Community corrections is responsible for administering 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 NSW, WA, SA, and the NT in 2014-15. Table 8A.24 shows the range of sanctions involving corrective services that operated across jurisdictions during the reporting period.

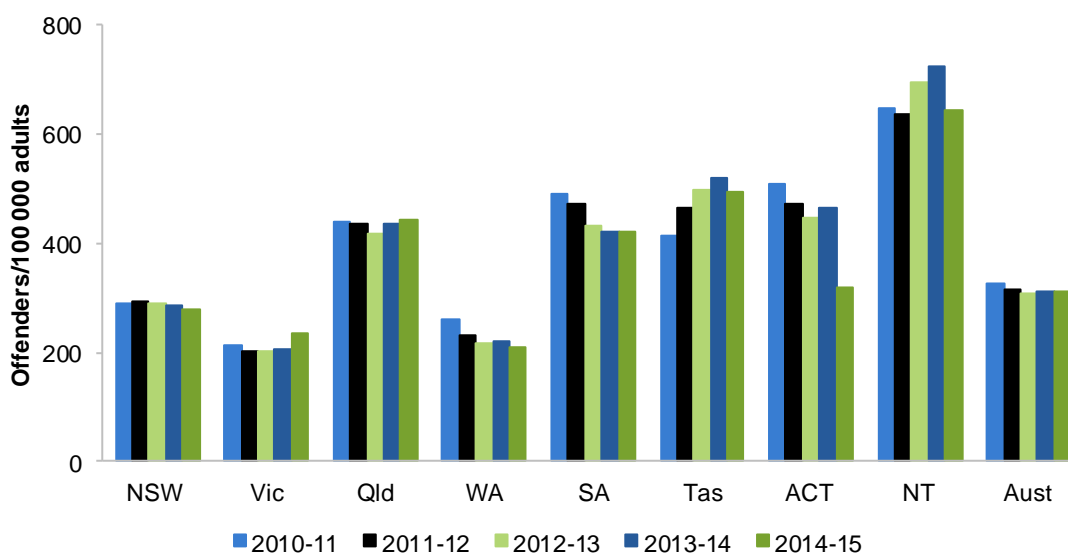
These services vary in the extent and nature of supervision, the conditions of the order (such as a community work component or a requirement to attend an offender program) and the level of restriction placed on the offender's freedom of movement in the

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 57 429 offenders per day were serving community corrections orders in 2014-15 — an increase of 2.0 per cent from the previous year (table 8A.3). This daily average comprised 46 853 males (81.6 per cent), 10 542 females (18.4 per cent) and 34 offenders whose gender was not reported. The daily average comprised 11 476 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders (20.0 per cent of the total community corrections population), 44 994 non-Indigenous offenders (78.3 per cent) and 959 people whose Indigenous status was unknown (table 8A.3).

The national community corrections rate was 312.5 per 100 000 relevant adult population in 2014-15 (figure 8.5). This is lower than the rate of 342.6 in 2005-06 (table 8A.5) and also lower than in 2010-11 (figure 8.5).

Figure 8.5 Community corrections rates, total offenders^a



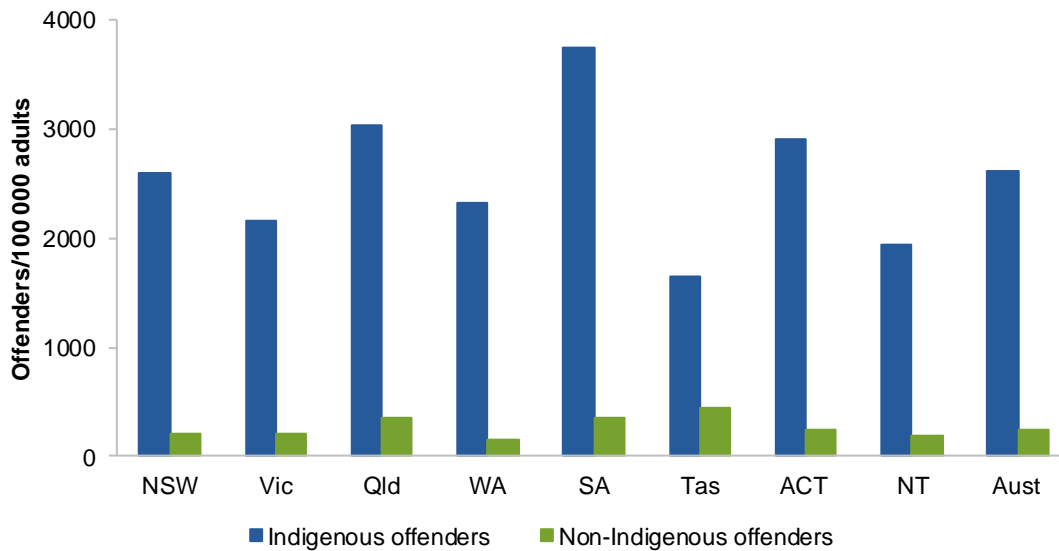
^a See table 8A.5 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

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 113.1 compared with 517.0 for male offenders in 2014-15 (table 8A.4) and the national rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders was 2613.3 compared with 250.8 for non-Indigenous offenders (figure 8.6) in each relevant adult population.

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, 2014-15^{a, b}**



^a Excludes offenders whose Indigenous status was reported as unknown. ^b See table 8A.4 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

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).

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.

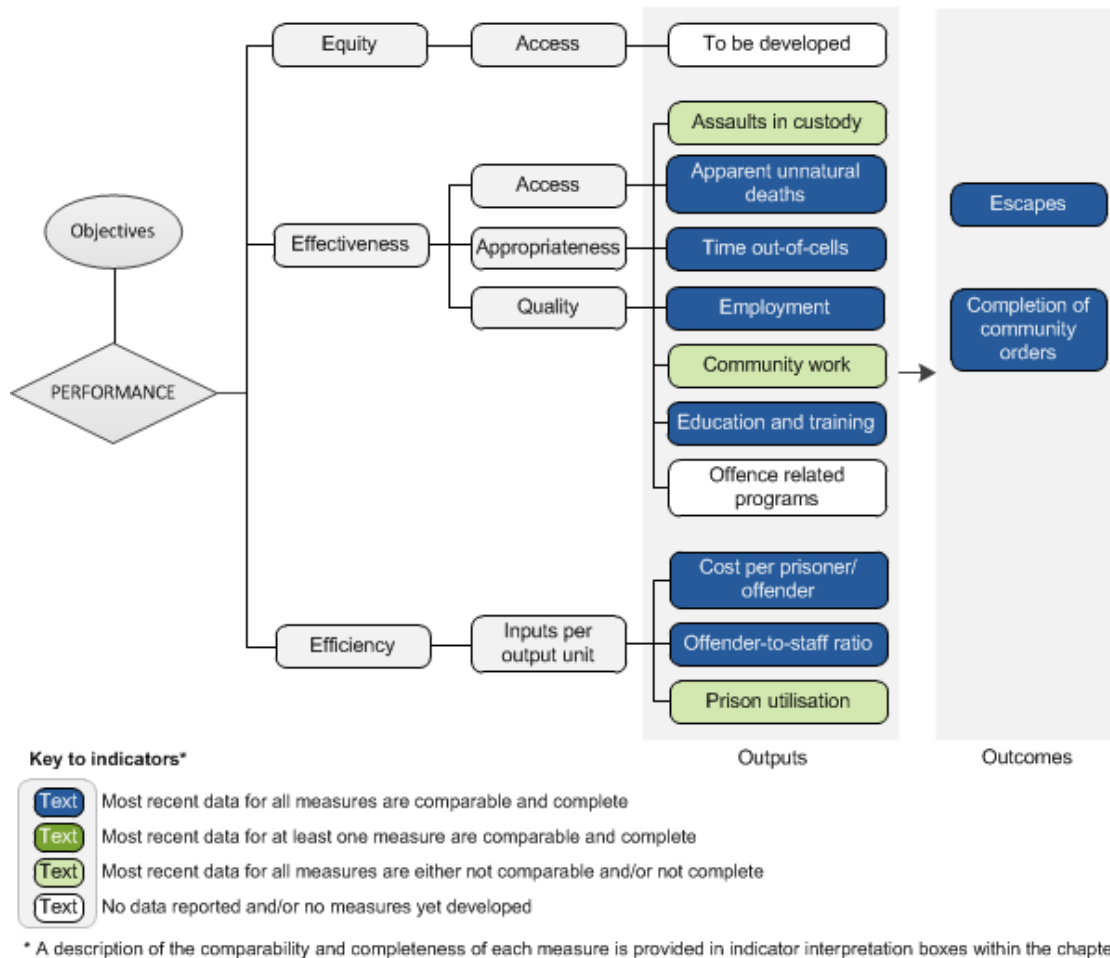
These objectives are to be met through the provision of services in an equitable, effective and efficient manner.

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of corrective services (figure 8.7). The framework shows which data are comparable in the 2016 Report. 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).

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.

In addition to section 8.1, 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 (chapter 2).

Figure 8.7 Corrective services performance indicator framework



8.3 Key performance indicator results

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

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. All DQI for the 2016 Report can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

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 the supporting attachment tables.

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). Output information is also critical for equitable, efficient and effective management of government services.

Equity

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

Box 8.3 **Equity — 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 or detainee that resulted in physical injuries reported over the year, divided by the annual daily average prisoner/detainee population, multiplied by 100 (to give the rate per 100 prisoners or 100 detainees). Rates are reported separately for:

- assaults against another prisoner/detainee 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 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Nationally in 2014-15, the rate of prisoner on prisoner assaults was 9.6 per 100 prisoners and the rate of prisoner on prisoner serious assaults was 1.1 per 100 prisoners. Prisoner on officer rates were 0.9 per 100 prisoners for assaults and 0.05 per 100 prisoners for serious assaults. There was only one assault for periodic detainees in 2014-15, by a detainee on another detainee, which is a rate of 2.03 per 100 detainees (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 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Nationally, the rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes for all prisoners was 0.05 per 100 prisoners in 2014-15 (table 8A.15). The national rate of deaths for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners in 2014-15 was 0.04 per 100 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners and the equivalent non-Indigenous rate was 0.05 (table 8.1).

Table 8.1 Rate and number of prisoner deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by Indigenous status, 2014-15^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>
Deaths/100 prisoners									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	0.09	0.05	0.17	–	–	–	0.04
Non-indigenous	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.15	0.51	–	–	0.05
Number of deaths									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	4
Non-indigenous	2	3	1	2	3	2	–	–	13

^a See box 8.5 and tables 8A.15, 8A.26, 8A.34, 8A.40, 8A.46, 8A.52, 8A.58, 8A.64 and 8A.72 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. – 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.

There were no deaths from apparent unnatural causes for periodic detainees in 2014-15 (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:

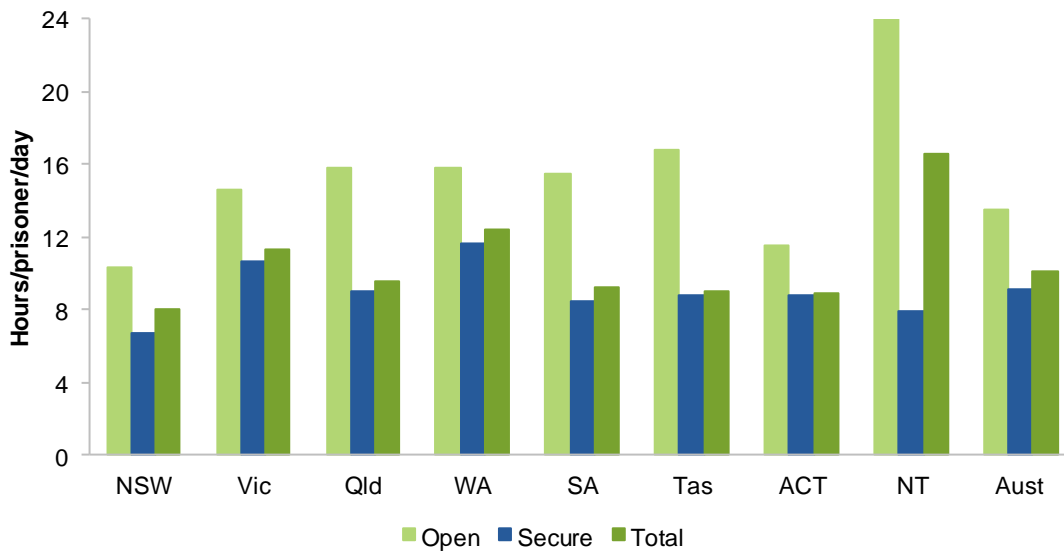
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time, except for NT in 2014-15, which were based on a single point in time (30 June)
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Given the impact of the transition between prisons occurring during the reporting period on calculating averages across the year, NT figures are based on a single point of time (30 June.)

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Nationally in 2014-15, 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 (13.5 hours) than for those held in secure custody (9.1 hours).

Figure 8.8 Time out-of-cells (average hours per day), 2014-15^a



^a See box 8.6 and table 8A.18 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Nationally in 2014-15, 74.8 per cent of the eligible prisoner population was employed (figure 8.9). Most prisoners were employed in service industries (44.1 per cent) or in commercial industries (29.9 per cent), with only a small percentage (0.8 per cent) on work release (table 8A.20).

Figure 8.9 Percentage of eligible prisoners employed, 2014-15^a



^a See box 8.7 and table 8A.20 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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 2014-15 are not available for NSW or Tasmania.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

The ratio for jurisdictions reporting on this indicator ranged between 1.8 and 3.5 (that is, for every hour worked in the year, between 1.8 and 3.5 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 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Nationally in 2014-15, 31.6 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 (23.0 per cent), followed by pre-certificate Level 1 courses (6.1 per cent), secondary school education (5.5 per cent), and higher education (1.5 per cent) (table 8A.21).

Figure 8.10 **Percentage of eligible prisoners in education and training, 2014-15^a**



^a See box 8.9 and table 8A.21 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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 2016 Report.

Efficiency

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

-
- composition of the prisoner population (such as security classification and the number of female or special needs prisoners) necessitating different accommodation and/or management regimes with varying resource requirements
 - size and dispersion of the geographic area across which services are delivered that impose additional resource demands — for example, to supervise offenders residing in remote communities or to operate custodial facilities located away from major population centres
 - scale of operations, which affects opportunities to reduce overheads through economies of scale
 - the impact of wider criminal justice sector 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.

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 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Capital costs in this section include 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) and identifies 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 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.

The equivalent capital costs for privately owned prisons are debt servicing fees. These fees are financial lease payments incurred by governments as part of the contracts for privately owned prisons and prisons built under Public-Private Partnership arrangements, paid to private owners in addition to payments relating to prison operations.

Nationally in 2014-15, the total cost per prisoner per day, comprising net operating expenditure, depreciation, debt servicing fees and user cost of capital, was \$301 (figure 8.11).

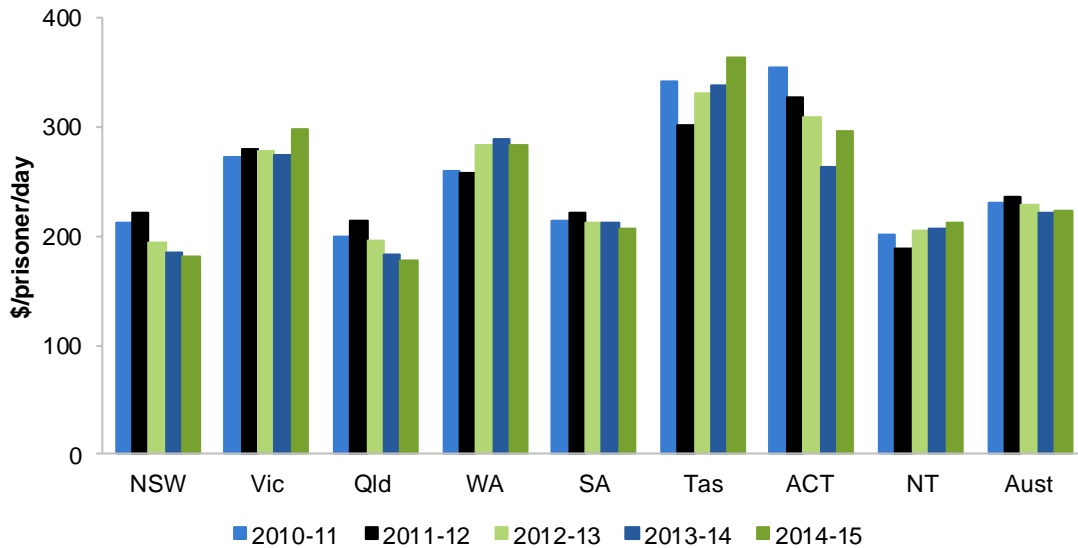
Figure 8.11 Total cost per prisoner per day, 2014-15^a



^a See box 8.11 and table 8A.7 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.
Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.7.

