

Report on Government Services 2016

Volume C: Justice

*Produced by the
Productivity Commission
for the Steering
Committee for the
Review of Government
Service Provision*

© Commonwealth of Australia 2016

ISSN 1329 181X (print)

ISSN 2205-5703 (online)

ISBN 978-1-74037-573-3 (Volume C)

ISBN 978-1-74037-578-8 (set)



Except for the content supplied by third parties, this copyright work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Australia licence. In essence, you are free to copy, communicate and adapt the work, as long as you attribute the work to the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (but not in any way that suggests the Steering Committee endorses you or your use) and abide by the other licence terms. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au>.

Third party copyright

Wherever a third party holds copyright in this material, the copyright remains with that party. Their permission may be required to use the material, please contact them directly.

Attribution

This work should be attributed as follows, *Source: Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision, Report on Government Services 2016.*

If you have adapted, modified or transformed this work in anyway, please use the following, *Source: based on Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision data, Report on Government Services 2016.*

An appropriate reference for this publication is:

SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2016, *Report on Government Services 2016*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2016, *Report on Government Services 2016*, vol. C, *Justice*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

Publications enquiries

The Productivity Commission acts as the Secretariat for the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision. This report and previous editions are available from the Productivity Commission website at www.pc.gov.au.

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

Foreword

This year marks the twenty-first edition of the Report on Government Services — comparing the performance of governments in the efficient and effective delivery of a wide range of services aimed at improving the wellbeing of all Australians.

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

Improving the equity and effectiveness of the services included in the Report can affect the community in significant ways. Some services form an important part of the social welfare system (for example, social housing and child protection services), some are provided to people with specific needs (for example, disability services), and others are typically used by each person in the community at some stage during their life (for example, education and training, health services and aged care services).

Improving the efficiency of government services can also have significant economic pay-offs. Governments spent over \$192 billion on the services covered by this Report, representing around 67.9 per cent of total government expenditure, equivalent to about 12 per cent of Australia's gross domestic product.

I commend all governments for their continuing commitment to transparency and accountability. The challenge for the future is to harness this important information source to look at what works to improve service delivery for all Australians.

I would like to thank the Steering Committee for its direction and oversight of this Report, the working group members that provide advice and input, and the Review Secretariat within the Productivity Commission which supports the Steering Committee and working groups and produces the Report.

Peter Harris
Chairman

January 2016

Contents

Foreword	iii
Steering Committee	vii
Terms of reference	ix

Volume C

VOLUME C JUSTICE

C Justice sector overview	C.1
C.1 Introduction	C.1
C.2 Sector performance indicator framework	C.11
C.3 Cross-cutting and interface issues	C.40
C.4 Future directions in performance reporting	C.40
C.5 List of attachment tables	C.40
C.6 References	C.41
6 Police services	6.1
6.1 Profile of police services	6.2
6.2 Framework of performance indicators	6.6
6.3 Key performance indicator results	6.7
6.4 Future directions in performance reporting	6.43
6.5 Definitions of key terms	6.44
6.6 List of attachment tables	6.48
6.7 References	6.49
7 Courts	7.1
7.1 Profile of court services	7.2
7.2 Framework of performance indicators	7.18
7.3 Key performance indicator results	7.20
7.4 Future directions in performance reporting	7.49

7.5	Definitions of key terms	7.50
7.6	List of attachment tables	7.53
7.7	References	7.54
8	Corrective services	8.1
8.1	Profile of corrective services	8.2
8.2	Framework of performance indicators	8.9
8.3	Key performance indicator results	8.11
8.4	Future directions in performance reporting	8.30
8.5	Definitions of key terms	8.31
8.6	List of attachment tables	8.36
8.7	References	8.38

Steering Committee

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

Mr Peter Harris	Chairman	Productivity Commission
Ms Patricia Scott	Commissioner	Productivity Commission
Mr Nicholas Hunt	Aust. Govt.	Department of Finance
Mr Jonathan Rollings	Aust. Govt.	The Treasury
Ms Josephine Laduzko	Aust. Govt.	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
Mr Rick Sondalini	NSW	NSW Treasury
Ms Michelle Dumazel	NSW	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Ms Brigid Monagle	Vic	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Jeremy Nott	Vic	Department of Treasury and Finance
Ms Nicole Tabb	Qld	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Ms Janelle Thurlby	Qld	Queensland Treasury
Mr Kurt Sibma	WA	Department of Treasury
Vacant	WA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Ms Tammie Pribanic	SA	Department of Treasury and Finance
Mr Chris McGowan	SA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Ms Rebekah Burton	Tas	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Geoffrey Rutledge	ACT	Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate
Ms Jean Doherty	NT	Department of the Chief Minister
Ms Linda Weatherhead	NT	Department of the Chief Minister
Ms Nardia Harris	NT	Department of Treasury and Finance
Dr Paul Jelfs		Australian Bureau of Statistics
Mr Andrew Kettle		Australian Institute of Health & Welfare

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

Mr Daryl Quinlivan	Acting Chair	Productivity Commission
Mr Peter Robinson	Aust. Govt.	The Treasury
Ms Sam Reinhardt	Aust. Govt.	The Treasury
Ms Katherine Whetton	Vic	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Ms Bronwen FitzGerald	Vic	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Chris Chinn	Qld	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Ms Marion Burchell	WA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Ms Lorissa Kelly	WA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Mr Barry Thomas	WA	Department of Treasury
Ms Katrina Ball	SA	Department of Treasury and Finance
Ms Tracey Scott	NT	Department of Treasury and Finance
Ms Kerry Flanagan		Australian Institute of Health & Welfare
Mr David Kalisch		Australian Institute of Health & Welfare
Mr Peter Harper		Australian Bureau of Statistics

Terms of Reference

The Report on Government Services

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

C Justice sector overview

CONTENTS

C.1	Introduction	C.1
C.2	Sector performance indicator framework	C.11
C.3	Cross-cutting and interface issues	C.40
C.4	Future directions in performance reporting	C.40
C.5	List of attachment tables	C.40
C.6	References	C.41

Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this sector overview by a 'CA' prefix (for example, table CA.1). A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this sector overview, and the attachment tables are available from the website at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

C.1 Introduction

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

Policy context

The justice system is usually divided into criminal and civil justice. Under the federal system of government in Australia, the states and territories assume responsibility for the administration of criminal justice within each individual State and Territory and, as a result, there is no single criminal justice system operating across Australia. The eight States and Territories have separate and independent systems of police, courts, prisons, community corrections systems and juvenile justice centres. There are also some criminal justice services that operate at the national level, for example, the Australian Federal Police has jurisdiction for certain offences regardless of whether these are committed in a

particular State or Territory. National law enforcement functions are also provided by other Commonwealth agencies, such as the Australian Crime Commission (ACC). There are also federal courts and tribunals with national jurisdiction for both civil and criminal matters, however, the majority of court and law enforcement matters are dealt with by services administered at State and Territory government level.

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

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

Police services

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

Courts

Courts provide independent adjudication of disputes and application of the law within an environment that protects human rights. This is a necessary role to ensure that the

principles of justice operate in society. Court administration provides services which support the judiciary and court users through the efficient and effective management of court resources and court caseloads.

Corrective services

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

Sector scope

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

Box C.1 **Justice sector services covered in this Report**

In this Report:

- Police reporting covers the operations of police agencies of each State and Territory government.
- Courts reporting covers service delivery in the State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts (including children's courts, coroner's courts and probate registries). The Federal Court of Australia, Family Court of Australia, Family Court of WA and the Federal Circuit Court of Australia are included.
- Corrective services reports on adult custodial facilities and community corrections, including prison services provided through contractual arrangements with private providers.

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

- legal aid services
- public prosecutions
- alternative dispute resolution services, such as conciliation and mediation
- offices of fair trading or consumer affairs, which operate to minimise incidences of unlawful trade practices

-
- victim support services, which assist victims' recovery from crime (although the processing of applications for compensation is included in the civil case processing information)
 - various social services and community organisations that help people released from prison to re-integrate into society, support families of people who are in prison, and assist people who have contact with the criminal justice system
 - Australian Crime Commission and federal functions of the Australian Federal Police
 - the operations of tribunals and registries (except for probate and court registries) and judicial outcomes
 - operations of the High Court of Australia and specialist jurisdiction courts (except for family courts, children's courts and coroners' courts)
 - law enforcement functions delivered by national agencies such as the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC) or Department of Immigration (in relation to illegal immigrants).

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

Profile of the Justice sector

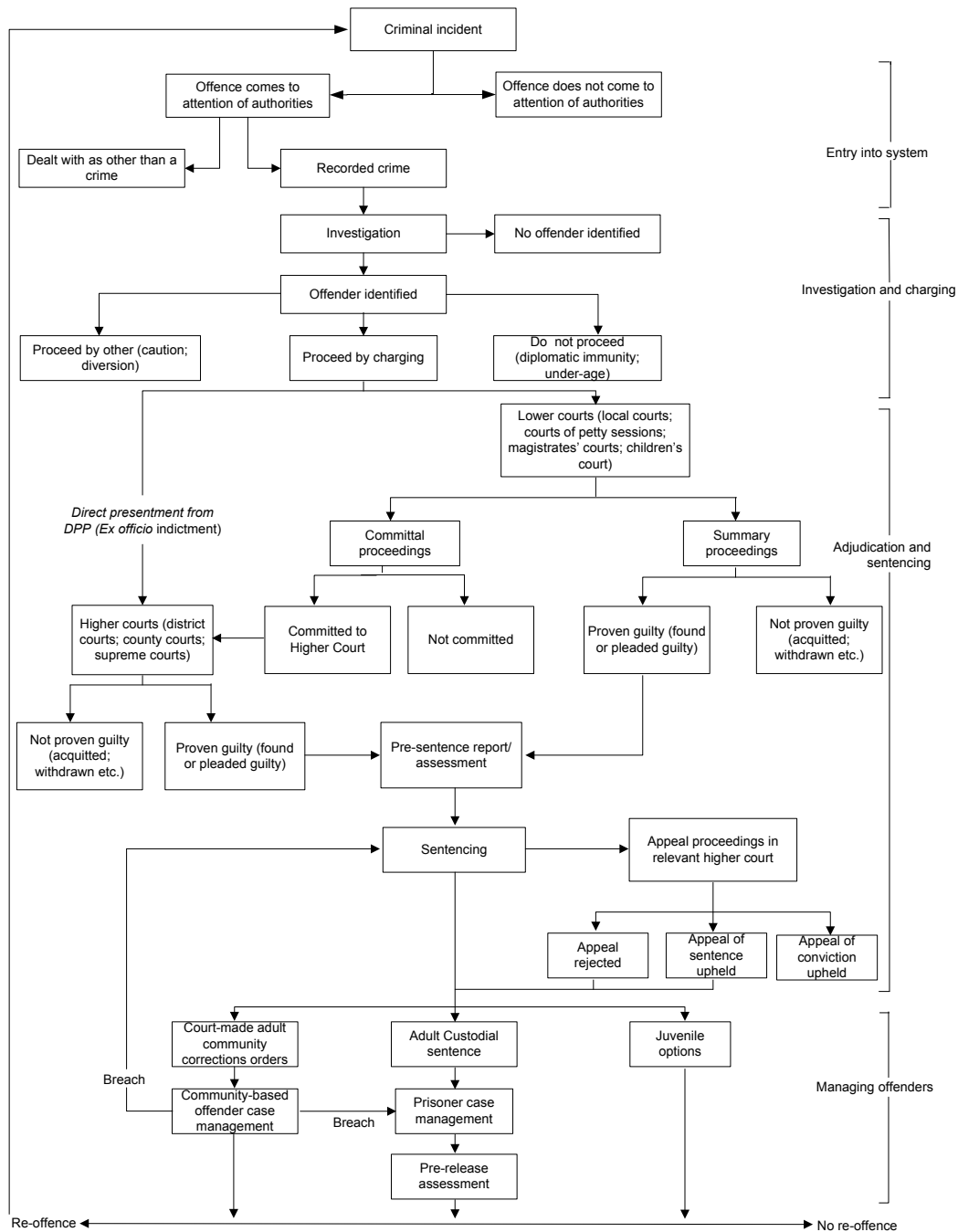
Detailed profiles for each of the three services comprising the justice sector in this Report are reported in chapters 6, 7 and 8 and cover:

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

Overview of the criminal justice system

The criminal justice system involves the interaction of many entities and their processes and practices are aimed at providing protection for the rights and freedoms of all people. Figure C.1 shows the typical flow of events in the criminal justice system. The roles of police, courts and corrective services, and the sequencing of their involvement, are shown.

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

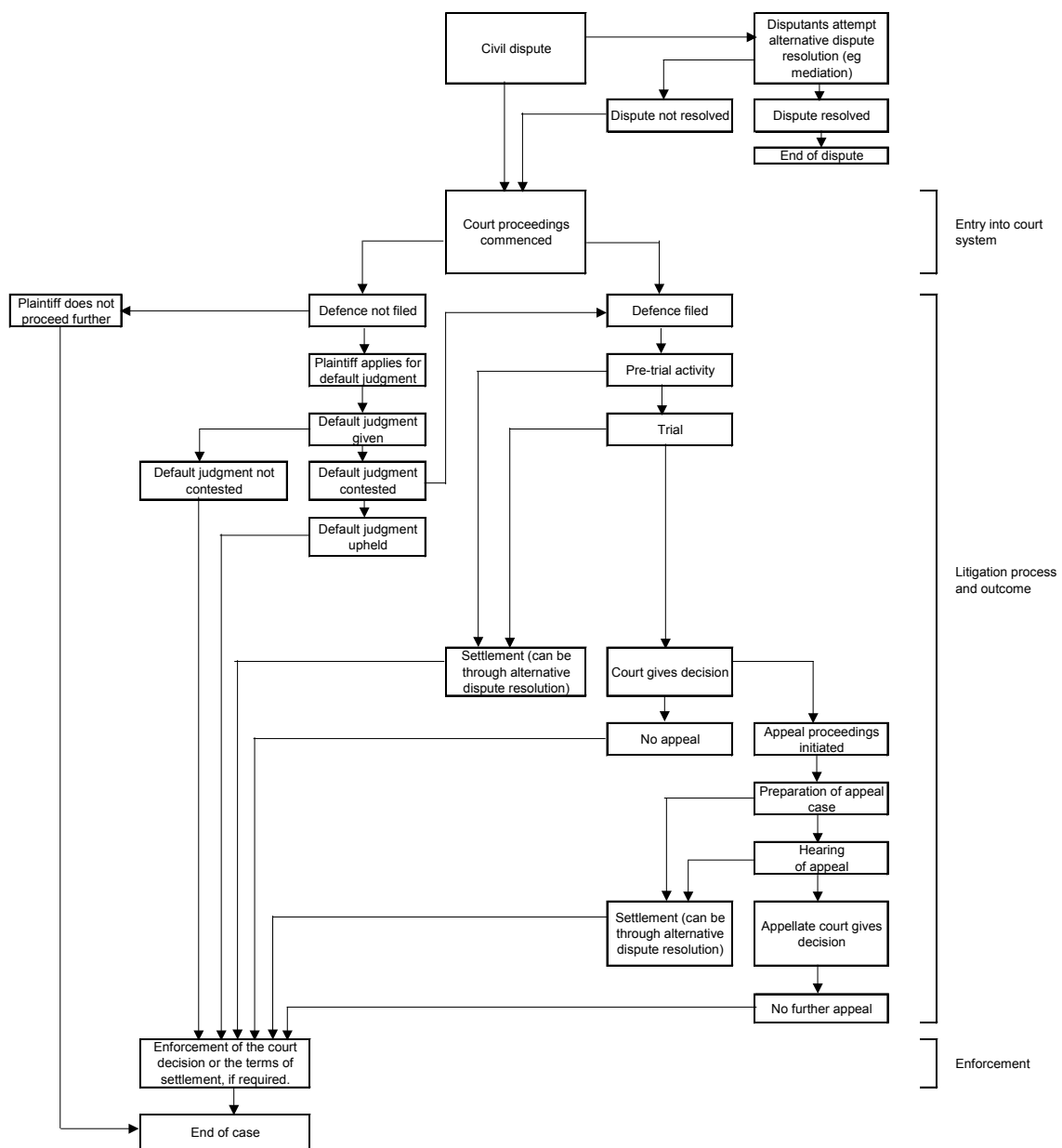


^a Does not account for all variations across Australian, State and Territory governments' criminal justice systems. ^b The flow diagram is indicative and does not include all complexities of the criminal justice system.

Overview of the civil justice system

The civil justice system involves the interaction of a number of practices, procedures and case management processes aimed at achieving fair, accessible and effective dispute resolution. Figure C.2 is an indicative model of the flows through the civil justice system. While the emphasis is on the flow of disputes which proceed to court, the role of alternative dispute resolution processes is considerable in civil justice.

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



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

Although not covered in this report, the role of tribunals (Box C.2) in the civil justice landscape has been increasing in both scope and number. While originally intended to help resolve disputes with government, their role has grown and they are increasingly dealing with civil matters which would have traditionally been dealt with by courts. All States and Territories have (or are in the process of developing) a consolidated tribunal structure (ie, consolidation of various individual tribunals into a single overarching civil and administrative tribunal).

Box C.2 The role of tribunals

Tribunals are statutory, independent legal institutions established to provide a forum for resolving specific types of administrative and civil disputes.

- Administrative tribunals reconsider the merits of government decisions across Commonwealth, State and Territory jurisdictions, in areas such as veterans' entitlements, refugee applications and planning decisions.
- Civil tribunals are alternative forums to the courts for resolving disputes such as claims related to the supply of goods and services. Only states and territories have tribunals with civil jurisdiction. Many tribunals also have jurisdiction for human rights cases such as guardianship, anti-discrimination and the care of children.

Tribunals aim to provide informal, low cost and timely avenues for resolving disputes through: active case management; using alternative dispute resolution processes; limiting legal representation and costs awards; and assisting self-represented litigants. Tribunals may exert greater influence over events and the pace of hearings than courts traditionally have, and they can be more inquisitorial in their approach.

Source: Adapted from Productivity Commission 2014.

Government funding

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

Real recurrent expenditure on justice services in this Report

Recurrent expenditure relates to the annual service costs for the parts of the justice system covered in this Report, and excludes payroll tax. Real recurrent expenditure is derived by applying the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (see chapter 2 sections 2.5-6 and table 2A.51). Total real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) for those parts of the justice system covered in this Report was almost \$15.3 billion in 2014-15 (table C.1).

Table C.1 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) on justice services by Australian, State and Territory governments (2014-15 dollars)^{a, b, c}

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Average annual growth rate
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
Police services	9 415	9 884	9 823	10 358	10 161	1.9
Courts — criminal	769	813	795	780	805	1.2
Courts — civil ^d	648	678	635	620	621	-1.1
Corrective services ^e	3 116	3 269	3 285	3 422	3 682	4.3
Total justice system	13 949	14 643	14 538	15 180	15 269	2.3
	%	%	%	%	%	
Police services	67.5	67.5	67.6	68.2	66.5	..
Courts — criminal	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.3	..
Courts — civil	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.1	..
Corrective services	22.3	22.3	22.6	22.5	24.1	..
Total justice system	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..

^a Totals may not sum as a result of rounding. ^b Expenditure data for all services include depreciation, but exclude payroll tax and user cost of capital. This treatment has been adopted to aid comparability in the above table and may differ from the treatment used in tables within individual chapters. ^c Includes expenditure on justice services within the scope of this Report. ^d Civil real net recurrent expenditure for courts includes the Federal Court of Australia, the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Circuit Court but excludes real net recurrent expenditure on probate matters. ^e Excludes debt servicing fees, transport and escort service costs where they are reported separately by jurisdictions. .. Not applicable.

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

A number of factors contribute to the significant differences in expenditure across jurisdictions. These include factors beyond the control of jurisdictions (such as geographic dispersion, economies of scale and socio-economic factors), as well as differences in justice policies and/or the scope of services that justice agencies deliver.

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

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

Nationally, real expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person on the areas of justice reported on in 2014-15 was \$642 (table C.2).

Table C.2 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person on justice services, 2014-15^{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>
Police services	\$	444	417	354	501	424	400	432	1 150	430
Courts — criminal	\$	26	33	31	51	42	32	41	106	34
Courts — civil	\$	15	18	10	28	12	12	29	46	22
Corrective services	\$	127	144	141	257	150	145	142	647	156
Total justice system	\$	612	612	536	837	629	589	644	1 949	642
Police services	%	72.5	68.1	66.0	59.9	67.5	68.0	67.1	59.0	67.0
Courts — criminal	%	4.3	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.7	5.5	6.3	5.4	5.3
Courts — civil	%	2.4	3.0	1.9	3.4	2.0	2.0	4.5	2.4	3.4
Corrective services	%	20.8	23.4	26.3	30.7	23.9	24.6	22.1	33.2	24.3
Total justice system	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Totals may not sum as a result of rounding. ^b See tables 6A.10, 7A.14-15 and 8A.13 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

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

Social and economic factors affecting demand for services

Criminal jurisdiction

Links have been drawn between criminal activity and social and economic factors such as poverty, levels of substance abuse, unemployment, and levels of social and community cohesion (Weatherburn 2001). Mental illness and early experiences of abuse may also have an interactive influence (Forsythe and Adams 2009) although the nature of these relationships with criminal activity can be complex. Levels of demand on justice services can be further driven by changes in legislative and policy environments introduced in response to social concerns such as levels of crime and fear of crime.

It was estimated that in 2011 the cost of crime in Australia was approximately \$23.1 billion (Smith et al 2014). When combined with the costs of criminal justice, victim assistance, security, insurance and household precautions the total estimated cost of crime to the community rose to \$47.6 billion. Expenditure by governments on criminal justice in 2011 was estimated at \$16.3 billion, accounting for about one third of the estimated overall costs. This is an increase from 2005, where expenditure on criminal justice accounted for about one quarter of total costs (Rollings 2008).

While some estimates for criminal costs relating to fraud and drugs were included in the report by Smith et al (2014), the emphasis was more on crimes against the person and likely underestimated costs associated with organised crime. There is a financial cost to governments in identifying, investigating, prosecuting and preventing organised crime, and it can harm the Australian economy by pushing out legitimate business or eroding public confidence in the banking, finance or investment sectors (ACC 2015). The Australian

Crime Commission has conservatively estimated that the costs to Australia of serious and organised crime amount to around \$15 billion annually (ACC 2013).

Civil jurisdiction

Demand for civil justice services is influenced by the types of legal issues people experience, which in turn are influenced by social and economic factors. Demand also varies with the way in which people respond to legal issues — do nothing, deal with the issue independently or seek advice or legal assistance (Australian Government Attorney-General's Department 2009). A survey of legal needs undertaken across Australia in 2008 by the Law and Justice Foundation of NSW found that disability, age, Indigenous status, disadvantaged housing and unemployment were associated with higher levels of legal problems. These characteristics were differentially associated with both the types of legal problems experienced and the strategies which people used in response to those problems (Coumarelos, Macourt, People, McDonald, Wei, Iriana and Ramsey 2012). Legal needs can also change over time, as a result of changes in the legislative, economic and social environments (Productivity Commission 2014).

Service-sector objectives

The overarching objectives of the justice sector are:

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

The objectives of the criminal and civil justice system are provided in box C.4. Specific objectives for each of the three justice services can be found in chapters 6 (police services), 7 (courts) and 8 (corrective services).

Box C.4 **Objectives of the criminal and civil justice system**

The objectives of the criminal justice system are to:

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

The objectives of the civil justice system are to:

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

C.2 Sector performance indicator framework

This sector overview is based on a sector performance indicator framework (figure C.4). This framework is made up of the following elements:

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

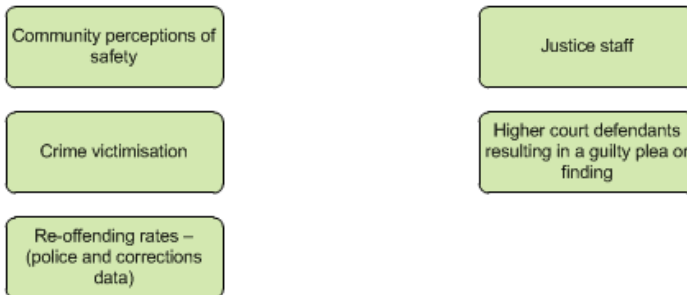
This sector overview provides a summary of relevant performance information. Chapters 6, 7 and 8 and their associated attachment tables provide further information.

Figure C.4 Criminal and civil justice sector performance indicator framework

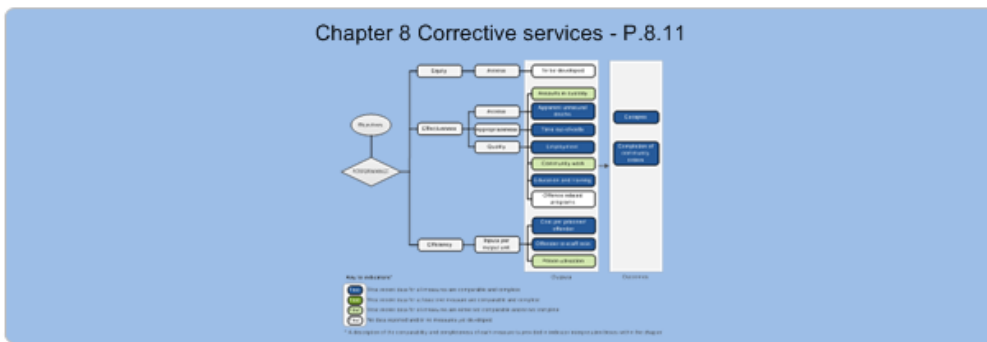
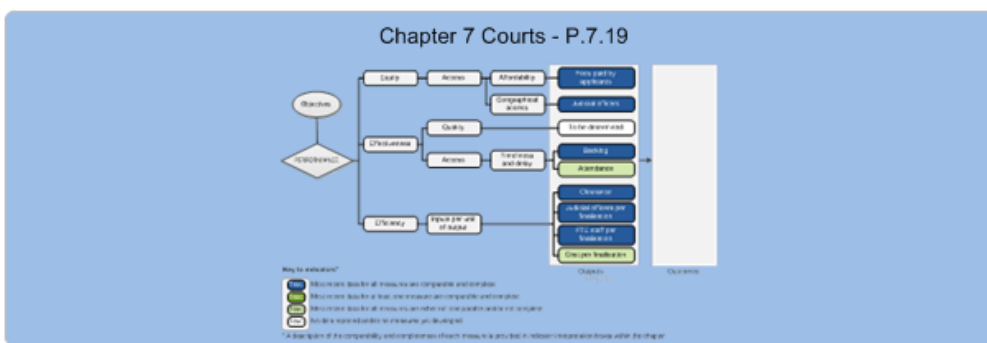
Sector objectives



Sector-wide indicators



Service-specific performance indicator frameworks



Sector-wide indicators

Community perceptions of safety

‘Community perceptions of safety’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to maintain public safety (box C.5).

Box C.5 **Community perceptions of safety**

‘Community perceptions of safety’ is defined by two separate measures:

- the proportion of people who felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ at home alone at night
- the proportion of people who felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ in public places.

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

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

Data reported for this indicator are:

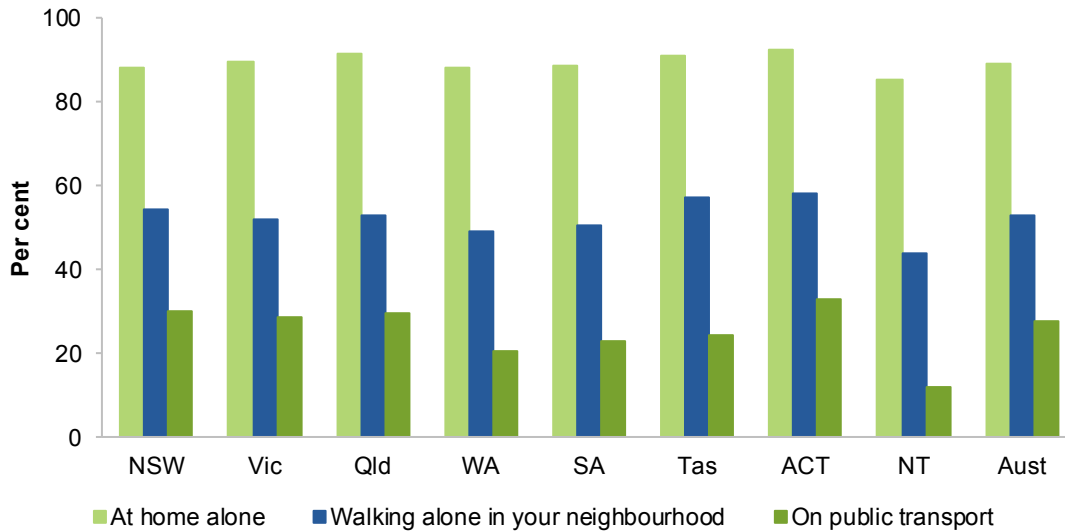
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Source: Chapter 6.

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

Nationally in 2014-15, 89.3 per cent of people felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ at home alone during the night, an increase from 84.3 per cent in 2008-09 (table CA.1). This pattern is consistent across jurisdictions. The proportions were lower for those walking alone locally during the night (52.8 per cent nationally) and lower again for those on public transport during the night (27.9 per cent nationally) (figure C.5).

Figure C.5 Proportion of people who felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ in public places during the night, 2014-15^a



^a See tables CA.1-2 and 6A.19-21 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA) (unpublished) NSCSP; tables CA.1-2.

Crime victimisation

‘Crime victimisation’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to reduce the incidence of crime against people and property (box C.6).

Box C.6 Crimes against the person and against property

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

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

A low or decreasing proportion of victimisation for all measures is desirable.

Data reported for this indicator are:

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

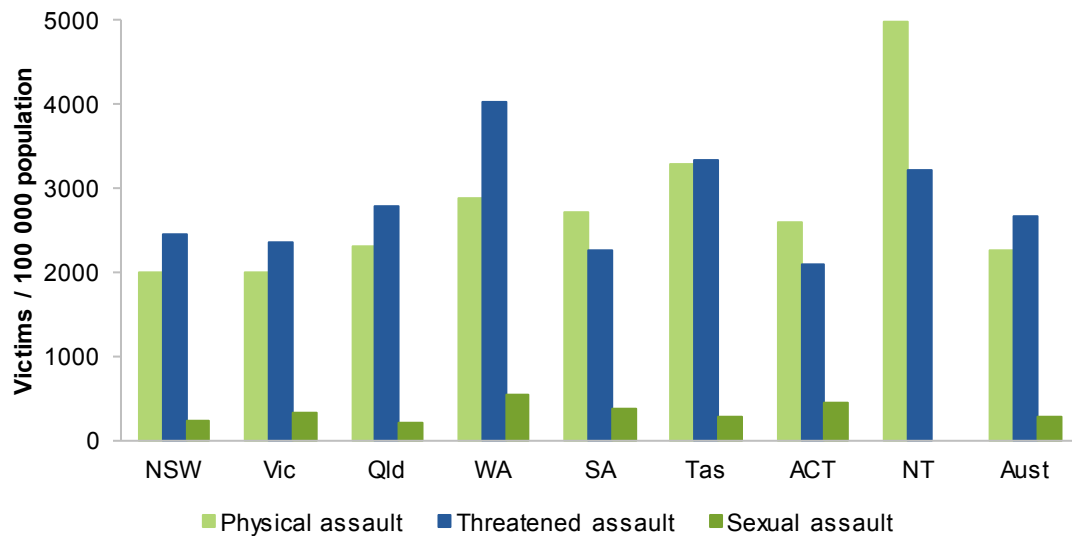
Source: Chapter 6.