Nationally in 2014-15, the real net operating expenditure (which excludes capital costs and payroll tax) was \$224 per prisoner per day compared with \$230 in 2010-11 (figure 8.12).

Figure 8.12 **Real net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2014-15 dollars)^a**

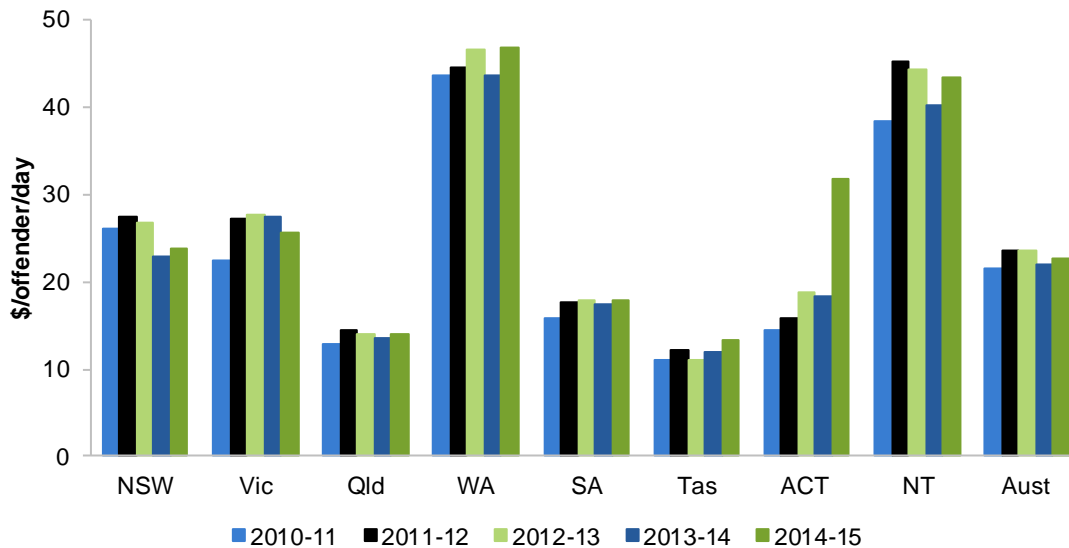


^a See box 8.11 and table 8A.9 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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

Nationally, the real net operating expenditure (which excludes capital costs and payroll tax) increased from \$22 per offender per day in 2010-11 to \$23 in 2014-15 (figure 8.13).

Figure 8.13 **Real net operating expenditure per offender per day (2014-15 dollars)^a**



^a See box 8.11 and table 8A.11 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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.

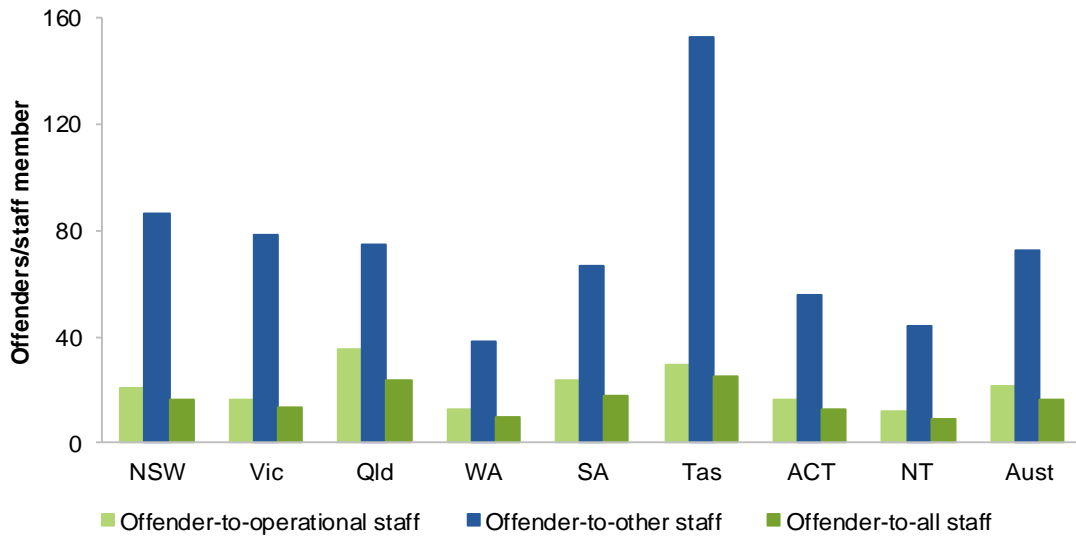
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Nationally, on a daily average basis, there were 16 offenders for every one (full-time equivalent) community corrections staff member in 2014-15 (figure 8.14). The ratio was 21 offenders per operational staff member and 72 offenders per other staff member (table 8A.22).

Figure 8.14 **Community corrections offender-to-staff ratios, 2014-15^a**



^a See box 8.12 and table 8A.22 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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'.

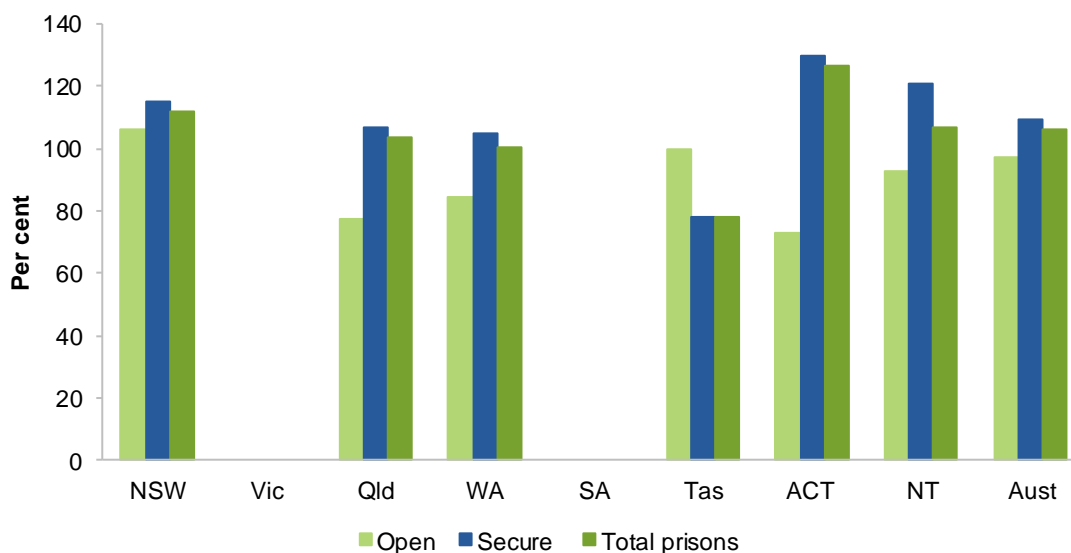
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- not complete for the current reporting period. Data for 2014-15 were not provided by Victoria or SA.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Nationally, prison utilisation was 106.1 per cent of prison design capacity in 2014-15. Prison utilisation in open prisons was 97.2 per cent and 109.3 per cent for secure facilities (figure 8.15).

Figure 8.15 Prison design capacity utilisation, 2014-15^{a, b}



^a Data not provided by Victoria and SA. ^b See box 8.13 and table 8A.23 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Table 8.2 presents data on number and rates of escapes in 2014-15. Nationally, the rate of escapes from open custody was 0.43 per 100 prisoners and the rate of escape from secure custody was 0.01 per 100 prisoners.

Table 8.2 Rate and number of prisoner escapes, 2014-15^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Escapes/100 prisoners									
Open	0.13	0.49	0.82	0.52	1.07	–	–	1.33	0.43
Secure	0.01	–	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.11	0.01
Number of escapes									
Open	5	5	5	5	3	–	–	9	32
Secure	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	3

^a See box 8.14 and tables 8A.17, 8A.26, 8A.34, 8A.40, 8A.46, 8A.52, 8A.58, 8A.64, and 8A.72 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.– 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 2014-15 (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.

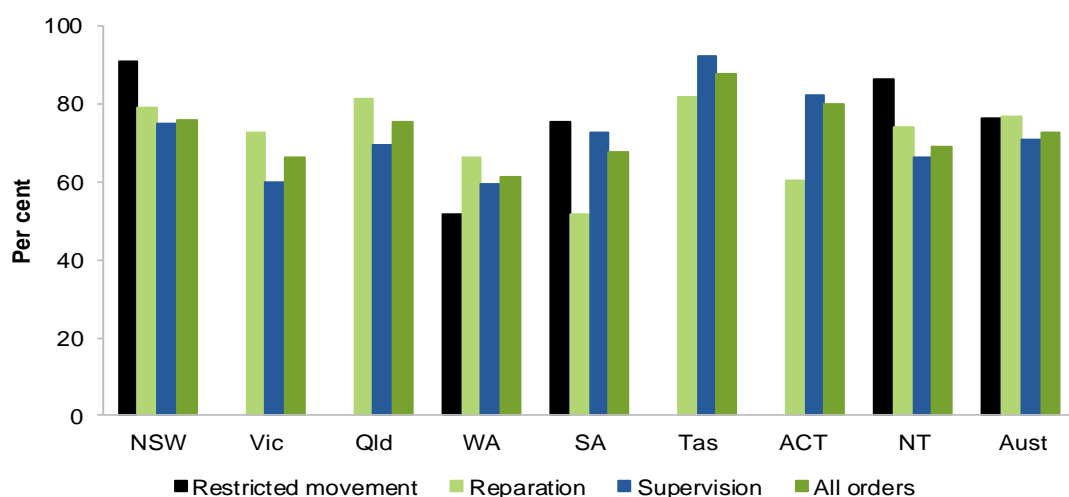
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

In 2014-15, 72.9 per cent of community corrections orders were completed. Completions by order type were: 76.5 per cent for restricted movement orders, 76.6 per cent for reparation orders and 70.9 per cent for supervision orders (figure 8.16).

Figure 8.16 Completion of community corrections orders, by type of order, 2014-15^{a, b}



^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. ^b See box 8.15 and table 8A.19 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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. It is anticipated that the following improvements will be made for future reporting:

- time series reporting for more indicators in the 2017 Report
- expenditure on prisoner health services disaggregated from prison operating expenditure in the 2017 Report to improve comparability of expenditure data
- disaggregation of some indicators by Indigenous status, which is currently being trialled for possible use as equity indicators in future Reports.

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 Reports (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 generally funded and 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. Results from the 2012 survey are summarised in the previous edition of this report.

8.5 Definitions of key terms

24-hour court cell	Cells located in a court and/or police complex that are administered by corrective services.
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Persons identifying themselves as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person if they are accepted as such by an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community.
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> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• who is in corrective services custody (which includes deaths that occur within prisons and periodic detention centres, during transfer to or from prison, within a medical facility following transfer from prison, or in the custody of corrective services outside a custodial facility)• whose death is caused or contributed to by traumatic injuries sustained, or by lack of proper care, while in such custody• who dies or is fatally injured in the process of prison officers attempting to detain that person• who dies or is fatally injured in the process of that person escaping or attempting to escape from prison custody• there is sufficient evidence to suggest, subject to a Coroner's finding, that the most likely cause of death is homicide, suicide, an accidental cause or a drug overdose. <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 prisons and prisons built under Public-Private Partnership arrangements.
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	<p>Full-time equivalent staff employed in community corrections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p>
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	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, 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.
Home detention	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.
Imprisonment rate	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.

Net operating expenditure per prisoner/offender	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.
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 for adult prisoners.
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 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 orders that 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 related to injuries sustained during the assault. Serious assaults include all sexual assaults. The criteria for reporting described for 'assaults' above also apply.
Supervision order	A subcategory of community-based corrections orders 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.

8.6 List of attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this appendix by an '8A' prefix (for example, table 8A.1). Attachment tables are provided on the website (www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016).

Table 8A.1	Average daily prisoner population
Table 8A.2	Correctional custodial facilities, at 30 June 2015 (number)
Table 8A.3	Average daily community corrections offender population
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Table 8A.6	Total recurrent expenditure on prisons and community corrections, 2014-15
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Table 8A.8	Real net operating expenditure on prisons (2014-15 \$'000)
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Table 8A.10	Real net operating expenditure on community corrections (2014-15 \$'000)
Table 8A.11	Real net operating expenditure, per offender per day (2014-15 dollars)
Table 8A.12	Real net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation (2014-15 \$'000)
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Table 8A.14	Assaults in custody, 2014-15 (per 100 prisoners/detainees)
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Table 8A.17	Escapes, 2014-15 (per 100 prisoners/detainees)
Table 8A.18	Time out-of-cells, 2014-15 (average hours per day)
Table 8A.19	Completion of community corrections orders, by type of order, 2014-15 (per cent)
Table 8A.20	Prisoner/detainee employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) and offender community work (average hours), 2014-15
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Table 8A.22	Community corrections offender-to-staff ratios, 2014-15
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Table 8A.24	Categorisation of sanctions administered by corrective services during 2014-15
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Table 8A.25	Descriptors, prisons

Table 8A.26	Effectiveness, prisons
Table 8A.27	Descriptors, periodic detention
Table 8A.28	Effectiveness, periodic detention
Table 8A.29	Efficiency, prisons and periodic detention
Table 8A.30	Descriptors, community corrections
Table 8A.31	Effectiveness, community corrections
Table 8A.32	Efficiency, community corrections

Single jurisdiction data — Victoria

Table 8A.33	Descriptors, prisons
Table 8A.34	Effectiveness, prisons
Table 8A.35	Efficiency, prisons
Table 8A.36	Descriptors, community corrections
Table 8A.37	Effectiveness, community corrections
Table 8A.38	Efficiency, community corrections

Single jurisdiction data — Queensland

Table 8A.39	Descriptors, prisons
Table 8A.40	Effectiveness, prisons
Table 8A.41	Efficiency, prisons
Table 8A.42	Descriptors, community corrections
Table 8A.43	Effectiveness, community corrections
Table 8A.44	Efficiency, community corrections

Single jurisdiction data — WA

Table 8A.45	Descriptors, prisons
Table 8A.46	Effectiveness, prisons
Table 8A.47	Efficiency, prisons
Table 8A.48	Descriptors, community corrections
Table 8A.49	Effectiveness, community corrections
Table 8A.50	Efficiency, community corrections

Single jurisdiction data — SA

Table 8A.51	Descriptors, prisons
Table 8A.52	Effectiveness, prisons
Table 8A.53	Efficiency, prisons
Table 8A.54	Descriptors, community corrections
Table 8A.55	Effectiveness, community corrections
Table 8A.56	Efficiency, community corrections

Single jurisdiction data — Tasmania

Table 8A.57	Descriptors, prisons
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Table 8A.58	Effectiveness, prisons
Table 8A.59	Efficiency, prisons
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Table 8A.63	Descriptors, prisons
Table 8A.64	Effectiveness, prisons
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Table 8A.73	Efficiency, prisons
Table 8A.74	Descriptors, community corrections
Table 8A.75	Effectiveness, community corrections
Table 8A.76	Efficiency, community corrections

8.7 References

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2013, *Prisoners in Australia*, Cat. no. 4517.0, Canberra.

8A Corrective services — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 8.5 of the chapter. Data in this chapter are examined by the Corrective Services Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. A peer review process is also undertaken by the National Corrections Advisory Group in the development of the data definitions. Unsourced information was obtained from corrective services agencies in State and Territory governments. Data for previous years presented in this Report may vary from figures published in previous Reports for these years. Disaggregated figures may not add to the total figure because of rounding. Further, because of rounding of numbers and the application of national counting rules, figures presented in the Report may differ from counts published elsewhere, such as in jurisdictions' annual reports.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016).