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, nationally in 2013-14, it was estimated there were:

- 2263 victims of physical assault per 100 000 people (figure C.6)
- 2674 victims of threatened assault per 100 000 people (figure C.6)
- 275 victims of sexual assault per 100 000 people (figure C.6)
- 2592 victims of break-in per 100 000 households (figure C.7)
- 1934 victims of attempted break-in per 100 000 households (figure C.7)
- 616 victims of motor vehicle theft per 100 000 households (figure C.7).

Nationally, rates of physical and threatened assault have decreased from 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively (table 6A.27), whilst rates of motor vehicle theft have been trending downward since 2009-10 (table 6A.28).

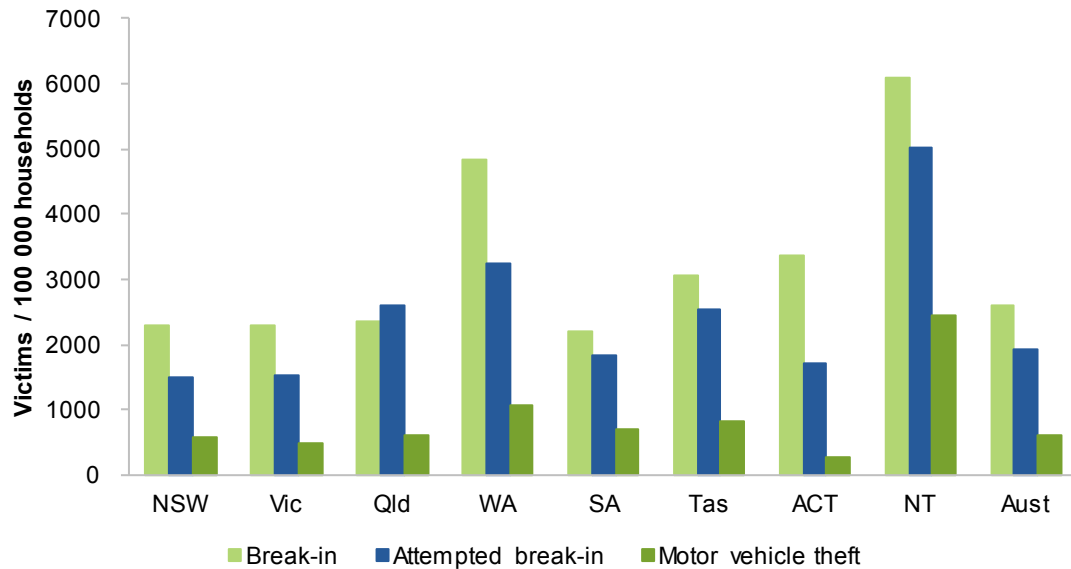
Figure C.6 **Estimated victims of assault and sexual assault, 2013-14^a**



^a See tables CA.3 and 6A.27 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (2015) *Crime Victimisation, Australia 2013-14*, Cat. no. 4530.0; tables CA.3 and 6A.27.

Figure C.7 Estimated victims of break-in, attempted break-in and motor vehicle theft, 2013-14^a



^a See tables CA.4 and 6A.28 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (2015) *Crime Victimization, Australia 2013-14*, Cat. no. 4530.0; tables 6A.28, CA.4.

Re-offending rates

The extent to which people who have had contact with the criminal justice system are re-arrested, re-convicted or receive further sentences can be viewed as a partial indicator of governments' objective to improve public safety by reducing the incidence of crime (box C.7). The data reported here are sourced from corrective services and police agencies. There are no data currently available on return to courts.

Box C.7 Re-offending rates

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

- the proportion of offenders who were proceeded against more than once by police during 2013-14
- the proportion of adults released from prison during 2012-13 who returned to corrective services (either prison or community corrections) within two years
- the proportion of adults who were discharged from community corrections orders during 2012-13 who returned with a new correctional sanction within two years.

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

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

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

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time, but there are jurisdictional differences in how alleged offenders are dealt with and the range of court and non-court actions available to police
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013-14 and 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Source: ABS (2015) Recorded Crime – Offenders, 2013-14, Cat. no. 4519.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Offenders proceeded against more than once by police

An offender can be proceeded against multiple times during a given period. Table C.3 provides data on the number of times offenders, aged 10 years and over, were proceeded against by police in 2013-14. The data represent each separate occasion that police initiated a legal action against an offender. Depending on the type of offence committed, police will either initiate a court or non-court action. Court actions involve the laying of charges against an offender that must be answered in court. Non-court actions can include informal or formal warnings, conferencing, counselling, drug diversionary schemes or the issuing of penalty notices which do not require an appearance in court. In each State and Territory

(except WA for whom data were not available), the majority of offenders (around three quarters) were proceeded against only once during 2013-14.

Table C.3 Number of times offenders were proceeded against during 2013-14 (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
1	75.1	77.6	69.7	na	88.1	78.1	83.7	66.5
2	13.4	12.5	16.1	na	6.9	13.4	11.1	17.9
3	5.0	4.5	6.4	na	2.5	4.0	3.4	7.5
4	2.5	2.3	3.1	na	1.1	1.9	1.1	3.2
≥ 5	4.0	3.0	4.7	na	1.3	2.5	0.7	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total repeat offenders	24.9	22.4	30.3	na	11.9	21.9	16.3	33.5

^a See box C.7 and table CA.5 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **na** Not available.

Source: ABS (2015), *Recorded Crime – Offenders, selected states and territories, 2013-14*, Cat. no. 4519.0; table CA.5.

Adult offenders released from prison

The most recent data for adult offenders released from prison who returned to corrective services within two years relate to prisoners released during 2012-13 who returned to corrective services by 2014-15 (table C.4). Nationally, 44.3 per cent of released prisoners had returned to prison within two years, while 51.1 per cent had returned to corrective services.

Table C.4 Prisoners released during 2012-13 who returned to corrective services with a new correctional sanction within two years (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Prisoners returning to:									
— prison	48.1	44.1	40.9	36.2	38.1	39.9	38.7	57.5	44.3
— corrective services ^b	52.9	53.7	49.1	42.7	46.0	50.0	59.8	59.6	51.1

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table C.5 provides a time series on the proportion of adult offenders released from prison who returned to prison under sentence within two years. Approximately 44 per cent of released prisoners returned to prison within two years and this proportion has marginally increased since 2010-11.

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA^a</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT^b</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11	43.3	37.1	35.2	44.2	29.8	36.2	na	47.1	39.9
2011-12	42.5	35.1	36.1	36.1	29.1	36.4	40.8	58.8	39.4
2012-13	42.7	36.8	38.3	36.3	29.0	39.1	46.6	60.1	40.5
2013-14	45.8	39.5	39.8	39.0	38.4	39.3	41.9	57.3	42.9
2014-15	48.1	44.1	40.9	36.2	38.1	39.9	38.7	57.5	44.3

^a Rates for SA from 2013-14 onwards reflect legislative changes introduced in August 2012 that provides opportunity for parole to be cancelled for a breach of any condition, resulting in return to prison to serve the remaining sentence(s). Previously, breaches of only certain types of conditions would result in cancellation of parole. ^b NT figures for 2011-12 to 2013-14 have been revised in accordance with a clarification of the national counting rules. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Adult offenders discharged from community corrections orders

Table C.6 provides data on offenders who were discharged after serving orders administered by community corrections, including post-prison orders such as parole or licence, and then returned with a new correctional sanction within two years. Nationally, of those offenders who were released during 2012-13, 13.4 per cent had returned with a new correctional sanction to community corrections, and 21.5 per cent had returned to corrective services by 2014-15.

Table C.6 Offenders discharged from community corrections orders during 2012-13 who returned with a new correctional sanction within two years (per cent)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Offenders returning to:									
— community corrections	12.7	16.3	12.2	10.1	13.4	19.8	15.4	9.3	13.4
— corrective services ^a	22.6	24.9	17.0	15.0	21.7	23.6	17.4	31.1	21.5

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Justice staff

‘Justice staff’ employed relative to the population is an indicator of governments’ aim to provide justice services in an equitable and efficient manner (box C.8). Staffing for police and courts are reported per 100 000 population.

Box C.8 **Justice staff**

Data on justice staff are currently available for police and courts, and are defined by two measures:

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

Data reported for this indicator are:

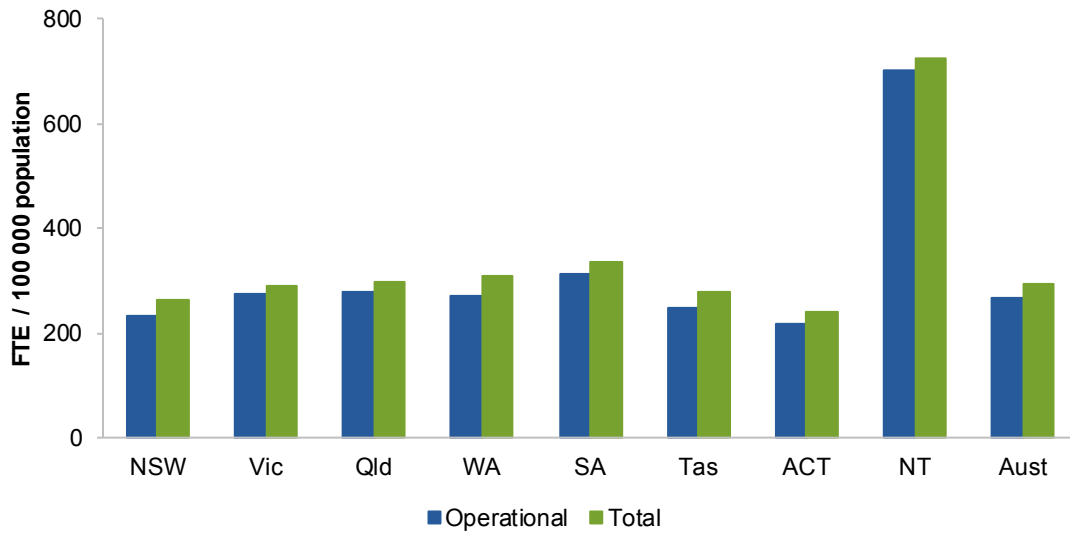
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Source: Chapters 6 and 7.

Police staff

Nationally, there was a total of 63 161 operational and 6121 non-operational staff in 2014-15. Approximately 91 per cent of police staff were operational in Australia in 2014-15. Nationally, on average, there were 267 operational police staff per 100 000 people (figure C.8). The number of staff per 100 000 people varies across jurisdictions, in part, due to differing operating environments.

Figure C.8 Police staff per 100 000 population, 2014-15^a

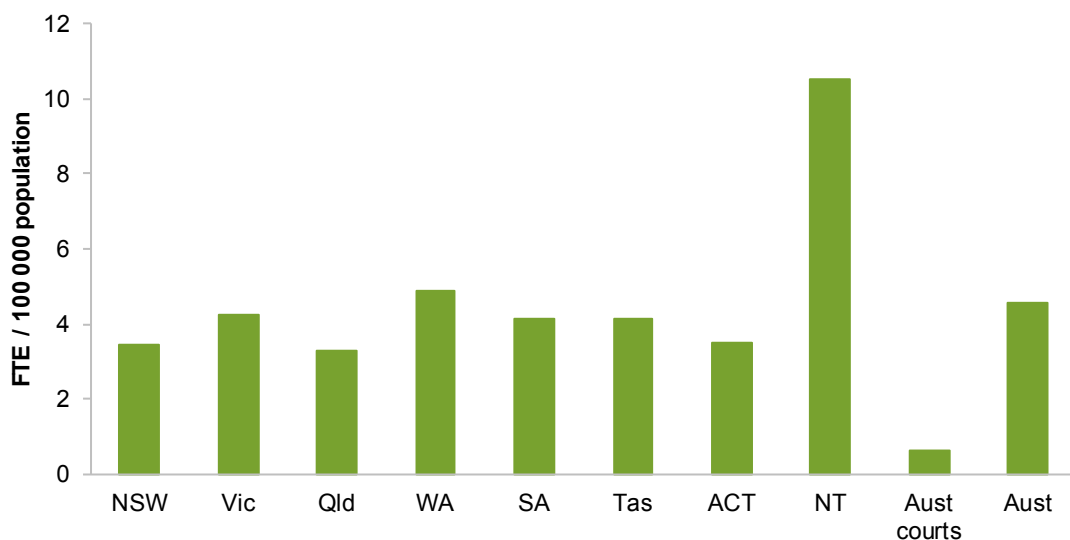


^a See box C.8 and tables CA.6 and 6A.1-8 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.
 Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table CA.6.

Judicial officers

Nationally, there were 4.5 FTE judicial officers per 100 000 population in 2014-15 (figure C.9). Factors such as geographical dispersion, judicial workload and population density should be considered when comparing data on judicial officers.

Figure C.9 Judicial officers per 100 000 population, 2014-15^a



^a See box C.8 and tables CA.7 and 7A.27 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.
 Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table CA.7.

Higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

‘Higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to achieve efficient and effective case management for judicial processing (box C.9).

Box C.9 Higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

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

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

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

Data reported for this indicator are:

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

Nationally in 2013-14, the proportion of higher court finalised adjudicated defendants who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty was 92.5 per cent (figure C.10).

Figure C.10 Proportion of higher court finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding, 2013-14^a



^a See box C.9 and table CA.8 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (2015) *Criminal Courts, Australia*. Cat. no. 4513.0; table CA.8.

Service-specific performance indicator frameworks

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

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

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

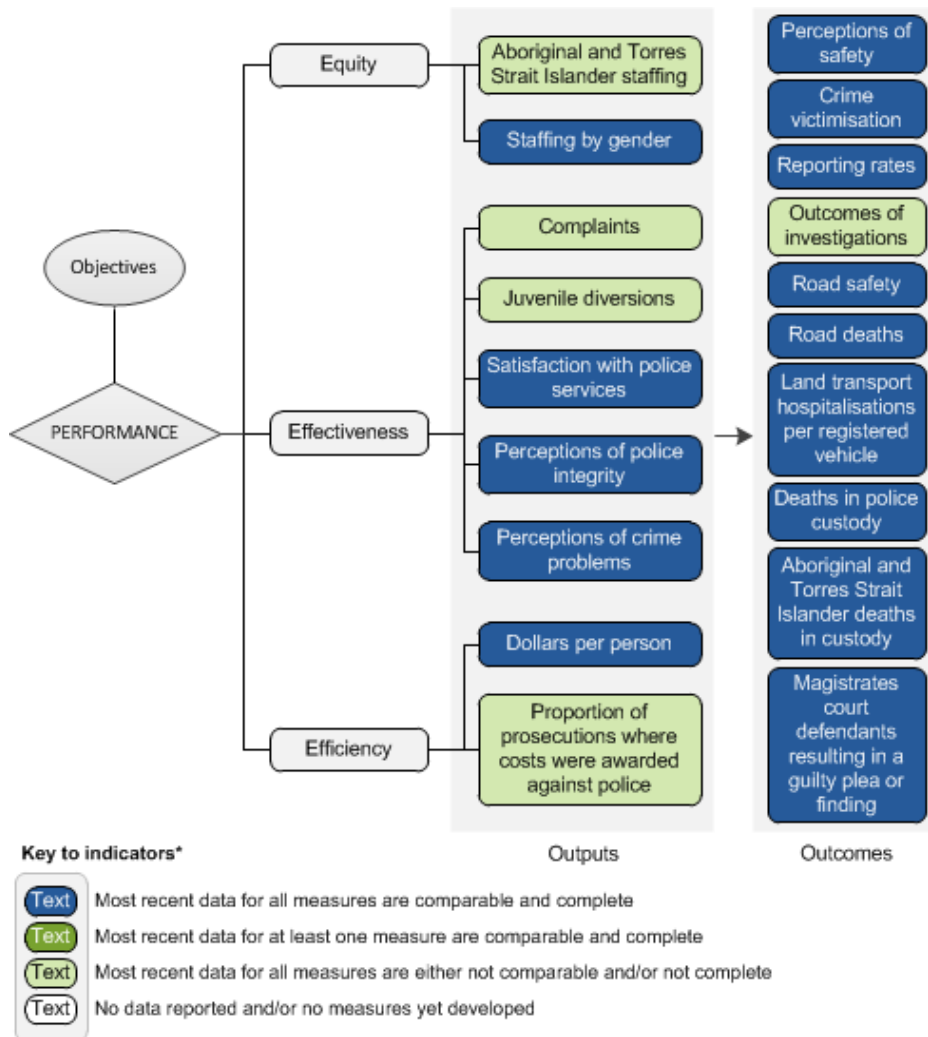
Additional information is available in each chapter and associated attachment tables to assist the interpretation of these results.

Police services

The performance indicator framework for police services is presented in figure C.11.

An overview of the police services performance indicator results for the most recent available year is presented in table C.7.

Figure C.11 Police services performance indicator framework



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

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<u>Equity — Access indicators</u>									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staffing									
Proportion of all police staff who self-identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander , 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	2.5	0.3	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5	7.4	..
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.17									
Staffing by gender									
Proportion of all police staff who are female, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	32.9	30.7	33.9	29.6	30.9	35.8	32.3	36.2	32.1
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.18									
<u>Effectiveness indicators</u>									
Complaints									
The number of complaints made by members of the public against police, per 100 000 people in the total population , 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are not comparable but are complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
No. per 100,000	45	20	23	42	69	20	41	156	..
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.16									
Juvenile diversions									
The number of juveniles who are diverted by police (rather than taken to court), as a proportion of all juvenile offenders formally dealt with by police, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are neither comparable nor complete (chapter 6)									
%	na	22	37	46	46	61	39	37	..
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.39									
Satisfaction with police services									
Proportion of people satisfied or very satisfied with services provided by police, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
%	77.6	77.8	78.6	74.1	78.2	76.7	77.4	72.4	77.5
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.12									
Perceptions of police integrity									
Proportion of people who agree or strongly agree that 'police perform job professionally', 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
%	90.1	88.7	87.7	87.0	87.2	90.2	89.8	82.3	88.7
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.13									
Proportion of people who agree or strongly agree that 'police treat people fairly and equally', 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
%	79.7	77.5	76.5	75.7	75.8	81.5	76.0	71.2	77.7
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.14									
Proportion of people who agree or strongly agree that 'police are honest', 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
%	75.2	75.9	76.5	76.8	74.4	79.8	79.0	76.6	75.9
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.15									

(continued next page)

Table C.7 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Perceptions of crime problems									
Proportion of people who perceive illegal drugs to be 'somewhat of a problem' or a 'major problem' in the neighbourhood, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	42.1	42.7	31.7	36.7	33.1	35.9	30.4	43.5	38.6
Source: Attachment table 6A.22									
Proportion of people who perceive speeding cars or dangerous or noisy driving to be 'somewhat of a problem' or a 'major problem' in the neighbourhood, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	62.4	59.6	59.1	65.0	58.8	59.6	59.1	55.8	60.9
Source: Attachment table 6A.23									
Efficiency (output) indicators									
Dollars per person									
Expenditure on policing per person, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
\$	444	417	354	501	424	400	432	1150	430
Source: Attachment table 6A.10									
Proportion of prosecutions where costs were awarded against police									
Percentage of prosecutions where costs were awarded against the police, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are not comparable but are complete (subject to caveats) (chapter 6)									
%	0.15	0.11	0.01	1.07	1.20	0.02	1.50	0.28	..
Source: Attachment table 6A.41									
Effectiveness (outcome) indicators									
Perceptions of safety									
Proportion of people who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home during the night, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
%	88.4	89.5	91.4	88.1	88.9	90.9	92.7	85.1	89.3
Source: Attachment table 6A.19									
Proportion of people who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' walking alone locally at night, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
%	54.3	52.1	52.9	49.3	50.5	57.5	58.4	43.8	52.8
Source: Attachment table 6A.20									
Proportion of people who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' travelling on public transport at night, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
%	30.3	28.5	29.6	20.7	23.1	24.3	32.9	12.0	27.9
Source: Attachment table 6A.21									
Crime victimisation									
Estimated victimisation rate for physical assault per 100 000 people aged 15 years or over, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
rate	2013.4	2007.2	2316.3	2894.2	2706.9	3282.3	2606.1	4982.5	2262.5
Source: Attachment table 6A.27									
Estimated victimisation rate for threatened assault per 100 000 people aged 15 years or over, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
rate	2451.5	2354.6	2795.4	4028.0	2269.4	3330.9	2104.9	3228.1	2673.6
Source: Attachment table 6A.27									

(continued next page)

Table C.7 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Crime victimisation cont'd									
Estimated victimisation rate for robbery per 100 000 people aged 15 years or over, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
rate	352.1	332.4	307.6	532.1	185.4	923.9	300.7	210.5	354.9
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.27									
Estimated victimisation rate for sexual assault per 100 000 people aged 18 years or over, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
rate	227.9	323.4	215.4	539.9	374.3	282.3	452.2	np	274.5
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.27									
Estimated household victims of break-ins per 100 000 households, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
rate	2 298	2 298	2 341	4 817	2 199	3 048	3 363	6 079	2 592
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.28									
Estimated household victims of attempted break-ins per 100 000 households, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
rate	1 486	1 514	2 583	3 240	1 842	2 524	1 716	5 015	1 934
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.28									
Estimated household victims of motor vehicle theft per 100 000 households, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
rate	565	487	595	1 066	713	810	275	2 432	616
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.28									
Estimated household victims of theft from vehicle per 100 000 households, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
rate	2 526	3 082	1 943	5 265	2 778	2 381	3 226	4 103	2 930
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.28									
Estimated household victims of malicious damage per 100 000 households, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
rate	5 242	6 331	4 424	9 432	6 016	7 667	9 266	8 207	5 989
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.28									
Estimated household victims of other theft per 100 000 households, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
rate	2 737	2 659	2 044	3 826	2 852	3 286	2 471	4 255	2 704
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.28									
Reporting rates									
Total number of the most recent incidents of physical assault reported to police as a percentage of total estimated number of victims, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
%	54.3	48.3	55.1	48.5	42.7	36.7	38.5	66.2	51.5
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.29									
Total number of the most recent incidents of threatened assault reported to police as a percentage of total estimated number of victims, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
%	32.9	41.5	40.4	32.8	31.0	31.5	38.1	29.6	34.3
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.29									

(continued next page)

Table C.7 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Reporting rates cont'd									
Total number of the most recent incidents of robbery reported to police as a percentage of total estimated number of victims, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	58.9	40.8	85.3	80.1	77.7	14.1	np	np	56.4
Source: Attachment table 6A.29									
Total number of the most recent incidents of sexual assault reported to police as a percentage of total estimated number of victims, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	59.8	np	62.8	41.2	86.1	np	35.9	np	38.2
Source: Attachment table 6A.29									
Total number of the most recent incidents of break-ins reported to police as a percentage of total estimated number of victims, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	65.8	74.9	75.2	77.4	75.7	82.1	90.4	63.7	75.6
Source: Attachment table 6A.30									
Total number of the most recent incidents of attempted break-ins reported to police as a percentage of total estimated number of victims, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	43.2	42.6	40.7	48.7	39.9	53.3	36.4	50.9	42.8
Source: Attachment table 6A.30									
Total number of the most recent incidents of motor vehicle thefts reported to police as a percentage of total estimated number of victims, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	88.3	88.2	88.0	95.6	65.2	94.1	np	78.9	87.9
Source: Attachment table 6A.30									
Total number of the most recent incidents of thefts from motor vehicles reported to police as a percentage of total estimated number of victims, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	49.6	49.0	42.3	49.7	56.3	45.3	71.4	67.5	48.7
Source: Attachment table 6A.30									
Total number of the most recent incidents of malicious property damage reported to police as a percentage of total estimated number of victims, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	47.9	45.8	46.6	60.8	52.3	51.4	54.2	49.0	49.5
Source: Attachment table 6A.30									
Total number of the most recent incidents of other theft reported to police as a percentage of total estimated number of victims, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
rate	39.8	38.5	45.4	35.8	43.6	39.7	53.8	42.1	39.3
Source: Attachment table 6A.30									
Outcomes of investigations									
Proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police – homicide, 2014									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	76.6	62.3	78.8	80.6	75.7	58.3	-	130.0	..
Source: Attachment table 6A.31									

(continued next page)

Table C.7 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Outcomes of investigations cont'd									
Proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police – sexual assault, 2014									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	36.2	36.7	54.4	40.0	40.8	43.5	29.5	65.4	..
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.31									
Proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police – kidnapping, 2014									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	47.9	54.1	61.3	39.1	62.7	-	75.0	-	..
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.31									
Proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police – armed robbery, 2014									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	31.9	36.7	55.8	42.7	38.7	50.0	20.9	78.3	..
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.31									
Proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police – unarmed robbery, 2014									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	33.7	30.6	53.6	37.8	37.8	48.4	15.3	82.8	..
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.31									
Proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police – blackmail/extortion, 2014									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	36.9	40.3	42.2	44.6	43.4	-	-	100.0	..
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.31									
Proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police – unlawful entry with intent, 2014									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
	6.7	8.9	17.6	12.1	8.8	15.9	3.0	29.3	..
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.32									
Proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police – motor vehicle theft, 2014									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	6.4	13.3	34.6	23.4	15.4	18.9	5.6	33.1	..
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.32									
Proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police – other theft, 2014									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	np	13.1	28.5	11.8	15.0	26.3	7.2	31.1	..
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.32									
Road safety									
Proportion of people who had driven in previous six months without wearing a seatbelt 'rarely' or more often, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	6.3	6.1	3.7	3.8	5.2	6.3	4.5	7.9	5.4
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.33									

(continued next page)

Table C.7 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Road safety cont'd									
Proportion of people who had driven in previous six months when possibly over the alcohol limit 'rarely' or more often, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	6.4	6.9	5.7	12.3	12.3	8.8	9.3	11.4	7.7
Source: Attachment table 6A.34									
Proportion of people who had driven in previous six months 10 km per hour or more above the speed limit 'rarely' or more often, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	57.5	49.7	56.8	59.2	48.2	56.4	65.6	63.7	55.1
Source: Attachment table 6A.35									
Road deaths									
The number of road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	5.8	5.6	6.2	8.2	8.3	7.5	3.5	26.4	6.5
Source: Attachment table 6A.36									
Land transport hospitalisations per registered vehicle									
The number of hospitalisations from traffic accidents per 100 000 registered vehicles									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	252	209	232	205	220	163	282	455	229
Source: Attachment table 6A.37									
Deaths in police custody									
The number of deaths in police custody and custody related operations, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
No.	na	na	4	4	1	-	-	2	11
Source: Attachment table 6A.38									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in custody									
The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in police custody and custody related operations, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	na	na	1	2	-	-	-	2	5
Source: Attachment table 6A.38									
Magistrates court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding									
The number of finalised adjudicated defendants in lower courts who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty, as a proportion of the total number of magistrates court adjudicated defendants.									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	95.2	99.0	99.4	97.8	99.5	88.0	96.2	97.1	97.7
Source: Attachment table 6A.40									

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

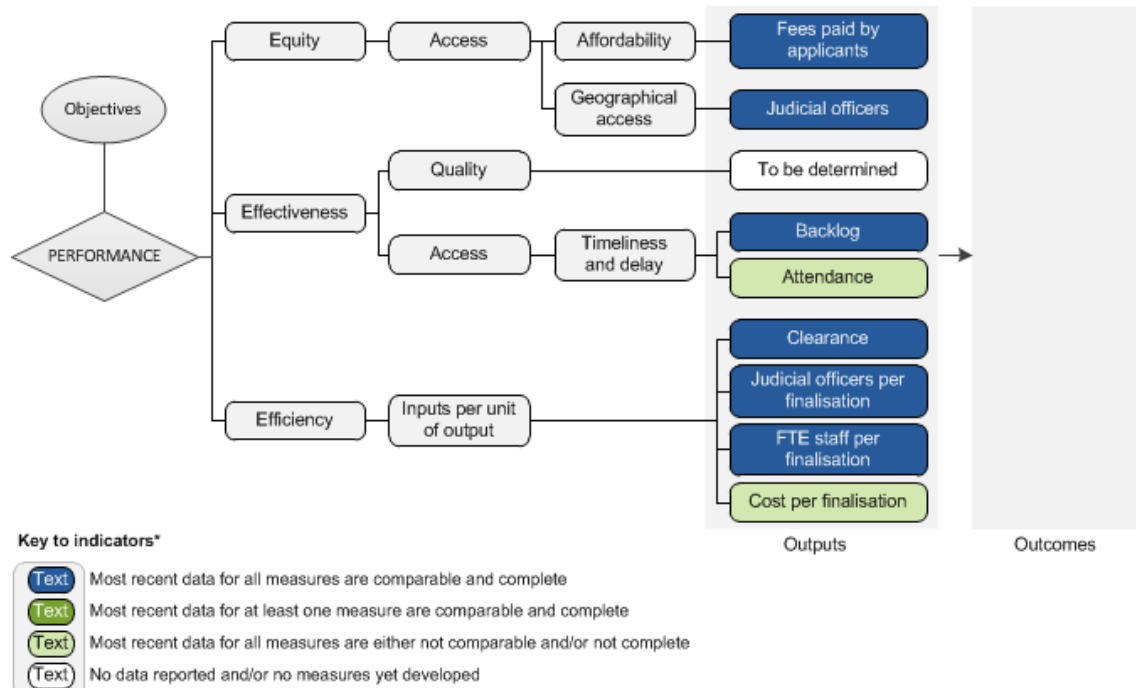
Source: Chapter 6 and Attachment 6A.

Courts

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

An overview of the courts performance indicator results for the most recent available year is presented in table C.8.

Figure C.12 **Courts performance indicator framework**



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

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Aust
Equity — Access indicators										
Fees paid by applicants										
Average civil court fees collected per lodgment (\$), 2014-15										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 7)										
Supreme/ Federal	2 930	1 702	1 936	2 181	2 961	629	2 403	1 552	3 747	2 455
District	1 649	1 592	976	989	976	..	..	..	..	1 324
Magistrates	163	219	119	130	115	85	217	57	..	160
Family	..	..	..	405	..	..	..	..	218	298
Federal Crct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	558	558
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 7A.18										
Judicial officers										
Total number of full time equivalent (FTE) judicial officers, 2014-15										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 7)										
No.	261.3	248.0	156.3	125.5	69.9	21.4	13.6	25.8	150.1	1 071.8
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 7A.27										
Number of FTE judicial officers per 100,000 population , 2014-15										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 7)										
No. per 100,000	3.5	4.2	3.3	4.9	4.1	4.2	3.5	10.5	0.6	4.5
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 7A.27										
Effectiveness — Access indicators										
Backlog										
Percentage of criminal lodgments pending completion at 30 June, 2015 (%)										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 7)										
Higher (appeal)										
>12 mths	2.6	4.9	10.3	15.9	11.2	7.7	30.6	11.1	..	..
>24 mths	0.5	0.6	2.7	0.0	1.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	..	..
Higher (non- appeal)										
>12 mths	18.1	22.0	14.3	6.8	21.8	27.6	15.3	4.5	..	..
>24 mths	3.7	2.3	4.5	.6	5.1	8.8	3.8	—	..	..
Magistrates										
>6 mths	12.6	23.2	31.3	28.3	23.6	32.3	27.1	31.2	..	..
>12 mths	2.0	7.0	13.3	8.9	7.8	13.8	8.6	15.6	..	..
Children's										
>6 mths	13.4	10.3	27.4	13.2	20.3	27.9	36.5	32.3	..	..
>12 mths	1.6	2.9	14.1	3.1	6.8	12.1	17.4	16.8	..	..
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 7A.19										

(continued next page)

Table C.8 (continued)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Backlog										
Percentage of civil lodgments pending completion at 30 June, 2015 (%)										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 7)										
Higher (appeal)										
>12 months	15.4	16.3	19.5	14.2	8.3	11.3	47.4	6.5	6.5	..
>24 months	2.5	4.2	4.7	1.8	1.0	1.6	26.3	–	.6	..
Higher (non-appeal)										
>12 months	25.3	29.0	21.7	37.7	44.6	34.9	36.7	33.7	39.9	..
>24 months	8.1	11.6	5.2	13.2	22.4	11.0	11.5	11.6	24.6	..
Magistrates										
>6 months	25.1	25.7	47.9	46.2	41.4	43.9	41.5	46.7	..	..
>12 months	.8	15.6	10.6	10.1	11.1	12.3	17.1	7.2	..	..
Family - appeal										
>12 months	..	..	..	–	..	..	..	..	30.8	..
>24 months	..	..	..	–	..	..	..	..	13.8	..
Family – non appeal										
>12 months	..	..	..	25.0	..	..	..	..	26.3	..
>24 months	..	..	..	6.0	..	..	..	..	10.5	..
Federal Circuit										
>6 months	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.6	..
>12 months	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.9	..
Coroners'										
>12 months	27.9	31.9	25.9	19.6	35.4	33.2	38.7	37.2	..	..
>24 months	18.6	15.4	12.0	8.4	12.9	12.5	24.1	22.2	..	..

Source: Attachment table 7A.21

Attendance

Average number of attendances per finalisation, criminal courts 2014-15

Most recent data for this measure are neither comparable nor complete (chapter 7)

Supreme	na	na	4.0	2.9	3.5	7.0	6.6	6.8	..	..
District/County	3.2	4.7	4.3	3.7	6.1	..	..	..	..	..
Magistrates	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.3	..	..
Childrens	3.6	2.2	2.7	3.8	3.9	5.1	3.9	4.8	..	..

Source: Attachment table 7A.22

(continued next page)

Table C.8 (continued)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Average number of attendances per finalisation, civil courts 2014-15										
Most recent data for this measure are neither comparable nor complete (chapter 7)										
Supreme/Federal	na	na	1.2	2.2	4.0	1.8	5.9	4.2	3.2	..
District/county	3.7	0.8	0.4	1.2	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
Magistrates	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.1	..	..
Children's	na	1.8	3.5	4.0	2.5	5.4	5.7	3.7	..	..
Family	..	..	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	2.2	..
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	..
Coroners'	4.0	1.0	3.8	2.7	1.9	1.0	3.4	1.0	..	..

Source: Attachment table 7A.22

Efficiency indicators

Clearance

Finalisations divided by lodgments (multiplied by 100 to provide percentage), criminal, 2014- 2015

Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 7)

Supreme (appeal)	127.2	107.0	94.4	104.9	89.4	74.3	95.7	111.8	..	..
Supreme (non-appeal)	105.8	83.5	89.6	88.9	92.0	90.0	90.5	85.0	..	..
District/county (appeal)	98.3	108.4	91.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District/county (non-appeal)	85.9	105.3	96.5	76.0	92.5	..	..	..	..	..
Magistrates	101.1	111.5	97.4	103.4	102.7	91.9	95.7	103.9	..	..
Children's	100.0	103.3	102.4	104.6	110.0	98.9	102.6	103.2	..	..

Source: Attachment tables 7A.24–26

Finalisations divided by lodgments (multiplied by 100 to provide percentage), civil, 2014- 2015

Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 7)

Supreme (appeal)	111.9	111.0	75.5	81.6	91.0	85.1	116.1	95.5	84.2	..
Supreme (non-appeal)	110.9	92.1	101.7	98.0	97.9	103.7	106.4	99.3	91.4	..
District/county (appeal)	118.7	181.6	91.8	99.2	102.7	..	..	..	..	..
District/county (non-appeal)	94.9	99.9	100.7	96.1	142.4	..	..	..	..	..
Magistrates	105.1	108.2	104.8	96.9	102.7	106.8	104.2	98.6	..	..
Children's	95.1	86.5	98.4	105.1	88.1	121.2	72.3	102.5	..	..
Family (appeal)	..	..	..	133.3	..	..	..	..	91.5	..
Family (non-appeal)	..	..	..	93.5	..	..	..	..	98.6	..
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93.9	..
Coroners'	106.1	108.5	93.1	92.2	106.6	90.2	104.4	91.1	..	..

Source: Attachment tables 7A.24–26

(continued next page)

Table C.8 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Aust
Judicial officers per 100 finalisations										
Full time equivalent judicial officers divided by total finalisations (multiplied by 100), 2014-15										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 7)										
Supreme/Federal	0.57	0.75	0.50	0.98	0.88	0.50	0.60	0.96	1.41	0.75
District/County	0.37	0.51	0.33	0.41	0.40	..	..	..	..	0.40
Magistrates	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.06	..	0.03
Children's	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.06	..	0.06
Family	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.16	0.14
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
Coroners'	0.08	0.13	0.17	0.20	0.08	0.51	0.09	0.57	..	0.14
Total	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.07
Source: Attachment table 7A.28										
Full time equivalent staff per 100 finalisations										
Number of full time equivalent staff divided by total finalisations (multiplied by 100), 2014-15										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 7)										
Criminal courts	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.4	..	0.4
Civil courts	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.7	7.8	0.6
Family courts	..	..	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	1.2	1.1
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.6
Coroners'	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.7	..	1.0
Total	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.5
Source: Attachment table 7A.29										
Cost per finalisation										
Total recurrent expenditure (minus income) divided by total finalisations, criminal, 2014-15 (\$)										
Most recent data for this measure not comparable but are complete, subject to caveats (chapter 7)										
Supreme	37 073	50 404	10 015	26 013	31 173	17 078	24 275	19 194	..	23 202
District/County	6 158	14 757	7 557	20 535	9 494	..	..	..	..	9 596
Magistrates	619	327	403	768	764	530	1 212	798	..	502
Children's	700	177	637	985	740	577	3 781	806	..	546
Total recurrent expenditure (minus income) divided by total finalisations, civil, 2014-15 (\$)										
Most recent data for this measure not comparable but are complete, subject to caveats (chapter 7)										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal	4 546	5 648	4 373	7 933	5 027	3 456	6 276	17 088	21 000	7 387
District/County	3 389	3 128	1 030	2 345	2 436	..	..	..	..	2 558
Magistrates	254	193	261	252	178	220	1 293	789	..	254
Children's	776	2 297	1 302	642	498	696	3 624	816	..	1 276
Family courts	..	..	..	1 553	..	..	..	..	3 123	..
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	916	916
Coroners	874	1 776	2 096	2 807	1 360	1 962	1 925	3 838	..	1 685
Source: Attachment tables 7A.31-32										

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

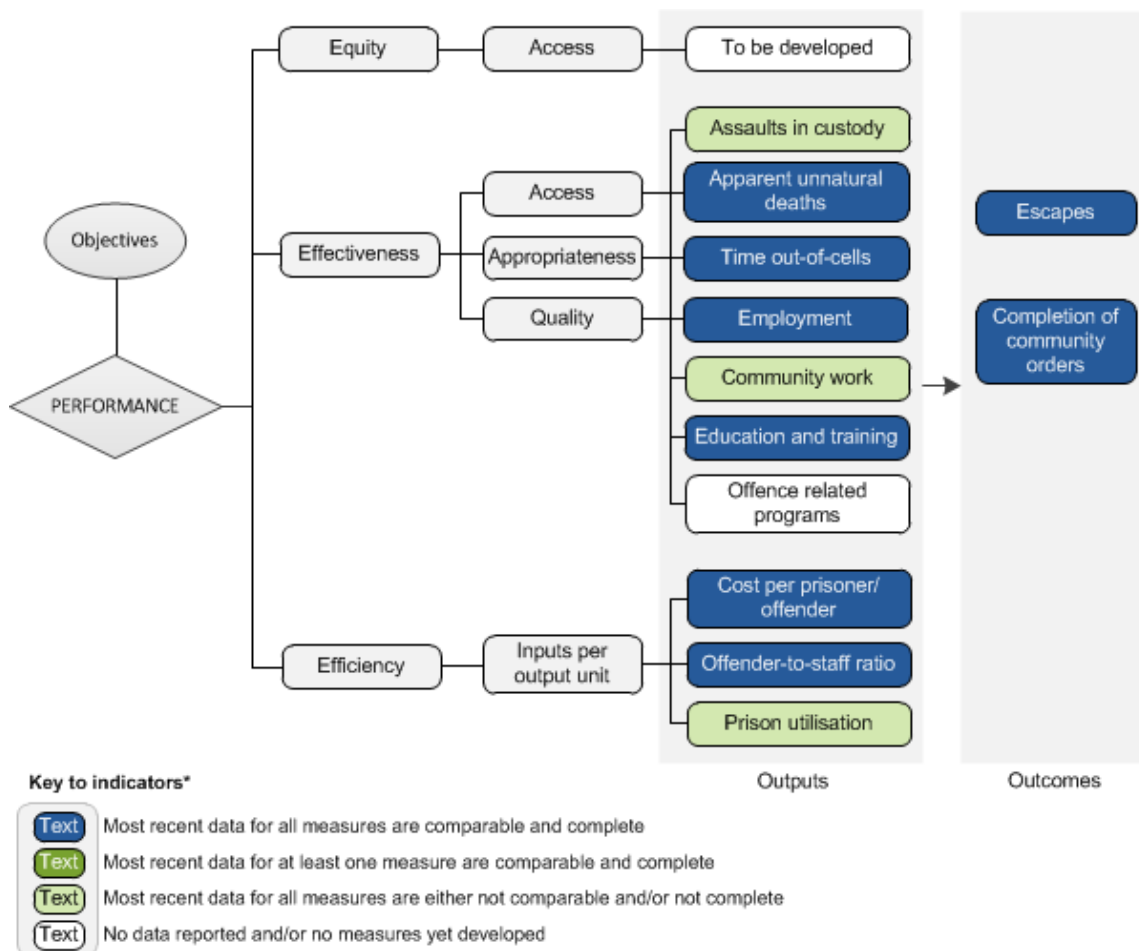
Source: Chapter 7 and Attachment 7A.

Corrective services

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

An overview of the corrective services performance indicator results for the most recent available year is presented in table C.9.

Figure C.13 **Corrective services performance indicator framework**



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

Table C.9 Performance indicator results for corrective services^{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>
<u>Effectiveness indicators</u>									
Assaults in custody									
Number of victims of violent physical attacks reported over the year, per 100 prisoners, 2014-15 – prisoner on prisoner (rate)									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable over time but not directly comparable across jurisdictions. Data are complete, subject to caveats (chapter 8).									
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
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 8A.14									
Number of victims of violent physical attacks reported over the year, per 100 prisoners, 2014-15 – prisoner on officer (rate)									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable over time but not directly comparable across jurisdictions. Data are complete, subject to caveats (chapter 8).									
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
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 8A.14									
Apparent unnatural deaths									
Rate of prisoner deaths from apparent unnatural causes (deaths per 100 prisoners), by Indigenous status, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 8)									
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
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 8A.15									
Number of prisoner deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by Indigenous status, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 8)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	4
Non-indigenous	2	3	1	2	3	2	-	-	13
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 8A.26, 8A.34, 8A.40, 8A.46, 8A.52, 8A.58, 8A.64, 8A.72									
Time out of cells									
Average number of hours per day that prisoners are not confined to their cells or units, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 8), except for NT where data were based on a single point in time.									
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
Total	8.0	11.3	9.6	12.4	9.2	9.0	8.9	16.6	10.1
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 8A.18									

(continued next page)

Table C.9 (continued)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Employment									
Number of prisoners employed as a percentage of those eligible to work, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 8).									
%	76.1	89.3	66.0	73.7	68.3	57.8	65.4	74.7	74.8
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 8A.20									
Community work									
Ratio of number of hours directed to work and hours actually worked, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable (subject to caveats) but not complete (chapter 8). Data are not available for NSW or Tasmania.									
Ratio	na	3.5	2.1	1.9	3.5	na	1.8	1.8	na
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 8A.20									
Education and training									
Percentage of eligible prisoners participating in education and training courses, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 8)									
%	31.7	35.7	28.0	24.0	53.1	16.9	76.3	14.1	31.6
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 8A.21									
Efficiency indicators									
Cost per prisoner/offender									
Average net daily cost of providing corrective services per prisoner and per offender (excluding capital costs), 2014-15 (\$)									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 8)									
Prisoner	180.9	297.3	177.9	282.9	207.4	363.3	296.0	211.5	224.2
Offender	23.8	25.7	14.0	46.9	17.8	13.4	31.8	43.5	22.6
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 8A.7									
Offender-to-staff ratio									
Daily average number of offenders per full-time community corrections staff member employed, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 8)									
Operational staff	20.8	16.3	35.1	12.6	23.6	29.6	16.1	11.7	21.2
Other staff	86.2	78.5	74.8	38.1	66.9	152.5	56.1	43.8	72.2
All staff	16.7	13.5	23.9	9.5	17.5	24.8	12.5	9.2	16.4
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 8A.22									
Prison utilisation									
Annual daily average prisoner population as a percentage of the number of single occupancy cells and designated beds in shared occupancy cells, 2014-15 (%)									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable (subject to caveats) but not complete (chapter 8).									
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
Total	112.0	na	103.5	100.7	na	78.4	126.8	107.2	106.1
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 8A.23									

(continued next page)

Table C.9 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Outcome indicators									
Escapes									
Rate of escapes by prisoners (number per 100 prisoners) from secure custody and open custody, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 8)									
Open	0.13	0.49	0.82	0.52	1.07	-	-	1.33	0.43
Secure	0.01	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.11	0.01
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 8A.17									
Number of escapes by prisoners from secure custody and open custody, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 8)									
Open	5	5	5	5	3	-	-	9	32
Secure	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3
<i>Source:</i> Attachment tables 8A.26, 8A.34, 8A.40, 8A.46, 8A.52, 8A.58, 8A.64 and 8A.72.									
Completion of community orders									
Percentage of orders completed during the year that were not breached for failure to meet the order requirements or because further offences were committed, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 8)									
%	75.8	66.5	75.6	61.2	67.5	87.6	79.9	69.0	72.9
<i>Source:</i> Attachment tables 8A.19									

^a Caveats for these data are available in Chapter 8 and Attachment 8A. Refer to the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 8 for information to assist with interpreting data presented in this table.

^b These data are derived from detailed data in Chapter 8 and Attachment 8A. **na** Not available.
.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Chapter 8 and Attachment 8A.

C.3 Cross-cutting and interface issues

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

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

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

C.4 Future directions in performance reporting

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

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

C.5 List of attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this sector overview by a 'CA' prefix (for example, table CA.1). Attachment tables are available on the website (www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016).

Table CA.1	Feelings of safety at home alone during the night
Table CA.2	Feelings of safety in public places during the night
Table CA.3	Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, 2013-14
Table CA.4	Estimated victims of selected property crimes, 2013-14
Table CA.5	Number of times offenders proceeded against by police
Table CA.6	Police staff, FTE and per population
Table CA.7	Judicial officers, FTE and per population
Table CA.8	Proportion of higher courts finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

C.6 References

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics)

— 2015, *Crime Victimization Australia, 2013-14*, Cat. no. 4530.0, Canberra.

— 2015, *Criminal Courts Australia, 2013-14*, Cat. no. 4513.0, Canberra.

— 2015, *Recorded Crime — Offenders, Australia, 2013-14*, Cat. no. 4519.0, Canberra.

ACC (Australian Crime Commission)

— 2013, *Organised crime in Australia 2013*,

<https://www.crimecommission.gov.au/publications/intelligence-products/organised-crime-australia/organised-crime-australia-2013> (accessed 23 July 2015)

— 2015, *Organised crime in Australia 2015*,

<https://www.crimecommission.gov.au/publications/intelligence-products/organised-crime-australia/organised-crime-australia-2015> (accessed 23 July 2015).

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

Coumarelos, C., Macourt, D., People, J., McDonald, H.M., Wei, Z., Iriana, R. and Ramsey, S. 2012. *Legal Australia-Wide Survey: Legal Need in Australia*, Law and Justice Foundation of NSW, Sydney.

Forsythe, L and Adams, K 2009. Mental health, abuse, drug use and crime: does gender matter? *Trends and Issues in crime and criminal justice no. 38*, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra.

Productivity Commission 2014, *Access to Justice Arrangements*, Inquiry Report No. 72, Canberra.

Smith, RG, Jorna, P, Sweeney, J and Fuller, G 2014, Counting the costs of crime in Australia: A 2011 estimate. *Research and Public Policy Series no. 129*, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra.

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

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

CA Justice sector overview- attachment

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

This file is available on the Review website at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Attachment contents

Table CA.1	Feelings of safety at home alone during the night ("safe" or "very safe")
Table CA.2	Feelings of safety in public places during the night ("safe" or "very safe")
Table CA.3	Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, reported and unreported (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000 people) 2013-14,
Table CA.4	Estimated victims of selected property crimes, reported and unreported (number in '000 and number per 100 000 households), 2013-14
Table CA.5	Number of times offenders proceeded against by police (per cent)
Table CA.6	Police staff, FTE and per population
Table CA.7	Judicial officers, FTE and per population
Table CA.8	Proportion of higher courts finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

TABLE CA.1

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

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2008-09										
During the night	%	83.7	85.0	86.4	80.5	83.5	87.3	85.7	76.2	84.3
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
2009-10										
During the night	%	82.5	85.1	86.5	81.4	84.8	87.7	86.2	82.0	84.2
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
2010-11										
During the night	%	85.9	87.7	89.8	85.1	84.8	88.9	88.6	81.5	87.1
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
2011-12										
During the night	%	87.6	88.9	89.8	83.0	86.0	90.3	91.0	81.3	87.8
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
2012-13										
During the night	%	87.9	88.8	88.5	81.6	86.5	89.9	90.3	84.0	87.5
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
2013-14										
During the night	%	87.5	90.4	89.7	86.0	90.4	92.9	93.8	85.9	89.0
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 401	2 400	2 000	28 301
2014-15										
During the night	%	88.4	89.5	91.4	88.1	88.9	90.9	92.7	85.1	89.3
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 300

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

(b) Survey results are subject to sampling error.

Source: Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA) (various years), *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished); Table 6A.19

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

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008-09										
Walking alone	%	58.6	61.5	60.5	56.0	59.4	64.3	60.3	49.0	59.6
On public transport	%	31.4	27.9	36.0	25.7	30.5	36.0	38.2	21.4	30.9
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
2009-10										
Walking alone	%	58.5	59.4	62.7	58.4	59.7	65.1	60.5	54.6	59.8
On public transport	%	29.9	25.8	35.4	23.8	30.0	31.4	39.8	26.1	29.5
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
2010-11										
Walking alone	%	46.2	47.7	46.9	44.0	43.2	53.7	49.1	35.7	46.4
On public transport	%	25.9	21.7	30.0	20.0	22.8	24.0	34.2	16.9	24.8
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
2011-12										
Walking alone	%	51.1	53.5	53.5	45.5	49.0	56.0	55.1	40.7	51.6
On public transport	%	25.8	23.7	30.1	18.8	26.4	22.7	33.6	18.8	25.4
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
2012-13										
Walking alone	%	49.1	51.2	51.7	44.4	49.7	55.3	55.1	42.2	49.8
On public transport	%	26.6	24.2	30.5	22.5	24.0	21.6	33.0	18.1	26.0
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
2013-14										
Walking alone	%	53.0	50.2	49.5	47.6	48.6	58.9	54.4	43.7	50.8
On public transport	%	26.3	23.5	25.4	17.3	25.5	22.2	32.5	13.9	24.3
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 401	2 400	2 000	28 301
2014-15										
Walking alone	%	54.3	52.1	52.9	49.3	50.5	57.5	58.4	43.8	52.8
On public transport	%	30.3	28.5	29.6	20.7	23.1	24.3	32.9	12.0	27.9
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 300

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

(b) Survey results are subject to sampling error.

Source: Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (various years) *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished); Tables 6A.20 - 6A.21

TABLE CA.3

Table CA.3 Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, reported and unreported (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000 people) 2013-14, (a), (b), (c), (d)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Number '000</i>									
Physical assault	119.5	93.6	85.1	58.2	36.5	13.5	7.8	7.1	418.2
Threatened assault	145.5	109.8	102.7	81.0	30.6	13.7	6.3	4.6	494.2
Robbery	20.9	15.5	11.3	10.7	2.5	3.8	0.9	0.3	65.6
Sexual assault	12.9	14.4	7.5	10.3	4.8	1.1	1.3	np	48.3
<i>No. per 100 000 people</i>									
Physical assault	2 013.4	2 007.2	2 316.3	2 894.2	2 706.9	3 282.3	2 606.1	4 982.5	2 262.5
Threatened assault	2 451.5	2 354.6	2 795.4	4 028.0	2 269.4	3 330.9	2 104.9	3 228.1	2 673.6
Robbery	352.1	332.4	307.6	532.1	185.4	923.9	300.7	210.5	354.9
Sexual assault	227.9	323.4	215.4	539.9	374.3	282.3	452.2	np	274.5

- (a) A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences included in the Crime Victimization Survey. Persons who have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident. Individuals may be counted multiple times across offence types and consequently the estimated total number of victims cannot be calculated from this table.
- (b) Nos. per 100 000 were calculated using as denominators, the populations published in the relevant ABS data cubes for persons aged 15 years and over. For sexual assault questions, survey respondents were aged 18 years and over.
- (c) Some robbery and sexual assault rates include data points with large standard errors. Comparisons across jurisdictions should be interpreted with caution.
- (d) Threatened assault includes face-to-face incidents only.
np Not published

Source: ABS (2015) *Crime Victimization, Australia*, 2013-14, Cat. no. 4530.0; Table 6A.27.

TABLE CA.4

Table CA.4 Estimated victims of selected property crimes, reported and unreported (number in '000 and number per 100 000 households), 2013-14 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Number '000</i>									
Break-in	64.3	51.0	41.7	45.2	14.8	6.4	4.9	4.0	228.9
Attempted break-in	41.6	33.6	46.0	30.4	12.4	5.3	2.5	3.3	170.8
Motor vehicle theft	15.8	10.8	10.6	10.0	4.8	1.7	0.4	1.6	54.4
Theft from motor vehicle	70.7	68.4	34.6	49.4	18.7	5.0	4.7	2.7	258.8
Malicious property damage	146.7	140.5	78.8	88.5	40.5	16.1	13.5	5.4	528.9
Other theft	76.6	59.0	36.4	35.9	19.2	6.9	3.6	2.8	238.8
<i>No. per 100 000 households</i>									
Break-in	2 298	2 298	2 341	4 817	2 199	3 048	3 363	6 079	2 592
Attempted break-in	1 486	1 514	2 583	3 240	1 842	2 524	1 716	5 015	1 934
Motor vehicle theft	565	487	595	1 066	713	810	275	2 432	616
Theft from motor vehicle	2 526	3 082	1 943	5 265	2 778	2 381	3 226	4 103	2 930
Malicious property damage	5 242	6 331	4 424	9 432	6 016	7 667	9 266	8 207	5 989
Other theft	2 737	2 659	2 044	3 826	2 852	3 286	2 471	4 255	2 704

- (a) A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one of the offences included in the Crime Victimization Survey. Households that have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident.
- (b) NT data exclude people living in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in remote and very remote areas.
- (c) A victim of break-in is defined as a household experiencing at least one break-in/attempted break-in. Break-in is defined as an incident where the respondent's home including a garage or shed had been broken into. Break-in offences relating to respondents' cars or gardens are excluded.
- (d) A victim of motor vehicle theft is defined as a household reporting at least one motor vehicle theft. Victims were counted once only, regardless of the number of incidents of motor vehicle theft. Motor vehicle theft is defined as an incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the respondent's household. It includes privately owned vehicles and excludes vehicles used mainly for commercial business/business purposes.
- (e) The crime rate is expressed as the no. per 100 000 households as reported in ABS data cube 45300D002.

Source ABS (2015) *Crime Victimization, Australia, 2013-14*, Cat. no. 4530.0; Table 6A.28.

**Table CA.5 Number of times offenders proceeded against by police
(per cent) (a) (b) (c)**

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
2008-09									
1	%	77.9	80.3	73.8	na	84.3	76.3	81.5	73.1
2	%	13.3	11.8	15.3	na	9.8	13.2	11.1	16.5
3	%	4.5	3.9	5.4	na	3.2	4.7	4.0	6.0
4	%	2.0	1.8	2.4	na	1.4	2.3	1.7	2.2
5 or more	%	2.2	2.2	3.0	na	1.3	3.4	1.6	2.2
2009-10									
1	%	78.5	80.4	72.6	na	84.8	75.3	83.3	75.0
2	%	12.9	11.9	15.7	na	9.5	14.1	10.7	15.4
3	%	4.4	3.8	5.5	na	3.2	4.6	3.4	5.4
4	%	1.9	1.7	2.6	na	1.3	2.5	1.4	2.2
5 or more	%	2.2	2.2	3.6	na	1.2	3.4	1.3	1.9
2010-11									
1	%	77.3	81.0	72.9	na	85.6	75.8	83.1	76.5
2	%	13.1	11.5	15.4	na	8.8	13.7	11.0	14.7
3	%	4.6	3.8	5.6	na	2.9	4.9	3.7	5.0
4	%	2.1	1.6	2.5	na	1.4	2.4	1.3	2.2
5 or more	%	2.9	2.1	3.6	na	1.3	3.3	0.8	1.6
2011-12									
1	%	77.0	80.2	72.1	na	84.1	76.7	85.3	73.4
2	%	13.0	11.9	15.4	na	9.4	13.4	9.4	16.8
3	%	4.7	3.9	5.8	na	3.2	4.6	3.2	5.8
4	%	2.2	1.7	2.7	na	1.5	2.2	1.0	2.3
5 or more	%	3.2	2.3	4.0	na	1.7	3.1	1.0	1.8
2012-13									
1	%	76.4	78.9	70.7	na	85.7	77.2	84.8	69.7
2	%	13.1	12.1	16.0	na	8.3	13.6	10.3	17.0
3	%	4.8	4.3	6.0	na	3.0	4.4	2.9	6.7
4	%	2.2	2.0	3.0	na	1.4	2.1	1.2	3.1
5 or more	%	3.4	2.8	4.2	na	1.6	2.8	1.0	3.4
2013-14									
1	%	75.1	77.6	69.7	na	88.1	78.1	83.7	66.5
2	%	13.4	12.5	16.1	na	6.9	13.4	11.1	17.9
3	%	5.0	4.5	6.4	na	2.5	4.0	3.4	7.5
4	%	2.5	2.3	3.1	na	1.1	1.9	1.1	3.2
5 or more	%	4.0	3.0	4.7	na	1.3	2.5	0.7	4.9

(a) WA offender data are recorded on two different systems and police proceedings cannot be matched between these two systems. WA data are therefore not published, as police proceedings would be overstated.

**Table CA.5 Number of times offenders proceeded against by police
(per cent) (a) (b) (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
(b)	In SA, General Expiation Notices (GENs) may be issued for public order offences and offences against justice and are stored on an infringement database that cannot be linked with other police databases. Offenders with a principal offence of public order offences or offences against justice may be counted twice if they have committed an offence in addition to receiving a General Expiation Notice (GEN). Therefore SA data may be overstated.							
(c)	Data for the ACT include criminal infringement notices (CINs). As CINs are recorded separately to other offences it is possible that an offender with an offence in addition to a CIN may be counted twice. Therefore ACT data may be overstated.							
	na Not available							

Source: ABS (2015) *Recorded Crime - Offenders*, Cat. no. 4519.0, Canberra.

Table CA.6 **Police staff, FTE and per population (a)**

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008-09										
Operational staff	no.	16 677	11 074	11 543	6 324	4 885	1 399	819	1 472	54 193
Total staff	no.	19 153	13 901	14 222	7 474	5 431	1 602	945	1 587	64 315
Operational per 100 000	no.	238	208	270	286	306	279	233	661	252
Total staff per 100 000	no.	274	262	333	338	340	319	269	713	299
2009-10										
Operational staff	no.	16 802	12 945	13 087	6 382	5 105	1 372	798	1 528	58 019
Total staff	no.	18 955	14 380	14 406	7 379	5 565	1 573	935	1 637	64 830
Operational per 100 000	no.	237	239	300	282	315	271	223	671	265
Total staff per 100 000	no.	267	265	330	326	344	311	261	719	296
2010-11										
Operational staff	no.	17 033	14 044	13 220	6 494	5 143	1 415	858	1 614	59 821
Total staff	no.	19 266	15 063	14 739	7 648	5 536	1 578	991	1 693	66 514
Operational per 100 000	no.	237	256	298	280	315	277	235	701	270
Total staff per 100 000	no.	268	274	332	330	339	309	272	735	300
2011-12										
Operational staff	no.	17 029	14 410	13 106	6 754	5 256	1 354	835	1 620	60 364
Total staff	no.	19 332	15 626	14 672	7 708	5 639	1 514	949	1 716	67 156
Operational per 100 000	no.	235	259	290	283	320	265	225	697	268
Total staff per 100 000	no.	267	280	325	323	343	296	256	738	299
2012-13										
Operational staff	no.	17 272	14 881	13 360	6 790	5 253	1 249	841	1 651	61 297
Total staff	no.	19 720	15 762	14 750	7 789	5 584	1 402	974	1 789	67 770
Operational per 100 000	no.	235	262	290	275	316	244	222	697	268
Total staff per 100 000	no.	268	278	320	315	336	274	257	755	296
2013-14										
Operational staff	no.	17 334	15 724	13 863	6 895	5 272	1 280	849	1 750	62 967
Total staff	no.	19 760	16 956	15 031	7 851	5 638	1 451	975	1 800	69 462
Operational per 100 000	no.	232	272	296	270	314	249	221	721	270
Total staff per 100 000	no.	265	293	320	308	336	282	254	742	298
2014-15										
Operational staff	no.	17 525	16 182	13 350	6 995	5 274	1 277	848	1 710	63 161
Total staff	no.	20 031	17 200	14 237	8 005	5 662	1 443	932	1 772	69 282
Operational per 100 000	no.	232	275	281	271	312	248	219	700	267
Total staff per 100 000	no.	265	292	300	310	335	280	240	725	294

(a) Data comprise all FTE staff except in the NT between 2007-08 and 2012-13, where data are based on a headcount at 30 June.

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

Table CA.7 **Judicial officers, FTE and per population (a)**

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust crts	Aust
2009-10											
Total judicial officers	no.	266.2	223.1	141.1	124.4	77.1	19.7	13.5	24.2	146.7	1 036.4
Total per 100 000		3.7	4.1	3.2	5.5	4.8	3.9	3.8	10.6	0.7	4.7
2010-11											
Total judicial officers	no.	264.9	230.4	148.1	134.2	76.1	20.2	13.7	25.0	144.1	1 057.3
Total per 100 000		3.7	4.2	3.3	5.8	4.7	4.0	3.7	10.9	0.6	4.8
2011-12											
Total judicial officers	no.	270.3	241.4	152.8	131.1	76.5	20.2	12.5	25.7	150.4	1 081.5
Total per 100 000		3.7	4.3	3.4	5.5	4.7	3.9	3.4	11.0	0.7	4.8
2012-13											
Total judicial officers	no.	264.2	240.8	154.3	129.7	75.0	20.8	13.5	25.7	149.7	1 073.6
Total per 100 000		3.6	4.2	3.3	5.2	4.5	4.1	3.5	10.8	0.7	4.7
2013-14											
Total judicial officers	no.	264.2	245.3	153.2	123.6	72.0	20.8	13.0	24.4	159.2	1 075.7
Total per 100 000		3.5	4.2	3.3	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.4	10.1	0.7	4.6
2014-15											
Total judicial officers	no.	261.3	248.0	156.3	125.5	69.9	21.4	13.6	25.8	150.1	1 071.8
Total per 100 000		3.5	4.2	3.3	4.9	4.1	4.2	3.5	10.5	0.6	4.5

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

Source: State and Territory and Australian governments (unpublished); Table 7A.27

Table CA.8 Proportion of higher courts finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding (a)

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008-09	%	92.2	91.8	94.6	89.6	89.1	94.0	84.7	91.1	92.2
2009-10	%	91.8	91.2	92.7	89.8	89.6	94.5	86.4	92.8	91.6
2010-11	%	92.2	90.9	93.0	90.8	90.4	91.5	88.4	91.1	91.8
2011-12	%	90.0	92.0	92.1	91.4	89.0	94.7	88.6	94.0	91.3
2012-13	%	91.7	91.1	93.0	93.1	90.3	90.5	91.7	96.3	92.1
2013-14	%	92.4	92.0	92.6	92.6	93.2	89.7	88.2	96.8	92.5

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

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

6 Police services

CONTENTS

6.1	Profile of police services	6.2
6.2	Framework of performance indicators	6.6
6.3	Key performance indicator results	6.7
6.4	Future directions in performance reporting	6.43
6.5	Definitions of key terms	6.44
6.6	List of attachment tables	6.48
6.7	References	6.49

Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '6A' prefix (for example, table 6A.1). A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the website at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

This chapter reports on the performance of police services. These services comprise the operations of the police agencies of each State and Territory government. Data for the national policing function of the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and other national non-police law enforcement bodies (such as the Australian Crime Commission) are not included in this Report.