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Single jurisdiction data _ Vic

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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>
2014-15										
All prisons	no.	11 011	6 350	7 167	5 402	2 644	468	342	1 599	34 982
Secure/open										
Open	no.	3 955	1 018	612	960	280	12	11	675	7 524
Secure	no.	7 056	5 332	6 554	4 441	2 364	456	331	924	27 459
Open — share	%	35.9	16.0	8.5	17.8	10.6	2.6	3.2	42.2	21.5
Secure — share	%	64.1	84.0	91.5	82.2	89.4	97.4	96.8	57.8	78.5
Male/female										
Male	no.	10 229	5 915	6 497	4 886	2 477	440	324	1 470	32 238
Female	no.	781	435	669	516	167	28	19	129	2 744
Male — share	%	92.9	93.1	90.7	90.4	93.7	94.0	94.5	91.9	92.2
Female — share	%	7.1	6.9	9.3	9.6	6.3	6.0	5.5	8.1	7.8
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	2 615	508	2 284	2 124	606	74	68	1 365	9 644
Non-Indigenous	no.	8 216	5 773	4 882	3 278	1 959	394	267	234	25 004
Status unknown	no.	179	69	—	—	79	—	7	—	335
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander — share	%	23.7	8.0	31.9	39.3	22.9	15.8	19.8	85.4	27.6
Non-Indigenous — share	%	74.6	90.9	68.1	60.7	74.1	84.2	78.1	14.6	71.5
Status unknown — share	%	1.6	1.1	—	—	3.0	—	2.2	—	1.0
Privately operated prisons										
Held in privately operated prisons	no.	1 679	1 839	1 361	1 188	327	—	—	—	6 394
Privately operated prisons — share	%	15.3	29.0	19.0	22.0	12.4	—	—	—	18.3
Periodic detention (b)										
Total detainees	no.	8	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	58
Attending residential component	no.	—	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	30

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.	8	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	60
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>
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- (a) Totals may not equate precisely to the aggregate of figures from other cells due to rounding of decimal places.
- (b) 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. Data for 2013-14 have been revised.

.. 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 2015 (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	47	14	13	16	9	5	3	4	111
Government operated prisons	31	11	11	14	8	5	1	4	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 or rounded to zero.

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>
2014-15										
Total offenders	no.	16 391	10 815	16 332	4 156	5 623	1 983	964	1 165	57 429
Male/female										
Male	no.	13 989	8 869	12 873	3 196	4 637	1 534	809	948	46 853
Female	no.	2 373	1 945	3 459	960	982	450	155	217	10 542
Gender unknown	no.	29	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	34
Male — share	%	85.3	82.0	78.8	76.9	82.5	77.3	83.9	81.4	81.6
Female — share	%	14.5	18.0	21.2	23.1	17.5	22.7	16.1	18.6	18.4
Gender unknown — share	%	0.2	–	–	–	0.1	–	–	–	0.1
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	3 453	673	3 783	1 354	919	260	130	904	11 476
Non-Indigenous	no.	12 417	9 861	12 549	2 797	4 668	1 689	751	261	44 994
Status unknown	no.	520	281	–	5	36	34	83	–	959
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander — share	%	21.1	6.2	23.2	32.6	16.3	13.1	13.5	77.6	20.0
Non-Indigenous — share	%	75.8	91.2	76.8	67.3	83.0	85.2	77.9	22.4	78.3
Status unknown — share	%	3.2	2.6	–	0.1	0.6	1.7	8.6	–	1.7
Offenders per order type (b)										
Restricted movement	no.	97	..	..	25	547	..	..	12	681
Reparation	no.	2 866	2 895	3 196	713	1 095	1 140	183	201	12 290
Supervision	no.	14 540	8 362	14 144	3 876	3 979	1 125	908	1 002	47 936

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

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

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

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.4

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

	<i>NSW</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									
<i>Crude rates</i>									
All prisoners	187.4	138.0	194.3	271.1	198.5	116.7	113.5	884.9	190.3
Male prisoners	354.5	262.5	356.8	486.7	378.6	222.6	218.0	1 527.0	355.7
Female prisoners	26.1	18.5	35.8	52.2	24.6	13.8	12.2	152.8	29.5
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	1 962.0	1 631.1	1 830.8	3 635.0	2 473.4	471.1	1 520.3	2 924.5	2 196.1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	143.1	126.3	137.0	169.5	149.8	102.3	89.9	174.6	139.4
Ratio of crude Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/Non-Indigenous rates	13.7	12.9	13.4	21.4	16.5	4.6	16.9	16.8	15.8
<i>Age standardised rates</i>									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	1 590.4	1 259.7	1 454.2	2 810.3	1 924.9	383.2	1 447.9	2 273.0	1 731.0
Non-Indigenous prisoners	153.0	130.4	143.9	170.1	167.8	125.1	85.7	160.3	146.6
Ratio of age standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/Non-Indigenous rates	10.4	9.7	10.1	16.5	11.5	3.1	16.9	14.2	11.8
Periodic detention									
All periodic detainees	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	16.3	..	0.3
Male detainees	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	29.3	..	0.6
Female detainees	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	3.7	..	0.1
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	74.1	..	1.3
Non-Indigenous detainees	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	14.9	..	0.3
Community corrections									
All offenders	278.9	235.0	442.7	208.6	422.1	494.6	319.6	644.7	312.5
Male offenders	484.8	393.6	706.8	318.4	708.8	775.7	544.6	984.8	517.0
Female offenders	79.3	82.8	185.2	97.1	144.8	221.2	101.5	257.0	113.1
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders	2 591.1	2 161.6	3 032.2	2 317.2	3 750.9	1 652.7	2 915.8	1 936.8	2 613.3
Non-Indigenous offenders	216.2	215.7	352.0	144.6	356.9	438.5	252.7	194.7	250.8

TABLE 8A.4

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a) Rates are based on daily average prisoner, periodic detainee or offender populations, calculated against adult population figures for people aged 17 years or over for Queensland and for people aged 18 or over in all other jurisdictions, reflecting the age at which people are remanded or sentenced to adult custody. Male/female and 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population are based on ABS Experimental Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. In the absence of estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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. Non-age standardised rates based on the daily average prisoner population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against the relevant adult Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non Indigenous population estimates. Age-standardised rates are based on the indirect standardisation method, applying age-group imprisonment rates derived from Prison Census data. Both crude and age-standardised rates excludes prisoners whose Indigenous status was reported as unknown.									
(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.									

.. 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 (b)</i>
Imprisonment (c)									
2005-06	173.3	93.3	175.7	222.5	127.9	135.7	74.6	536.2	157.9
2006-07	178.6	101.6	177.8	229.4	137.6	142.7	65.4	551.6	163.8
2007-08	179.5	103.2	168.7	234.6	149.6	142.5	68.3	562.2	163.8
2008-09	184.8	103.6	168.0	238.9	153.8	136.6	63.4	646.7	166.9
2009-10	186.3	105.2	163.1	274.1	153.5	126.3	68.3	655.8	171.5
2010-11	179.2	105.4	157.4	261.0	153.6	121.3	80.9	700.6	167.3
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	169.2
2013-14	180.6	128.2	183.9	255.4	182.5	118.3	110.6	838.3	180.4
2014-15	187.4	138.0	194.3	271.1	198.5	116.7	113.5	884.9	190.3
Periodic detention (d)									
2005-06	15.5	..	..	..	..	..	23.4	..	5.5
2006-07	14.1	..	..	..	..	..	21.7	..	5.0
2007-08	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	21.3	..	4.9
2008-09	13.9	..	..	..	..	..	19.8	..	4.9
2009-10	14.9	..	..	..	..	..	19.5	..	5.2
2010-11	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	19.8	..	2.7
2011-12	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	21.5	..	0.7
2012-13	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	18.9	..	0.4
2013-14	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	17.5	..	0.3
2014-15	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	16.3	..	0.3
Community corrections									
2005-06	348.4	204.7	387.7	357.9	514.3	302.1	461.5	762.5	342.6
2006-07	342.8	183.6	385.5	331.9	513.6	318.5	470.6	782.4	332.9
2007-08	338.7	195.3	419.9	333.5	516.5	296.7	533.4	740.4	340.9
2008-09	334.5	195.2	431.7	334.9	539.9	308.2	593.4	681.3	344.3
2009-10	318.3	210.0	436.0	310.7	503.9	354.1	513.8	718.9	340.6
2010-11	287.9	212.1	440.6	262.3	489.3	413.1	507.6	647.4	326.7
2011-12	291.9	202.3	434.0	230.3	473.4	464.1	471.8	635.6	315.1
2012-13	288.3	203.3	418.0	215.4	431.9	496.3	447.0	695.4	307.2
2013-14	285.1	206.6	433.9	220.4	422.8	518.4	465.0	725.5	310.8
2014-15	278.9	235.0	442.7	208.6	422.1	494.6	319.6	644.7	312.5

(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) Australia rates have been revised.

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 Aust (b)</i>
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(c) For years prior to 2009-10, NSW rates excluded ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. ACT rates were based on total ACT prisoner numbers regardless of whether a prisoner was held in NSW or the ACT. Australian rates in those years were calculated so that ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons were not double counted. As of 2009-10, all ACT prisoners were held in ACT facilities.

(d) 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. Data for NSW for 2013-14 have been revised.

.. 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, 2014-15 (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	237 458	88 431	34 075	128 205	16 480	1 435	2 781	na	508 865
Secure	\$'000	490 406	601 214	431 488	429 931	183 774	60 674	35 764	na	2 233 251
All prisons	\$'000	727 864	689 645	465 563	558 136	200 254	62 109	38 545	123 513	2 865 629
Capital costs, all prisons (d)	\$'000	226 818	147 435	310 345	150 844	54 605	9 665	16 343	64 532	980 588
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	\$'000	954 682	837 080	775 908	708 980	254 859	71 774	54 889	188 045	3 846 217
Transport and escort services (e)	\$'000	25 465	21 045	11 368	33 448	3 555	na	3 111	na	97 992
Payroll tax (f)										
Open plus periodic detention	\$'000	9 985	2 208	..	..	393	..	..	na	12 586
Secure	\$'000	20 822	11 066	..	..	5 856	..	..	na	37 744
All prisons	\$'000	30 807	13 274	..	..	6 249	..	..	3 928	54 258
Community corrections										
Net operating expenditure (c)	\$'000	142 652	101 432	83 575	71 248	36 579	9 720	11 188	18 508	474 902
Capital costs (d)	\$'000	18 268	7 393	2 736	51	1 743	27	62	1 147	31 427
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	\$'000	160 920	108 825	86 311	71 299	38 322	9 747	11 250	19 655	506 329
Payroll tax (f)	\$'000	6 385	3 024	..	..	1 369	..	..	573	11 351

(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 operate 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.

(f) WA and the ACT are not subject to payroll tax and payroll tax does not apply to government departments in Queensland or Tasmania.

TABLE 8A.6

Table 8A.6

Total recurrent expenditure on prisons and community corrections, 2014-15 (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>
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 2014-15 (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	164.29	237.81	152.38	365.44	161.14	327.40	304.26	na	202.94
Secure	\$/day	190.29	308.71	180.24	265.04	212.84	364.29	295.42	na	230.43
All prisons	\$/day	180.95	297.34	177.86	282.89	207.36	363.34	296.04	211.48	224.17
Capital costs per prisoner										
User cost of capital (d)	\$/day	35.65	25.57	72.94	59.53	39.51	40.89	84.00	30.06	45.74
Land	\$/day	2.52	4.48	7.15	2.82	4.88	1.74	3.99	4.31	4.14
Other assets	\$/day	33.13	21.10	65.79	56.71	34.63	39.15	80.01	25.74	41.61
Debt servicing fees (e)	\$/day	..	16.36	..	..	..	..	..	54.66	5.47
Depreciation	\$/day	20.73	21.64	45.62	16.92	17.03	15.65	41.52	25.78	25.50
Total capital cost	\$/day	56.39	63.57	118.56	76.46	56.54	56.54	125.52	110.49	76.71
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day	\$/day	237.34	360.91	296.42	359.35	263.91	419.89	421.56	321.97	300.88
Community corrections										
Net operating expenditure per offender (b)	\$/day	23.83	25.68	14.01	46.94	17.81	13.42	31.78	43.50	22.64
Capital costs per offender	\$/day	3.05	1.87	0.46	0.03	0.85	0.04	0.18	2.70	1.50
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day	\$/day	26.88	27.55	14.47	46.97	18.66	13.46	31.95	46.19	24.14

(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. It also excludes expenditure on transport and escort services where reported separately by jurisdictions.

(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.

Table 8A.7

Net recurrent expenditure, per prisoner and offender, per day 2014-15 (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>
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(e) Debt servicing fees are financial lease payments incurred by governments as part of the contracts for privately owned prisons and prisons built under Public-Private Partnership arrangements, comparable to the user cost of capital for government owned facilities. This item is only applicable to Victoria and, as of 2014-15, to NT.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.8

Table 8A.8 **Real net operating expenditure on prisons (2014-15 \$'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>
2010-11	\$'000	789 526	457 584	403 356	438 317	154 847	59 332	31 643	86 171	2 420 776
2011-12	\$'000	791 508	493 320	441 770	450 637	167 688	56 235	33 069	92 343	2 526 569
2012-13	\$'000	697 622	520 753	418 156	513 881	168 300	57 174	31 889	107 512	2 515 287
2013-14 (d)	\$'000	704 747	580 900	448 341	529 655	186 369	58 289	33 367	113 580	2 655 248
2014-15	\$'000	727 864	689 645	465 563	558 136	200 254	62 109	38 545	123 513	2 865 629

(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 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and 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*.

(d) Data for NSW and the NT has been revised. Australian figures have been revised accordingly.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.9 **Real net operating expenditure, per prisoner per day (2014-15)**

	<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>
2010-11	211.74	273.19	199.43	259.02	213.36	342.73	355.37	201.30	229.80
2011-12	221.85	279.58	214.07	257.29	220.94	301.89	327.35	189.10	236.52
2012-13	194.66	278.47	195.75	284.18	211.66	331.18	309.43	204.70	228.78
2013-14 (d)	184.65	274.22	183.41	288.29	211.81	338.11	263.81	207.17	222.31
2014-15	180.95	297.34	177.86	282.89	207.36	363.34	296.04	211.48	224.17

- (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 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and 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*.
- (d) Data for NSW and the NT have been revised. Australian figures have been revised accordingly.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.10

Table 8A.10 **Real net operating expenditure on community corrections (2014-15 \$'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>
2010-11	\$'000	153 922	75 914	72 171	74 278	36 452	6 538	7 534	15 169	441 978
2011-12	\$'000	163 933	87 209	79 825	68 722	39 329	8 234	7 854	17 909	473 016
2012-13	\$'000	160 780	91 338	76 761	69 845	37 035	7 961	9 100	19 597	472 417
2013-14 (c)	\$'000	138 594	93 659	77 550	69 141	35 517	9 051	9 361	19 044	451 918
2014-15	\$'000	142 652	101 432	83 575	71 248	36 579	9 720	11 188	18 508	474 902

(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 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(c) Data for NSW have been revised. Australian figures have been revised accordingly.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

**Table 8A.11 Real net operating expenditure, per offender per day (2014-15 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>
2010-11	25.99	22.53	12.75	43.69	15.77	11.09	14.43	38.35	21.59
2011-12	27.41	27.13	14.40	44.46	17.60	12.27	15.72	45.32	23.55
2012-13	26.82	27.76	14.06	46.60	17.97	11.06	18.80	44.34	23.68
2013-14 (c)	23.01	27.43	13.44	43.61	17.42	11.98	18.40	40.14	21.97
2014-15	23.83	25.68	14.01	46.94	17.81	13.42	31.78	43.50	22.64

(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 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(c) Data for NSW have been revised. Australian figures have been revised accordingly.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.12 **Real net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation (2014-15 \$'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>
2010-11	\$'000	1 030 912	559 920	561 389	533 522	206 121	69 041	45 160	110 262	3 116 327
2011-12	\$'000	1 038 759	624 266	609 926	540 163	221 981	67 621	46 808	119 306	3 268 830
2012-13	\$'000	945 957	659 722	596 255	611 431	220 946	68 923	46 480	135 215	3 284 928
2013-14 (d)	\$'000	933 818	723 285	636 871	628 095	238 629	70 758	48 604	141 845	3 421 904
2014-15	\$'000	961 655	845 016	670 307	662 774	254 155	74 523	55 196	157 949	3 681 575

- (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 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and 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*.
- (d) Data for NSW and the NT have been revised. Australian figures have been revised accordingly.

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 (2014-15 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>
2010-11	141.76	100.24	123.42	230.26	124.89	135.56	124.78	479.66	138.64
2011-12	143.32	111.99	135.15	226.27	134.94	132.14	126.26	513.44	145.38
2012-13	128.72	116.16	129.31	247.27	132.93	134.50	122.46	570.84	143.41
2013-14 (d)	125.08	124.90	135.77	246.23	142.27	137.67	126.53	584.75	146.74
2014-15	127.11	143.55	141.10	256.76	150.25	144.64	142.39	646.63	155.83

(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 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and 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*.