The use of the term 'offender' in this chapter refers to a person who is alleged to have committed an offence, it differs from the definition used in chapter 8 ('Corrective services'), where the term 'offender' refers to a person who has been convicted of an offence and is subject to a correctional sentence.

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

6.1 Profile of police services

Service overview

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

Roles and responsibilities

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

Although each jurisdiction's police service is autonomous, there is significant cooperation at a national level, including through the Law, Crime and Community Safety Council (LCCSC). The LCCSC consists of Australian, State and Territory Government ministers with responsibilities for law and justice, police and emergency management (including representation by the New Zealand Government).

Across jurisdictions, police activity can be grouped into four broad activity areas:

- *Community safety* – activities related to preserving public order and promoting a safer community
- *Crime* – activities related to investigating crime and identifying and apprehending offenders
- *Road safety* – activities related to maximising road safety through targeted operations to reduce the incidence of traffic offences and through attendance at, and investigation of, road traffic collisions and incidents
- *Judicial services* – activities related to the effective and efficient provision of support to the judicial process including the provision of safe custody for alleged offenders.

Funding

Funding for police services comes almost exclusively from State and Territory government budgets, with some limited specific purpose Australian Government grants. Total recurrent expenditure was \$10.2 billion, nationally, in 2014-15 (table 6A.10).

Size and scope of sector

Client groups

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

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

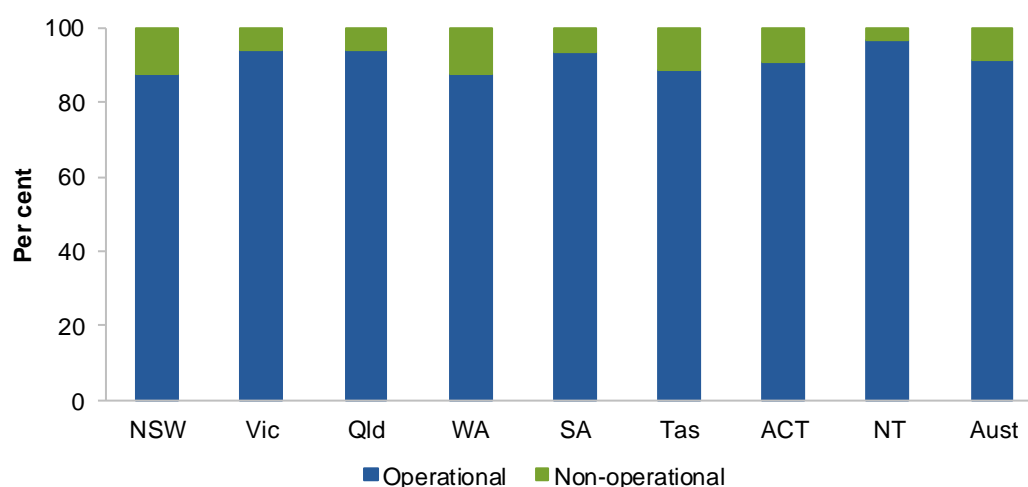
Staffing

Police staff may be categorised in two different ways:

- by 'sworn' status — sworn police officers exercise police powers, including the power to arrest, summons, caution, detain, fingerprint and search (tables 6A.1–8). Specialised activities may be outsourced or undertaken by administrative (unsworn) staff. This has three key objectives:
 - to reduce the involvement of sworn police staff in duties that do not require police powers (for example, administrative and investigation support and intelligence analysis)
 - to manage effectively the need for specialist skills
 - to reduce costs
- by operational status — an operational police staff member is any member (sworn or unsworn) whose primary duty is the delivery of police or police-related services to an external client (where an external client predominately refers to members of the public but may also include law enforcement outputs delivered to other government departments).

Operational status is considered the better estimate for the number of police staff actively engaged in the delivery of police-related services. Nationally in 2014-15, of the 69 282 police staff, 91.2 per cent were operational, representing 267 operational staff per 100 000 people (figure 6.1 and table 6.1). The number of staff (operational and total) per 100 000 people varies across jurisdictions, in part, due to differing operating environments.

Figure 6.1 Police staff, by operational status, 2014-15^a



^a See table 6A.11 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

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

Table 6.1 Police staff per 100 000 people, 2014-15^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Police staff numbers									
Operational	17 525	16 182	13 350	6 995	5 274	1 277	848	1 710	63 161
Total	20 031	17 200	14 237	8 005	5 662	1 443	932	1 772	69 282
Population numbers									
Estimates at 31 December 2014 (100 000)	75.7	58.9	47.5	25.8	16.9	5.2	3.9	2.4	236.3
Police staff numbers per 100 000 people									
Operational	232	275	281	271	312	248	219	700	267
Total	265	292	300	310	335	280	240	725	294

^a See tables 6A.1-8 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 6A.1-8. ABS (2015) Australian demographic statistics, Dec 2014 Cat. no. 3101.0.

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

Box 6.1 Police response times

The responsiveness of police to calls for assistance is critical to the effectiveness of police services. Although the Steering Committee considers nationally comparable response times reporting a priority for this Report, the LCCSC has suggested that further work is required on the costs and benefits of a national standard for police response times. Currently, there is no consistent public reporting of response times across states and territories. Some jurisdictions publish data in annual reports.

In 2014-15:

NSW reports the number of urgent response calls and the percentage attended to within a target time of 12 minutes (NSW Police 2015). Urgent calls are where there is an imminent threat to life or property. In 2014-15, NSW Police responded to 116 916 urgent response calls, attending 77.9 per cent of urgent duty jobs within the 12 minute target time.

In 2014-15, SA Police reported that 85.4 per cent of Grade 1 taskings in the metropolitan area were responded to within 15 minutes (SA Police 2015).

In 2014-15, WA Police changed its response time performance indicators to the percentage of priority 1 and 2 incidents attended to within 12 minutes and the percentage of priority 3 incidents attended to within 60 minutes. The target for priority 1 and 2 incidents — situations that require urgent attendance and include an imminent threat to life, serious offence or incident in progress — is 80 per cent within 12 minutes (69.5 per cent achieved). The target was not met largely due to an increase in the number of incidents graded as priority 2. The increase in priority 2 incidents was mostly attributable to internal allocation practices, but also to a general increase in calls requiring an urgent response. The target for priority 3 incidents — non-volatile situations that require immediate attendance such as an offence in progress/suspect at scene or the preservation of evidence — is 80 per cent within 60 minutes (84.8 per cent achieved).

ACT Police reports response times for three incident categories. The target for Priority One incidents — life threatening or critical situations — is 75 per cent or more of responses within 8 minutes (81.0 per cent achieved) and 90 per cent or more within 12 minutes (94.5 per cent achieved). The targets for Priority Two incidents — situations where the information provided indicates that time is important but not critical — were 70 per cent within 20 minutes (92.6 per cent achieved) and 95 per cent within 30 minutes (97.1 per cent achieved). The target for Priority Three incidents — situations where there is no immediate danger to safety or property but police attendance or response is needed no later than 48 hours from the initial contact by the complainant or a time agreed with the complainant — is 90 per cent within 48 hours (99.7 per cent achieved) (ACT Police 2015).

Other jurisdictions do not report response times as part of their corporate reporting, and have advised they are unable to provide these data for this Report.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

6.2 Framework of performance indicators

The framework of performance indicators in this Report can be defined in terms of how well a service meets its objectives, given its operating environment. The Steering Committee has identified five objectives of police services for the purposes of this Report (box 6.2).

Box 6.2 Objectives for police services

The key objectives for police services are:

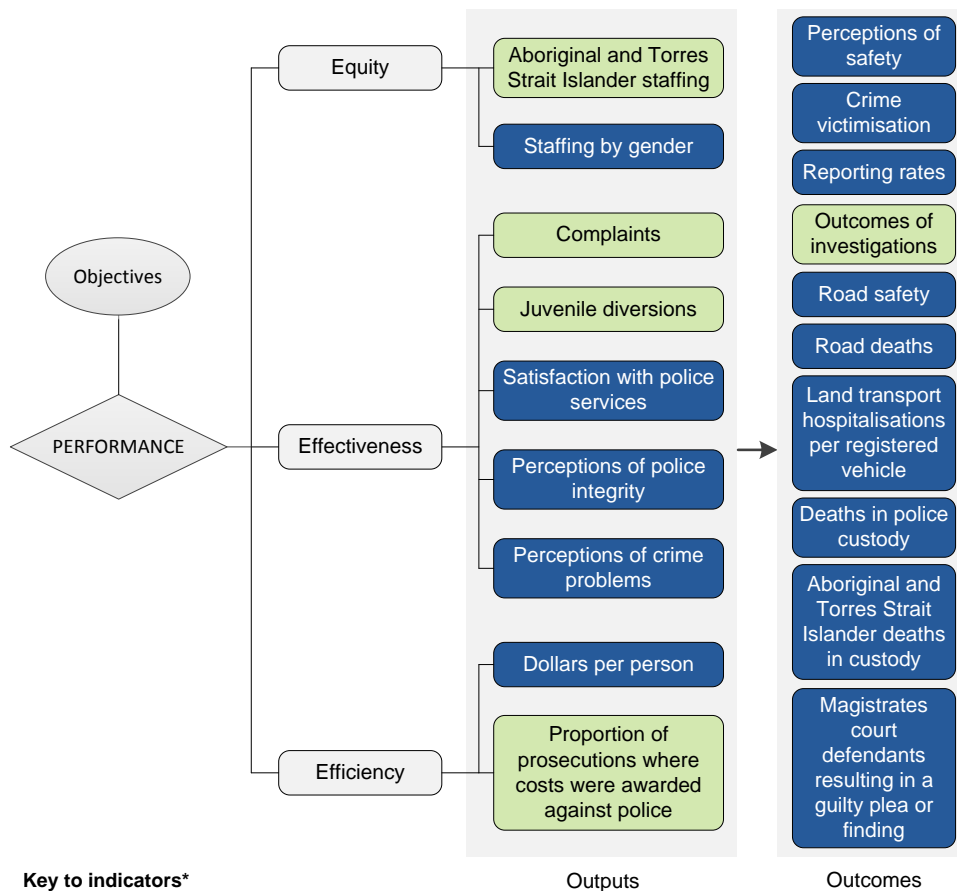
- to allow people to undertake their lawful pursuits confidently and safely
- to bring to justice those people responsible for committing an offence
- to promote safer behaviour on roads
- to support the judicial process to achieve efficient and effective court case management and judicial processing, provide safe custody for alleged offenders, and ensure fair and equitable treatment of both victims and alleged offenders
- responding, co-ordinating or contributing to emergency management.

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

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of police services (figure 6.2). Where indicators relate to a subset of police activity (for example, community safety) this is identified under each indicator in text. The performance indicator framework shows which data are complete and comparable in the 2016 Report. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability and data completeness from a Report-wide perspective (section 1.6).

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.

Figure 6.2 Police services performance indicator framework



Key to indicators*

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

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

6.3 Key performance indicator results

Outputs

Outputs are the services delivered (while outcomes are the impact of these services on the status of an individual or group) (see chapter 1, section 1.5). Output information is also critical for equitable, efficient and effective management of government services.

Equity

This section focuses on the performance of police services in relation to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staffing and staffing by gender.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staffing

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

Box 6.3 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staffing**

‘Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staffing’ is defined as the proportion of police staff (operational plus non-operational) from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander backgrounds compared with the proportion of the population aged 20–64 years who are from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander backgrounds. A significantly larger proportion of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population falls within the younger non-working age groupings compared with the non-Indigenous population. ABS population projections of people aged 20–64 years provide a proxy for the estimated working population.

A proportion of police staff from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander backgrounds aged 20–64 years that is closer to the proportion of people aged 20–64 years who are from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander backgrounds represents a more equitable outcome.

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

Data reported for this measure are:

- not comparable across jurisdictions or over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander police staff in 2014-15 was below the representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the population aged 20–64 years for all jurisdictions except NSW (figure 6.3).

Time series data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander police staffing are reported in tables 6A.1–8 and 6A.17.

Figure 6.3 **Proportions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff in 2014-15 and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 20–64 years^a**



^a See box 6.3 and table 6A.17 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (2014) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 20–64 years*, Cat. no. 3238.0 (Series B); State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.17.

Staffing by gender

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

Box 6.4 Staffing by gender

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

A higher proportion of female police staff is generally more equitable.

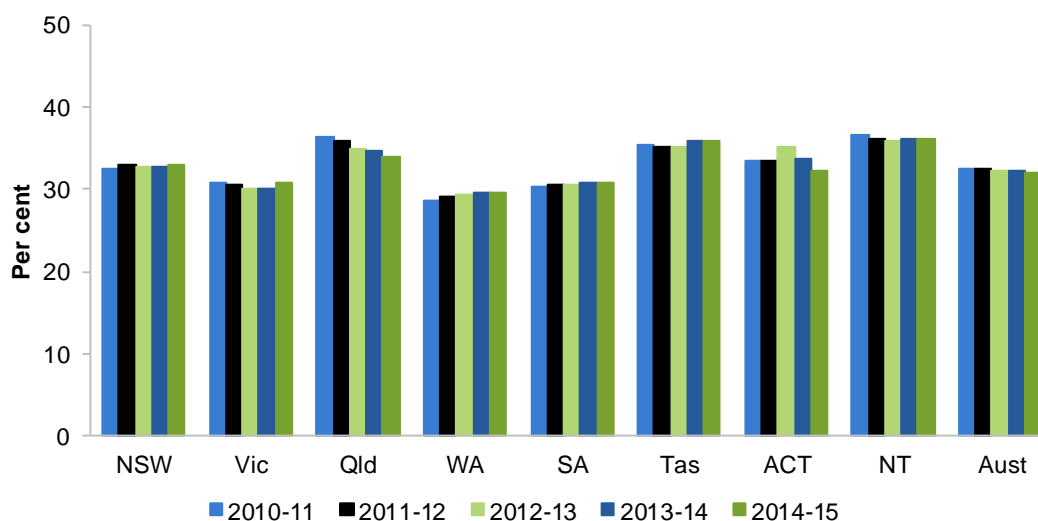
Data reported for this measure are:

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

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, 32.1 per cent of police staff were female in 2014-15. The proportion of female police staff was relatively unchanged for most jurisdictions over the period 2010-11 to 2014-15 (figure 6.4).

Figure 6.4 Female police staff as a proportion of all staff^a



^a See box 6.4 and table 6A.18 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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

Effectiveness

Complaints

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

Box 6.5 Complaints

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

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

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

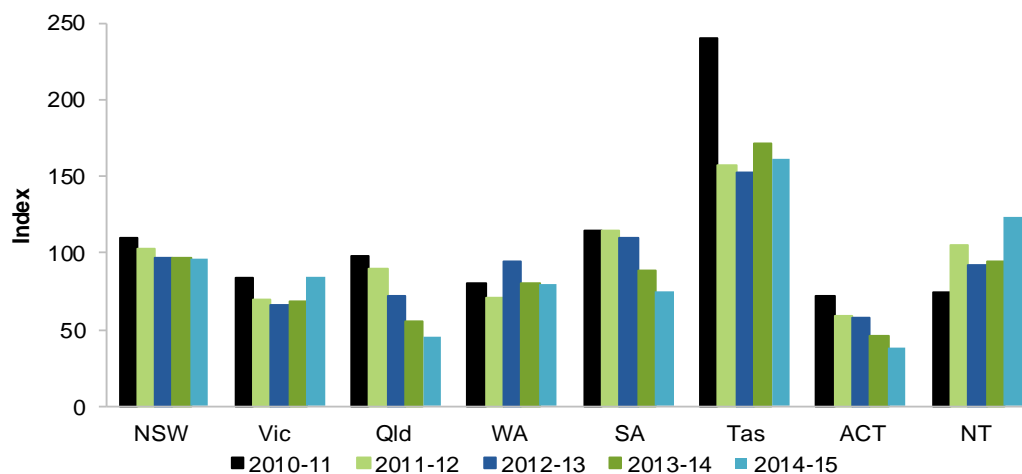
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable over time within jurisdictions (subject to caveats) but are not comparable across jurisdictions because definitions of what constitutes a 'complaint against police' differ across jurisdictions
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Complaints data are presented as an index in figure 6.5 to provide a picture of trends over time for each jurisdiction. Table 6A.16 reports numbers per 100 000 people.

Figure 6.5 Trends in complaints^a



^a See box 6.5 and table 6A.16 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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

Juvenile diversions

‘Juvenile diversions’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to divert juveniles from the criminal justice system where appropriate (box 6.6).

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

Box 6.6 Juvenile diversions

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

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

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

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

Data reported for this measure are:

- not comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions because the process by which juvenile diversions are recorded differs across jurisdictions
- incomplete for the current reporting period. All required data were not available for NSW.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

The proportion of juvenile offenders undergoing diversionary programs varied across jurisdictions in 2014-15. Within most jurisdictions, proportions of juvenile offenders undergoing diversionary programs were relatively consistent over time (table 6.2).

Table 6.2 Juvenile diversions as a proportion of juvenile offenders (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
2010-11	na	34	44	49	51	60	38	49
2011-12	na	31	39	50	47	61	40	35
2012-13	na	28	36	47	49	60	38	28
2013-14	na	26	35	45	53	58	40	39
2014-15	na	22	37	46	46	61	39	37

^a See box 6.6 and table 6A.39 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **na** Not available.

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

Satisfaction with police services

‘Satisfaction with police services’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide police services in an effective manner, specifically, how well police services are perceived to be delivered (box 6.7).

Box 6.7 Satisfaction with police services

‘Satisfaction with police services’ is defined as the proportion of people who were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with police services. Results are reported for all people aged 15 years or over in the total population (whether they had contact with police or not).

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

Client satisfaction is a widely accepted measure of service quality.

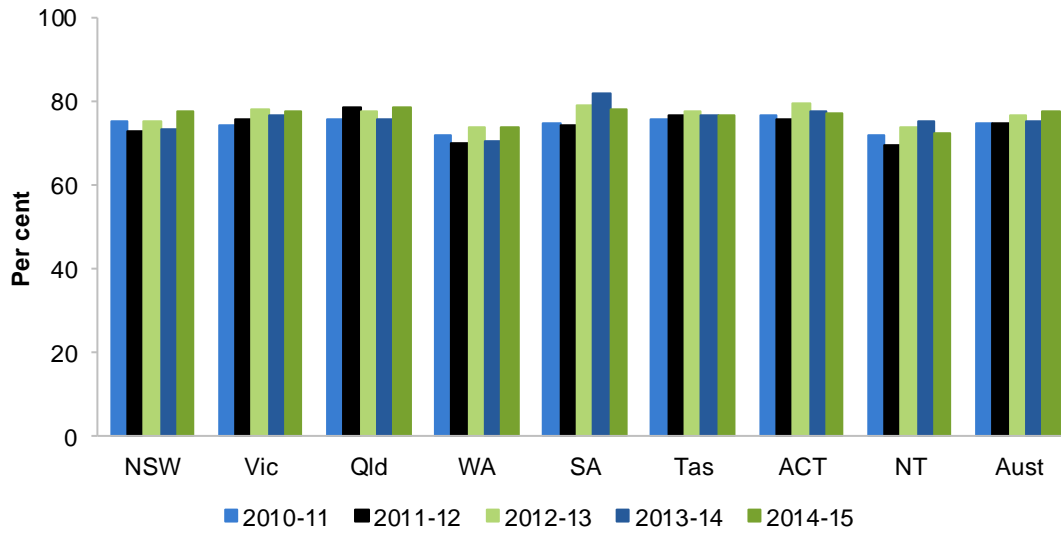
Data reported for this measure are:

- 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, 77.5 per cent of the general population were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with the services provided by police in 2014-15 (figure 6.6).

Figure 6.6 People who were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with police services^a

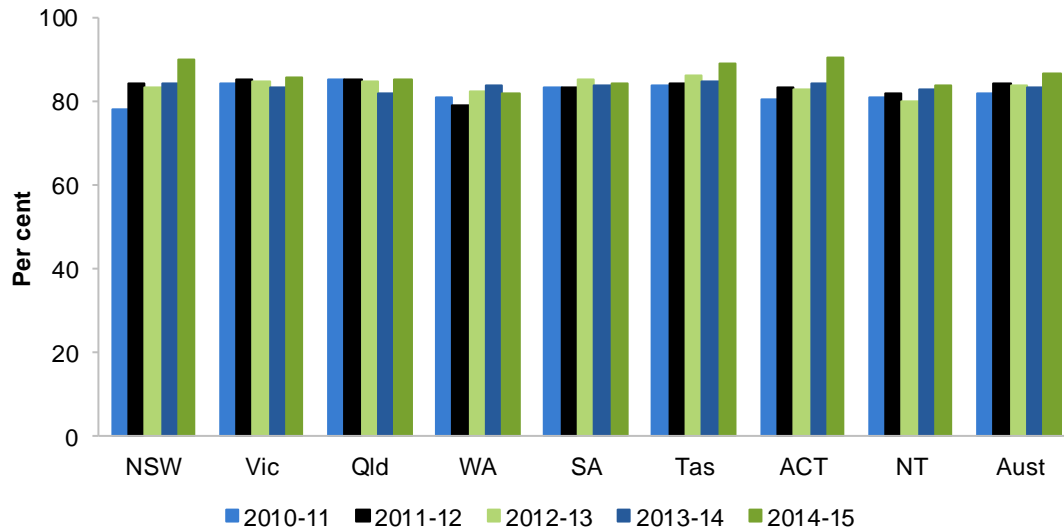


^a See box 6.7 and table 6A.12 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA) (unpublished); table 6A.12.

Of those people who *had* contact with police in 2014-15, 86.8 per cent nationally were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with the service they received during their most recent contact (figure 6.7).

Figure 6.7 **People who were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with police in their most recent contact^a**



^a See box 6.7 and table 6A.24 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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

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

Perceptions of police integrity

‘Perceptions of police integrity’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide police services in an effective manner. It provides measures of perceived integrity and professionalism (box 6.8).

Box 6.8 Perceptions of police integrity

'Perceptions of police integrity' refers to public perceptions and is defined by three separate measures – the proportion of people who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police:

- treat people fairly and equally
- perform the job professionally
- are honest.

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

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

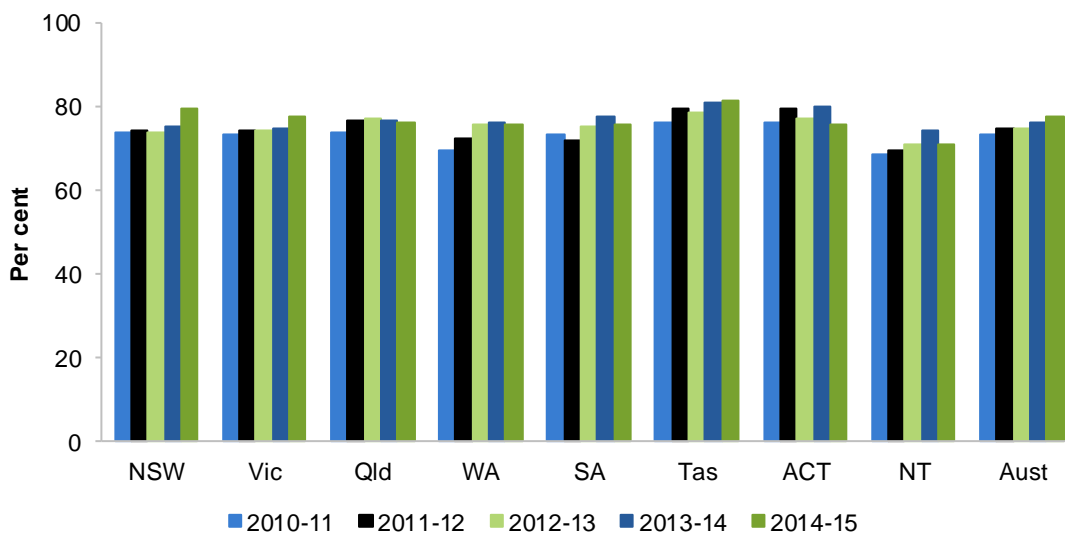
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 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, 77.7 per cent of people nationally 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police treat people 'fairly and equally' (figure 6.8).

Figure 6.8 People who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police treat people fairly and equally^a

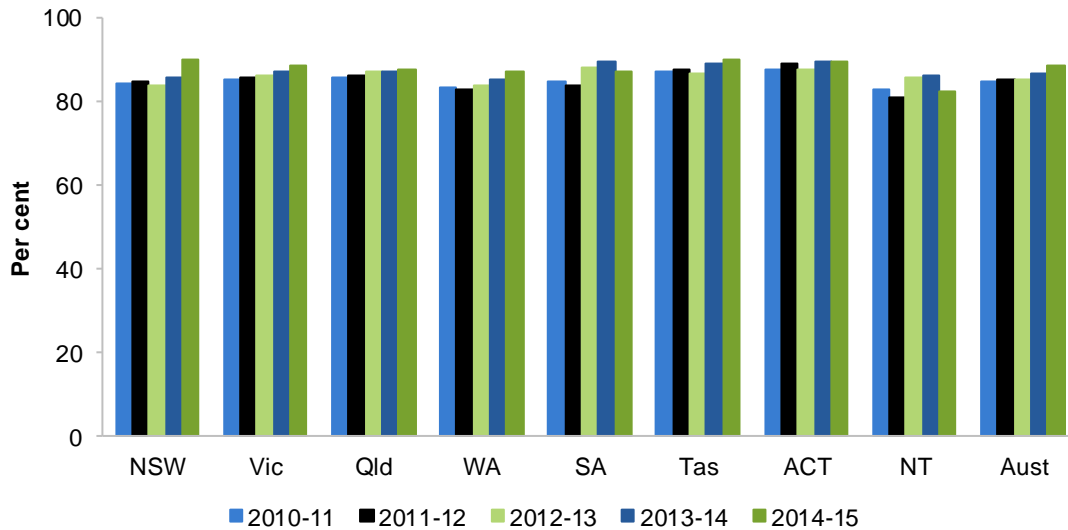


^a See box 6.8 and table 6A.14 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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

Nationally, 88.7 per cent of people ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that police perform the job ‘professionally’ (figure 6.9).

Figure 6.9 People who ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that police perform the job professionally^a

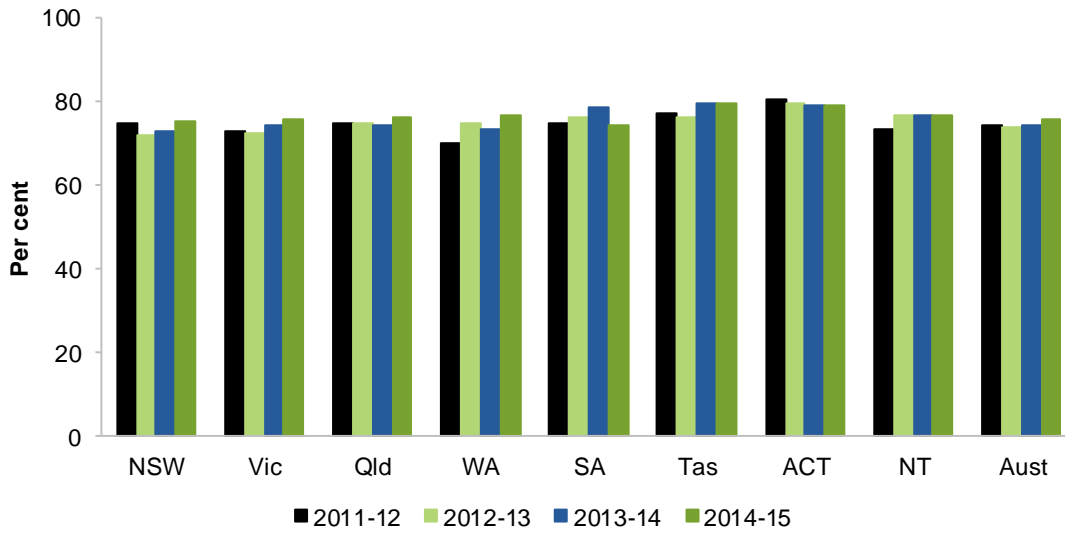


^a See box 6.8 and table 6A.13 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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

Police integrity can be judged to some extent by the public perception of police honesty. Nationally, 75.9 per cent of people ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ in 2014-15 that police are ‘honest’ (figure 6.10).

Figure 6.10 **People who ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that police are honest^a**



^a See box 6.8 and table 6A.15 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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

Perceptions of crime problems

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

Box 6.9 **Perceptions of crime problems**

'Perceptions of crime problems' refers to governments' objective to reduce crime for community reassurance. This is measured by the proportion of people who thought that various types of crime were a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their neighbourhood.

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

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

Data reported for this measure are:

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

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

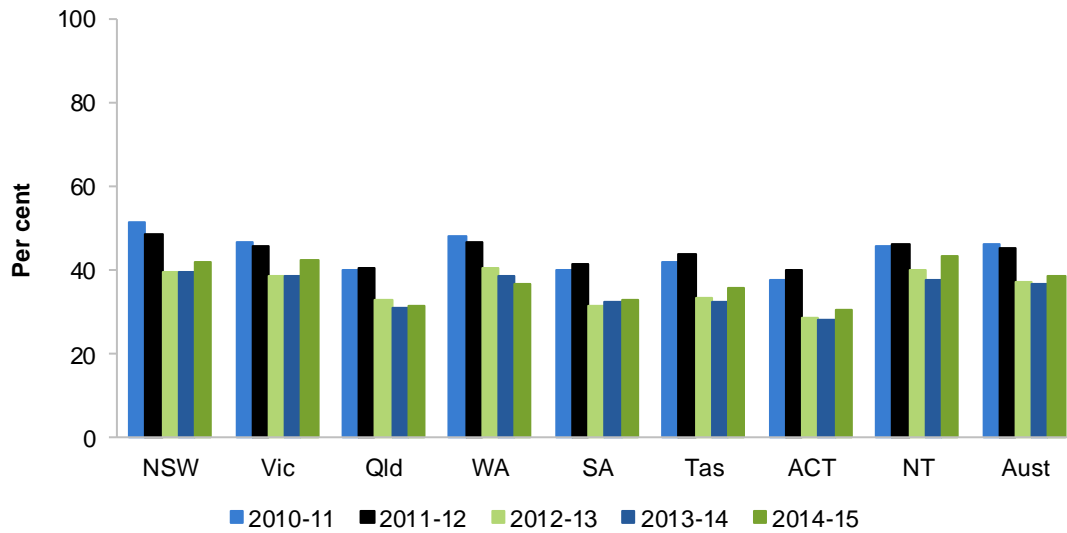
Nationally, people identified the following issues as a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their neighbourhoods:

- 38.6 per cent of people thought illegal drugs to be a problem in 2014-15, similar to the previous two years but lower than in 2011-12 (figure 6.11a)
- 60.9 per cent of people thought 'speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving' to be a problem in 2014-15 similar to the previous two years but lower than in 2011-12 (figure 6.11b).