(d) Data for NSW and the NT have been revised. Australian figures have been revised accordingly.

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

Table 8A.14 **Assaults in custody, 2014-15 (per 100 prisoners/detainees) (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</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	0.56	1.69	1.80	0.59	1.40	2.14	3.21	0.13	1.11
Assault	15.07	12.24	5.00	5.42	5.86	8.55	12.56	3.06	9.64
Prisoner on officer									
Serious assault	–	0.08	0.08	0.09	–	–	–	–	0.05
Assault	0.51	1.56	0.25	1.98	0.79	1.71	0.88	–	0.89
Periodic detainees (c)									
Detainee on detainee									
Serious assault	..	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..
Assault	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.03	..	..
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) Includes assaults taking place in court cell complexes (previously excluded).

(c) 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, 2014-15
(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	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.15	0.43	–	–	0.05
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	–	–	0.09	0.05	0.17	–	–	–	0.04
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.15	0.51	–	–	0.05
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									
2005-06	0.05	0.03	–	0.06	0.13	–	–	–	0.04
2006-07	0.08	–	0.04	0.03	0.12	–	–	–	0.05
2007-08	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.05	–	–	–	–	0.03
2008-09	0.04	0.05	0.07	–	0.05	–	0.85	–	0.04
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
2014-15	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.15	0.43	–	–	0.05
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners									
2005-06	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2006-07	0.10	–	–	0.07	–	–	–	–	0.05
2007-08	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2008-09	0.05	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.01
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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2014-15	–	–	0.09	0.05	0.17	–	–	–	0.04

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>
Non-Indigenous prisoners									
2005-06	0.07	0.03	–	0.10	0.16	–	–	–	0.05
2006-07	0.08	–	0.05	–	0.15	–	–	–	0.05
2007-08	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.09	–	–	–	–	0.05
2008-09	0.04	0.05	0.10	–	0.07	–	1.01	–	0.05
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
2014-15	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.15	0.51	–	–	0.05

(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 prior 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, 2014-15 (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	0.13	0.49	0.82	0.52	1.07	–	–	1.33	0.43
Secure	0.01	–	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.11	0.01
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 **Time out-of-cells, 2014-15 (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 (a)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total — all prisons	8.0	11.3	9.6	12.4	9.2	9.0	8.9	16.6	10.1
Open	10.3	14.6	15.8	15.8	15.5	16.8	11.5	24.0	13.5
Secure	6.7	10.7	9.0	11.7	8.5	8.8	8.8	7.9	9.1

(a) Given the impact of the transition between prisons occurring during the reporting period on calculating averages across the year, NT figures are based on a single point of time (30 June).

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.19 **Completion of community corrections orders, by type of order, 2014-15 (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	75.8	66.5	75.6	61.2	67.5	87.6	79.9	69.0	72.9
Restricted movement	91.1	..	..	51.5	75.5	..	..	86.2	76.5
Reparation	79.0	72.7	81.6	66.4	51.8	81.8	60.4	73.9	76.6
Supervision	75.0	59.9	69.6	59.4	72.9	92.1	82.2	66.4	70.9

.. 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), 2014-15 (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	76.1	89.3	66.0	73.7	68.3	57.8	65.4	74.7	74.8
Commercial industries	42.0	39.5	28.4	15.4	20.1	15.7	–	13.1	29.9
Service industries	32.8	49.8	37.6	58.2	47.5	42.0	64.6	54.0	44.1
Work release (c)	1.4	..	..	..	0.6	0.2	0.9	7.6	0.8
Periodic detainees									
Total	24.1	..	..	..	..	..	62.3	..	..
Service industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	43.2	..	..
Community work	24.1	..	..	..	..	..	19.1	..	..
Community corrections (d)									
Average hours ordered per offender	na	103	65	63	140	na	125	85	na
Average hours worked per offender	na	29	30	33	40	na	69	46	na
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	na	3.5	2.1	1.9	3.5	na	1.8	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 month.
- (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 do not report on this indicator.

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

Table 8A.20 **Prisoner/detainee employment (per cent of relevant population) and offender community work (average hours), 2014-15 (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>
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Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.21 **Prisoner education and training, 2014-15 (per cent of eligible prisoners) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total prisoners in education and training (b), (c), (d)	31.7	35.7	28.0	24.0	53.1	16.9	76.3	14.1	31.6
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	3.8	8.1	8.6	0.9	21.0	6.7	21.6	–	6.1
Secondary school education	13.0	1.1	2.2	–	–	–	62.4	0.6	5.5
Vocational education and training	21.9	29.1	14.6	23.2	31.9	11.1	51.4	13.6	23.0
Higher education	0.6	1.7	4.7	0.7	0.1	–	4.1	–	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, Tasmania and NT 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 **Community corrections offender-to-staff ratios, 2014-15**

	<i>NSW</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	13.5	23.9	9.5	17.5	24.8	12.5	9.2	16.4
Offender-to-operational staff	20.8	16.3	35.1	12.6	23.6	29.6	16.1	11.7	21.2
Offender-to-other staff	86.2	78.5	74.8	38.1	66.9	152.5	56.1	43.8	72.2

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.23 **Prison/detention centre design capacity utilisation, 2014-15 (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	112.0	na	103.5	100.7	na	78.4	126.8	107.2	106.1
Open	106.2	na	77.5	84.5	na	100.0	73.1	93.0	97.2
Secure	115.5	na	106.8	105.1	na	77.9	130.0	120.8	109.3
Periodic detention centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.2	..	..

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.24 **Categorisation of sanctions administered by corrective services during 2014-15 (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	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓
Post-prison order e.g. parole, release on licence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Post-sentence supervision order (f)	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓
Prison custody								
Remand (unconvicted or unsentenced)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Periodic detention (g)	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-
Imprisonment (h)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Transition/re-entry order (i)	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-
Post-sentence detention order (j)	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓

(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. *WA*: Pre-Sentence Order. *Tas*: Drug Treatment Order (Court Mandated Diversion program).

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

Table 8A.24 Categorisation of sanctions administered by corrective services during 2014-15 (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>VIC</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
(e)	<i>NSW</i> : Imprisonment order of not more than 2 years served in the community under strict supervision, with conditions such as a minimum of 32 hours of community service per month, drug testing, and participating in programs to address offending behaviour, and may also involve electronic monitoring, alcohol testing, curfew or other restrictions or requirements. <i>VIC</i> : In Victoria, ICO's were abolished as a sanction in January 2012 but one ICO's was still current at 30 June 2015. <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>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.							
(g)	<i>NSW</i> : Periodic Detention was abolished as a sentencing option in October 2010.							
(h)	<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.							
(i)	<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.							
(j)	<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

Table 8A.25 Descriptors, prisons

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons	10 094	9 752	9 808	10 447	11 011
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	640	617	644	710	745
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	2 655	2 656	2 643	2 786	2 897
Male, unknown, open prison	45	20	15	15	19
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	103	93	97	109	93
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	198	187	204	214	199
Female, unknown, open prison	8	3	2	2	1
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	1 394	1 386	1 403	1 534	1 613
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	4 346	4 221	4 242	4 491	4 814
Male, unknown, secure prison	289	189	178	177	142
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	93	96	106	125	163
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	281	255	248	258	307
Female, unknown, secure prison	43	29	26	26	18
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	9 369	9 089	9 125	9 713	10 229
Female prisoners, all prisons	725	663	683	734	781
Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, all prisons	2 230	2 192	2 250	2 478	2 615
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	7 480	7 319	7 337	7 749	8 216
Unknown, all prisons	385	241	221	220	179
Total — open/secure					
Open	3 648	3 577	3 605	3 836	3 955
Secure	6 446	6 175	6 204	6 611	7 056

TABLE 8A.25

New South Wales**Table 8A.25 Descriptors, prisons**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Privately operated prisons					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	298	308	293	328	338
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 134	1 127	1 209	1 296	1 331
Unknown	63	45	30	23	10
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	1 496	1 481	1 532	1 647	1 679
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					
All prisoners/100 000	179.2	173.8	172.3	180.6	187.4
Male prisoners/100 000	338.8	330.0	326.2	341.7	354.5
Female prisoners/100 000	25.3	23.2	23.6	24.9	26.1
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners/100 000	1 889.1	1 802.3	1 792.4	1 914.5	1 962.0
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	135.6	133.4	131.8	137.0	143.1
Number of facilities (b)					
Government operated prisons	34	31	30	30	31
Privately operated prisons	2	2	2	2	2
Transitional centres	2	2	2	2	2
24-hour court cell centres	14	14	14	12	12
Total facilities (excluding detention centres)	52	49	48	46	47
Prison design capacity (c)					
Open	3 649	3 830	3 922	3 568	3 723
Secure	6 192	6 368	6 232	5 983	6 112
Total — all prisons	9 841	10 198	10 154	9 551	9 835
Recurrent expenditure (2014-15 \$'000) (d), (e)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	821 535	838 417	757 059	762 873	790 067
Operating revenues, all prisons	32 009	46 909	59 437	58 126	62 203

TABLE 8A.25

New South Wales**Table 8A.25 Descriptors, prisons**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	265 899	266 169	222 972	228 450	237 458
Secure	523 627	525 339	474 650	476 297	490 406
All prisons	789 526	791 508	697 622	704 747	727 864
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	868 654	867 596	776 974	787 636	811 266
Capital costs (f)					
All prisons	302 987	299 015	223 560	225 478	226 818
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	1 092 514	1 090 523	921 182	930 225	954 682
Transport and escort services (g)	36 844	30 713	36 103	26 460	25 465
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	10 553	10 388	8 699	9 715	9 985
Secure	20 245	20 474	18 130	19 493	20 822
All prisons	30 798	30 862	26 829	29 209	30 807

(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. 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 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(e) Data for 2013-14 has been revised.

(f) 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.

(g) Transport and escort costs are not fully disaggregated from operational expenditure.

New South Wales**Table 8A.25 Descriptors, prisons**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
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Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; NSW Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.26

New South Wales
Table 8A.26 Effectiveness, prisons

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Assault rates (per 100 prisoners) (a)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.13	0.19	0.28	0.36	0.56
Assaults	13.06	12.27	14.86	14.20	15.07
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	–	0.02	0.01	–	–
Assaults	0.34	0.65	0.58	0.55	0.51
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes) (b)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	1	1	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	10	5	8	4	2
Total — all prisoners	11	6	8	4	2
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes) (b)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	–	1	1	1	5
Non-Indigenous prisoners	9	12	11	8	14
Total — all prisoners	9	13	12	9	19
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (c)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	0.04	0.05	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.13	0.07	0.11	0.05	0.02
Total — all prisoners	0.11	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.02
Number of escapes					
Open	22	12	6	12	5
Secure	1	3	1	1	1
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (d)					
Open	0.60	0.34	0.17	0.31	0.13
Secure	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.01
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (e)					
Open	19.1	18.2	10.5	10.5	10.3
Secure	7.0	6.9	6.2	6.9	6.7
Total — all prisons	11.4	11.0	7.8	8.2	8.0
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	42.9	45.1	42.6	45.4	42.0
Service (no fee for service) industries	34.4	29.5	28.4	32.6	32.8
Work release	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.4
Total — all industries	78.6	76.0	72.4	79.7	76.1

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) (f)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.8
Secondary school education	12.2	14.1	13.1	12.6	13.0
Vocational Education and Training	20.0	21.2	25.6	23.7	21.9
Higher Education	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6
Total — all education	30.3	35.3	36.1	33.6	31.7

- (a) As of 2014-15, the counting rule includes all assaults by a prisoner in corrective services legal custody and under the supervision of corrective services staff. Prior to 2014-15, assaults that occurred within a court complex were excluded.
- (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 zero escapes of this type in 2014-15. Escapes by prisoners being transported to or from court or from within a court complex are also not counted within this category. There was one escape from court cells or court escorts during the reporting period.
- (e) 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. Data for 2013-14 have been revised.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.27

New South Wales

Table 8A.27 Descriptors, periodic detention

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (a)	2014-15
Average daily periodic detention population (b)					
Total (c)	400	55	12	8	8
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	33	1	1	1	2
Male, non-Indigenous	292	15	10	6	6
Male, unknown	42	33	–	–	–
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3	–	–	1	0.3
Female, non-Indigenous	26	–	–	–	–
Female, unknown	5	6	1	–	–
Total — male/female					
Male detainees	366	49	11	7	8
Female detainees	34	6	1	1	0.3
Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees	36	1	1	2	2
Non-Indigenous detainees	318	15	10	6	6
Unknown	47	39	1	–	–
Average daily population attending (residential only)	153	–	–	–	–
Periodic detention rate (d)					
Detainees/100 000	7.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Male detainees/100 000	13.3	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.3
Female detainees/100 000	1.2	0.2	0.04	0.03	0.01
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees/100 000	30.2	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.7
Non-Indigenous detainees/100 000	5.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Number of periodic detention centres	–	–	–	–	–
Useable periodic detention capacity	431	..	..	..	..

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (a)	2014-15
(a)	Data for 2013-14 have been revised.				
(b)	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. Figures for 2014-15 include a detainee returning to complete the detention order after a period of absence and who was therefore not included in the count for the previous				
(c)	Figures for 2014-15 include a detainee returning to complete the detention order after a period of absence who was therefore not included in the count for the previous years.				
(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. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. Periodic detention rates for 2013-14 have been revised.				

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

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

TABLE 8A.28

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Assault rates (per 100 detainees)					
Detainees on detainees					
Serious assaults	–	..	..	..	..
Assaults	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) (b)					
Service (no fee for service) industries	24.2	..	..	..	..
Community work	57.2	88.9	42.0	25.0	24.1
Total employed	81.5	88.9	42.0	25.0	24.1

(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.

(b) Data for 2013-14 have been revised.

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

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.29

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2014-15 \$) (a), (b)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	193.50	202.82	169.20	162.95	164.29
Secure prisoners	222.39	232.92	209.47	197.25	190.29
Total — all prisoners	211.74	221.85	194.66	184.65	180.95
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2014-15 \$) (a), (c)					
User cost of capital	60.04	62.48	40.24	37.36	35.65
Land	3.20	3.33	2.67	2.54	2.52
Other Assets	56.84	59.16	37.56	34.82	33.13
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	21.22	21.33	22.14	21.72	20.73
Total capital — all prisoners	81.26	83.81	62.38	59.08	56.39
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2014-15 \$) (a), (b)	293.00	305.66	257.04	243.73	237.34
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	100.0	93.4	91.9	107.5	106.2
Secure	104.1	97.0	99.5	110.5	115.5
Total	102.6	95.6	96.6	109.4	112.0
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent) (d)	35.4	..	..	..	..

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(b) Data for 2013-14 have been revised.

(c) 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.

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

.. Not applicable.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.30

New South Wales

Table 8A.30 Descriptors, community corrections

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Average number of offenders					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	4	2	4	5	7
Male, non-Indigenous	82	71	56	53	67
Male, unknown	3	1	1	0.3	–
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3	2	4	3	2
Female, non-Indigenous	28	15	19	23	20
Female, unknown	4	0.2	0.3	–	0.3
Gender not recorded	1	1	–	0.3	0.2
Total persons	126	92	84	85	97
on reparation orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	389	322	312	377	344
Male, non-Indigenous	2 230	1 958	1 868	1 968	1 988
Male, unknown	206	112	110	107	118
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	124	91	75	87	90
Female, non-Indigenous	414	319	301	325	301
Female, unknown	55	25	22	23	22
Gender not recorded	18	6	4	6	5
Total persons	3 435	2 831	2 692	2 893	2 866
on supervision orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2 202	2 383	2 530	2 571	2 560
Male, non-Indigenous	8 894	9 431	9 552	9 581	9 555
Male, unknown	507	418	397	351	318
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	586	637	665	668	665
Female, non-Indigenous	1 279	1 391	1 371	1 401	1 331

TABLE 8A.30

New South Wales

Table 8A.30 Descriptors, community corrections

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Female, unknown	121	100	92	86	84
Gender not recorded	33	33	27	28	25
Total persons	13 623	14 393	14 634	14 686	14 540
Daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2 442	2 560	2 692	2 750	2 733
Male, non-Indigenous	10 550	10 795	10 779	10 814	10 841
Male, unknown	683	508	486	436	415
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	677	702	715	715	718
Female, non-Indigenous	1 643	1 648	1 601	1 640	1 554
Female, unknown	173	121	110	103	101
Total persons, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3 122	3 266	3 410	3 467	3 453
Total persons, non-Indigenous	12 229	12 473	12 401	12 475	12 417
Total persons, unknown	867	634	601	549	520
Total males	13 675	13 863	13 957	14 000	13 989
Total females	2 493	2 472	2 425	2 458	2 373
Total gender not recorded	49	38	30	33	29
Total persons	16 217	16 373	16 411	16 491	16 391
Community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000	287.9	291.9	288.3	285.1	278.9
Male offenders/100 000	494.6	503.4	499.0	492.5	484.8
Female offenders/100 000	86.9	86.6	83.8	83.5	79.3
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders/100 000	2 644.4	2 684.9	2 716.4	2 678.7	2 591.1
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	221.7	227.3	222.8	220.6	216.2
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

Table 8A.30 Descriptors, community corrections

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Recurrent expenditure (2014-15 \$'000) (c), (d)					
Operating expenditure	155 475	169 425	167 574	142 164	145 460
Operating revenues	1 554	5 493	6 794	3 570	2 808
Net operating expenditure	153 922	163 933	160 780	138 594	142 652
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	162 258	171 163	168 983	146 182	150 389
Capital costs (e)	16 898	15 757	19 960	19 295	18 268
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	170 820	179 689	180 740	157 889	160 920
Payroll tax	6 662	7 400	7 410	6 257	6 385

- (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. 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 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.
- (d) Data for 2013-14 has been revised.
- (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.
- 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).