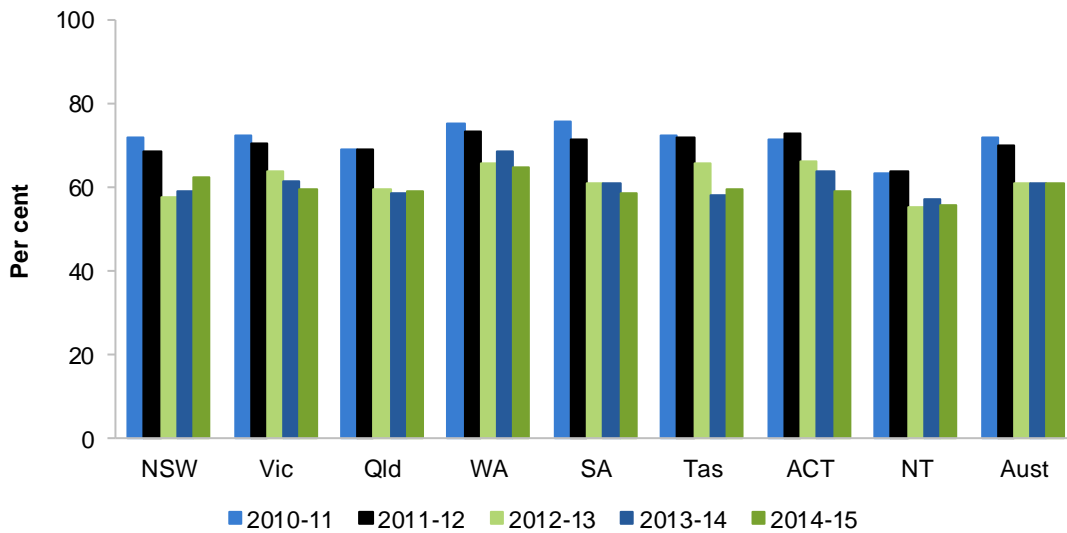
Time series data for perceptions of crime problems are reported in tables 6A.22 and 6A.23.

Figure 6.11 Proportion of people who consider the identified issues to be either a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat of a problem’ in their neighbourhood^a

(a) Illegal drugs



(b) Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving



^a See box 6.9 and tables 6A.22 and 6A.23 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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

Efficiency

Dollars per person

‘Dollars per person’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that provision of services occurs in an efficient manner (box 6.10). Variations in policies, socioeconomic factors and geographic/demographic characteristics affect expenditure per person for police services across each jurisdiction. The scope of activities undertaken by police services also varies across jurisdictions.

Box 6.10 Dollars per person

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

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

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

Data reported for this measure are:

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

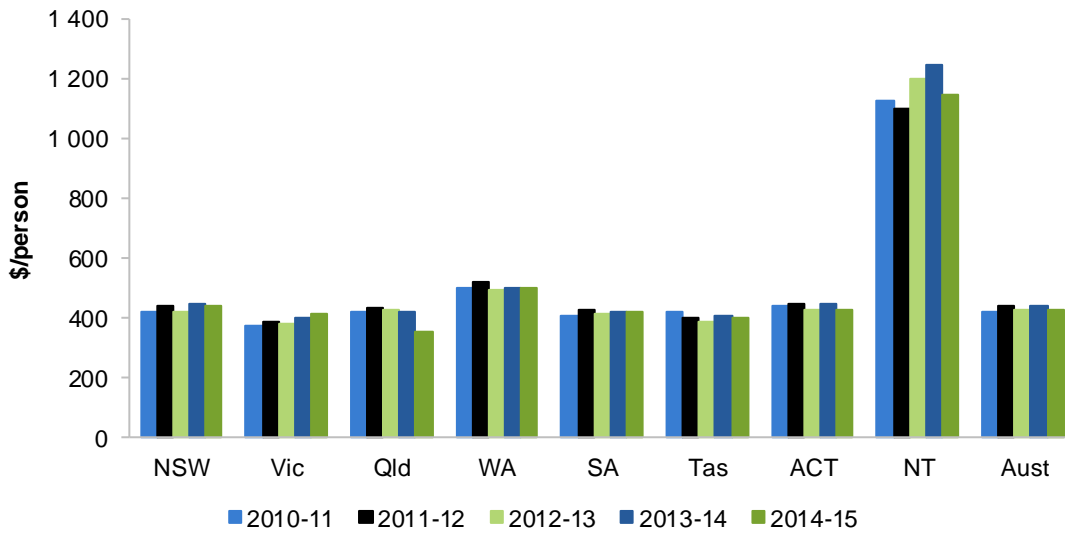
Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services across Australia was \$10.2 billion (or \$430 per person) in 2014-15 (table 6A.10 and figure 6.12).

Nationally, real recurrent expenditure on police services per person increased by an average of 1.8 per cent each year between 2007-08 and 2014-15 (table 6A.10).

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

Figure 6.12 **Real recurrent expenditure per person (including user cost of capital less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services (2014-15 dollars)^a**



^a See box 6.10 and table 6A.10 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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

Proportion of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police

‘Proportion of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to undertake police activities associated with the judicial process efficiently (box 6.11).

Box 6.11 Proportion of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police

‘Proportion of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police’ is defined as the percentage of prosecutions with costs against police based on the number of files and the number of cost orders made.

This is an indicator of police efficiency in preparing evidence that is relevant to, and supports a prosecution.

Court costs are generally awarded against police when a criminal action against an offender has failed; in this respect, it represents at least some of the resources expended when a prosecution fails. Results are influenced by differing jurisdictional legislative requirements and court practices.

Data reported for this measure are:

- not comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions because the process by which costs are awarded differs between jurisdictions
- complete for the current reporting period. All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

The process by which costs are awarded differs between jurisdictions. The proportion of prosecutions where costs were awarded against the police in 2014-15 was low (less than 2.0 per cent) in all jurisdictions (table 6A.41).

Outcomes

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

Perceptions of safety

‘Perceptions of safety’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to maintain public safety (box 6.12).

Box 6.12 Perceptions of safety

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

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

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

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

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

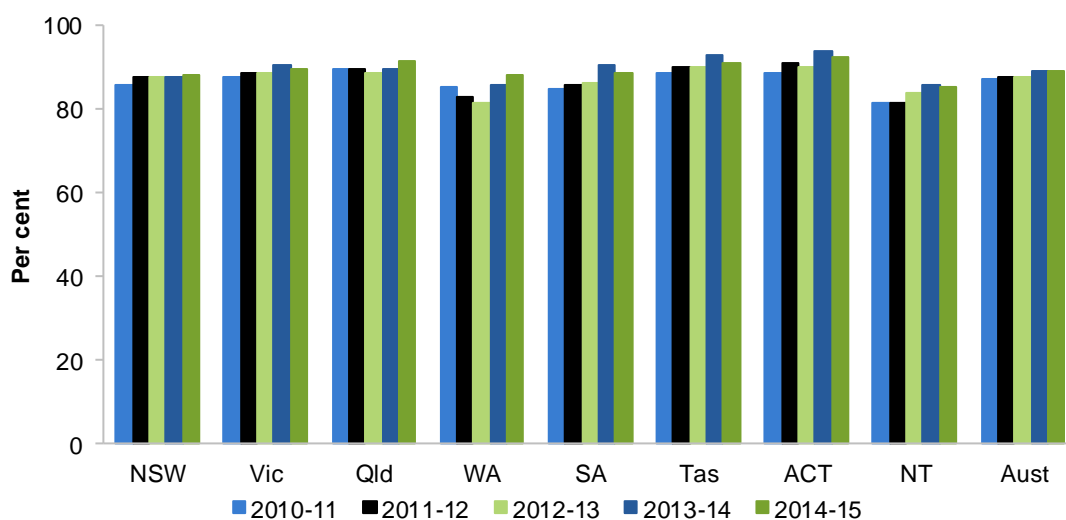
Data reported for this measure are:

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

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

Nationally, 89.3 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the night in 2014-15 (figure 6.13).

Figure 6.13 Perceptions of safety at home alone during the night^a



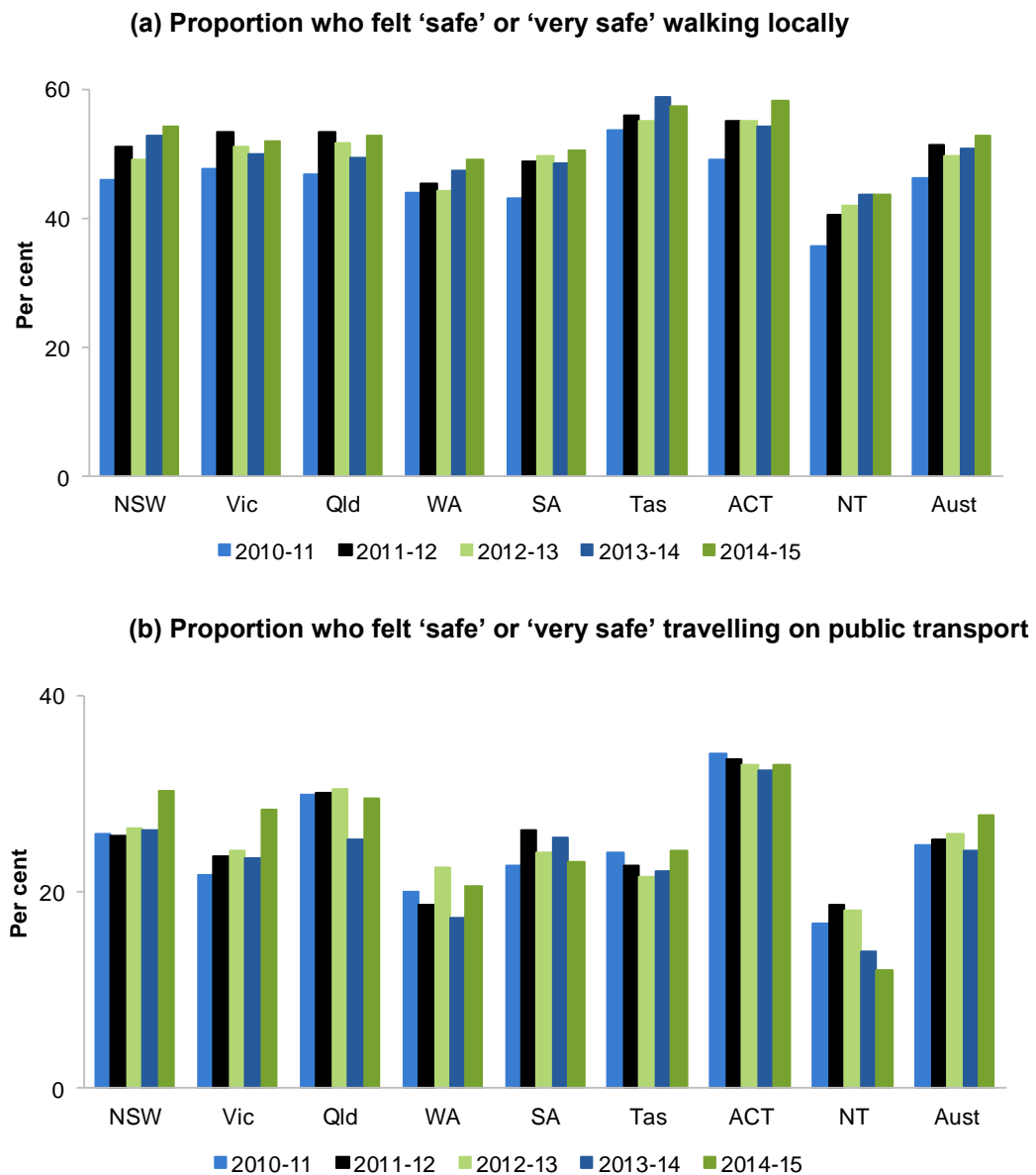
^a See box 6.12 and table 6A.19 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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

Nationally in 2014-15, 91.7 per cent of people felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ when walking locally during the day (table 6A.20), and 52.8 per cent of people felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ when walking locally during the night (figure 6.14a).

Nationally in 2014-15, 61.5 per cent of people felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ when travelling on public transport during the day (table 6A.21) and 27.9 per cent of people felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ when travelling on public transport during the night (figure 6.14b).

Figure 6.14 Perceptions of safety in public places during the night^a



^a See box 6.12 and tables 6A.20 and 6A.21 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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

Victims of crime data in Australia

Information on the level of selected crimes against the person and crimes against property is obtained from two complimentary sources for this chapter.

Crime Victimization, Australia (ABS 2015a) presents results from the national Crime Victimization Survey for selected categories of personal and property crimes and provides estimates of prevalence and incidence of crime. Personal crimes include physical and threatened assault, robbery and sexual assault (reported in table 6A.27). Property crimes include break-in, attempted break-in, motor vehicle theft, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage, and other theft (table 6A.28).

Recorded Crime Victims Australia (ABS 2015b) presents data on selected offences reported to, or detected by, police, the details of which are subsequently recorded on police administrative systems. Victims in this collection can be people, premises or motor vehicles. Selected offences include homicide and related offences; kidnapping and abduction; sexual assault; robbery; blackmail and extortion; unlawful entry with intent; motor vehicle theft; and other theft (tables 6A.25 and 6A.26).

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

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

Crime victimisation

'Crime victimisation' is an indicator of governments' objective to reduce the incidence of crime (box 6.13).

Box 6.13 Crime victimisation

'Crime victimisation' is defined by six separate measures:

- estimated victimisation rate for physical and threatened assault per 100 000 people aged 15 years or over
- estimated victimisation rate for sexual assault per 100 000 people aged 18 years or over
- estimated victimisation rate for robbery per 100 000 people aged 15 years or over
- estimated household victims of break-ins per 100 000 households
- estimated household victims of attempted break-ins per 100 000 households
- estimated household victims of motor vehicle theft per 100 000 households.

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

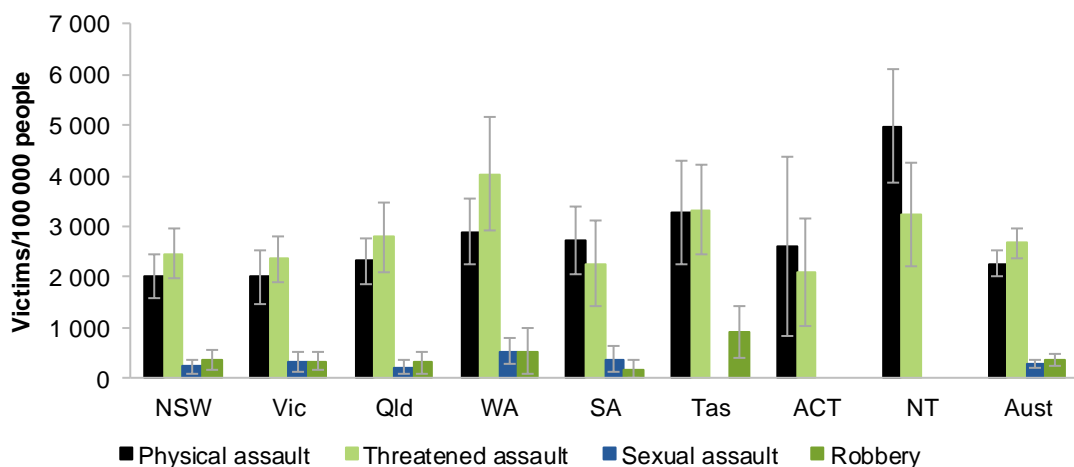
Data reported for this measure are:

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

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

Nationally in 2013-14 there were an estimated 2263 physical assaults, 2674 threatened assaults, 275 sexual assaults and 355 robberies per 100 000 people. These rates vary across jurisdictions and over time (table 6A.27 and figure 6.15). The number of personal crimes recorded by police per 100 000 people in 2014 is reported in table 6A.25.

Figure 6.15 Estimated victims of assault and sexual assault, 2013-14^{a, b}

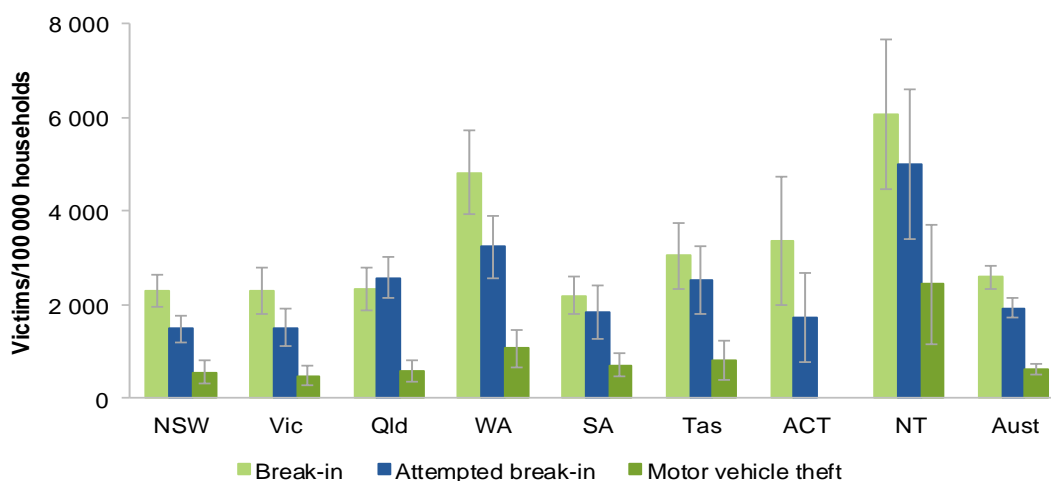


^a See box 6.13 and table 6A.27 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Sexual Assault data for Tasmania and robbery and sexual assault data for the ACT and the NT are not presented in this figure as confidence intervals are not available due to associated relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent.

Source: Derived from ABS (2015a) *Crime Victimisation, Australia 2013-14*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.27.

Nationally, there were 4526 estimated household victims of break-in/attempted break-in and 616 victims of motor vehicle theft per 100 000 households in 2013-14. These rates vary across jurisdictions and over time (table 6A.28 and figure 6.16). The number of recorded property crimes per 100 000 people derived from the ABS recorded crime victims collection, is reported in table 6A.26.

Figure 6.16 **Estimated victims of property crime, 2013-14^{a, b}**



^a See box 6.13 and table 6A.28 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Motor vehicle theft data for the ACT is not presented in this figure as confidence intervals were not available due to associated relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent.

Source: Derived from ABS (2015a) *Crime Victimization, Australia 2013-14*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.28.

Reporting rates

‘Reporting rates’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to engender public confidence in the police and judicial systems (box 6.14).

Box 6.14 Reporting rates

'Reporting rates' is defined as the total number of the most recent incidents of a particular offence that were reported to police, as a percentage of the total number of victims estimated using ABS *Crime Victimization Survey* data. It is reported separately for several categories of crimes against the person and crimes against property.

- Reporting rates for crimes against the person are defined as the total number of the most recent incidents of a particular offence that were reported to police, as a percentage of the total number of victims aged 15 years and over (except for sexual assault which is reported for victims aged 18 years and over), reported separately for:
 - physical assault
 - threatened assault (face-to-face incidents only)
 - robbery
 - sexual assault.
- Reporting rates for crimes against property are defined as the total number of the most recent incidents of a particular offence that were reported to police, as a percentage of the total number of victims, reported separately for:
 - break-in
 - attempted break-in
 - motor vehicle theft
 - theft from motor vehicle
 - malicious property damage
 - other theft.

A high or increasing reporting rate is desirable.

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

Data for these measures include 95 per cent confidence intervals (in the form of error bars in figures).

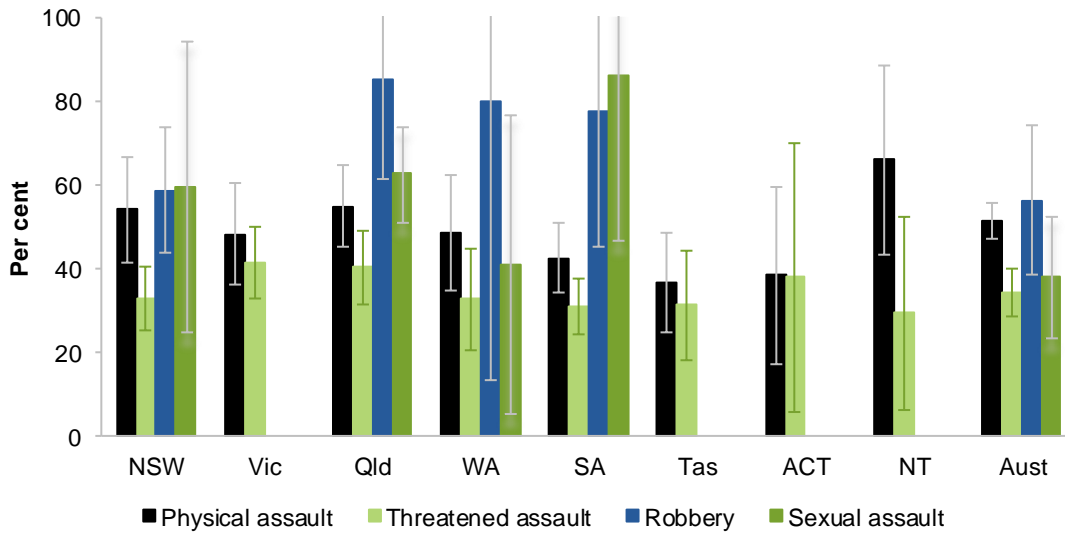
Data reported for this measure are:

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

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

Nationally in 2013-14, reporting rates for selected offences against the person for people aged 15 years or over (except sexual assault which was reported for people aged 18 years or over) were 51.5 per cent for physical assault, 34.3 per cent for threatened assault (face-to-face incidents only), 56.4 per cent for robbery and 38.2 per cent for sexual assault (figure 6.17).

Figure 6.17 Reporting rates for selected offences against the person, by offence type, 2013-14^{a, b}

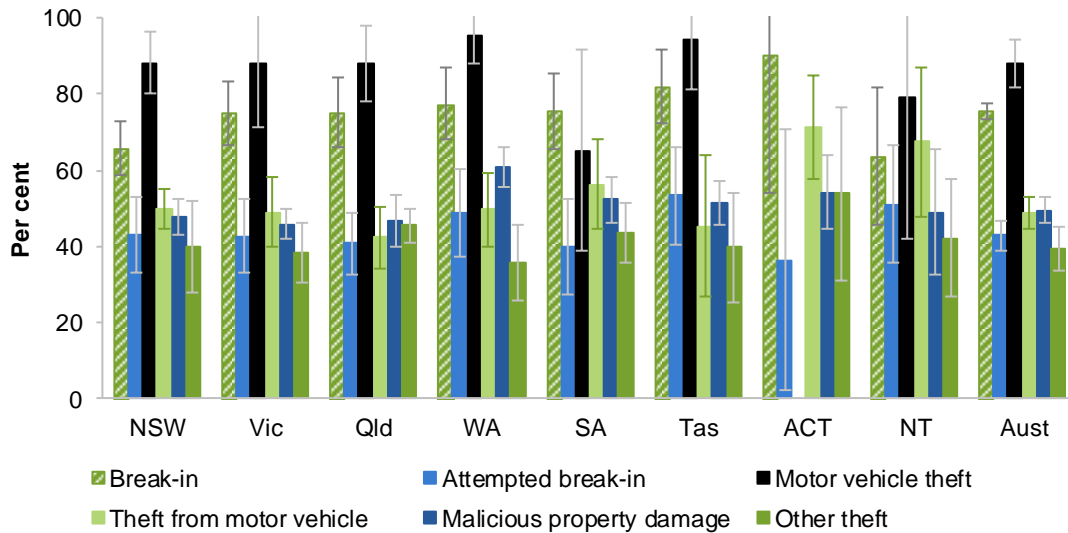


^a See box 6.14 and table 6A.29 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Robbery and sexual assault rates for Victoria, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT are not presented in this figure as confidence intervals are not available due to associated relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent.

Source: Derived from ABS (2015a) *Crime Victimization, Australia 2013-14*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.29.

Nationally in 2013-14, reporting rates for selected offences against property for people aged 15 years or over were 75.6 per cent for break-in offences, 42.8 per cent for attempted break-in offences, 87.9 per cent for motor vehicle theft, 48.7 per cent for theft from motor vehicles, 49.5 per cent for malicious property damage, 39.3 per cent for other theft (figure 6.18).

Figure 6.18 Reporting rates for selected offences against property, by offence type, 2013-14^{a, b}



^a See box 6.14 and table 6A.30 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Motor vehicle theft data for the ACT are not published as data are considered to be unreliable.

Source: Derived from ABS (2015a) *Crime Victimization, Australia 2013-14*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.30.

Outcomes of investigations

‘Outcomes of investigations’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to bring offenders to justice (box 6.15).

Box 6.15 Outcomes of investigations

'Outcomes of investigations' is defined by two separate measures:

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

Measures are reported for a range of offences.

- against the person including homicide and armed robbery
- against property, including unlawful entry with intent, motor vehicle theft and other theft.

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

Data reported for this measure are:

- not directly comparable across jurisdictions because of differences in the way data are compiled. A number of standards, classifications and counting rules have been developed since the inception of this collection to improve national comparability. However, over time significant differences and changes in the business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia have resulted in some discrepancies in data across states and territories for some offence types
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2014 data are available for all jurisdictions.

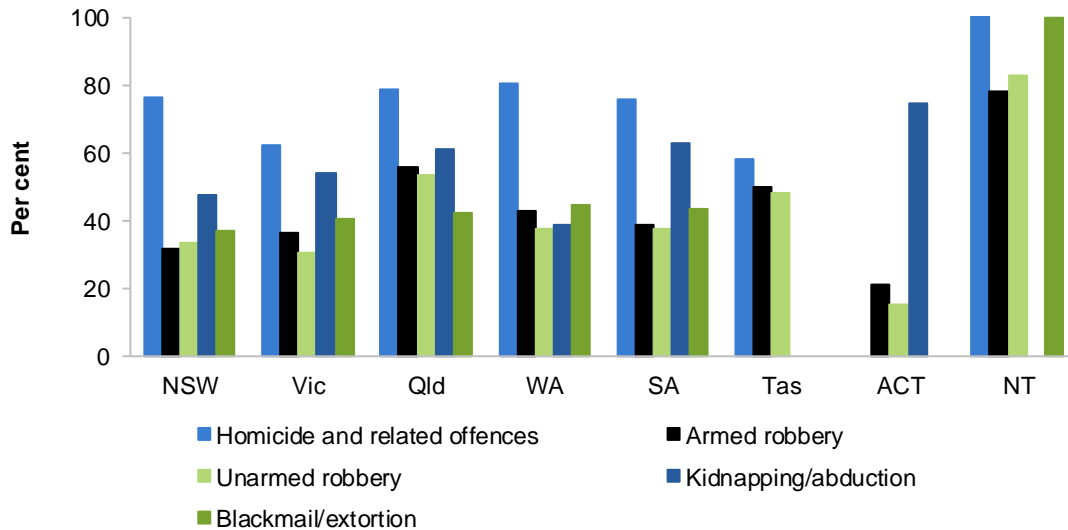
Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Activities associated with investigating offences against the person include gathering intelligence on suspects and locations to assist with investigations, and collecting and securing evidence in relation to both the offence and the suspect.

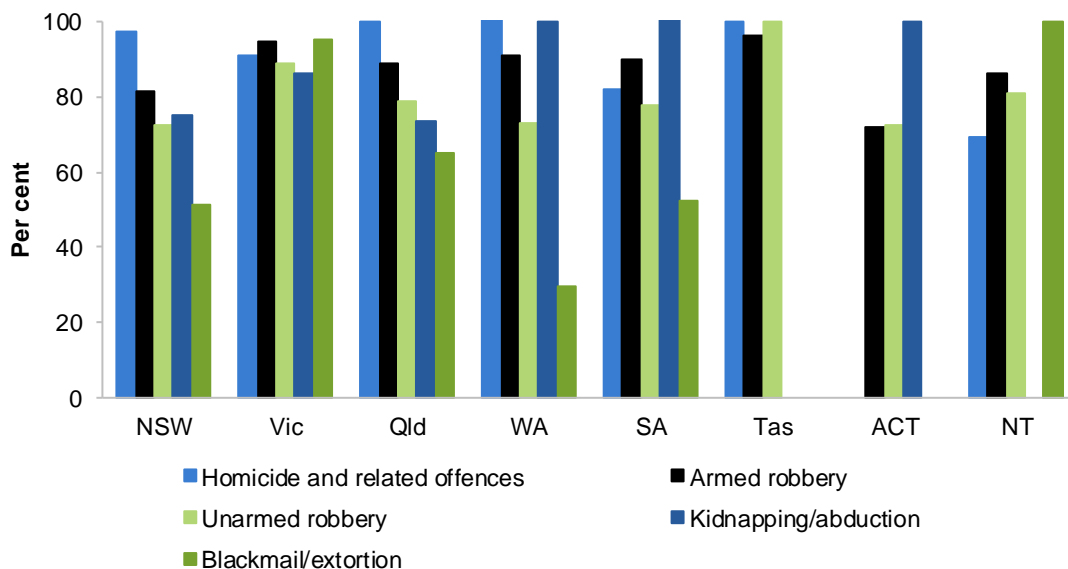
Figure 6.19a presents the proportion of investigations finalised for related offences in 2014. The proportion of these finalised investigations for which proceedings had commenced against an alleged offender is presented in figure 6.19b.

Figure 6.19 **Crimes against the person: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2014^{a, b}**

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



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



^a See box 6.15 and table 6A.31 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Data is nil or rounded to zero for: Tasmania (kidnapping/abduction and blackmail/extortion); the ACT (homicide and related offences and blackmail/extortion); and the NT(kidnapping/abduction).

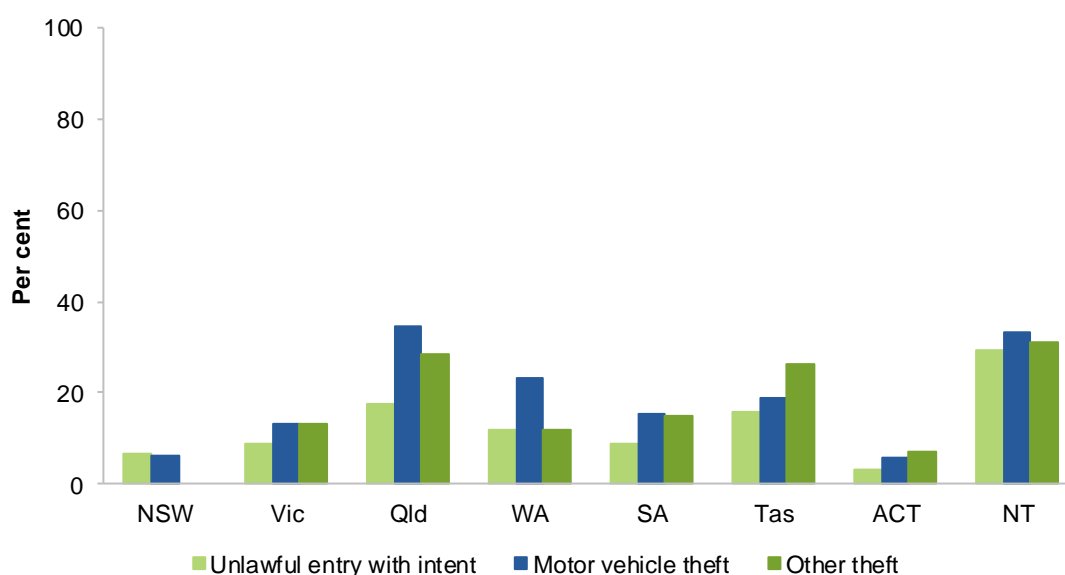
Source: Derived from ABS (2015b), *Recorded Crime – Victims, 2014*, Cat. no. 4510.0; table 6A.31.