New South Wales**Table 8A.31 Effectiveness, community corrections**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Completion of orders (per cent) (a)					
Restricted movement orders	86.9	90.5	88.5	90.5	91.1
Reparation orders	84.2	83.2	81.2	79.0	79.0
Supervision orders	80.1	78.7	76.9	72.9	75.0
Total — all orders	81.1	79.7	77.7	74.0	75.8
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).

New South Wales**Table 8A.32 Efficiency, community corrections**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2014-15 \$) (a), (b)	25.99	27.41	26.82	23.01	23.83
Capital costs per offender per day (2014-15 \$) (a), (c)	2.85	2.63	3.33	3.20	3.05
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2014-15 \$) (a), (b)	28.84	30.05	30.15	26.21	26.88
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	19.6	19.4	20.0	20.9	20.8
Offender-to-other staff	76.8	79.9	77.5	84.6	86.2
Offender-to-all staff	15.6	15.6	15.9	16.7	16.7

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(b) Data for 2013-14 have been revised.

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

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — Vic

TABLE 8A.33

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons	4 586	4 831	5 120	5 800	6 350
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	20	17	30	37	46
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	440	493	588	795	897
Male, unknown, open prison	3	6	11	18	11
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	3	2	4	2	2
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	46	51	51	56	61
Female, unknown, open prison	0.5	2	2	6	1
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	240	275	314	374	417
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	3 529	3 673	3 788	4 120	4 494
Male, unknown, secure prison	39	39	48	52	50
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	23	24	27	36	42
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	237	243	249	280	321
Female, unknown, secure prison	5	5	10	22	8
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	4 271	4 504	4 777	5 397	5 915
Female prisoners, all prisons	315	327	342	403	435
Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, all prisons	287	318	375	450	508
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	4 251	4 461	4 675	5 252	5 773
Unknown, all prisons	48	52	70	98	69
Total — open/secure					
Open	513	571	685	914	1 018
Secure	4 073	4 260	4 435	4 885	5 332

TABLE 8A.33

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Privately operated prisons					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	107	122	143	165	164
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 404	1 429	1 515	1 667	1 663
Unknown	19	18	15	13	13
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	1 530	1 568	1 672	1 845	1 839
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					
All prisoners/100 000	105.4	111.0	115.5	128.2	138.0
Male prisoners/100 000	200.0	211.7	220.1	243.6	262.5
Female prisoners/100 000	14.2	14.7	15.1	17.5	18.5
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners/100 000	1 050.0	1 130.0	1 286.4	1 492.3	1 631.1
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	98.4	103.2	106.2	116.9	126.3
Number of facilities (b)					
Government operated prisons	11	11	11	11	11
Privately operated prisons	2	2	2	2	2
Transitional centres	1	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 (2014-15 \$'000) (c)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	465 985	502 237	529 840	591 929	701 100
Operating revenues, all prisons	8 401	8 917	9 088	11 028	11 455

TABLE 8A.33

Victoria
Table 8A.33 Descriptors, prisons

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	42 123	49 710	56 563	68 824	88 431
Secure	415 461	443 610	464 190	512 076	601 214
All prisons	457 584	493 320	520 753	580 900	689 645
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	482 619	535 420	564 733	625 253	739 826
Capital costs					
All prisons	121 390	130 840	124 375	126 119	147 435
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	578 975	624 160	645 127	707 020	837 080
Transport and escort services	11 029	11 818	12 837	14 991	21 045
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	1 080	1 147	1 332	1 601	2 208
Secure	7 856	7 845	8 306	9 020	11 066
All prisons	8 936	8 993	9 638	10 622	13 274

(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. 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 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and 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**Table 8A.34 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Assault rates (per 100 prisoners)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.92	2.17	1.60	1.26	1.69
Assaults	7.63	9.40	10.94	11.86	12.24
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.08
Assaults	0.59	1.16	1.56	1.98	1.56
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	2	–	3	–	3
Total — all prisoners	2	–	3	–	3
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	1	–	1	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	7	4	9	11	11
Total — all prisoners	8	4	10	11	11
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	–	–	–	–	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	1
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.05	–	0.06	–	0.05
Total — all prisoners	0.04	–	0.06	–	0.05
Number of escapes					
Open	–	1	3	7	5
Secure	–	–	–	–	–
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open	–	0.18	0.44	0.77	0.49
Secure	–	–	–	–	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (c)					
Open	na	14.3	14.5	14.5	14.6
Secure	na	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.7
Total — all prisons	na	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.3
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	38.9	35.7	36.5	36.0	39.5
Service (no fee for service) industries	48.3	53.2	52.6	52.2	49.8
Work release	..	..	..	..	..
Total — all industries	87.2	88.9	89.1	88.1	89.3

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) (e)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses (f)	3.9	5.2	2.0	1.4	8.1
Secondary school education	0.2	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
Vocational Education and Training	35.1	32.6	35.0	31.9	29.1
Higher Education	2.7	2.4	2.6	1.6	1.7
Total — all education	40.4	37.2	38.1	33.4	35.7

- (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 2014-15.
- (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 (29 June in 2014-15), 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 (26 June in 2014-15), calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.
- (f) The increase in 2014-15 reflects a realignment of the curriculum as well as an increase in the provision of literacy support to prisoners.

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

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.35

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2014-15 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	224.87	238.27	226.16	206.06	237.81
Secure prisoners	279.28	285.12	286.55	286.98	308.71
Total — all prisoners	273.19	279.58	278.47	274.22	297.34
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2014-15 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	34.02	26.77	25.36	24.58	25.57
Land	6.58	6.17	5.73	4.99	4.48
Other Assets	27.44	20.60	19.63	19.59	21.10
Debt servicing fees	23.51	23.52	17.63	14.02	16.36
Depreciation	14.95	23.86	23.52	20.94	21.64
Total capital — all prisoners	72.47	74.15	66.51	59.54	63.57
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2014-15 \$) (a)	345.67	353.73	344.98	333.76	360.91
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 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.36

Victoria

Table 8A.36 Descriptors, community corrections

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Average number of offenders					
on restricted movement orders (a)					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	1	0.03	..	..
Male, non-Indigenous	2	22	–	..	..
Male, unknown	23	–	–	..	..
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	0.5	–	..	..
Female, non-Indigenous	1	6	1	..	..
Female, unknown	10	–	–	..	..
Gender not recorded	1	–	–	..	..
Total persons	37	29	1	..	..
on reparation orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	126	107	110	112	149
Male, non-Indigenous	1 751	1 440	1 401	1 507	1 870
Male, unknown	156	79	85	70	93
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	64	56	54	62	80
Female, non-Indigenous	587	541	473	542	665
Female, unknown	67	31	35	26	38
Gender not recorded	1	1	1	0.3	1
Total persons	2 751	2 254	2 159	2 320	2 895
on supervision orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	290	291	320	325	396
Male, non-Indigenous	5 306	5 340	5 671	5 794	6 603
Male, unknown	118	123	96	86	124
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	77	85	93	93	92
Female, non-Indigenous	888	921	939	1 032	1 116

TABLE 8A.36

Victoria

Table 8A.36 Descriptors, community corrections

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Female, unknown	31	32	24	20	30
Gender not recorded	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	1
Total persons	6 709	6 792	7 144	7 350	8 362
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (b)					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	391	377	406	413	508
Male, non-Indigenous	6 858	6 600	6 850	7 056	8 148
Male, unknown	294	199	179	153	213
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	135	134	140	149	165
Female, non-Indigenous	1 438	1 429	1 375	1 531	1 712
Female, unknown	106	63	60	45	68
Total persons, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	527	511	546	561	673
Total persons, non-Indigenous	8 296	8 029	8 225	8 587	9 861
Total persons, unknown	403	262	238	199	281
Total males	7 543	7 176	7 434	7 622	8 869
Total females	1 680	1 625	1 574	1 725	1 945
Total gender not recorded	3	1	1	0.4	1
Total persons	9 226	8 802	9 010	9 347	10 815
Crude Community corrections rates (c)					
Offenders/100 000	212.1	202.3	203.3	206.6	235.0
Male offenders/100 000	353.3	337.2	342.6	344.1	393.6
Female offenders/100 000	75.9	73.1	69.6	74.7	82.8
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders/100 000	1 929.1	1 815.4	1 871.2	1 862.7	2 161.6
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	191.9	185.8	186.8	191.1	215.7
Work hours ordered/100 000	na	na	na	42 192	56 942
Work hours performed/100 000	na	na	na	14 597	16 067

TABLE 8A.36

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Recurrent expenditure (2014-15 \$'000) (d)					
Operating expenditure	75 914	87 209	91 338	93 659	101 432
Operating revenues	–	–	–	–	–
Net operating expenditure	75 914	87 209	91 338	93 659	101 432
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	77 301	88 846	94 989	98 032	105 190
Capital costs	3 628	3 384	6 876	7 286	7 393
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	79 542	90 593	98 214	100 945	108 825
Payroll tax	2 199	2 504	2 751	2 805	3 024

- (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. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- (d) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and 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**Table 8A.37 Effectiveness, community corrections**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	96.8	96.6	100.0	..	..
Reparation orders	61.0	52.0	64.5	72.7	72.7
Supervision orders	73.4	67.8	61.7	60.5	59.9
Total — all orders	66.3	58.7	63.2	66.4	66.5
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	na	na	na	94	103
Average hours worked per offender	na	na	na	33	29
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	na	na	na	2.89	3.54

.. Not applicable. na Not available.

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2014-15 \$) (a)	22.53	27.13	27.76	27.43	25.68
Capital costs per offender per day (2014-15 \$) (a)	1.08	1.05	2.09	2.13	1.87
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2014-15 \$) (a)	23.61	28.18	29.85	29.57	27.55
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	19.1	16.2	15.8	15.9	16.3
Offender-to-other staff	68.8	74.7	81.0	80.8	78.5
Offender-to-all staff	14.9	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.5

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — Qld

TABLE 8A.39

Queensland
Table 8A.39 Descriptors, prisons

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons	5 537	5 650	5 849	6 693	7 167
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	141	145	165	225	217
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	316	301	235	288	263
Male, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	6	9	11	25	27
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	52	55	74	108	106
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	1 372	1 368	1 456	1 670	1 838
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	3 291	3 388	3 486	3 880	4 180
Male, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	143	146	157	188	202
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	217	237	264	309	334
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	5 120	5 203	5 342	6 063	6 497
Female prisoners, all prisons	417	447	507	630	669
Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, all prisons	1 661	1 668	1 789	2 108	2 284
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	3 876	3 982	4 060	4 585	4 882
Unknown, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Total — open/secure					
Open	515	510	486	646	612
Secure	5 022	5 140	5 363	6 047	6 554

TABLE 8A.39

Queensland

Table 8A.39 Descriptors, prisons

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Privately operated prisons					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	253	231	217	244	270
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 088	1 062	1 025	993	1 091
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	1 340	1 293	1 242	1 237	1 361
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					
All prisoners/100 000	157.4	161.5	163.6	183.9	194.3
Male prisoners/100 000	293.6	301.0	302.0	337.1	356.8
Female prisoners/100 000	23.5	25.3	28.1	34.2	35.8
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners/100 000	1 518.1	1 474.4	1 529.6	1 744.0	1 830.8
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	113.7	117.7	117.4	130.3	137.0
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	12	12	11	11	11
Privately operated prisons	2	2	2	2	2
Transitional centres	–	–	–	–	–
24-hour court cell centres	–	–	–	–	–
Total facilities (excluding detention centres)	14	14	13	13	13
Prison design capacity					
Open	963	958	768	759	790
Secure	5 723	5 697	5 742	6 073	6 136
Total — all prisons	6 686	6 655	6 510	6 832	6 926
Recurrent expenditure (2014-15 \$'000) (b)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	432 781	471 193	454 661	485 114	482 107
Operating revenues, all prisons	29 426	29 423	36 505	36 773	16 544

TABLE 8A.39

Queensland
Table 8A.39 Descriptors, prisons

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	38 248	39 809	34 647	35 673	34 075
Secure	365 107	401 961	383 508	412 667	431 488
All prisons	403 356	441 770	418 156	448 341	465 563
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	487 704	528 567	517 746	557 714	584 978
Capital costs					
All prisons	216 502	245 125	276 708	301 547	310 345
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	619 857	686 895	694 864	749 888	775 908
Transport and escort services	11 613	12 304	11 906	11 617	11 368
Payroll tax (c)					
Open plus periodic detention	912	944	821	852	..
Secure	8 279	8 331	7 853	8 922	..
All prisons	9 191	9 275	8 673	9 774	..

(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. 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 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(c) As of 2014-15, payroll tax is no longer applicable to Queensland Government departments.

.. 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.40

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Assault rates (per 100 prisoners)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	1.32	1.01	0.63	1.54	1.80
Assaults	3.25	3.77	3.35	5.20	5.00
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	0.09	0.12	0.07	0.06	0.08
Assaults	0.72	0.60	0.36	0.34	0.25
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	–	1	–	–	2
Non-Indigenous prisoners	3	1	3	2	1
Total — all prisoners	3	2	3	2	3
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes) (a)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	–	1	1	3	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	8	3	4	5	3
Total — all prisoners	8	4	5	8	4
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (b)					
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	–	–	0.09
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.02
Total — all prisoners	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04
Number of escapes					
Open	1	1	–	2	5
Secure	–	–	–	–	–
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (c)					
Open	0.19	0.20	–	0.31	0.82
Secure	–	–	–	–	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open	16.2	15.7	15.3	15.7	15.8
Secure	10.7	10.2	10.1	9.6	9.0
Total — all prisons	11.2	10.7	10.5	10.2	9.6
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	32.4	31.4	30.1	28.7	28.4
Service (no fee for service) industries	43.2	44.1	42.4	40.5	37.6
Work release	..	..	..	..	..
Total — all industries	75.5	75.5	72.4	69.2	66.0

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) (e)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	5.8	5.8	5.4	6.3	8.6
Secondary school education	2.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	2.2
Vocational Education and Training	19.0	18.8	17.5	19.1	14.6
Higher Education	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	4.7
Total — all education	27.8	26.5	24.5	26.4	28.0

(a) Numbers for 2013-14 have been revised.

(b) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes, 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.

(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 three escapes of this type in 2014-15, all three of which were from a work camp.

(d) In 2010-11, data are based on an average over the period February to June 2011.

(e) As of 1 January 2015, Queensland has applied revised criteria for prisoner eligibility to participate in education and training. As of that date, prisoners under sentence for less than 3 months and those on parole suspension are also counted as exclusions from the calculation of this indicator.