Figure 6.20a reports the proportion of investigations and other theft investigations of crimes against property that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known

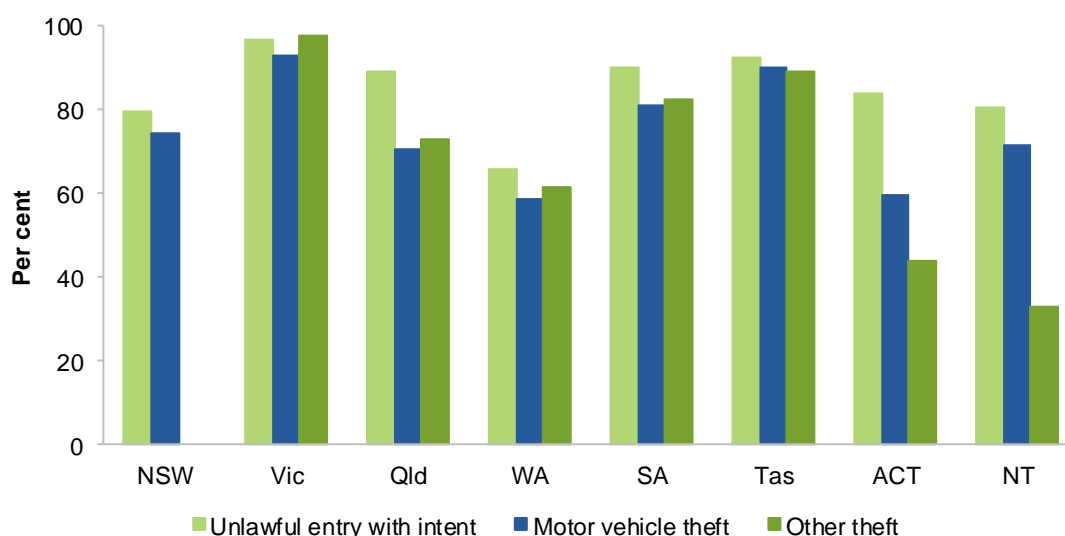
to police for 2014. The proportion of the finalised investigations for which proceedings had commenced against an alleged offender is presented in figure 6.20b.

Figure 6.20 **Crimes against property: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2014^{a, b}**

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



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



^a See box 6.15 and table 6A.32 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Outcomes of investigations data for other theft in NSW are not published due to data quality issues.

Source: Derived from ABS (2015b), *Recorded Crime – Victims, 2014*, Cat. no. 4510.0; table 6A.32.

Road safety

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

The objective of police road safety programs is to promote safer behaviour on roads and influence road user behaviour so as to reduce the incidence of road collisions and the severity of road trauma. Many of these programs target the non-wearing of seat belts, excessive speed and drink driving.

This indicator is reported against using data from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP) about driver behaviour.

Box 6.16 Road safety

‘Road safety’ is defined by three separate measures:

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

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

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

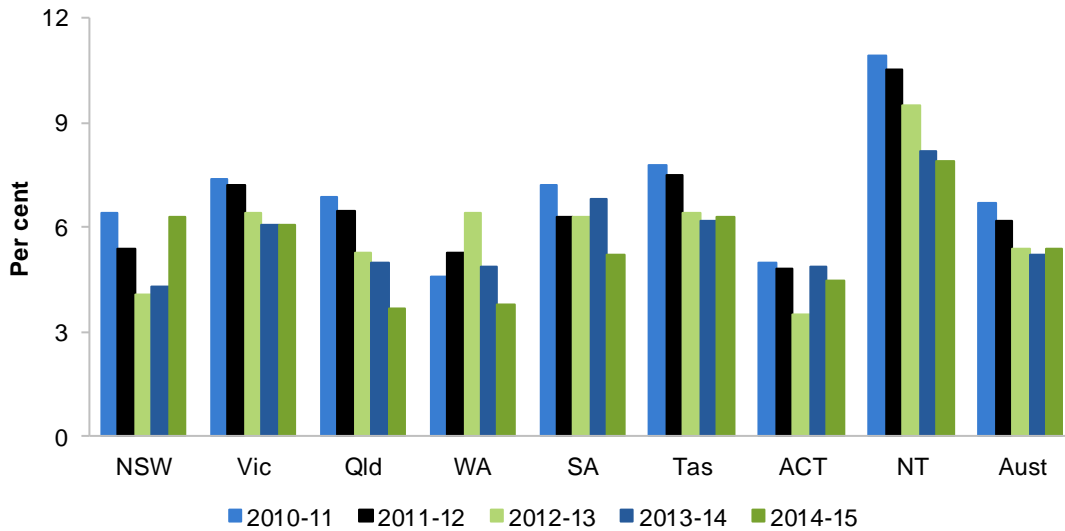
Data reported for this measure are:

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

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally in 2014-15, 5.4 per cent of people who had driven in the previous six months said they had ‘rarely’ or more often (‘sometimes’, ‘most of the time’ or ‘always’) driven without wearing a seat belt, a decrease from 6.7 per cent in 2010-11 (figure 6.21).

Figure 6.21 **People who had driven in the previous six months without wearing a seat belt ‘rarely’ or more often^a**



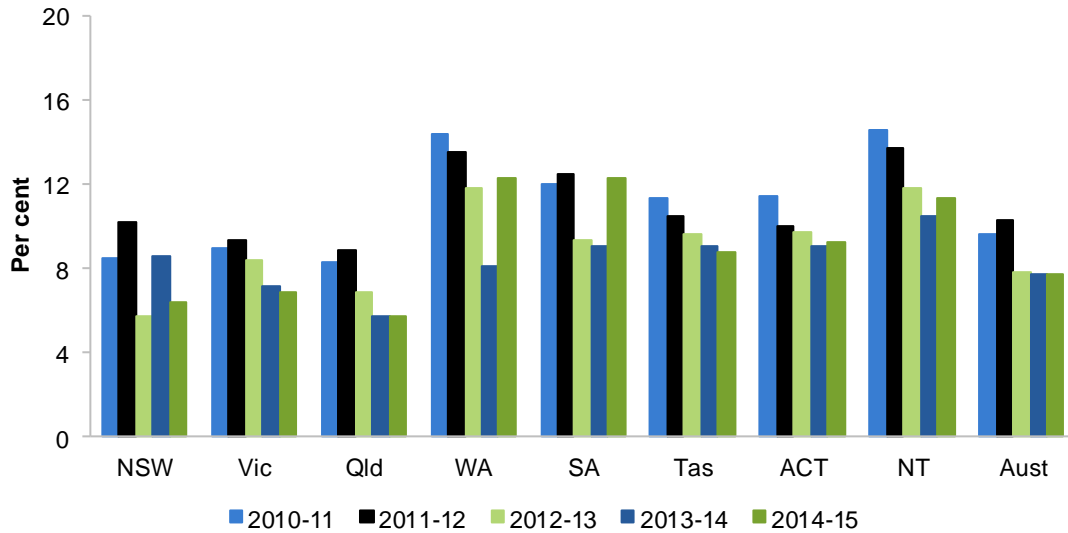
^a See box 6.16 and table 6A.33 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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

Nationally in 2014-15, 7.7 per cent of people who had driven in the previous six months indicated that they had ‘rarely’ or more often (‘sometimes’, ‘most of the time’ or ‘always’) driven when possibly over the blood alcohol limit. This rate has remained constant since 2012-13 (figure 6.22).

Nationally in 2014-15, 55.1 per cent of people who had driven in the previous six months reported travelling 10 kilometres per hour or more above the speed limit ‘rarely’ or more often (‘sometimes’, ‘most of the time’ or ‘always’). This rate has remained constant since 2012-13 (figure 6.23).

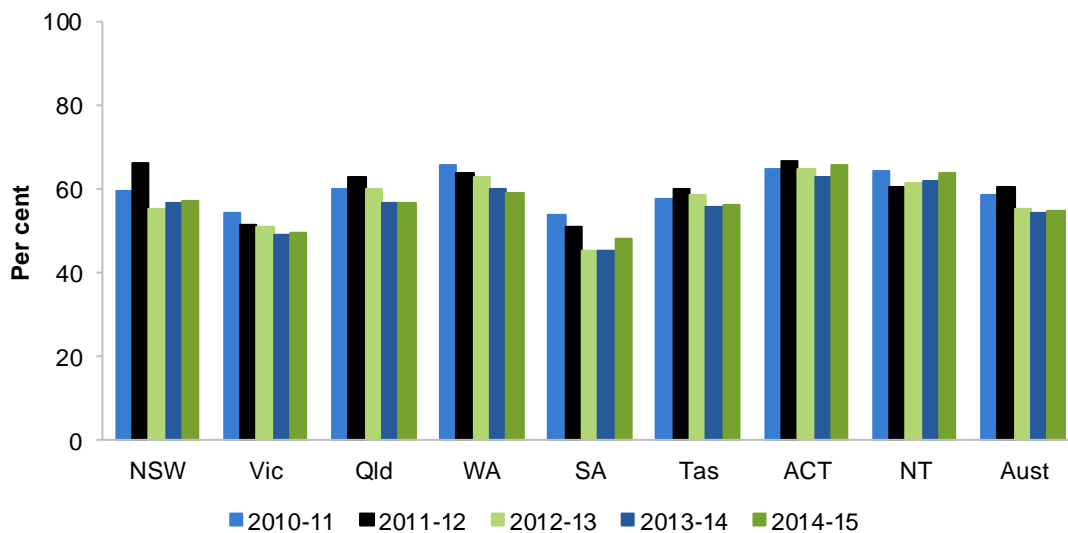
Figure 6.22 **People who had driven in the previous six months when possibly over the alcohol limit 'rarely' or more often^a**



^a See box 6.16 and table 6A.34 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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

Figure 6.23 **People who had driven in the previous six months 10 kilometres per hour or more above the speed limit 'rarely' or more often^a**



^a See box 6.16 and table 6A.35 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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

Road deaths

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

Box 6.17 Road deaths

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

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

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

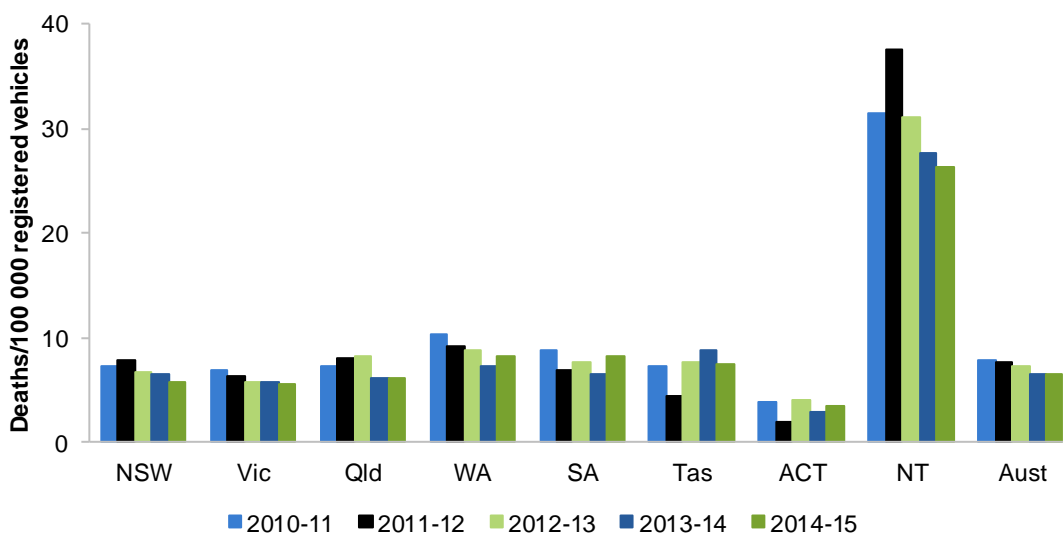
Data reported for this measure are:

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

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

Nationally over the period 2005-06 to 2014-15, there has been a reduction in the number of road deaths (from 1647 to 1171) and the rate of road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles (from 11.5 to 6.5) (table 6A.36 [for years prior to 2010-11] and figure 6.24).

Figure 6.24 Road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles^a



^a See box 6.17 and table 6A.36 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Australian Road Fatality Statistics at www.bitre.gov.au/; ABS (2015c) Motor Vehicle Census (various years), Australia, Cat. no. 9309.0; table 6A.36.

Land transport hospitalisations per registered vehicle

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

Box 6.18 Land transport hospitalisations per registered vehicle

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

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

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

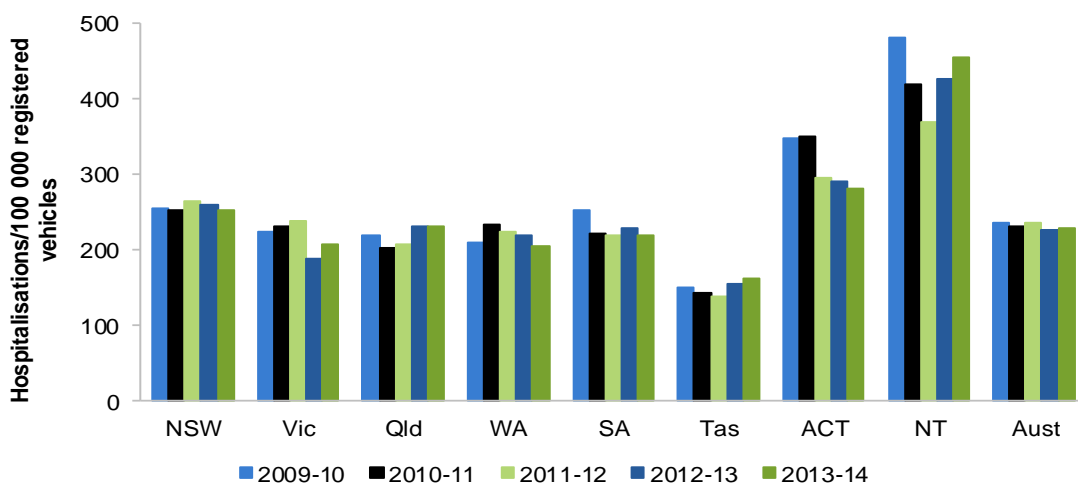
Data reported for this measure are:

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

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

Nationally, there were 229 land transport hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles in 2013-14 (figure 6.25).

Figure 6.25 Land transport hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles^a



^a See box 6.18 and table 6A.37 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (various years) Australian Hospital Statistics (unpublished); ABS (2015c) Motor Vehicle Census (various years), Australia, Cat. no. 9309.0; table 6A.37.

Deaths in police custody and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in custody

‘Deaths in police custody’, and ‘Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in police custody’ are indicators of governments’ objective to provide safe custody for alleged offenders, and ensure fair and equitable treatment for both victims and alleged offenders (box 6.19).

Box 6.19 Deaths in police custody, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in police custody

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

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

Data reported for this measure are:

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

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

Nationally in 2014-15, there were 11 deaths in police custody, of which five were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths (table 6.3). This number has reduced since 2007-08, predominately due to the decrease in non-Indigenous deaths (29 out of 34 deaths in 2007-08) (table 6A.38). However, as data are not available for NSW and Victoria, figures for 2014-15 are understated.

Table 6.3 Deaths in police custody and custody-related operations^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>
Non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths									
2014-15	na	na	3	2	1	–	–	–	6
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths									
2014-15	na	na	1	2	–	–	–	2	5
Total deaths									
2007-08	7	8	5	4	4	1	–	5	34
2008-09	6	3	8	8	6	–	1	5	37
2009-10	5	6	6	3	1	1	1	4	27
2010-11	6	1	7	6	2	2	1	–	25
2011-12	10	6	9	5	3	–	–	2	35
2012-13	5	2	4	6	1	–	–	–	18
2013-14	na	4	3	1	3	–	–	1	12
2014-15	na	na	4	4	1	–	–	2	11

^a See box 6.19 and table 6A.38 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. – Nil or rounded to zero.
na Not available.

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

Magistrates court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

The police assist the judicial process in a variety of ways including collecting evidence and providing testimony in court. Police work in this area can be measured to some extent by the success in achieving a guilty plea or finding in court. ‘Magistrates court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding’ is an indicator of governments’ objective for police to support the judicial process to achieve efficient and effective court case management for judicial processing (box 6.20).

Box 6.20 Magistrates court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

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

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

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

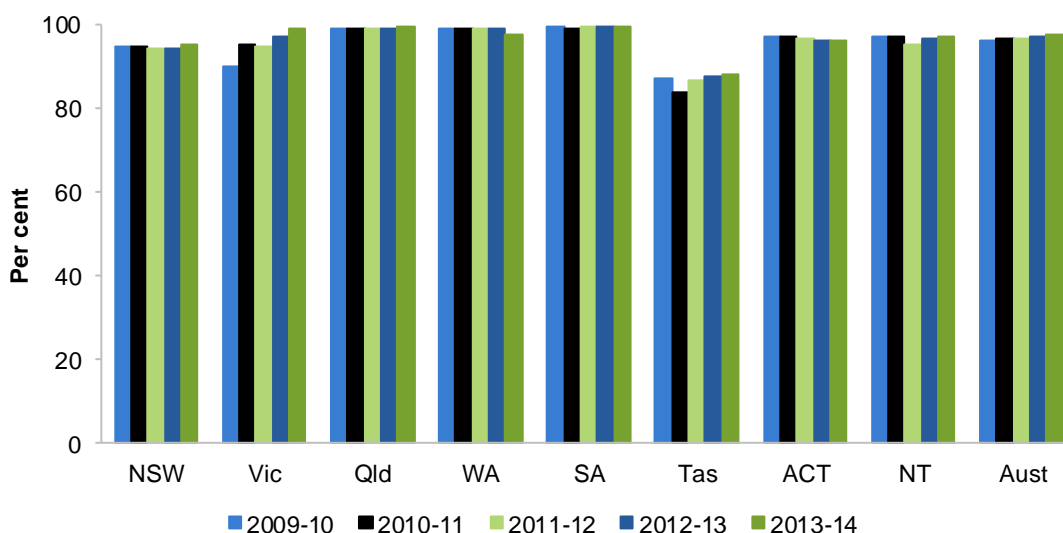
Data reported for this measure are:

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

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

Nationally, the proportion of magistrates court adjudicated defendants who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty was 97.7 per cent in 2013-14. This is consistent with previous years (figure 6.26).

Figure 6.26 Proportion of magistrates court finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding^a



^a See box 6.20 and table 6A.40 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (2015d) *Criminal Courts, Australia* (various years), Cat. no. 4513.0; table 6A.40.

6.4 Future directions in performance reporting

Police have, and will continue to work in close partnership with other sectors of government, including health and community services, corrections, courts and other emergency service providers. Police services also work frequently with Australian Government agencies on crime data issues, to combat the threat and impact of terrorism, and manage environmental issues such as the policing response to emergencies and natural disasters. These partnerships address the need to deliver whole-of-government outcomes at the State, Territory and national levels. Measuring the efficiency and effectiveness of police contributions to these outcomes can be challenging.

6.5 Definitions of key terms

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

	greater than zero but less than one.
Higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding	<p>Total number of higher courts finalised defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding, as a proportion of the total number of higher courts finalised defendants. A defendant can be either a person or organisation against whom one or more criminal charges have been laid.</p> <p>A higher court is either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an intermediate court (known either as the district court or county court) that has legal powers between those of a court of summary jurisdiction (lower level courts) and a supreme court, and that deals with the majority of cases involving serious criminal charges • a supreme court (a higher court level which deals with the most serious criminal charges and has the greatest legal powers of all the State and Territory court levels). <p>Guilty finding is an outcome of a trial in which a court determines that the criminal charge against a defendant has been proven.</p>
Juvenile diversions	<p>Total number of juvenile offenders who are diverted by police (for example, through the use of cautions, official warnings or other diversionary programs) away from the criminal justice system, as a proportion of the total number of juvenile offenders either diverted from or dealt with by the criminal justice system (that is, those who are either diverted or prosecuted).</p>
Land transport hospitalisations	<p>Hospitalisations due to traffic accidents that are likely to have required police attendance; these may include accidents involving trains, bicycles and so on.</p>
Lower court defendants resulting in guilty plea or finding	<p>Total number of cases (excluding committal hearings) heard before lower courts of law only, for which there was a plea of guilty, as a proportion of the total number of cases (excluding committal hearings) heard before lower courts of law only.</p> <p>A lower court is a court of summary jurisdiction (commonly referred to as magistrates' court, local court or court of petty sessions) that deals with relatively less serious charges and has the most limited legal powers of all State and Territory court levels. Such courts are presided over by a magistrate and have jurisdiction to hear trial and sentence matters relating to summary offences. Under some circumstances, this court level may also deal with the less serious indictable offences known as 'minor indictable' or 'triable either way' offences.</p> <p>A guilty plea is the formal statement by a defendant admitting culpability in relation to a criminal charge. A not guilty plea is the formal statement by a defendant denying culpability in relation to a charge. For this data collection, a plea of 'not guilty' should also include 'no plea', 'plea reserved' and 'other defended plea'.</p> <p>Further, these definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exclude preliminary (committal) hearings for indictable offences dealt with by a lower court • count cases that involve multiple charges as a 'lower court case resulting in a plea of guilty' if a plea of guilty has resulted for at least one of those charges.
Management full time equivalent staff	<p>Number of management full time equivalent staff, including civilian (managers) and sworn (inspector to superintendent) staff.</p>
Motor vehicle theft	<p>The taking of another person's motor vehicle illegally and without permission.</p>
Murder	<p>The wilful killing of a person either intentionally or with reckless indifference to life.</p>
Non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander full time equivalent staff	<p>Number of full time equivalent staff who do not satisfy the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff criteria.</p>
Non-operational full time equivalent staff	<p>Any person who does not satisfy the operational staff criteria, including functional support staff only. Functional support full time equivalent staff include any person (sworn or unsworn) not satisfying the operational or operational support staff criteria (for example, finance, policy, research, personnel services, building and property services, transport services, and management above the level of station and shift supervisors).</p>

Offender	In the Police Services chapter, the term 'offender' refers to a person who is alleged to have committed an offence. This definition is not the same as the definition used in chapter 8 (Corrective services).
Operational staff	<p>An operational police staff member (sworn or unsworn) is any member of the police force whose primary duty is the delivery of police or police related services to an external customer (where an external customer predominately refers to members of the public but may also include law enforcement outputs delivered to other government departments).</p> <p>Operational staff include: general duties officers, investigators, traffic operatives, tactical officers, station counter staff, communication officers, crime scene staff, disaster victim identification, and prosecution and judicial support officers.</p>
Other recurrent expenditure	Maintenance and working expenses; expenditure incurred by other departments on behalf of police; expenditure on contracted police services; and other recurrent costs not elsewhere classified. Expenditure is disaggregated by service delivery area.
Other theft	The taking of another person's property with the intention of depriving the owner of the property illegally and without permission, but without force, threat of force, use of coercive measures, deceit or having gained unlawful entry to any structure, even if the intent was to commit theft.
Outcome of investigations	The stage reached by a police investigation after a period of 30 days has elapsed since the recording of the incident.
Practitioner staff	Number of practitioner staff, including civilian (administration) and sworn (constable to senior constable) staff.
Property crimes	<p>Total recorded crimes against property, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unlawful entry with intent • motor vehicle theft • other theft.
Real expenditure	Actual expenditure adjusted for changes in prices. Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 6A.42). See table 2A.48 and chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for more details.
Recorded crime	Crimes reported to (or detected) and recorded by police.
Registered vehicles	Total registered motor vehicles, including motorcycles.
Reporting rate	The proportion of crime victims who told police about the last crime incident of which they were the victim, as measured by a crime victimisation survey.
Revenue from own sources	Revenue from activities undertaken by police, including revenue from the sale of stores, plant and vehicles; donations and industry contributions; user charges; and other revenue (excluding fine revenue and revenue from the issuing of firearm licenses).
Road deaths	Fatal road injury accidents as defined by the Australian Transport Safety Bureau.
Robbery	The unlawful taking of property from the immediate possession, control, custody or care of a person, with the intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property accompanied by the use, and/or threatened use of immediate force or violence.
Salaries and payments in the nature of salary	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • base salary package • motor vehicle expenses that are part of employer fringe benefits • superannuation, early retirement schemes and payments to pension schemes (employer contributions) • workers compensation (full cost) including premiums, levies, bills, legal fees • higher duty allowances (actual amounts paid) • overtime (actual amounts paid) • actual termination and long service leave • actual annual leave • actual sick leave • actual maternity/paternity leave

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fringe benefits tax paid • fringe benefits provided (for example, school fee salary sacrifice at cost to the government, car parking, duress alarms, telephone account reimbursements, 'gold passes', other salary sacrifice benefits, frequent flyer benefits, overtime meals provided and any other components that are not part of a salary package) • payroll tax.
Senior executive staff	Number of senior executive staff, including civilian (top senior executive service) and sworn (commissioner, deputy commissioner and equivalent civilian executives) staff.
Sexual assault	Physical contact of a sexual nature directed towards another person where that person does not give consent, that person gives consent as a result of intimidation or fraud, or consent is proscribed (that is, the person is legally deemed incapable of giving consent as a result of youth, temporary/permanent (mental) incapacity or a familial relationship). Includes rape, attempted rape, indecent assault and assault with intent to commit sexual assault. Excludes sexual harassment not leading to assault.
Supervisory full time equivalent staff	Number of supervisory full time equivalent staff, including civilian (team leaders) and sworn (sergeant to senior sergeant) staff.
Sworn staff	Sworn police staff recognised under each jurisdiction's Police Act.
Total capital expenditure	Total expenditure on the purchase of new or second hand capital assets, and expenditure on significant repairs or additions to assets that add to the assets' service potential or service life.
Total expenditure	Total capital expenditure plus total recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources).
Total FTE staff	Operational staff and non-operational staff, including full time equivalent staff on paid leave or absence from duty (including secondment and training), as measured using absolute numbers for the whole reporting period.
Total number of staff	Full time equivalent staff directly employed on an annual basis (excluding labour contracted out).
Total recurrent expenditure	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • salaries and payments in the nature of salary • other recurrent expenditure • depreciation • less revenue from own sources.
Unarmed robbery	Robbery conducted without the use (actual or implied) of a weapon
Unavailable full time equivalent staff	Any full time equivalent category where the individual is on paid leave or absent from duty (including secondment and training), as measured using the average staffing level for the whole reporting period.
Unlawful entry with intent — involving the taking of property	The unlawful entry of a structure (whether forced or unforced) with intent to commit an offence, resulting in the taking of property from the structure. Includes burglary and break-in offences. Excludes trespass or lawful entry with intent.
Unlawful entry with intent — other	The unlawful entry of a structure (whether forced or unforced) with intent to commit an offence, but which does not result in the taking of property from the structure. Excludes trespass or lawful entry with intent.
User cost of capital	The opportunity cost of funds tied up in the capital used to deliver services. Calculated as 8 per cent of the current value of non-current physical assets (excluding land).
Value of physical assets — buildings and fittings	The value of buildings and fittings under the direct control of police.
Value of physical assets — land	The value of land under the direct control of police.
Value of physical assets — other	The value of motor vehicles, computer equipment, and general plant and equipment under the direct control of police.

6.6 List of attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an '6A' prefix (for example, table 6A.1 is table 1). Attachment tables are provided on the website (www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016).

Table 6A.1	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NSW
Table 6A.2	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Victoria
Table 6A.3	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Queensland
Table 6A.4	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, WA
Table 6A.5	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, SA
Table 6A.6	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Tasmania
Table 6A.7	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, ACT
Table 6A.8	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NT
Table 6A.9	Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2014-15
Table 6A.10	Real recurrent expenditure (including user cost of capital, less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services (2014-15 dollars)
Table 6A.11	Police staff, by operational status (per cent)
Table 6A.12	General satisfaction with services provided by the police
Table 6A.13	Opinions on statement 'police perform job professionally'
Table 6A.14	Opinions on statement 'police treat people fairly and equally'
Table 6A.15	Opinions on statement 'police are honest'
Table 6A.16	Trends in complaints
Table 6A.17	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, sworn and unsworn police staff
Table 6A.18	Police staff, sworn and unsworn, by gender (per cent)
Table 6A.19	Feelings of safety at home alone during the night
Table 6A.20	Feelings of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood
Table 6A.21	Feelings of safety on public transport
Table 6A.22	Opinion on whether illegal drugs are a problem in the neighbourhood
Table 6A.23	Opinion on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving are problems in the neighbourhood
Table 6A.24	Satisfaction of those who had contact with police in the previous 12 months
Table 6A.25	Victims of recorded crime — selected crimes against people (per 100 000 people)
Table 6A.26	Victims of recorded crime — selected property crimes (per 100 000 people)
Table 6A.27	Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, reported and unreported (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000),
Table 6A.28	Estimated victims of selected property crimes, reported and unreported (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000 households)

Table 6A.29	Reporting rates of selected personal crimes experienced and reported to police (proportion reported)
Table 6A.30	Reporting rates of selected household crimes experienced and reported to police (proportion reported)
Table 6A.31	Outcomes of investigations of crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2014
Table 6A.32	Outcomes of investigations of crimes against property: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2014
Table 6A.33	People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt
Table 6A.34	People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit
Table 6A.35	People who had driven in the previous 6 months more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit
Table 6A.36	Road deaths
Table 6A.37	Land transport hospitalisations
Table 6A.38	Number of deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, 2007-08 to 2014-15
Table 6A.39	Juvenile diversions as a proportion of offenders (per cent)
Table 6A.40	Courts adjudicated defendants who submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty
Table 6A.41	Percentage of prosecutions where costs were awarded against the police
Table 6A.42	General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (index)

6.7 References

- ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2015a, *Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2013-14*, Cat. no. 4530.0, Canberra.
- 2015b, *Recorded Crime Victims, Australia, 2014*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Canberra.
- 2015c, *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, 2015*, Cat. no. 9309.0, Canberra.
- 2015d, *Criminal Courts, Australia, 2013-14*, Cat no. 4513.0, Canberra.
- NSW Police 2015, Annual Report 2014-15.
- WA Police 2015, Annual Report 2014-15.
- SA Police 2015, Annual Report 2014-15.
- ACT Policing 2015, Annual report 2014-15.

6A Police services — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 6.5 of the chapter. Data in this Report are examined by the Police Services Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. A peer review process is also undertaken by the Police Practitioners' Group in the development of the data definitions. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

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

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

Attachment contents

Table 6A.1	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NSW
Table 6A.2	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Victoria
Table 6A.3	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Queensland
Table 6A.4	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, WA
Table 6A.5	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, SA
Table 6A.6	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Tasmania
Table 6A.7	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, ACT
Table 6A.8	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NT
Table 6A.9	Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2014-15
Table 6A.10	Real recurrent expenditure (including user cost of capital, less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services (2014-15 dollars)
Table 6A.11	Police staff, by operational status (per cent)
Table 6A.12	General satisfaction with services provided by the police
Table 6A.13	Opinions on statement 'police perform job professionally'
Table 6A.14	Opinions on statement 'police treat people fairly and equally'
Table 6A.15	Opinions on statement 'police are honest'
Table 6A.16	Trends in complaints
Table 6A.17	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, sworn and unsworn police staff
Table 6A.18	Police staff, sworn and unsworn, by gender (per cent)
Table 6A.19	Feelings of safety at home alone during the night
Table 6A.20	Feelings of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood
Table 6A.21	Feelings of safety on public transport
Table 6A.22	Opinion on whether illegal drugs are a problem in the neighbourhood
Table 6A.23	Opinion on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving are problems in the neighbourhood
Table 6A.24	Satisfaction of those who had contact with police in the previous 12 months
Table 6A.25	Victims of recorded crime — selected crimes against people (per 100 000 people)
Table 6A.26	Victims of recorded crime — selected property crimes (per 100 000 people)
Table 6A.27	Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, reported and unreported (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000),
Table 6A.28	Estimated victims of selected property crimes, reported and unreported (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000 households)
Table 6A.29	Reporting rates of selected personal crimes experienced and reported to police (proportion reported)
Table 6A.30	Reporting rates of selected household crimes experienced and reported to police (proportion reported)
Table 6A.31	Outcomes of investigations of crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2014
Table 6A.32	Outcomes of investigations of crimes against property: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2014

Attachment contents

Table 6A.33	People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt
Table 6A.34	People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit
Table 6A.35	People who had driven in the previous 6 months more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit
Table 6A.36	Road deaths
Table 6A.37	Land transport hospitalisations
Table 6A.38	Number of deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, 2007-08 to 2014-15
Table 6A.39	Juvenile diversions as a proportion of offenders (per cent)
Table 6A.40	Courts adjudicated defendants who submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty
Table 6A.41	Percentage of prosecutions where costs were awarded against the police
Table 6A.42	General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (index)

TABLE 6A.1

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

	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Expenditure									
Recurrent expenditure (a)									
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries									
Salaries and related payments	\$m	1 616.0	1 729.6	1 863.3	2 086.2	2 195.6	2 120.8	2 373.3	2 379.6
Superannuation	\$m	194.6	186.2	190.7	208.2	264.7	285.7	326.4	353.3
Payroll tax	\$m	99.9	99.7	102.8	102.4	114.2	108.7	120.4	125.0
Total salaries and payments	\$m	1 910.5	2 015.5	2 156.8	2 396.7	2 574.4	2 515.2	2 820.0	2 857.8
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	432.7	421.7	434.9	427.8	463.3	482.0	477.7	497.5
Depreciation	\$m	105.1	106.6	115.2	132.8	125.6	136.5	139.9	134.8
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	2 448.3	2 543.9	2 707.0	2 957.3	3 163.3	3 133.7	3 437.7	3 490.2
Net recurrent expenditure									
Revenue from own sources (ROS) (b)	\$m	118.8	91.3	69.4	89.4	90.0	101.9	110.3	106.8
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	2 229.6	2 352.9	2 534.7	2 765.5	2 959.1	2 923.0	3 207.0	3 258.4
Capital expenditure									
User cost of capital (c)	\$m	85.9	90.5	92.9	92.6	98.8	104.4	102.8	101.0
Capital expenditure (d)	\$m	142.2	120.0	130.4	153.7	135.7	137.3	124.0	144.6
Expenditure aggregates									
Total cash expenditure (e)	\$m	2 485.4	2 557.2	2 722.1	2 978.2	3 173.3	3 134.5	3 421.7	3 500.0
Total accrual costs (f)	\$m	2 534.1	2 634.3	2 799.9	3 050.0	3 262.1	3 238.1	3 540.5	3 591.2
Staffing costs									
Average police staff costs	\$	105 572	109 379	119 129	131 235	138 771	132 969	148 551	149 047
Average non-police staff costs	\$	85 411	88 244	91 526	95 353	109 425	104 030	116 953	114 677
Staff by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and operational status									

TABLE 6A.1

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

	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Operational FTE staff									
Sworn (g)	FTE	14 560	14 587	14 917	15 179	15 230	15 456	15 554	15 707
Civilian (h)	FTE	1 617	1 927	1 731	1 685	1 627	1 647	1 780	1 818
Other	FTE	140	163	154	169	172	169	na	na
Operational FTE staff	FTE	16 317	16 677	16 802	17 033	17 029	17 272	17 334	17 525
Non-operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	460	807	370	418	412	569	556	608
Civilian	FTE	2 017	1 639	1 751	1 787	1 866	1 854	1 870	1 898
Other	FTE	29	30	32	28	25	25	na	na
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	2 506	2 476	2 153	2 233	2 303	2 448	2 426	2 506
Total staff	FTE	18 823	19 153	18 955	19 266	19 332	19 720	19 760	20 031
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff (i)									
Operational	FTE	219	230	271	328	332	287	322	344
Non-operational	FTE	61	78	50	125	123	134	144	151
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff	FTE	280	308	321	453	455	421	466	495
Assets by value									
Land	\$'000	358 536	403 692	442 873	440 886	401 296	407 927	412 116	439 595
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	553 628	601 279	627 697	629 166	707 346	754 480	760 243	781 140
Other	\$'000	519 508	529 511	534 112	528 949	527 038	550 426	525 066	481 868
Total value of assets	\$'000	1 431 672	1 534 482	1 604 682	1 599 001	1 635 680	1 712 833	1 697 425	1 702 603

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

TABLE 6A.1

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>
(e)	Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.								
(f)	Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.								
(g)	Total increase in Authorised Strength of 130 in 2013-14.								
(h)	Total of 206 Ministerials (categorised as other) were reclassified to Admin (civilian) on 21 May 2014 as per Proclamation of the Police Act for conversion of Ministerial employees under Administration Officers.								
(i)	Figures sourced from WRS Aboriginal Employment Program.								

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.2

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>
Expenditure									
Recurrent expenditure									
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries									
Salaries and related payments	\$m	981.4	1 040.7	1 117.1	1 150.2	1 281.0	1 334.2	1 437.6	1 574.5
Superannuation	\$m	116.1	120.2	122.3	138.1	142.7	153.1	164.4	178.7
Payroll tax	\$m	53.0	52.9	57.2	63.9	62.6	69.9	74.9	80.4
Total salaries and payments	\$m	1 150.5	1 213.7	1 296.6	1 352.1	1 486.2	1 557.2	1 676.9	1 833.7
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	414.2	442.5	489.0	529.1	519.5	497.2	539.0	554.8
Depreciation	\$m	54.6	52.9	56.8	62.1	67.0	71.2	76.5	76.8
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	1 619.2	1 709.1	1 842.5	1 943.4	2 072.7	2 125.6	2 292.3	2 465.2
Net recurrent expenditure									
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	15.8	11.4	13.8	13.9	15.2	17.1	16.5	17.7
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	1 550.4	1 644.9	1 771.4	1 865.6	1 994.9	2 038.6	2 201.0	2 367.1
Capital expenditure									
User cost of capital (a)	\$m	50.5	53.1	58.0	74.0	72.5	72.9	79.6	86.7
Capital expenditure	\$m	62.6	86.7	120.8	98.6	84.7	75.4	159.6	173.0
Expenditure aggregates									
Total cash expenditure (b)	\$m	1 627.2	1 742.9	1 906.5	1 979.8	2 090.5	2 129.8	2 375.4	2 561.5
Total accrual costs (c)	\$m	1 669.7	1 762.2	1 900.4	2 017.4	2 145.2	2 198.5	2 371.9	2 551.9
Staffing costs									
Average police staff costs	\$	90 234	94 309	98 260	97 103	102 330	107 427	112 879	121 953
Average non-police staff costs	\$	57 052	60 454	60 568	62 196	66 508	65 196	53 599	56 765

TABLE 6A.2

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

	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Staff by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and operational status									
Operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	10 554	10 547	10 968	11 752	12 324	12 506	12 901	13 057
Civilian (d)	FTE	354	386	1 825	2 139	1 791	1 837	1 879	1 957
Other	FTE	144	141	152	153	295	538	944	1 168
Operational FTE staff	FTE	11 052	11 074	12 945	14 044	14 410	14 881	15 724	16 182
Non-operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	467	481	325	145	154	34	55	95
Civilian	FTE	2 079	2 175	857	602	937	685	764	794
Other	FTE	157	171	253	272	125	162	413	130
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	2 703	2 827	1 435	1 019	1 216	881	1 232	1 018
Total staff	FTE	13 755	13 901	14 380	15 063	15 626	15 762	16 956	17 200
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff (e)									
Operational	FTE	na	na	34	50	44	43	42	47
Non-operational	FTE	na	na	1	1	3	1	3	6
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff	FTE	na	na	35	51	47	44	45	53
Assets by value (f)									
Land	\$'000	227 912	225 476	225 823	373 338	366 744	374 094	376 754	374 574
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	522 449	551 617	602 997	802 766	783 837	788 037	856 955	932 032
Other	\$'000	108 883	112 268	121 651	122 143	121 831	123 180	138 044	152 091
Total value of assets	\$'000	859 244	889 361	950 471	1 298 247	1 272 412	1 285 311	1 371 753	1 458 697

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

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>
(b)	Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.								
(c)	Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.								
(d)	A comprehensive review of civilian position descriptions, relative to the definition of operational staff contained in the Police Services Working Group Data Manual, has led to the reclassification of a significant number of those positions as operational as distinct from non-operational in 2009-10 data. Data for previous years have not been revised. Organisational restructures have resulted in civilian support duties being more closely aligned with sworn operational areas and an increase in the relative number of operational civilians.								
(e)	The introduction of a new human resources system has supported initial capture of data relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status. The data are indicative only (provided on a voluntary basis). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff were unable to be separated in Victoria prior to 2009-10.								
(f)	Land and buildings revalued in 2010-11.								
	na Not available.								

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.3

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>
Expenditure (a)									
Recurrent expenditure									
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries									
Salaries and related payments (b), (c)	\$m	917.9	1 003.5	1 094.2	1 179.0	1 261.3	1 298.7	1 341.1	1 326.2
Superannuation (c)	\$m	119.9	127.6	141.2	149.6	158.1	165.1	172.2	171.7
Payroll tax (d)	\$m	48.3	53.0	56.9	61.3	64.0	67.1	69.1	0.2
Total salaries and payments	\$m	1 086.0	1 184.1	1 292.3	1 389.9	1 483.4	1 530.9	1 582.4	1 498.0
Other recurrent expenditure (e)	\$m	267.6	274.5	312.0	309.0	342.3	328.8	330.4	532.5
Depreciation (c), (f)	\$m	62.6	68.3	67.8	86.3	89.9	95.5	97.3	11.6
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	1 416.2	1 526.9	1 672.1	1 785.1	1 915.7	1 955.2	2 010.2	2 042.1
Net recurrent expenditure									
Revenue from own sources (ROS) (e)	\$m	67.6	72.5	73.3	79.0	91.8	85.4	85.9	365.0
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax (g)	\$m	1 300.3	1 401.3	1 541.9	1 644.9	1 759.9	1 802.8	1 855.3	1 676.9
Capital expenditure									
User cost of capital (h)	\$m	93.3	104.3	104.9	108.0	110.6	109.0	103.8	5.0
Capital expenditure (c)	\$m	171.6	224.9	149.8	149.6	139.7	99.5	74.6	31.4
Expenditure aggregates									
Total cash expenditure (i)	\$m	1 525.2	1 683.5	1 754.1	1 848.4	1 965.4	1 959.3	1 987.4	2 061.9
Total accrual costs (j)	\$m	1 509.5	1 631.2	1 777.0	1 893.1	2 026.3	2 064.3	2 114.0	2 047.0
Staffing costs									
Average police staff costs	\$	90 481	93 948	100 570	106 787	111 419	113 151	114 572	115 404
Average non-police staff costs (k)	\$	53 878	56 849	62 527	64 522	75 111	77 605	75 868	64 086

TABLE 6A.3

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

	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Staff by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and operational status									
Operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	9 129	9 450	9 808	9 899	9 989	10 421	10 978	11 013
Civilian (l),(m)	FTE	1 548	1 592	2 954	2 995	2 782	2 632	2 561	2 050
Other	FTE	459	501	325	326	335	307	324	286
Operational FTE staff	FTE	11 136	11 543	13 087	13 220	13 106	13 360	13 863	13 350
Non-operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	566	674	485	486	514	444	444	398
Civilian (m)	FTE	1 368	1 427	466	555	526	456	454	121
Other	FTE	500	578	368	478	526	490	270	368
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	2 434	2 679	1 319	1 519	1 566	1 390	1 168	887
Total staff	FTE	13 570	14 222	14 406	14 739	14 672	14 750	15 031	14 237
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff									
Operational	FTE	310	301	316	311	298	325	339	321
Non-operational	FTE	20	20	22	21	20	22	13	7
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff (n)	FTE	330	321	338	332	318	347	352	328
Assets by value (o)									
Land	\$'000	500 749	532 321	508 884	471 643	474 206	466 487	446 989	–
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	897 933	952 335	981 641	978 477	1 028 423	986 754	977 950	36
Other	\$'000	267 971	351 094	329 268	371 039	354 468	376 352	319 541	62 014
Total value of assets	\$'000	1 666 653	1 835 750	1 819 793	1 821 159	1 857 097	1 829 593	1 744 480	62 050

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

(b) Includes expenditure on hosting the G20 summit during 2014-15.

(c) The 2014-15 results are not comparable to prior years. Refer to footnote (e) and (o).

(d) From 2014-15 Payroll tax has been abolished for Queensland State Departments.

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>
(e)	Due to machinery-of-government changes effective 1 July 2014, this amount recognises an estimated value of services expenditure [non cash] provided by PSBA to QPS. This will vary from year to year due to assumptions and estimates used in the Cost of Service model.								
(f)	Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis so as to write off net cost or revalued amount of each depreciable asset, less its estimated residual value, progressively over its estimated useful life.								
(g)	Decrease is due transfer of functions to PSBA from QPS.								
(h)	User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land).								
(i)	Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.								
(j)	Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.								
(k)	The average non-police staff costs are calculated as the Total Non-Police Staff Expenditure over the Total Non-Police FTE numbers for that year. The increase in the average non-police staff costs in 2011-12 is a result of severance payments and 2011-12 non-police FTE numbers being less than in 2010-11.								
(l)	A comprehensive review of civilian position descriptions, relative to the definition of operational staff contained in the Police Services Working Group Data Manual, led to the reclassification of a significant number of positions as operational in 2009-10 data. Data for previous years were not revised.								
(m)	The decrease in civilian staff in 2014-15 was due to the machinery-of-government (MoG) changes effective 1 July 2014. During the MoG changes, the business model changed, with functions of the Queensland Police Service (QPS) responsible for providing corporate and business services, and education and training services being transferred to the Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA). This included 949.2 FTE of police civilian staff being transferred to PSBA. The decrease in civilian staff from 2011-12 to 2013-14 was a result of State Government initiatives to reduce the size of the Queensland Public Sector.								
(n)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff numbers relate to those staff who self identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.								
(o)	As a result of machinery-of-government changes effective 1 July 2014, functions of the QPS responsible for providing corporate and business services, and education and training services transferred to the Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA). This included net assets of \$1.7 billion being transferred to PSBA, which results in the understatement of cost of capital and depreciation expense. – Nil or rounded to zero.								

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.4

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>
Expenditure									
Recurrent expenditure									
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries									
Salaries and related payments	\$m	558.0	626.5	661.9	721.2	793.2	792.9	860.4	876.9
Superannuation	\$m	53.2	54.3	60.8	60.7	69.4	72.0	76.3	79.6
Payroll tax (a)	\$m	31.2	34.6	40.1	43.2	43.8	43.6	47.4	48.2
Total salaries and payments	\$m	642.3	715.4	762.8	825.1	906.4	908.5	984.0	1 004.6
Other recurrent expenditure (b)	\$m	181.1	201.9	216.3	256.8	269.8	258.8	258.3	267.0
Depreciation (c)	\$m	37.8	40.9	40.0	40.4	42.1	45.2	51.1	50.3
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	861.2	958.2	1 019.0	1 122.3	1 218.2	1 212.5	1 293.5	1 322.0
Net recurrent expenditure									
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	25.1	25.7	30.9	37.3	39.7	41.8	38.8	40.6
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	804.9	898.0	948.1	1 041.8	1 134.8	1 127.1	1 207.3	1 233.2
Capital expenditure									
User cost of capital (d)	\$m	41.8	45.6	46.2	50.7	55.4	56.5	57.6	60.5
Capital expenditure	\$m	65.0	66.9	76.8	67.2	123.8	79.7	49.9	68.2
Expenditure aggregates									
Total cash expenditure (e)	\$m	888.4	984.2	1 055.9	1 149.1	1 299.9	1 247.0	1 292.2	1 339.9
Total accrual costs (f)	\$m	903.0	1 003.8	1 065.2	1 173.0	1 273.6	1 269.0	1 351.1	1 382.5
Staffing costs									
Average police staff costs (g)	\$	99 659	105 901	113 558	119 389	132 150	130 138	142 300	140 330
Average non-police staff costs (h)	\$	64 857	66 908	74 154	75 102	78 039	79 156	79 903	83 212

TABLE 6A.4

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

	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Staff by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and operational status									
Operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	4 813	5 176	5 118	5 157	5 290	5 319	5 349	5 597
Civilian	FTE	866	1 034	1 097	1 131	1 190	1 208	1 186	998
Other	FTE	31	114	167	206	274	263	360	400
Operational FTE staff	FTE	5 710	6 324	6 382	6 494	6 754	6 790	6 895	6 995
Non-operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	569	346	353	505	344	407	368	330
Civilian	FTE	704	767	608	594	560	550	555	651
Other	FTE	33	37	36	55	50	42	33	29
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	1 306	1 150	997	1 154	954	999	956	1 010
Total staff	FTE	7 016	7 474	7 379	7 648	7 708	7 789	7 851	8 005
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff									
Operational	FTE	141	124	136	125	110	112	112	103
Non-operational	FTE	7	12	13	8	8	11	8	6
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff (i)	FTE	148	136	149	133	118	123	120	109
Assets by value									
Land	\$'000	169 936	174 418	151 831	179 627	200 216	243 279	254 624	256 447
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	340 759	404 272	405 922	452 627	440 491	499 820	521 548	537 088
Other	\$'000	181 612	165 267	171 305	181 312	252 153	205 883	198 199	219 132
Total value of assets	\$'000	692 307	743 957	729 058	813 566	892 860	948 982	974 371	1 012 667

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

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

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

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>
(d)	User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land).								
(e)	Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.								
(f)	Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.								
(g)	Calculated by dividing sworn police staff expenditure by sworn police numbers.								
(h)	Calculated by dividing non-police staff expenditure by non-police staff numbers.								
(i)	Employees Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status is provided on a voluntary basis.								
<i>Source:</i> WA Government (unpublished).									

TABLE 6A.5

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>
Expenditure									
Recurrent expenditure									
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries									
Salaries and related payments (a)	\$m	400.7	436.7	444.4	475.4	512.1	508.2	541.0	559.3
Superannuation	\$m	51.3	55.6	54.4	58.0	61.3	63.6	64.5	67.1
Payroll tax	\$m	22.1	23.2	24.0	25.8	26.8	28.3	28.9	30.7
Total salaries and payments (b)	\$m	474.1	515.5	522.9	559.2	600.3	600.0	634.4	657.1
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	106.7	110.3	119.7	124.4	133.8	132.6	130.0	129.9
Depreciation (c)	\$m	15.0	17.2	17.3	15.6	20.6	22.1	23.5	25.9
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	595.8	643.0	659.8	699.2	754.6	754.7	787.9	812.9
Net recurrent expenditure									
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	57.0	61.6	70.5	62.3	78.0	82.9	86.2	87.1
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	516.7	558.1	565.3	611.1	649.8	643.5	672.7	695.1
Capital expenditure									
User cost of capital	\$m	13.9	13.3	12.7	15.6	22.7	23.4	23.8	22.8
Capital expenditure (d)	\$m	13.7	17.3	36.7	60.0	27.9	23.4	15.7	14.4
Expenditure aggregates									
Total cash expenditure	\$m	594.4	643.2	679.3	743.6	761.9	756.1	780.1	801.4
Total accrual costs	\$m	609.6	656.3	672.5	714.7	777.4	778.1	811.7	835.7
Staffing costs									
Average police staff costs	\$	100 564	107 338	103 277	111 787	116 901	116 369	123 980	129 548
Average non-police staff costs	\$	49 412	52 160	59 549	59 747	64 878	70 794	67 403	66 493

TABLE 6A.5

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

	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Staff by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and operational status									
Operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	3 986	4 083	4 265	4 313	4 428	4 428	4 428	4 401
Civilian	FTE	748	774	813	805	803	802	817	849
Other	FTE	27	28	27	25	25	23	27	24
Operational FTE staff	FTE	4 761	4 885	5 105	5 143	5 256	5 253	5 272	5 274
Non-operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	130	126	114	76	78	64	68	50
Civilian	FTE	282	272	233	222	229	218	218	225
Other	FTE	160	148	113	95	76	49	80	113
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	572	546	460	393	383	331	366	388
Total staff	FTE	5 333	5 431	5 565	5 536	5 639	5 584	5 638	5 662
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff									
Operational	FTE	58	56	53	52	55	50	62	64
Non-operational	FTE	5	2	1	1	–	–	1	1
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff	FTE	63	58	54	53	55	50	63	65
Assets by value									
Land (e)	\$'000	54 334	55 143	55 700	66 367	66 797	66 668	70 672	69 473
Buildings and fittings (f)	\$'000	139 237	133 304	127 260	157 834	245 427	255 132	257 493	247 388
Other (f)	\$'000	34 046	32 849	30 896	36 609	38 641	37 465	40 497	37 627
Total value of assets	\$'000	227 617	221 296	213 856	260 810	350 865	359 265	368 662	354 488

(a) Includes police service leave (effective 1 July 2014) and a decrease in workers compensation liability.

(b) Includes increase in long service leave liability as a result of an annual actuarial assessment.

(c) Includes full year impact of major projects completed 2013-14.

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>
-------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------

(d) Lower expenditure relates to the timing of major projects.

(e) Decrease mainly reflects sale of assets.

(f) Decrease in value mainly reflects depreciation.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.6

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>
Expenditure									
Recurrent expenditure									
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries									
Salaries and related payments (a)	\$m	114.2	122.5	128.1	138.5	138.3	137.1	134.6	137.6
Superannuation	\$m	12.3	12.9	13.6	16.1	16.3	16.0	16.5	17.0
Payroll tax (b)	\$m	7.4	8.1	8.5	9.1	6.5	2.2	–	–
Total salaries and payments	\$m	133.9	143.5	150.2	163.7	161.1	155.3	151.1	154.6
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	39.0	38.5	46.6	48.4	50.3	45.7	49.2	48.7
Depreciation	\$m	4.3	4.5	5.2	6.6	7.3	7.1	10.0	10.2
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	177.2	186.6	202.1	218.8	218.7	208.1	210.3	213.5
Net recurrent expenditure									
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	19.3	8.4	14.0	20.2	28.6	26.3	18.5	20.2
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	150.5	170.0	179.6	189.5	183.6	179.5	191.8	193.3
Capital expenditure									
User cost of capital (c)	\$m	10.1	13.0	13.5	13.9	13.0	13.3	13.2	12.9
Capital expenditure	\$m	1.0	10.1	6.0	8.3	9.5	13.9	9.5	5.2
Expenditure aggregates									
Total cash expenditure (d)	\$m	173.8	192.1	202.8	220.4	220.9	214.9	209.8	208.4
Total accrual costs (e)	\$m	187.2	199.5	215.6	232.7	231.6	221.4	223.5	226.3
Staffing costs									
Average police staff costs	\$	91 531	95 916	101 724	108 612	108 171	114 107	110 027	112 019
Average non-police staff costs	\$	59 644	69 859	75 825	86 386	99 633	97 993	83 092	88 078

TABLE 6A.6

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

	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Staff by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and operational status									
Operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	1 135	1 169	1 145	1 193	1 150	1 064	1 088	1 103
Civilian	FTE	240	230	227	222	204	185	192	174
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational FTE staff	FTE	1 375	1 399	1 372	1 415	1 354	1 249	1 280	1 277
Non-operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	46	43	50	40	48	50	47	46
Civilian	FTE	146	137	126	123	112	102	104	98
Other	FTE	46	23	25	–	–	1	20	22
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	238	203	201	163	160	153	171	166
Total staff	FTE	1 613	1 602	1 573	1 578	1 514	1 402	1 451	1 443
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff									
Operational	FTE	27	27	27	25	24	22	23	19
Non-operational	FTE	2	2	1	1	1	–	1	3
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff	FTE	29	29	28	26	25	22	24	22
Assets by value									
Land	\$'000	26 992	34 504	36 231	35 164	34 976	34 701	35 479	35 097
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	109 185	139 752	144 825	147 841	133 756	135 537	137 018	137 651
Other	\$'000	16 485	22 651	24 531	26 114	28 318	31 272	27 976	23 224
Total value of assets	\$'000	152 662	196 907	205 587	209 119	197 050	201 510	200 473	195 972

(a) Includes redundancy program in 2012-13

(b) Payroll tax ceased from 1 Oct 2012

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

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>
--	-------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.7

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>
Expenditure									
Recurrent expenditure									
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries									
Salaries and related payments	\$m	79.2	85.4	88.4	91.4	96.5	94.4	104.8	108.9
Superannuation	\$m	9.9	12.0	13.7	16.6	17.8	17.1	17.0	16.4
Payroll tax (a)	\$m	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total salaries and payments	\$m	89.0	97.4	102.1	108.0	114.3	111.5	121.8	125.3
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	26.7	28.2	34.7	36.0	35.1	35.4	36.3	31.5
Depreciation	\$m	2.4	3.5	3.4	4.5	5.0	5.5	5.7	6.1
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	118.1	129.1	140.1	148.5	154.3	152.3	163.7	162.9
Net recurrent expenditure									
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.2
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax (b)	\$m	116.7	128.5	139.8	147.7	153.2	151.4	162.8	161.7
Capital expenditure									
User cost of capital (c)	\$m	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.6	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.6
Capital expenditure	\$m	2.0	4.3	8.9	15.6	14.2	4.5	1.8	3.3
Expenditure aggregates									
Total cash expenditure (d)	\$m	117.6	129.9	145.6	159.6	163.6	151.4	159.9	160.1
Total accrual costs (e)	\$m	121.7	132.4	143.5	152.1	160.2	158.4	169.9	168.5
Staffing costs									
Average police staff costs	\$	101 108	103 151	109 240	117 483	128 478	118 508	134 481	144 405
Average non-police staff costs	\$	100 373	102 787	108 974	86 474	98 973	103 051	101 294	108 774

TABLE 6A.7

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

	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Staff by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and operational status (f)									
Operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	652	707	678	706	679	706	682	660
Civilian	FTE	98	112	120	201	191	173	206	188
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational FTE staff	FTE	750	819	798	907	870	879	888	848
Non-operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	26	22	29	13	11	15	11	11
Civilian	FTE	106	104	108	71	68	80	76	73
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	132	126	137	84	79	95	87	84
Total staff	FTE	882	945	935	991	949	974	975	932
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff									
Operational	FTE	1	1	8	7	7	6	11	13
Non-operational	FTE	1	na	2	3	2	2	2	1
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff (g)	FTE	2	1	10	10	9	8	13	14
Assets by value									
Land	\$'000	25 850	27 681	27 681	27 685	23 950	23 950	23 950	22 900
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	40 857	36 368	38 233	38 115	62 850	62 763	63 184	57 785
Other	\$'000	3 396	5 360	4 720	6 935	11 105	12 714	13 200	12 542
Total value of assets	\$'000	70 103	69 409	70 634	72 735	97 905	99 427	100 334	93 227

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

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>
(b) The ACT does not pay payroll tax, however a 'notional' payroll tax rate for the ACT has been estimated.								
(c) User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land).								
(d) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.								
(e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.								
(f) ACT Policing data for both Operational and Non-Operational staffing from 2009-10 to 2014-15 has been revised due to retrospective methodology changes to align with the Report's data dictionary.								
(g) During 2009-10, the AFP (incorporating ACT Policing) improved Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status recording. Data now capture all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander members and account for the FTE increase in 2009-10 from previous years.								

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

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.8

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

	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Expenditure (b)									
Recurrent expenditure									
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries									
Salaries and related payments	\$m	135.9	152.8	169.1	182.3	194.5	204.3	220.8	227.0
Superannuation	\$m	13.2	15.3	16.3	17.4	18.3	20.3	23.5	22.8
Payroll tax (c)	\$m	8.3	8.9	9.8	10.2	9.9	10.2	11.1	12.2
Total salaries and payments	\$m	157.4	177.0	195.2	209.9	222.7	234.8	255.4	262.1
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	46.6	55.5	55.5	55.6	61.2	62.6	59.8	57.4
Depreciation (d)	\$m	7.0	8.1	9.2	12.3	14.7	15.3	15.3	16.8
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	211.1	240.6	259.9	277.8	298.6	312.7	330.5	336.2
Net recurrent expenditure									
Revenue from own sources (ROS) (e)	\$m	27.0	26.8	35.4	41.6	63.4	45.2	42.0	63.5
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	175.7	204.9	214.6	226.0	225.3	257.2	277.4	260.5
Capital expenditure									
User cost of capital (f)	\$m	9.1	9.3	12.4	18.8	19.2	19.0	20.1	20.5
Capital expenditure (g)	\$m	18.9	14.0	121.9	277.1	15.1	32.0	25.5	28.1
Expenditure aggregates									
Total cash expenditure (h)	\$m	222.9	246.5	372.6	542.6	299.0	329.4	340.7	347.5
Total accrual costs (i)	\$m	220.2	249.9	272.2	296.6	317.8	331.7	350.6	356.7
Staffing costs									
Average police staff costs	\$	146 943	152 367	162 904	167 189	171 546	171 705	180 097	186 781
Average non-police staff costs	\$	38 674	37 284	37 330	40 762	49 876	49 877	58 197	66 093

TABLE 6A.8

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

	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Staff by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and operational status, (j)									
Operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	904	995	1 045	1 107	1 099	1 187	1 231	1 200
Civilian	FTE	209	254	248	284	293	258	332	327
Other (k)	FTE	216	223	235	223	228	206	187	183
Operational FTE staff	FTE	1 329	1 472	1 528	1 614	1 620	1 651	1 750	1 710
Non-operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	27	29	23	7	28	8	5	1
Civilian	FTE	50	38	55	48	47	70	44	61
Other (k)	FTE	58	48	31	24	21	60	1	–
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	135	115	109	79	96	138	50	62
Total staff	FTE	1 464	1 587	1 637	1 693	1 716	1 789	1 800	1 772
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff									
Operational	FTE	115	120	132	129	124	113	116	129
Non-operational	FTE	2	11	5	–	3	9	2	2
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff	FTE	117	131	137	129	127	122	118	131
Assets by value									
Land	\$'000	6 202	6 202	9 253	10 118	10 118	9 981	10 040	10 039
Buildings and fittings (l)	\$'000	83 075	85 965	121 295	192 152	188 963	197 396	205 660	215 617
Other	\$'000	30 947	30 338	33 191	42 832	50 606	40 305	46 065	40 999
Total value of assets	\$'000	120 224	122 505	163 739	245 102	249 687	247 682	261 765	266 655

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

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

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

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>
(d)	Depreciation is calculated using a straight-line method.								
(e)	Variations in revenue are as a result of changes to National Partnership Agreements and new initiatives.								
(f)	User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land).								
(g)	For the NT, capital expenditure and assets data for 2009-10 include asset revaluations across the land, and buildings and fittings, categories. In 2010-11, further revaluations took place. Capital expenditure in 2012-13 includes completion of Gapuwiyak Police Station and upgrades to Alice Springs, Mataranka, Alice Springs, Katherine Police Stations and the Peter McAuley centre.								
(h)	Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.								
(i)	Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.								
(j)	Structure changes have impacted this data. Some non operational units have been moved to operational units.								
(k)	Includes police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers.								
(l)	A number of buildings were revalued in 2014-15.								
	– Nil or rounded to zero.								