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

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.41

Queensland
Table 8A.41 Efficiency, prisons

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2014-15 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	203.23	213.56	195.19	151.28	152.38
Secure prisoners	199.04	214.12	195.80	186.84	180.24
Total — all prisoners	199.43	214.07	195.75	183.41	177.86
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2014-15 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	65.34	76.72	82.91	78.61	72.94
Land	3.99	4.04	3.50	6.47	7.15
Other Assets	61.35	72.68	79.41	72.15	65.79
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	41.70	42.06	46.62	44.74	45.62
Total capital — all prisoners	107.04	118.78	129.53	123.36	118.56
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2014-15 \$) (a)	306.47	332.85	325.28	306.76	296.42
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	53.5	53.3	63.3	85.1	77.5
Secure	87.8	90.2	93.4	99.6	106.8
Total	82.8	84.9	89.8	98.0	103.5
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.42

Queensland
Table 8A.42 Descriptors, community corrections

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
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	595	547	499	649	611
Male, non-Indigenous	1 682	1 527	1 549	1 803	1 863
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	177	183	157	211	216
Female, non-Indigenous	422	381	398	481	507
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	2 875	2 637	2 603	3 143	3 196
on supervision orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2 184	2 238	2 260	2 374	2 430
Male, non-Indigenous	8 838	8 695	8 395	8 633	8 784
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	646	673	693	724	774
Female, non-Indigenous	1 969	1 896	1 884	1 975	2 156

TABLE 8A.42

Queensland
Table 8A.42 Descriptors, community corrections

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	13 636	13 502	13 232	13 706	14 144
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2 588	2 585	2 563	2 799	2 847
Male, non-Indigenous	9 854	9 624	9 406	9 793	10 025
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	781	801	796	876	936
Female, non-Indigenous	2 279	2 171	2 177	2 327	2 524
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3 369	3 386	3 360	3 675	3 783
Total persons, non-Indigenous	12 133	11 796	11 583	12 120	12 549
Total persons, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total males	12 441	12 209	11 969	12 593	12 873
Total females	3 061	2 973	2 973	3 202	3 459
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	15 502	15 181	14 942	15 795	16 332
Crude Community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000	440.6	434.0	418.0	433.9	442.7
Male offenders/100 000	713.4	706.4	676.7	700.1	706.8
Female offenders/100 000	172.5	168.0	164.6	173.9	185.2
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders/100 000	3 078.7	2 993.1	2 872.4	3 040.1	3 032.2
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	355.9	348.5	335.0	344.4	352.0
Work hours ordered/100 000	19 433	17 933	16 706	18 229	19 135
Work hours performed/100 000	9 834	8 880	8 183	8 713	8 941

TABLE 8A.42

Queensland
Table 8A.42 Descriptors, community corrections

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Recurrent expenditure (2014-15 \$'000) (c)					
Operating expenditure	73 141	80 172	76 898	78 003	83 601
Operating revenues	970	347	137	453	26
Net operating expenditure	72 171	79 825	76 761	77 550	83 575
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	73 685	81 358	78 508	79 157	85 329
Capital costs	2 488	2 450	2 539	2 539	2 736
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	74 659	82 275	79 300	80 089	86 311
Payroll tax (d)	2 106	2 165	2 222	2 321	..

- (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. 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 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.
- (d) As of 2014-15, payroll tax is no longer applicable to Queensland Government departments.
- .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 8A.43

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	..	..	..	..	..
Reparation orders (a)	54.6	74.7	81.2	83.5	81.6
Supervision orders	68.7	71.1	70.9	71.1	69.6
Total — all orders	62.7	72.6	75.7	77.3	75.6
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	72	71	66	63	65
Average hours worked per offender	37	35	32	30	30
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	1.98	2.02	2.04	2.09	2.14

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

.. Not applicable.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.44

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2014-15 \$) (a)	12.75	14.40	14.06	13.44	14.01
Capital costs per offender per day (2014-15 \$) (a)	0.44	0.44	0.47	0.44	0.46
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2014-15 \$) (a)	13.19	14.84	14.53	13.88	14.47
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	38.0	30.5	35.3	34.4	35.1
Offender-to-other staff	84.2	115.0	79.6	76.9	74.8
Offender-to-all staff	26.2	24.1	24.5	23.8	23.9

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — WA

TABLE 8A.45

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons	4 633	4 795	4 951	5 030	5 402
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	240	241	239	198	178
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	624	675	716	703	676
Male, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	40	36	32	30	38
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	66	73	71	70	68
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	1 374	1 448	1 537	1 595	1 679
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	2 020	2 049	2 016	2 073	2 353
Male, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	130	140	177	195	229
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	139	134	163	166	180
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	4 257	4 413	4 508	4 569	4 886
Female prisoners, all prisons	376	382	443	461	516
Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, all prisons	1 783	1 865	1 985	2 018	2 124
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	2 850	2 930	2 966	3 012	3 278
Unknown, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Total — open/secure					
Open	970	1 025	1 058	1 001	960
Secure	3 663	3 771	3 893	4 029	4 441

TABLE 8A.45

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Privately operated prisons					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	372	391	409	397	448
Non-Indigenous prisoners	619	605	601	642	740
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	991	996	1 010	1 040	1 188
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					
All prisoners/100 000	261.0	260.9	259.9	255.4	271.1
Male prisoners/100 000	475.3	479.1	470.3	460.3	486.7
Female prisoners/100 000	42.7	41.7	46.8	47.2	52.2
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners/100 000	3 451.6	3 496.5	3 607.9	3 556.6	3 635.0
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	165.4	164.2	160.3	157.5	169.5
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	13	13	14	14	14
Privately operated prisons	1	1	2	2	2
Transitional centres	–	–	–	–	–
24-hour court cell centres	–	–	–	–	–
Total facilities (excluding detention centres)	14	14	16	16	16
Prison design capacity (b)					
Open	743	945	1 107	1 137	1 137
Secure	2 691	3 681	3 839	3 839	4 227
Total — all prisons	3 434	4 626	4 946	4 976	5 364
Recurrent expenditure (2014-15 \$'000) (c)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	462 613	489 596	539 409	568 883	598 096
Operating revenues, all prisons	24 296	38 960	25 528	39 228	39 960

TABLE 8A.45

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	104 511	108 488	127 139	124 183	128 205
Secure	333 806	342 149	386 742	405 472	429 931
All prisons	438 317	450 637	513 881	529 655	558 136
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	458 335	469 958	540 034	558 184	591 526
Capital costs					
All prisons	82 550	105 801	123 010	128 005	150 844
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	520 867	556 438	636 891	657 660	708 980
Transport and escort services	24 259	32 844	33 203	35 629	33 448
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. 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 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and 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**Table 8A.46 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Assault rates (per 100 prisoners) (a)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.32	0.33	0.36	0.30	0.59
Assaults	6.00	5.76	5.94	7.48	5.42
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	0.11	0.06	0.18	0.18	0.09
Assaults	1.49	0.90	1.25	1.93	1.98
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	1	–	1	–	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	1	3	2
Total — all prisoners	1	–	2	3	3
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	1	2	1	1	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	3	5	7	3	1
Total — all prisoners	4	7	8	4	1
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (b)					
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	0.06	–	0.05	–	0.05
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	0.03	0.10	0.06
Total — all prisoners	0.02	–	0.04	0.06	0.06
Number of escapes					
Open	4	3	4	1	5
Secure	–	2	3	9	1
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (c)					
Open	0.41	0.29	0.38	0.10	0.52
Secure	–	0.05	0.08	0.22	0.02
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open	13.7	15.1	15.7	15.8	15.8
Secure	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.7
Total — all prisons	12.1	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.4
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	18.5	16.6	16.4	15.6	15.4
Service (no fee for service) industries	65.8	54.9	59.3	58.8	58.2
Work release	..	..	..	..	..
Total — all industries	84.2	71.4	75.8	74.4	73.7

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) (e)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	–	0.6	0.02	0.1	0.9
Secondary school education	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	–
Vocational Education and Training	35.2	30.4	28.0	28.2	23.2
Higher Education	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.7
Total — all education	36.3	31.8	29.0	29.1	24.0

(a) Past year data have been revised.

(b) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes, 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.

(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 three escapes of this type in 2014-15, of which two were from work camps and one was from a work party.

(d) As of 2011-12, figures are based on the number of prisoners employed on a single day (30 June in 2014-15) 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 2014-15), calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.

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

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.47

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2014-15 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	294.96	289.88	329.00	339.54	365.44
Secure prisoners	249.51	248.43	272.00	275.56	265.04
Total — all prisoners	259.02	257.29	284.18	288.29	282.89
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2014-15 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	36.95	49.38	53.56	54.15	59.53
Land	2.22	2.12	3.67	3.36	2.82
Other Assets	34.74	47.25	49.89	50.78	56.71
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	11.83	11.03	14.46	15.53	16.92
Total capital — all prisoners	48.78	60.41	68.03	69.67	76.46
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2014-15 \$) (a)	307.81	317.69	352.21	357.97	359.35
Prison utilisation rates (per cent) (b)					
Open	130.6	108.4	95.6	88.1	84.5
Secure	136.1	102.4	101.4	104.9	105.1
Total	134.9	103.7	100.1	101.1	100.7
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and 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

Table 8A.48 Descriptors, community corrections

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Average number of offenders					
on restricted movement orders (a)					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	2	2	4	6
Male, non-Indigenous	1	6	8	8	16
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	1	1	1
Female, non-Indigenous	–	–	1	2	2
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	1	8	13	15	25
on reparation orders (b)					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	494	433	305	303	283
Male, non-Indigenous	556	533	262	260	250
Male, unknown	1	2	0.2	2	1
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	181	176	124	123	102
Female, non-Indigenous	175	137	80	79	76
Female, unknown	–	1	0.2	–	1
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	1 407	1 282	772	767	713
on supervision orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	903	854	853	884	836
Male, non-Indigenous	2 360	2 109	2 053	2 241	2 150
Male, unknown	–	1	1	3	3
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	351	325	352	388	360
Female, non-Indigenous	569	475	500	527	526

TABLE 8A.48

Western Australia

Table 8A.48 Descriptors, community corrections

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Female, unknown	–	–	1	2	1
Gender not recorded	–	–	0.1	–	–
Total persons	4 183	3 764	3 759	4 045	3 876
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (c)					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 098	1 038	1 003	1 006	950
Male, non-Indigenous	2 497	2 253	2 157	2 326	2 242
Male, unknown	1	2	1	4	4
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	442	413	412	444	404
Female, non-Indigenous	617	525	530	558	555
Female, unknown	–	1	1	3	1
Total persons, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 540	1 451	1 415	1 450	1 354
Total persons, non-Indigenous	3 114	2 778	2 687	2 884	2 797
Total persons, unknown	1	3	2	7	5
Total males	3 596	3 293	3 161	3 336	3 196
Total females	1 059	939	943	1 005	960
Total gender not recorded	–	–	0.1	–	–
Total persons	4 655	4 232	4 104	4 341	4 156
Community corrections rates (d)					
Offenders/100 000	262.3	230.3	215.4	220.4	208.6
Male offenders/100 000	401.5	357.5	329.8	336.1	318.4
Female offenders/100 000	120.4	102.4	99.6	102.9	97.1
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders per 100 000	2 980.7	2 720.0	2 571.8	2 555.1	2 317.2
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	180.7	155.7	145.2	150.8	144.6
Work hours ordered/100 000	14 880	13 993	11 552	9 811	9 823
Work hours performed/100 000	8 433	6 920	6 058	5 177	5 149

TABLE 8A.48

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Recurrent expenditure (2014-15 \$'000) (e)					
Operating expenditure	78 577	72 410	74 184	73 795	75 493
Operating revenues	4 299	3 688	4 338	4 653	4 245
Net operating expenditure	74 278	68 722	69 845	69 141	71 248
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	75 187	70 205	71 397	69 910	71 248
Capital costs (f)	1 536	1 954	2 042	1 234	51
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	75 814	70 676	71 887	70 375	71 299
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. 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 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.
- (f) The reduction in capital costs in 2014-15 reflects a review of building assets and realignment to functional areas during the counting period.
- .. 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).

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Completion of orders (per cent) (a)					
Restricted movement orders	50.0	69.7	50.0	55.4	51.5
Reparation orders (b)	57.3	52.5	65.6	63.1	66.4
Supervision orders	59.0	57.2	59.5	58.8	59.4
Total — all orders	58.4	55.6	61.3	60.0	61.2
Reparation — employment (hours) (c)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	62	65	63	62	63
Average hours worked per offender	35	32	33	33	33
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	1.76	2.02	1.91	1.90	1.91

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

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

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

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2014-15 \$) (a)	43.69	44.46	46.60	43.61	46.94
Capital costs per offender per day (2014-15 \$) (a)	0.90	1.26	1.36	0.78	0.03
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2014-15 \$) (a)	44.59	45.72	47.96	44.39	46.97
Offender to staff ratios (b)					
Offender-to-operational staff	18.3	16.0	15.5	16.6	12.6
Offender-to-other staff	26.3	23.3	21.6	22.4	38.1
Offender-to-all staff	10.8	9.5	9.0	9.5	9.5

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(b) Figures for 2014-15 reflect the impact of a divisional restructure under which many of the administrative positions that existed in the functional area of Community Corrections are now within a central corporate services division. There was also a review of the coding applied during the counting period.

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — SA

TABLE 8A.51

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons	1 987	2 078	2 177	2 409	2 644
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	20	19	20	19	21
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	184	198	196	207	240
Male, unknown, open prison	2	–	–	4	5
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	–	–	–	–	1
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	–	–	–	–	12
Female, unknown, open prison	–	–	–	–	1
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	422	429	427	481	541
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	1 216	1 301	1 369	1 485	1 601
Male, unknown, secure prison	16	–	26	56	69
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	33	45	47	47	43
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	90	86	92	102	106
Female, unknown, secure prison	4	–	–	8	4
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	1 860	1 947	2 038	2 252	2 477
Female prisoners, all prisons	127	131	139	157	167
Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, all prisons	475	493	494	547	606
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 490	1 585	1 657	1 794	1 959
Unknown, all prisons	22	–	26	68	79
Total — open/secure					
Open	206	217	216	230	280
Secure	1 781	1 861	1 961	2 179	2 364

TABLE 8A.51

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Privately operated prisons					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	13	16	17	35	37
Non-Indigenous prisoners	149	156	158	237	285
Unknown	–	–	1	3	5
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	162	172	176	275	327
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					
All prisoners/100 000	153.6	160.8	166.7	182.5	198.5
Male prisoners/100 000	293.7	307.3	317.8	347.4	378.6
Female prisoners/100 000	19.2	19.9	20.9	23.4	24.6
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners/100 000	2 170.2	2 189.7	2 132.3	2 298.5	2 473.4
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	117.2	124.8	129.1	138.4	149.8
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	8	8	8	8	8
Privately operated prisons	1	1	1	1	1
Transitional centres	–	–	–	–	–
24-hour court cell centres	–	–	–	–	–
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 (2014-15 \$'000) (b)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	163 135	175 414	175 564	194 389	208 953
Operating revenues, all prisons	8 288	7 726	7 264	8 019	8 699

TABLE 8A.51

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	15 304	15 275	14 371	15 246	16 480
Secure	139 544	152 413	153 929	171 123	183 774
All prisons	154 847	167 688	168 300	186 369	200 254
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	168 978	181 766	183 003	202 177	216 704
Capital costs					
All prisons	46 330	47 116	49 794	52 012	54 605
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	201 177	214 804	218 094	238 381	254 859
Transport and escort services	2 949	3 149	3 282	3 397	3 555
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	470	431	340	412	393
Secure	4 395	4 582	4 720	5 200	5 856
All prisons	4 865	5 013	5 060	5 612	6 249

(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. 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 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and 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**Table 8A.52 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Assault rates (per 100 prisoners)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.86	1.01	0.51	0.62	1.40
Assaults	8.35	7.31	9.14	9.46	5.86
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	0.81	0.77	0.51	0.42	0.79
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	1	–	–	–	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1	1	–	2	3
Total — all prisoners	2	1	–	2	4
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes) (a)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	2	3	–	2	3
Total — all prisoners	2	3	–	2	3
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (b), (c)					
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	–	–	–	0.17
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.07	0.06	–	0.11	0.15
Total — all prisoners	0.10	0.05	–	0.08	0.15
Number of escapes					
Open	–	–	1	–	3
Secure	2	–	–	1	–
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (d)					
Open	–	–	0.46	–	1.07
Secure	0.11	–	–	0.05	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open	15.1	14.8	14.8	15.3	15.5
Secure	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.7	8.5
Total — all prisons	9.5	9.2	9.2	9.6	9.2
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (e)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	20.9	19.8	19.9	20.9	20.1
Service (no fee for service) industries	52.6	47.7	46.1	51.0	47.5
Work release	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.6
Total — all industries	74.6	68.7	67.2	72.8	68.3

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) (f)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	5.8	21.0	16.5	31.1	21.0
Secondary school education	0.4	0.1	0.3	–	–
Vocational Education and Training	50.3	25.0	25.6	39.5	31.9
Higher Education	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.1
Total — all education	48.9	46.4	43.3	59.4	53.1

- (a) Figures for 2014-15 include the death of a prisoner on unaccompanied leave whilst placed in a palliative care hospice due to a terminal illness.
- (b) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes, 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.
- (c) Figures for 2014-15 exclude the death of a prisoner occurring in the James Nash secure forensic psychiatric unit. Prisoners become the responsibility of the South Australian Health Department upon transfer to that unit, and therefore fall outside the scope of the national counting rule.
- (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 zero escapes of this type in 2014-15.
- (e) 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.
- (f) 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.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2014-15 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	203.39	192.72	182.16	181.49	161.14
Secure prisoners	214.51	224.23	214.91	215.01	212.84
Total — all prisoners	213.36	220.94	211.66	211.81	207.36
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2014-15 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	44.37	43.53	44.13	41.15	39.51
Land	6.22	5.43	5.71	5.45	4.88
Other Assets	38.15	38.10	38.42	35.70	34.63
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	19.47	18.55	18.49	17.97	17.03
Total capital — all prisoners	63.84	62.08	62.62	59.11	56.54
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2014-15 \$) (a)	277.20	283.01	274.28	270.92	263.91
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 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.54

South Australia

Table 8A.54 Descriptors, community corrections

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Average number of offenders					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	54	54	45	38	72
Male, non-Indigenous	285	294	288	298	405
Male, unknown	2	3	5	5	8
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	8	7	9	6	11
Female, non-Indigenous	32	35	32	34	48
Female, unknown	–	0.3	1	1	2
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	1
Total persons	380	393	380	382	547
on reparation orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	169	187	156	133	123
Male, non-Indigenous	956	974	887	861	730
Male, unknown	11	16	11	14	6
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	60	66	57	58	51
Female, non-Indigenous	256	275	247	243	184
Female, unknown	4	3	3	3	1
Gender not recorded	0.4	–	1	–	–
Total persons	1 455	1 522	1 362	1 312	1 095
on supervision orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	667	596	527	527	496
Male, non-Indigenous	3 018	2 885	2 724	2 712	2 780
Male, unknown	18	18	23	18	16
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	182	164	144	139	163
Female, non-Indigenous	602	531	472	485	518

TABLE 8A.54

South Australia

Table 8A.54 Descriptors, community corrections

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Female, unknown	6	10	7	5	3
Gender not recorded	1	1	1	1	3
Total persons	4 494	4 204	3 898	3 887	3 979
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	889	837	729	698	692
Male, non-Indigenous	4 259	4 152	3 900	3 871	3 915
Male, unknown	31	38	39	37	30
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	250	238	210	203	226
Female, non-Indigenous	889	841	751	762	750
Female, unknown	11	13	11	9	6
Total persons, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 139	1 075	940	901	919
Total persons, non-Indigenous	5 149	4 993	4 652	4 634	4 668
Total persons, unknown	42	52	50	46	36
Total males	5 178	5 027	4 668	4 606	4 637
Total females	1 150	1 091	972	974	982
Total gender not recorded	1	1	2	1	4
Total persons	6 330	6 119	5 642	5 581	5 623
Crude Community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000	489.3	473.4	431.9	422.8	422.1
Male offenders/100 000	817.6	793.4	727.9	710.5	708.8
Female offenders/100 000	174.2	165.6	146.2	145.0	144.8
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders/100 000	5 202.1	4 772.4	4 057.5	3 786.0	3 750.9
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	404.8	393.1	362.6	357.5	356.9
Work hours ordered/100 000	40 323	42 328	39 414	37 122	31 443
Work hours performed/100 000	10 855	11 345	10 025	9 474	8 917

TABLE 8A.54

South Australia

Table 8A.54 Descriptors, community corrections

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Recurrent expenditure (2014-15 \$'000) (c)					
Operating expenditure	38 547	41 575	39 161	37 612	38 385
Operating revenues	2 094	2 246	2 126	2 096	1 806
Net operating expenditure	36 452	39 329	37 035	35 517	36 579
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	37 143	40 215	37 943	36 452	37 451
Capital costs	2 101	2 228	2 084	1 884	1 743
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	38 554	41 557	39 119	37 400	38 322
Payroll tax	1 367	1 438	1 412	1 315	1 369

- (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. 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 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and 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**Table 8A.55 Effectiveness, community corrections**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	77.5	81.6	71.7	73.2	75.5
Reparation orders	60.5	57.0	59.0	57.7	51.8
Supervision orders	79.2	78.1	76.7	75.8	72.9
Total — all orders	73.1	71.8	70.2	70.1	67.5
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	132	132	143	151	140
Average hours worked per offender	36	35	36	39	40
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	3.71	3.73	3.93	3.92	3.53

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2014-15 \$) (a)	15.77	17.60	17.97	17.42	17.81
Capital costs per offender per day (2014-15 \$) (a)	0.91	1.00	1.01	0.92	0.85
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2014-15 \$) (a)	16.68	18.59	18.98	18.35	18.66
Offender to staff ratios (b)					
Offender-to-operational staff	25.8	26.1	25.3	25.8	23.6
Offender-to-other staff	70.3	87.0	80.6	68.9	66.9
Offender-to-all staff	18.9	20.1	19.3	18.8	17.5

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and 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
Table 8A.57 Descriptors, prisons

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons (a)	474	510	473	472	468
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	4	4	na	1	1
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	45	37	na	9	11
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	58	62	na	64	67
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	332	367	na	367	361
Male, unknown, secure prison	1	1	na	—	—
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	7	8	na	7	6
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	27	29	na	25	22
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	1	na	—	—
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	440	472	432	440	440
Female prisoners, all prisons	34	38	41	32	28
Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, all prisons	69	74	73	71	74
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	404	433	399	401	394
Unknown, all prisons	1	3	1	—	—
Total — open/secure (a)					
Open	49	42	na	9	12
Secure	425	468	na	463	456

TABLE 8A.57

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
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	121.3	128.8	119.0	118.3	116.7
Male prisoners/100 000	231.3	242.3	220.5	223.6	222.6
Female prisoners/100 000	17.0	18.9	20.3	15.9	13.8
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners/100 000	498.7	517.8	494.8	467.9	471.1
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	107.2	113.4	104.2	104.4	102.3
Number of facilities (c)					
Government operated prisons	6	6	5	5	5
Privately operated prisons	–	–	–	–	–
Transitional centres	–	–	–	–	–
24-hour court cell centres	–	–	–	–	–
Total facilities (excluding detention centres)	6	6	5	5	5
Prison design capacity (d)					
Open	69	69	na	12	12
Secure	555	572	na	600	585
Total — all prisons	624	641	647	612	597
Recurrent expenditure (2014-15 \$'000) (e), (f)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	63 039	59 933	59 894	60 987	64 600
Operating revenues, all prisons	3 707	3 698	2 720	2 698	2 491

TABLE 8A.57

Tasmania
Table 8A.57 Descriptors, prisons

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	4 953	4 582	919	1 033	1 435
Secure	54 379	51 653	56 256	57 256	60 674
All prisons	59 332	56 235	57 174	58 289	62 109
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	62 503	59 376	60 943	61 689	64 785
Capital costs (g)					
All prisons	11 212	10 373	10 910	10 780	9 665
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	70 544	66 608	68 084	69 069	71 774
Transport and escort services	na	na	na	na	na
Payroll tax (h)					
Open plus periodic detention	156	155	34	..	..
Secure	1 728	1 728	501	..	..
All prisons	1 884	1 883	535	..	..

- (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. 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) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
(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> .					
(g) As of 2014-15, in line with national counting rules, Tasmania excludes the value of Work In Progress from the current value of government owned assets.					
(h) 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.58

Tasmania
Table 8A.58 Effectiveness, prisons

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Assault rates (per 100 prisoners)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.63	0.98	1.27	0.64	2.14
Assaults	9.07	8.63	7.83	5.08	8.55
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	0.42	0.39	–	–	–
Assaults	1.48	1.18	1.90	0.64	1.71
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	1	–	–	2
Total — all prisoners	–	1	–	–	2
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	–	–	1	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	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	–	0.23	–	–	0.51
Total — all prisoners	–	0.20	–	–	0.43
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	na	16.8	16.8
Secure	8.7	8.7	na	8.8	8.8
Total — all prisons	9.5	9.2	8.6	9.0	9.0
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	20.5	13.0	16.4	16.9	15.7
Service (no fee for service) industries	45.0	47.5	50.1	49.9	42.0
Work release	0.6	–	–	0.2	0.2
Total — all industries	66.2	60.5	66.5	67.0	57.8

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) (e)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	na	8.5	8.0	6.5	6.7
Secondary school education	na	17.4	13.0	–	–
Vocational Education and Training	na	11.5	8.0	7.0	11.1
Higher Education	na	1.0	–	0.2	–
Total — all education	na	28.5	25.3	13.1	16.9

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes, 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 2014-15.
- (c) Figures are not disaggregated by open and secure average out of cell hours in 2012-13, 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.
- (d) Figures are based on the number of prisoners employed on a single day (30 June in 2014-15), 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 (29 May in 2014-15), calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.59

Tasmania
Table 8A.59 Efficiency, prisons

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2014-15 \$) (a), (b), (c)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	276.93	298.69	na	301.38	327.40
Secure prisoners	350.31	302.18	na	338.85	364.29
Total — all prisoners	342.73	301.89	331.18	338.11	363.34
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2014-15 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	46.45	38.82	41.36	42.81	40.89
Land	2.95	2.70	2.88	1.76	1.74
Other Assets	43.50	36.12	38.49	41.06	39.15
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	18.32	16.86	21.83	19.72	15.65
Total capital — all prisoners	64.76	55.68	63.20	62.53	56.54
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2014-15 \$) (a), (b)	407.49	357.57	394.37	400.64	419.89
Prison utilisation rates (per cent) (d)					
Open	71.0	60.9	na	78.2	100.0
Secure	76.6	81.8	na	77.1	77.9
Total	76.0	79.6	73.1	77.1	78.4
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) 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*.

(c) Operating expenditure is not disaggregated by open and secure prisoners in 2012-13, 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.

(d) Figures are not disaggregated by open and secure prison utilisation in 2012-13, 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.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.60

Tasmania
Table 8A.60 Descriptors, community corrections

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
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	79	101	115	120	107
Male, non-Indigenous	562	727	841	876	739
Male, unknown	21	23	26	26	32
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	29	42	51	53	46
Female, non-Indigenous	154	204	232	227	216
Female, unknown	–	0.2	1	2	1
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	845	1 097	1 266	1 304	1 140
on supervision orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	113	131	126	113	118
Male, non-Indigenous	778	800	754	770	762
Male, unknown	4	4	5	3	1
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	39	35	42	42	33
Female, non-Indigenous	161	174	177	185	210

TABLE 8A.60

Tasmania
Table 8A.60 Descriptors, community corrections

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Female, unknown	2	0.1	2	1	1
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	1 097	1 145	1 107	1 114	1 125
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	152	180	195	198	191
Male, non-Indigenous	1 114	1 249	1 322	1 394	1 310
Male, unknown	23	26	30	29	33
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	56	63	76	82	69
Female, non-Indigenous	267	320	345	364	379
Female, unknown	2	0.2	3	3	2
Total persons, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	208	243	271	279	260
Total persons, non-Indigenous	1 381	1 569	1 667	1 758	1 689
Total persons, unknown	25	26	33	32	34
Total males	1 289	1 455	1 548	1 620	1 534
Total females	325	383	423	448	450
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	1 614	1 838	1 971	2 069	1 983
Crude Community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000	413.1	464.1	496.3	518.4	494.6
Male offenders/100 000	677.5	746.9	790.4	823.6	775.7
Female offenders/100 000	162.2	190.4	210.1	221.5	221.2
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders/100 000	1 503.2	1 700.4	1 834.3	1 834.6	1 652.7
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	366.5	411.1	435.9	458.0	438.5
Work hours ordered/100 000 (c)	17 100	18 201	17 040	14 407	12 267
Work hours performed/100 000	na	na	na	na	na

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Recurrent expenditure (2014-15 \$'000) (d), (e)					
Operating expenditure	6 538	8 234	7 961	9 051	9 720
Operating revenues	–	–	–	–	–
Net operating expenditure	6 538	8 234	7 961	9 051	9 720
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	6 538	8 245	7 979	9 069	9 738
Capital costs (f)	–	24	31	29	27
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	6 538	8 258	7 992	9 080	9 747
Payroll tax (g)	298	357	95	..	..

- (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. 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 financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) 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**Table 8A.61 Effectiveness, community corrections**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Completion of orders (per cent) (a)					
Restricted movement orders	..	..	..	..	..
Reparation orders	80.4	86.6	80.7	84.3	81.8
Supervision orders	93.2	92.5	88.4	89.5	92.1
Total — all orders	87.9	90.2	85.5	87.1	87.6
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).

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2014-15 \$) (a)	11.09	12.27	11.06	11.98	13.42
Capital costs per offender per day (2014-15 \$) (a) (b)	–	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2014-15 \$) (a)	11.09	12.30	11.10	12.02	13.46
Offender to staff ratios (c)					
Offender-to-operational staff	28.2	31.3	30.1	30.7	29.6
Offender-to-other staff	110.5	126.4	147.1	151.0	152.5
Offender-to-all staff	22.5	25.1	25.0	25.5	24.8

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and 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
Table 8A.63 Descriptors, prisons

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons	228	259	266	331	342
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	–	–	1	1	2
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	–	8	7	9	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	34	38	44	55	62
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	177	199	195	242	243
Male, unknown, secure prison	2	3	5	6	7
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	3	2	2	3	3
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	11	9	11	15	15
Female, unknown, secure prison	–	–	1	0.2	–
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	214	248	252	314	324
Female prisoners, all prisons	14	11	14	18	19
Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, all prisons	37	41	47	59	68
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	189	215	214	266	267
Unknown, all prisons	2	3	6	7	7
Total — open/secure (a)					
Open	–	8	9	11	11
Secure	228	251	257	321	331

TABLE 8A.63

Australian Capital Territory**Table 8A.63 Descriptors, prisons**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
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	80.9	89.3	89.8	110.6	113.5
Male prisoners/100 000	153.9	173.6	172.6	212.6	218.0
Female prisoners/100 000	9.7	7.4	9.2	11.6	12.2
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners/100 000	985.0	1 034.4	1 134.4	1 369.1	1 520.3
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	67.9	75.2	73.1	90.0	89.9
Number of facilities (c)					
Government operated prisons	1	1	1	1	1
Privately operated prisons	–	–	–	–	–
Transitional centres	–	1	1	1	1
24-hour court cell centres	–	–	–	–	–
Total facilities (excluding detention centres)	1	2	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 (2014-15 \$'000) (d)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	31 643	33 069	31 889	33 367	38 545
Operating revenues, all prisons	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 8A.63

Australian Capital Territory
Table 8A.63 Descriptors, prisons

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	1 298	2 235	2 156	2 266	2 781
Secure	30 344	30 834	29 733	31 101	35 764
All prisons	31 643	33 069	31 889	33 367	38 545
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	37 586	38 915	37 334	39 178	43 952
Capital costs					
All prisons	18 577	18 453	17 506	17 325	16 343
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	50 220	51 522	49 395	50 692	54 889
Transport and escort services	2 912	3 170	2 930	2 730	3 111
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	..	..	..	..	..
Secure	..	..	..	..	..
All prisons	..	..	..	..	..

- (a) Open/secure custody breakdowns did not apply in 2010-11 as the Alexander Maconochie Centre was deemed to be a secure facility over that period. Open custody applied as of 2011-12 when the transitional centre became operational.
- (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. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. Male and female imprisonment rates for 2013-14 have been revised.
- (c) Excludes periodic detention centres — see Table 8A.65.
- (d) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and 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
Table 8A.64 Effectiveness, prisons

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Assault rates (per 100 prisoners)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	na	1.55	2.63	2.41	3.21
Assaults	na	15.84	3.76	5.43	12.56
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	na	–	–	–	–
Assaults	na	0.77	–	0.60	0.88
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	–	–	–	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	11.5
Secure	..	10.4	8.5	8.8	8.8
Total — all prisons	13.3	10.5	8.6	8.9	8.9
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	–	–	–	–	–
Service (no fee for service) industries	84.8	85.5	81.1	68.3	64.6
Work release	..	..	1.4	1.1	0.9
Total — all industries	84.8	85.5	82.5	69.5	65.4

Australian Capital Territory
Table 8A.64 Effectiveness, prisons

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	8.5	6.6	13.0	20.7	21.6
Secondary school education	17.9	33.9	28.1	51.5	62.4
Vocational Education and Training	75.5	76.0	79.6	55.2	51.4
Higher Education	1.8	0.5	1.3	2.8	4.1
Total — all education	89.8	85.1	81.8	82.7	76.3

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes, or where the cause of death was re-classified following finalisation of a coronial hearing, are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.
- (b) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude incidents such as prisoners failing to return from unescorted leave, work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision. There were zero escapes of this type in 2014-15.
- (c) ACT education figures as of 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

Table 8A.65 Descriptors, periodic detention

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Average daily periodic detention population (a)					
Total	56	62	56	52	49
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	5	5	2	3	3
Male, non-Indigenous	41	49	49	46	40
Male, unknown	4	4	2	0.4	1
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2	1	0.4	1	1
Female, non-Indigenous	4	4	3	3	5
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	0.3
Total — male/female					
Male detainees	50	58	53	49	44
Female detainees	6	4	3	3	6
Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees	7	6	2	3	3
Non-Indigenous detainees	45	52	52	49	44
Unknown	4	4	2	0.4	2
Average daily population attending (residential only)	40	46	39	36	30
Crude periodic detention rate (b)					
Detainees/100 000	19.8	21.5	18.9	17.5	16.3
Male detainees/100 000	36.0	40.5	36.0	33.3	29.3
Female detainees/100 000	4.0	3.0	2.3	2.0	3.7
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees/100 000	174.2	147.7	58.5	74.7	74.1
Non-Indigenous detainees/100 000	16.1	18.3	17.6	16.5	14.9
Number of periodic detention centres	1	1	1	1	1
Useable periodic detention capacity	65	104	104	104	104

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
(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. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. Male and female periodic detention rates for 2013-14 have been revised.					
– Nil or rounded to zero.					

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

TABLE 8A.66

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Assault rates (per 100 detainees)					
Detainees on detainees					
Serious assaults	na	–	–	–	–
Assaults	na	6.43	–	–	2.03
Detainees on officers					
Serious assaults	na	–	–	–	–
Assaults	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	37.3	na	45.2	53.2	43.2
Community work	34.3	na	19.5	15.1	19.1
Total employed	71.6	na	64.7	68.4	62.3

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.67

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2014-15 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	223.17	241.65	238.93	242.43	304.26
Secure prisoners	364.62	335.98	316.19	265.52	295.42
Total — all prisoners	355.37	327.35	309.43	263.81	296.04
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2014-15 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	141.89	124.79	117.03	91.03	84.00
Land	6.20	5.38	5.20	4.18	3.99
Other assets	135.69	119.41	111.83	86.85	80.01
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	66.75	57.87	52.83	45.94	41.52
Total capital — all prisoners	208.64	182.66	169.86	136.98	125.52
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2014-15 \$) (a)	564.01	510.01	479.29	400.79	421.56
Prison utilisation rates (per cent) (b)					
Open	..	50.3	58.1	71.0	73.1
Secure	..	98.5	101.0	125.8	130.0
Total	84.4	95.9	98.6	122.7	126.8
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	61.6	44.1	37.7	34.8	29.2

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and 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

Table 8A.68 Descriptors, community corrections

	2010-11	2011-12	2013-13	2013-14	2014-15
Average number of offenders (a)					
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	16	14	10	13	11
Male, non-Indigenous	130	139	96	96	129
Male, unknown	12	4	8	19	15
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2	5	1	3	2
Female, non-Indigenous	39	32	22	27	23
Female, unknown	3	2	1	4	3
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	202	196	138	160	183
on supervision orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	140	146	129	145	103
Male, non-Indigenous	1 063	1 045	1 032	1 021	597
Male, unknown	61	19	31	78	61
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	26	32	28	40	31
Female, non-Indigenous	186	173	171	183	105

TABLE 8A.68

Australian Capital Territory

Table 8A.68 Descriptors, community corrections

	2010-11	2011-12	2013-13	2013-14	2014-15
Female, unknown	8	5	6	16	12
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	1 483	1 420	1 397	1 483	908
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (b)					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	129	136	119	130	100
Male, non-Indigenous	1 019	1 005	974	955	639
Male, unknown	65	21	34	80	70
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	24	31	26	38	30
Female, non-Indigenous	184	170	167	173	112
Female, unknown	9	5	6	17	13
Total persons, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	153	167	144	168	130
Total persons, non-Indigenous	1 203	1 175	1 141	1 128	751
Total persons, unknown	74	26	40	97	83
Total males	1 212	1 162	1 126	1 165	809
Total females	217	206	199	228	155
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	1 430	1 368	1 325	1 393	964
Crude Community corrections rates (c)					
Offenders/100 000	507.6	471.8	447.0	465.0	319.6
Male offenders/100 000	871.4	813.4	770.2	789.7	544.6
Female offenders/100 000	152.4	140.0	132.3	149.7	101.5
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders/100 000	4 076.7	4 253.7	3 499.2	3 915.5	2 915.8
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	433.0	410.8	390.4	382.1	252.7
Work hours ordered/100 000	30 552	18 965	16 807	19 420	15 959
Work hours performed/100 000	12 555	12 199	10 350	10 177	8 775

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2013-13	2013-14	2014-15
Recurrent expenditure (2014-15 \$'000) (d)					
Operating expenditure	7 534	7 854	9 100	9 361	11 188
Operating revenues	–	–	–	–	–
Net operating expenditure	7 534	7 854	9 100	9 361	11 188
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	7 574	7 893	9 146	9 427	11 244
Capital costs	60	54	59	83	62
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	7 594	7 907	9 159	9 444	11 250
Payroll tax	..	..	..	..	..

- (a) As of 2014-15, the counting methodology takes into account that ACT has the capacity to terminate orders early. In previous years, the count was based on the date that the court order ceased.
- (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. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. Male and female offender rates for 2013-14 have been revised.
- (d) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and 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).

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	..	..	..	..	..
Reparation orders (a)	68.9	86.5	61.9	61.2	60.4
Supervision orders	85.1	81.1	80.1	79.4	82.2
Total — all orders	83.5	81.6	77.3	77.0	79.9
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	182	114	115	138	125
Average hours worked per offender	75	73	71	73	69
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	2.43	1.55	1.62	1.91	1.82

(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).

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2014-15 \$) (a)	14.43	15.72	18.80	18.40	31.78
Capital costs per offender per day (2014-15 \$) (a)	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.16	0.18
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2014-15 \$) (a)	14.54	15.83	18.92	18.56	31.95
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	28.4	25.3	23.1	26.6	16.1
Offender-to-other staff	134.0	171.0	104.6	80.4	56.1
Offender-to-all staff	23.4	22.1	18.9	20.0	12.5

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — NT

TABLE 8A.71

Northern Territory
Table 8A.71 Descriptors, prisons

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons	1 172	1 337	1 438	1 501	1 599
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	311	389	425	439	573
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	50	55	47	54	72
Male, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	13	12	18	19	26
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	4	6	5	4	4
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	609	659	741	759	679
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	149	165	134	138	146
Male, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	32	46	62	79	87
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	4	5	6	9	12
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	1 119	1 268	1 347	1 390	1 470
Female prisoners, all prisons	53	69	91	111	129
Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, all prisons	965	1 106	1 246	1 296	1 365
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	207	231	192	205	234
Unknown, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Total — open/secure					
Open	378	462	495	516	675
Secure	794	875	943	985	924

TABLE 8A.71

Northern Territory
Table 8A.71 Descriptors, prisons

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
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	700.6	785.4	826.4	838.3	884.9
Male prisoners/100 000	1 286.7	1 413.9	1 466.1	1 463.6	1 527.0
Female prisoners/100 000	66.0	85.7	110.8	132.0	152.8
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners/100 000	2 287.0	2 554.3	2 804.5	2 845.3	2 924.5
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	165.5	182.0	148.2	153.6	174.6
Number of facilities (b)					
Government operated prisons	4	5	5	5	4
Privately operated prisons	–	–	–	–	–
Transitional centres	–	–	–	–	–
24-hour court cell centres	–	–	–	–	–
Total facilities (excluding detention centres)	4	5	5	5	4
Prison design capacity					
Open	389	454	454	454	726
Secure	732	750	750	750	765
Total — all prisons	1 121	1 204	1 204	1 204	1 491
Recurrent expenditure (2014-15 \$'000) (c), (d)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	86 171	92 343	107 512	117 653	130 826
Operating revenues, all prisons	–	–	–	4 073	7 313

TABLE 8A.71

Northern Territory
Table 8A.71 Descriptors, prisons

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	na	na	na	na	na
Secure	na	na	na	na	na
All prisons	86 171	92 343	107 512	113 580	123 513
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	94 728	100 962	115 026	122 179	138 567
Capital costs					
All prisons	19 720	21 261	20 129	27 779	64 532
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	105 891	113 603	127 642	141 359	188 045
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	2 706	2 793	3 097	3 457	3 928

(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. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

(b) As of 2014-15, separate sublocations at each of two prisons (Alice Springs Correctional Centre and Darwin Correctional Centre) are counted as a single facility for each prison. In previous years, Alice Springs Secure, Alice Springs Open, Darwin Secure, and Darwin Living Skills Unit were each counted as separate facilities.

(c) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(d) Data for 2013-14 has been revised.

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

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

TABLE 8A.72

Northern Territory
Table 8A.72 Effectiveness, prisons

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Assault rates (per 100 prisoners)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.34	0.37	0.49	0.20	0.13
Assaults	2.39	3.07	1.53	2.86	3.06
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	–	0.07	–	–	–
Assaults	0.17	0.22	–	0.20	–
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1	–	–	1	–
Total — all prisoners	1	–	–	1	–
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	5	1	2	4	3
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	1	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	5	2	2	4	3
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	0.48	–	–	0.49	–
Total — all prisoners	0.09	–	–	0.07	–
Number of escapes (b)					
Open	7	6	7	22	9
Secure	2	–	2	2	1
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open	1.85	1.30	1.41	4.26	1.33
Secure	0.25	–	0.21	0.20	0.11
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (c)					
Open	20.0	20.1	20.3	21.5	24.0
Secure	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.6	7.9
Total — all prisons	12.6	12.9	12.6	13.0	16.6
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	2.6	2.7	1.2	5.0	13.1
Service (no fee for service) industries	66.5	65.7	40.5	61.8	54.0
Work release	1.6	0.4	2.9	8.4	7.6
Total — all industries	70.7	68.9	44.5	75.2	74.7

TABLE 8A.72

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) (e)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	9.9	2.8	0.5	–	–
Secondary school education	–	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6
Vocational Education and Training	22.6	19.3	15.5	12.6	13.6
Higher Education	0.2	0.2	0.3	–	–
Total — all education	32.7	22.4	16.5	12.8	14.1

- (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) Data have been revised to include escapes from the physical premises of the Barkly Work Camp or Datjala Work Camp as "open" escapes. These had previously been excluded from this count. In accordance with the national counting rule, escape 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. This applies to escapes from Barkly Work Camp or Datjala Work Camp whilst on a work party, therefore, unlike escapes from the physical premises of these camps, such incidents continue to be excluded from the count. There were two escapes of this type in 2014-15.
- (c) Given the impact of the transition between prisons occurring during the reporting period on calculating averages across the year, figures for 2014-15 are based on a single point of time (30 June).
- (d) Figures are based on the number of prisoners employed on a single day (30 May in the 2014-15 counting period), calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.
- (e) Figures are based on the number of prisoners in education on a single day (30 June in the 2014-15 counting period), calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day. As of 2014-15, prisoners ineligible for education also include those in programs and work (internal or paid/volunteer) and those with less than 3 months to serve.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.73

Northern Territory
Table 8A.73 Efficiency, prisons

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2014-15 \$) (a), (b)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	na	na	na	na	na
Secure prisoners	na	na	na	na	na
Total — all prisoners	201.30	189.10	204.70	207.17	211.48
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2014-15 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	26.08	25.89	24.02	34.98	30.06
Land	4.41	3.72	3.41	4.68	4.31
Other Assets	21.67	22.17	20.61	30.31	25.74
Debt servicing fees (c)	..	..	..	..	54.66
Depreciation	19.99	17.65	14.30	15.69	25.78
Total capital — all prisoners	46.07	43.54	38.32	50.67	110.49
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2014-15 \$) (a)	247.37	232.63	243.02	257.84	321.97
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	97.2	101.8	109.0	113.7	93.0
Secure	108.5	116.7	125.7	131.3	120.8
Total	104.5	111.0	119.4	124.7	107.2
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(b) Data for 2013-14 has been revised.

(c) Debt servicing fees are applicable to NT for the first time in 2014-15, associated with the new prison commencing operation in late 2014, which was built under a private-public partnership arrangement.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.74

Northern Territory
Table 8A.74 Descriptors, community corrections

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Average number of offenders					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	7	7	4	1	1
Male, non-Indigenous	11	17	11	10	8
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	4	8	5	2	1
Female, non-Indigenous	4	3	3	2	2
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	26	35	23	15	12
on reparation orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	85	99	93	121	119
Male, non-Indigenous	26	26	32	39	38
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	13	18	24	37	35
Female, non-Indigenous	6	6	7	11	9
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	130	149	156	208	201
on supervision orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	623	601	717	734	633
Male, non-Indigenous	232	204	185	192	187
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	107	113	143	177	155
Female, non-Indigenous	24	22	21	25	27

TABLE 8A.74

Northern Territory
Table 8A.74 Descriptors, community corrections

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	986	940	1 066	1 128	1 002
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	679	679	789	828	722
Male, non-Indigenous	253	238	222	230	226
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	119	137	170	206	182
Female, non-Indigenous	32	29	29	35	35
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	798	815	959	1 034	904
Total persons, non-Indigenous	285	267	251	265	261
Total persons, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total males	932	917	1 011	1 058	948
Total females	151	165	199	241	217
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	1 083	1 082	1 210	1 299	1 165
Crude Community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000	647.4	635.6	695.4	725.5	644.7
Male offenders/100 000	1 071.7	1 022.1	1 100.4	1 114.0	984.8
Female offenders/100 000	188.0	205.3	242.3	286.6	257.0
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders/100 000	1 891.2	1 882.5	2 158.5	2 270.1	1 936.8
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	227.8	210.3	193.7	198.5	194.7
Work hours ordered/100 000	16 717	18 308	23 905	26 307	25 508
Work hours performed/100 000	6 393	9 062	11 727	14 497	13 998

TABLE 8A.74

Northern Territory

Table 8A.74 Descriptors, community corrections

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Recurrent expenditure (2014-15 \$'000) (c), (d)					
Operating expenditure	15 169	17 909	19 597	19 044	18 508
Operating revenues	–	–	–	–	–
Net operating expenditure	15 169	17 909	19 597	19 044	18 508
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	15 534	18 344	20 190	19 666	19 382
Capital costs	546	612	742	831	1 147
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	15 715	18 522	20 339	19 874	19 655
Payroll tax	425	481	547	571	573

- (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. 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 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.
- (d) Operating expenditure excludes estimated costs attributable to youth 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.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 8A.75

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	85.1	86.0	80.5	89.7	86.2
Reparation orders	68.2	77.0	71.9	76.5	73.9
Supervision orders	61.8	61.1	56.4	65.9	66.4
Total — all orders	64.0	65.1	60.6	69.2	69.0
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	91	96	91	89	85
Average hours worked per offender	35	47	44	49	46
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	2.61	2.02	2.04	1.81	1.82

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.76

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2014-15 \$) (a)	38.35	45.32	44.34	40.14	43.50
Capital costs per offender per day (2014-15 \$) (a), (b)	1.38	1.55	1.68	1.75	2.70
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2014-15 \$) (a) (b)	39.73	46.87	46.02	41.89	46.19
Offender to staff ratios (c)					
Offender-to-operational staff	18.1	14.8	12.4	13.1	11.7
Offender-to-other staff	54.2	62.7	52.5	57.0	43.8
Offender-to-all staff	13.5	12.0	10.1	10.6	9.2

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 8A.77). See table 2A.50 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(b) Prior to 2014-15, the NT did 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 comprised the total capital costs for community corrections as there was no capital cost associated with the land that these buildings were located on because it was not owned by corrective services. As of 2014-15, capital costs include user cost of capital for land acquired by corrective services during the counting period.

(c) As of 2012-13, Family Violence Program Coordinators have been included in the count of staff numbers.

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

GGFCE chain price deflator (index)

Table 8A.77 General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE)

Years	2014-15 = 100.0
2005-06	77.8
2006-07	80.7
2007-08	83.9
2008-09	87.2
2009-10	89.6
2010-11	94.2
2011-12	95.7
2012-13	97.0
2013-14	98.3
2014-15	100.0

Source: Review calculations based on ABS (2015) *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2015*, Cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra; table 2A.51.

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.

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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.
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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.
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