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.9

Table 6A.9 Treatment of assets by police agencies, 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>
Revaluation method (a)	Land	Market value	Fair value	Fair value	A mix of Current use (\$172m) and Market Values (\$84m)	Deprival	Fair Value	Market	Market
	Buildings	Written down replacement value	Fair value	Fair value	Mix of current use (\$502m) and Market values (\$35m)	Deprival	Fair Value	Market	Market
	Other assets	Straight-line depreciation over useful life	Fair value	Cost (aircraft are at market valuation)	Cost	na	Cost	Deprival	Cost - only land & buildings revalued
Frequency of revaluations	Land	3 yrs	5 yrs	Annual valuations over 5 year rolling plan	Annual	3 yrs	3 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs
	Buildings	3 yrs	5 yrs	Annual valuations over 5 year rolling plan	Annual	3 yrs	3 yrs	na	5 yrs
	Other assets	Annual capitalisation of group	5 yrs	No other asset classes are revalued (except aircraft which are done annually)	na	na	na	3 yrs	5 yrs
Useful asset lives (years) (b), (c)	Buildings	Useful life/Lease term, determined individually	1-50 yrs	10-50 yrs is standard	50 yrs (except for portables depreciated over 20 years)	15-60 yrs	5-90 yrs	25-59 yrs	20-50 yrs

TABLE 6A.9

Table 6A.9 Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2014-15

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Plant and equipment	6.5–10 yrs	1–40 yrs	5–50 yrs	7–25 yrs	10 yrs	1–40 yrs	3–25 yrs	1–10 yrs
IT equipment	4 yrs	1–10 yrs	2-7 yrs	4-7yrs	3 yrs	5 yrs	3 yrs	3–6 yrs
Office equipment (d)	10 yrs	1–10 yrs	3–40 yrs	7 yrs	10 yrs	1–40 yrs	5 yrs	5–10 yrs
Motor vehicles (e)	Owned vehicles 6.5 yrs	1–3 yrs	1.1–10yrs	5-7 yrs	3-10 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs	1–10 yrs
Threshold capitalisation levels								
Buildings	5 000	5 000	10 000	5 000	10 000	50 000	na	5 000
IT equipment	–	5 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	10 000	2 000	5 000
Other assets (f)	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	10 000	2 000	5 000
Current asset value as at 30 June 2015 (\$'000)								
Land	439 595	374 574	–	256 447	69 473	35 097	22 900	10 039
Buildings	781 140	932 032	36	537 088	247 388	137 651	57 785	215 617
Other Assets	481 868	152 091	62 014	219 132	37 627	23 224	12 542	40 999

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.10 Real recurrent expenditure (including user cost of capital, less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Real recurrent expenditure										
2007-08	\$m	2 584	1 787	1 555	945	592	179	134	206	7 983
2008-09	\$m	2 727	1 895	1 680	1 053	638	204	147	239	8 584
2009-10	\$m	2 933	2 042	1 838	1 110	645	216	160	253	9 196
2010-11	\$m	3 034	2 059	1 861	1 160	665	216	161	260	9 415
2011-12	\$m	3 195	2 160	1 955	1 244	703	205	166	255	9 884
2012-13	\$m	3 121	2 177	1 971	1 220	688	199	162	285	9 823
2013-14	\$m	3 367	2 320	1 993	1 287	709	209	172	303	10 358
2014-15	\$m	3 359	2 454	1 682	1 294	718	206	167	281	10 161
Real recurrent expenditure on police services per person										
2007-08	\$	375	344	374	443	375	361	390	952	380
2008-09	\$	389	357	393	477	399	407	419	1 074	400
2009-10	\$	413	377	421	490	399	426	447	1 112	421
2010-11	\$	423	375	419	500	407	423	440	1 128	425
2011-12	\$	441	388	433	521	427	401	449	1 099	440
2012-13	\$	425	383	427	493	414	388	428	1 202	429
2013-14	\$	451	401	425	504	422	406	447	1 248	444
2014-15	\$	444	417	354	501	424	400	432	1 150	430
Average annual percentage change in real recurrent expenditure per person										
2007-08 to 2014-15		2.4	2.8	-0.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	2.7	1.8

- (a) Real recurrent expenditure is recurrent expenditure, including user cost of capital, less revenue from own sources and payroll tax.
- (b) Revenue from own sources includes user charges and other types of revenue (for example, from sale of stores and plant). It excludes fine revenue, money received as a result of warrant execution, and revenue from the issuing of firearm licences.
- (c) Historical data may differ from those in previous Reports, because population data have been revised. Population data relate to 31 December ERP for the relevant year.
- (d) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 6A.42). See chapter 2 (sections 2.6) for more details.
- (e) Decrease is due to transfer of functions to PSBA from QPS.

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

TABLE 6A.11

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (a)</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Operational staff									
2007-08	86.7	80.3	82.1	81.4	89.3	85.2	85.0	90.8	83.9
2008-09	87.1	79.7	81.2	84.6	89.9	87.3	86.7	92.8	84.3
2009-10	88.6	90.0	90.8	86.5	91.7	87.2	85.3	93.3	89.5
2010-11	88.4	93.2	89.7	84.9	92.9	89.7	91.5	95.3	90.0
2011-12	88.1	92.2	89.3	87.6	93.2	89.4	91.7	94.4	89.9
2012-13	87.6	94.4	90.6	87.2	94.1	89.1	90.2	92.3	90.5
2013-14	87.7	92.7	92.2	87.8	93.5	88.2	91.1	97.2	90.7
2014-15	87.5	94.1	93.8	87.4	93.2	88.5	91.0	96.5	91.2
Non-operational staff									
2007-08	13.3	19.7	17.9	18.6	10.7	14.8	15.0	9.2	16.1
2008-09	12.9	20.3	18.8	15.4	10.1	12.7	13.3	7.2	15.7
2009-10	11.4	10.0	9.2	13.5	8.3	12.8	14.7	6.7	10.5
2010-11	11.6	6.8	10.3	15.1	7.1	10.3	8.5	4.7	10.0
2011-12	11.9	7.8	10.7	12.4	6.8	10.6	8.3	5.6	10.1
2012-13	12.4	5.6	9.4	12.8	5.9	10.9	9.8	7.7	9.5
2013-14	12.3	7.3	7.8	12.2	6.5	11.8	8.9	2.8	9.3
2014-15	12.5	5.9	6.2	12.6	6.8	11.5	9.0	3.5	8.8

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

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.12

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10										
Very satisfied	%	18.1	19.2	19.3	19.2	22.3	22.0	19.4	16.3	19.2
Satisfied	%	46.1	46.2	45.2	48.1	48.4	45.9	46.8	45.1	46.3
Neither	%	23.9	22.2	23.3	21.4	19.8	22.5	23.2	25.0	22.8
Dissatisfied	%	6.9	7.8	7.2	7.8	5.4	6.1	6.7	9.0	7.1
Very dissatisfied	%	3.1	2.8	3.1	1.8	2.7	2.3	1.8	3.1	2.8
Don't know	%	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	2.1	1.5	1.8
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>64.2</i>	<i>65.4</i>	<i>64.5</i>	<i>67.3</i>	<i>70.7</i>	<i>67.9</i>	<i>66.2</i>	<i>61.4</i>	<i>65.5</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>9.9</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>10.0</i>
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	3.71	3.72	3.72	3.77	3.83	3.80	3.77	3.63	3.73
2010-11										
Very satisfied	%	21.1	20.1	21.9	17.1	21.4	23.2	20.2	18.3	20.6
Satisfied	%	54.1	54.3	53.7	55.0	53.6	52.4	56.6	53.5	54.1
Neither	%	15.1	17.1	17.1	19.4	17.9	16.2	16.4	16.8	16.7
Dissatisfied	%	5.8	4.9	3.7	5.0	4.2	5.2	3.9	7.9	4.9
Very dissatisfied	%	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.4
Don't know	%	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.2
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>75.2</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>72.1</i>	<i>75.0</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>76.8</i>	<i>71.8</i>	<i>74.7</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>7.5</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>6.3</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Likert index (c)	Index	3.89	3.89	3.93	3.82	3.92	3.93	3.92	3.79	3.89
2011-12										
Very satisfied	%	22.5	22.9	22.6	18.5	23.1	22.0	22.3	17.6	22.2
Satisfied	%	50.5	53.0	55.9	51.5	51.3	54.7	53.3	52.0	52.5
Neither	%	17.4	17.0	13.9	18.5	15.9	15.2	18.0	19.4	16.6
Dissatisfied	%	4.7	4.1	3.7	6.0	6.3	4.5	3.3	7.1	4.6
Very dissatisfied	%	2.1	1.1	1.6	2.4	1.5	2.3	0.9	2.1	1.7
Don't know	%	2.8	1.9	2.2	3.1	2.0	1.3	2.1	1.8	2.4
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>73.0</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>78.5</i>	<i>70.0</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>76.7</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>69.6</i>	<i>74.7</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>6.8</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>6.3</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	3.89	3.94	3.96	3.80	3.90	3.91	3.95	3.77	3.91
2012-13										
Very satisfied	%	25.0	24.0	23.9	18.4	28.6	25.2	23.5	20.9	24.0
Satisfied	%	50.5	54.1	53.9	55.5	50.4	52.7	56.2	53.0	52.8
Neither	%	16.2	14.7	14.7	17.1	13.4	13.6	15.0	16.8	15.3
Dissatisfied	%	4.8	3.6	3.8	4.7	4.1	5.0	3.0	6.1	4.2
Very dissatisfied	%	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.1	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.1
Don't know	%	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.5

TABLE 6A.12

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	75.5	78.1	77.8	73.9	79.0	77.9	79.7	73.9	76.8
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	5.8	4.5	4.8	6.8	5.1	6.5	3.8	7.3	5.3
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	3.96	3.99	3.98	3.85	4.04	3.97	4.00	3.88	3.97
2013-14										
Very satisfied	%	21.8	26.6	24.5	17.5	25.8	24.9	27.1	20.3	23.5
Satisfied	%	51.6	50.3	51.5	53.2	56.4	52.1	50.8	55.1	51.8
Neither	%	17.6	15.7	16.6	19.8	11.9	15.6	15.7	17.8	16.7
Dissatisfied	%	5.3	3.4	4.1	6.5	3.1	4.4	2.7	3.9	4.5
Very dissatisfied	%	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.4
Don't know	%	2.1	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.1	1.8	2.2	1.7	2.1
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	73.4	76.9	76.0	70.7	82.2	77.0	77.9	75.4	75.3
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	6.8	4.9	5.1	7.9	4.8	5.6	4.3	5.0	5.9
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 401	2 400	2 000	28 301
Index (d)	no.	3.89	4.00	3.97	3.80	4.03	3.97	4.01	3.91	3.93
2014-15										
Very satisfied	%	30.6	27.7	31.8	23.1	28.2	29.3	27.1	23.2	29.0
Satisfied	%	47.0	50.1	46.8	51.0	50.0	47.4	50.3	49.2	48.5
Neither	%	16.5	15.0	14.4	19.8	15.7	15.6	17.2	19.7	16.0
Dissatisfied	%	2.5	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.5	4.1	3.1	5.3	3.3
Very dissatisfied	%	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.7	1.2	0.4	1.5	1.4
Don't know	%	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.6	0.9	2.3	1.8	1.2	1.8
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	77.6	77.8	78.6	74.1	78.2	76.7	77.4	72.4	77.5
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	4.1	5.1	5.1	4.6	5.2	5.3	3.5	6.8	4.7
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 300
Index (d)	no.	4.04	4.02	4.06	3.93	4.01	4.02	4.02	3.88	4.02

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6A.13

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

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

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

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Total agree	%	83.8	86.3	87.0	83.7	88.2	86.7	87.7	85.9	85.5
Total disagree	%	4.6	3.9	3.7	5.2	4.2	4.1	2.9	4.7	4.2
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	4.04	4.08	4.10	4.02	4.13	4.11	4.15	4.09	4.07
2013-14										
Strongly agree	%	23.1	27.1	27.0	22.9	24.7	26.2	33.6	25.5	25.2
Agree	%	62.8	60.2	60.0	62.2	64.9	62.8	56.1	60.7	61.5
Neither	%	9.2	8.3	8.6	8.4	5.7	7.4	6.4	9.2	8.4
Disagree	%	3.0	2.5	3.0	4.8	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.9	3.0
Strongly disagree	%	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9
Don't know	%	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Total agree	%	85.9	87.3	87.0	85.1	89.6	89.0	89.7	86.2	86.7
Total disagree	%	4.1	3.3	3.7	5.7	3.7	2.7	3.1	3.6	3.9
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 401	2 400	2 000	28 301
Index (d)	no.	4.05	4.12	4.10	4.02	4.10	4.12	4.21	4.08	4.08
2014-15										
Strongly agree	%	28.9	29.8	29.3	27.8	27.3	32.8	33.2	26.3	29.1
Agree	%	61.2	58.9	58.4	59.2	59.9	57.4	56.6	56.0	59.6
Neither	%	7.4	7.6	7.2	9.7	7.1	6.2	6.9	11.7	7.6
Disagree	%	1.4	2.0	3.0	1.8	4.5	2.7	1.2	4.8	2.2
Strongly disagree	%	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7
Don't know	%	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.7	0.5	0.8
Total agree	%	90.1	88.7	87.7	87.0	87.2	90.2	89.8	82.3	88.7
Total disagree	%	1.8	3.0	4.2	2.5	4.9	3.2	1.6	5.6	2.9
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 300
Index (d)	no.	4.18	4.16	4.13	4.12	4.10	4.20	4.23	4.03	4.15

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6A.14

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

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

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total agree</i>	%	73.8	74.2	77.2	75.7	75.3	78.5	77.2	71.3	75.1
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	10.9	9.7	9.1	8.8	11.4	8.8	7.3	15.9	10.0
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	3.83	3.85	3.89	3.85	3.86	3.95	3.94	3.75	3.85
2013-14										
Strongly agree	%	19.4	21.4	18.8	17.4	19.2	19.8	24.3	20.4	19.7
Agree	%	56.1	53.7	57.9	58.8	58.6	61.2	55.6	53.9	56.4
Neither	%	12.2	13.3	11.9	10.8	11.2	9.2	10.3	11.4	12.1
Disagree	%	7.9	7.9	7.6	8.8	6.4	6.2	5.8	10.6	7.8
Strongly disagree	%	2.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.8	2.4	1.9
Don't know	%	2.2	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.8	2.4	2.2	1.4	2.2
<i>Total agree</i>	%	75.5	75.1	76.7	76.2	77.8	81.0	79.9	74.3	76.1
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	10.1	9.2	9.7	11.0	8.2	7.5	7.6	13.0	9.7
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 401	2 400	2 000	28 301
Index (d)	no.	3.84	3.88	3.85	3.82	3.90	3.94	3.97	3.80	3.86
2014-15										
Strongly agree	%	21.5	21.6	23.0	19.3	17.3	23.5	26.1	20.4	21.4
Agree	%	58.2	55.9	53.5	56.4	58.5	58.0	49.9	50.8	56.3
Neither	%	11.6	12.9	12.6	14.0	13.1	10.2	15.6	14.3	12.6
Disagree	%	5.7	6.2	7.1	7.5	7.8	4.9	4.6	9.6	6.5
Strongly disagree	%	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.8	3.7	1.5
Don't know	%	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.4	1.9	2.9	1.3	1.8
<i>Total agree</i>	%	79.7	77.5	76.5	75.7	75.8	81.5	76.0	71.2	77.7
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	7.0	7.7	9.1	8.7	8.8	6.4	5.4	13.3	8.0
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 300
Index (d)	no.	3.95	3.92	3.90	3.86	3.85	3.99	3.99	3.76	3.91

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6A.15

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2011-12										
Strongly agree	%	18.4	16.3	16.6	13.5	17.2	18.8	21.2	17.3	17.0
Agree	%	56.5	56.9	58.3	56.6	57.8	58.6	59.4	56.3	57.2
Neither	%	15.3	16.6	15.0	17.0	14.3	12.4	12.6	17.3	15.6
Disagree	%	5.5	6.2	6.1	7.1	6.6	6.1	3.1	5.8	6.0
Strongly disagree	%	1.6	1.1	1.5	2.5	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.5
Don't know	%	2.6	2.8	2.6	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.2	2.7
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>74.9</i>	<i>73.2</i>	<i>74.9</i>	<i>70.1</i>	<i>75.0</i>	<i>77.4</i>	<i>80.6</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>74.2</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.5</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (e)	no.	3.87	3.83	3.85	3.74	3.85	3.90	4.01	3.85	3.84
2012-13										
Strongly agree	%	14.9	16.3	17.1	14.5	22.7	20.7	20.9	21.7	16.5
Agree	%	57.3	56.4	57.8	60.6	53.6	55.6	58.8	54.9	57.2
Neither	%	17.5	16.9	15.8	15.2	13.9	13.8	13.2	14.9	16.3
Disagree	%	5.8	5.9	5.1	5.6	5.7	4.8	3.1	4.9	5.6
Strongly disagree	%	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	2.1	0.7	1.1	1.0
Don't know	%	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.2	2.4	3.3
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>72.2</i>	<i>72.7</i>	<i>74.9</i>	<i>75.1</i>	<i>76.3</i>	<i>76.3</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>76.6</i>	<i>73.7</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>7.0</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>6.6</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (e)	no.	3.82	3.84	3.88	3.85	3.95	3.91	3.99	3.93	3.85
2013-14										
Strongly agree	%	14.1	18.0	16.3	14.8	16.5	19.4	24.1	19.4	16.1
Agree	%	58.8	56.5	58.0	58.7	62.3	60.1	55.1	57.3	58.3
Neither	%	17.7	15.5	16.3	17.7	12.4	11.8	14.1	14.9	16.3
Disagree	%	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.5	3.8	2.9	4.7	5.3
Strongly disagree	%	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.0
Don't know	%	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.7	2.6	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.1
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>72.9</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>73.5</i>	<i>78.8</i>	<i>79.5</i>	<i>79.2</i>	<i>76.7</i>	<i>74.4</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>6.3</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 401	2 400	2 000	28 301
Index (e)	no.	3.82	3.88	3.86	3.84	3.91	3.95	4.01	3.92	3.86
2014-15										
Strongly agree	%	17.6	19.7	18.7	17.4	17.4	21.9	24.0	18.9	18.5
Agree	%	57.6	56.2	57.8	59.4	57.0	57.9	55.0	57.7	57.4
Neither	%	16.7	16.2	15.3	15.8	17.2	12.3	15.0	15.6	16.1
Disagree	%	4.2	4.4	4.4	3.8	4.2	4.3	2.4	5.0	4.3
Strongly disagree	%	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.9
Don't know	%	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.8	2.7	3.2	1.6	2.8
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>75.2</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>76.5</i>	<i>76.8</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>79.8</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>76.6</i>	<i>75.9</i>

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	5.1	5.4	5.7	4.4	4.7	5.2	2.8	6.3	5.2
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 300
Index (e)	no.	3.89	3.92	3.90	3.92	3.90	3.98	4.03	3.89	3.91

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) Due to a change in the wording of this survey question in 2010-11, there is a break in the time series for these data.
- (e) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

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

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

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

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA (g)	SA (h)	Tas (i)	ACT	NT (j)
Complaints per 100 000 people								
2007-08	43	22	48	44	93	14	106	127
2008-09	50	25	50	63	87	13	109	132
2009-10	46	25	55	53	95	11	98	119
2010-11	51	20	50	42	105	30	75	93
2011-12	48	17	46	38	105	20	62	133
2012-13	45	16	36	50	101	19	60	115
2013-14	45	16	28	43	81	21	48	118
2014-15	45	20	23	42	69	20	41	156
Complaints per 100 sworn (operational) staff								
2007-08	20	11	22	19	37	6	56	30
2008-09	24	13	22	27	34	6	54	29
2009-10	22	12	25	23	36	5	52	26
2010-11	24	9	22	19	40	13	39	19
2011-12	23	8	21	17	39	9	34	28
2012-13	22	7	16	23	38	9	32	23
2013-14	22	7	12	20	31	10	27	23
2014-15	22	9	10	19	26	9	24	32
Complaints per 100 000 people - index 2007-08 to 2009-10 = 100 (b)								
2007-08 to 2009-10	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2010-11	109.7	84.4	98.0	79.8	114.5	239.7	72.1	74.3
2011-12	103.1	70.3	89.7	70.7	114.1	157.8	59.1	105.8
2012-13	97.4	65.7	71.8	94.8	109.7	152.9	57.7	91.7
2013-14	96.7	68.4	55.0	80.5	88.7	171.1	45.8	94.1
2014-15	96.1	84.7	45.0	79.2	74.8	161.4	38.7	123.7

- (a) The underlying data on the number of complaints are not comparable across jurisdictions. Data can be used only to view trends over time within jurisdictions. Complaints data refer to number of statements of complaints by members of the public regarding police conduct when a person was in police custody or had voluntary dealing with the police.
- (b) Historical data may differ from those in previous Reports, because population data have been revised. Population data relate to 31 December ERP in the relevant year.
- (c) Complaints data refer to the number of statements of complaints by members of the public regarding police conduct when a person was in police custody or had voluntary dealing with the police.
- (d) For NSW, data were revised during 2010 for the period 2007-08 to 2008-09. The number of complaints previously published have changed due to the late receipt or removal of complaints from the complaints database.
- (e) For Victoria, data have been revised for 2012-13 to exclude internally generated complaints lodged by staff. This better aligns with the Report's data dictionary.
- (f) Queensland data from 2007-08 to 2009-10 were revised in the 2012 Report due to retrospective capture of some complaints and alignment with the Report's data dictionary. The total number of complaints handled refers to the total number of complaints registered on the QPS complaints database for the stated period.

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

	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>
(g)	For WA, statistics are subject to change when (i) the initial categorisation of the complaint changes following investigation; (ii) inquiries relevant to the counting period are reported and recorded after the closure date for financial year reporting; (iii) inquiries commenced but not finalised in the counting period uncover information which causes the category to change.							
(h)	SA data include complaints made to the Police Complaints Authority and internal reports of alleged breaches of the Code of Conduct. A minor counting rule change in 2013-14 has led to a decrease in the recording of the total number of complaints handled.							
(i)	For Tasmania, the introduction of the Graduated Management Model means that the total number of complaints handled in 2010-11 rose to include 133 Class 1 Complaints (previously Customer Service Complaints) plus 20 Class 2 Complaints (previously Serious Complaints).							
(j)	For the NT, the introduction of laPro, an holistic complaint and investigation system, has resulted in the consolidation and consistency of data into one system.							

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

Table 6A.17 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, sworn and unsworn police staff (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff as proportion of total staff									
2007-08	%	1.5	na	2.4	2.1	1.2	1.8	0.2	8.0
2008-09	%	1.6	na	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.1	8.3
2009-10	%	1.7	0.2	2.3	2.0	1.0	1.8	1.1	8.4
2010-11	%	2.4	0.3	2.3	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.0	7.6
2011-12	%	2.4	0.3	2.2	1.5	1.0	1.7	0.9	7.4
2012-13	%	2.1	0.3	2.4	1.6	0.9	1.6	0.8	6.8
2013-14	%	2.4	0.3	2.3	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.3	6.6
2014-15	%	2.5	0.3	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5	7.4
Representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people among all people aged 20–64 years (31 December 2014)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (d)	'000	111.7	26.4	102.3	50.5	20.9	13.2	3.9	40.6
All people	'000	4503.1	3573.1	2827.8	1592.5	997.5	294.4	245.4	157.6
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander % of population	%	2.5	0.7	3.6	3.2	2.1	4.5	1.6	25.8

(a) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff numbers relate to those staff who self-identify as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent. Information on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status is collected generally at the time of recruitment.

(b) Data comprise all FTE staff except in the NT between 2007-08 and 2012-13, where data are based on a headcount at 30 June.

(c) Data should be regarded as indicative only. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff unable to be separated prior to 2009-10.

(d) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimate at 31 Dec 2014 derived as the average of the 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015 estimates.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (2014) Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians (Series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; ABS (2015) *Australian Demographic Statistics (December 2014)*, Cat. no. 3101.0; table 2A.2 and 2A.14.

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Male									
2007-08	67.1	70.8	65.0	72.7	71.1	66.1	68.5	65.3	68.4
2008-09	67.2	70.0	64.2	71.4	70.6	65.6	68.2	64.2	67.8
2009-10	67.3	69.2	64.1	71.7	69.8	64.5	68.2	63.8	67.6
2010-11	67.4	69.1	63.6	71.4	69.6	64.6	66.5	63.4	67.4
2011-12	67.1	69.4	64.2	71.0	69.5	64.7	66.4	63.8	67.5
2012-13	67.2	69.8	65.1	70.6	69.5	64.8	64.7	64.1	67.8
2013-14	67.3	69.9	65.2	70.5	69.3	64.2	66.3	63.8	67.8
2014-15	67.1	69.3	66.1	70.4	69.1	64.2	67.7	63.8	67.9
Female									
2007-08	32.9	29.2	35.0	27.3	28.9	33.9	31.5	34.7	31.6
2008-09	32.8	30.0	35.8	28.6	29.4	34.4	31.8	35.8	32.2
2009-10	32.7	30.8	35.9	28.3	30.2	35.5	31.8	36.2	32.4
2010-11	32.6	30.9	36.4	28.6	30.4	35.4	33.5	36.6	32.6
2011-12	32.9	30.6	35.8	29.0	30.5	35.3	33.6	36.2	32.5
2012-13	32.8	30.2	34.9	29.4	30.5	35.2	35.3	35.9	32.2
2013-14	32.7	30.1	34.8	29.5	30.7	35.8	33.7	36.2	32.2
2014-15	32.9	30.7	33.9	29.6	30.9	35.8	32.3	36.2	32.1

(a) Data comprise all FTE staff except in the NT between 2007-08 and 2012-13, where data are based on a headcount at 30 June.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.19

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008-09										
Very safe	%	37.9	41.4	41.6	34.1	40.7	47.7	41.6	31.2	39.6
Safe	%	45.8	43.6	44.8	46.4	42.8	39.5	44.1	44.9	44.7
Neither	%	7.7	7.9	6.4	8.6	7.9	6.9	8.7	9.5	7.6
Unsafe	%	6.4	5.1	5.2	8.3	6.3	3.9	4.2	10.7	5.9
Very unsafe	%	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.4	3.5	1.8
Not applicable	%	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	83.7	85.0	86.4	80.5	83.5	87.3	85.7	76.2	84.3
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	8.2	6.7	6.9	10.5	8.1	5.4	5.6	14.2	7.7
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	4.12	4.19	4.20	4.02	4.15	4.29	4.20	3.90	4.15
2009-10										
Very safe	%	39.6	42.7	44.2	38.7	38.7	46.4	40.9	42.4	41.3
Safe	%	43.0	42.4	42.3	42.7	46.1	41.3	45.3	39.6	42.9
Neither	%	8.7	7.3	7.1	9.0	7.8	6.6	8.4	8.3	7.9
Unsafe	%	6.5	5.5	4.8	7.3	5.7	4.3	4.1	7.4	5.8
Very unsafe	%	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.0	2.2	1.6
Not applicable	%	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5
<i>Total safe</i>	%	82.5	85.1	86.5	81.4	84.8	87.7	86.2	82.0	84.2
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	8.3	7.1	6.1	9.1	6.9	5.2	5.1	9.6	7.4
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	4.13	4.20	4.24	4.10	4.16	4.29	4.21	4.13	4.17
2010-11										
Very safe	%	39.6	44.9	45.1	37.9	38.4	47.2	43.4	35.8	42.0
Safe	%	46.3	42.8	44.7	47.2	46.4	41.7	45.2	45.7	45.1
Neither	%	7.0	6.8	5.0	6.6	7.9	5.5	6.3	7.6	6.5
Unsafe	%	4.9	4.0	3.7	6.3	4.8	3.8	4.0	8.4	4.6
Very unsafe	%	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.5	2.4	1.2
Not applicable	%	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.7
<i>Total safe</i>	%	85.9	87.7	89.8	85.1	84.8	88.9	88.6	81.5	87.1
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	6.2	5.0	4.6	7.9	6.0	4.6	4.5	10.8	5.8
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	4.19	4.27	4.30	4.14	4.17	4.32	4.28	4.04	4.23
2011-12										
Very safe	%	42.4	46.1	45.2	33.7	40.7	48.3	45.0	38.8	43.0
Safe	%	45.2	42.8	44.6	49.3	45.3	42.0	46.0	42.5	44.8
Neither	%	5.4	5.6	4.8	8.2	7.9	4.4	5.2	7.4	5.8
Unsafe	%	4.9	3.9	3.6	6.2	4.2	3.4	2.7	8.5	4.4
Very unsafe	%	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.2	0.6	2.6	1.0
Not applicable	%	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	87.6	88.9	89.8	83.0	86.0	90.3	91.0	81.3	87.8

TABLE 6A.19

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	6.1	4.5	4.5	7.9	5.1	4.6	3.3	11.1	5.4
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	4.24	4.31	4.31	4.08	4.22	4.34	4.33	4.07	4.25
2012-13										
Very safe	%	39.9	44.4	42.7	33.7	41.7	49.1	45.0	39.2	41.3
Safe	%	48.0	44.4	45.8	47.9	44.8	40.8	45.3	44.8	46.2
Neither	%	5.6	5.6	5.9	9.0	6.3	5.6	6.7	6.3	6.1
Unsafe	%	4.6	3.7	3.8	7.5	4.9	2.3	1.8	6.9	4.5
Very unsafe	%	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.6	2.6	0.8
Not applicable	%	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	1.0
<i>Total safe</i>	%	87.9	88.8	88.5	81.6	86.5	89.9	90.3	84.0	87.5
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	5.1	4.7	4.7	8.6	6.0	3.5	2.4	9.5	5.3
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	4.24	4.29	4.27	4.06	4.22	4.36	4.33	4.11	4.24
2013-14										
Very safe	%	44.0	46.3	45.0	35.6	46.5	51.3	50.4	39.6	44.3
Safe	%	43.5	44.1	44.7	50.4	43.9	41.6	43.4	46.3	44.7
Neither	%	7.2	4.8	5.2	7.7	5.3	4.3	3.3	6.8	6.0
Unsafe	%	4.1	3.5	3.6	5.4	3.0	2.1	2.0	5.5	3.8
Very unsafe	%	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.8
Not applicable	%	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	87.5	90.4	89.7	86.0	90.4	92.9	93.8	85.9	89.0
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	5.0	4.1	4.5	6.1	3.7	2.6	2.5	7.2	4.6
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 401	2 400	2 000	28 301
Index (d)	no.	4.26	4.33	4.30	4.15	4.33	4.41	4.42	4.17	4.28
2014-15										
Very safe	%	43.6	47.2	48.2	40.9	45.3	49.8	54.1	41.3	45.5
Safe	%	44.8	42.3	43.2	47.2	43.6	41.1	38.6	43.8	43.8
Neither	%	7.2	6.3	4.8	6.7	6.6	5.1	4.9	7.1	6.3
Unsafe	%	3.3	3.2	2.6	4.1	3.1	3.0	1.2	5.8	3.2
Very unsafe	%	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.7
Not applicable	%	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	88.4	89.5	91.4	88.1	88.9	90.9	92.7	85.1	89.3
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	4.0	3.8	3.2	4.9	3.8	3.7	2.0	7.2	3.9
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 300
Index (d)	no.	4.28	4.33	4.36	4.24	4.31	4.37	4.45	4.18	4.31

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

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

(c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
--	-------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-------------

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6A.20

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008-09 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the day										
Very safe	%	42.6	46.4	43.9	40.0	43.2	50.5	49.1	35.4	43.8
Safe	%	47.4	44.9	46.3	48.8	45.3	42.9	43.1	48.1	46.4
Neither	%	4.4	4.8	4.3	5.9	6.1	3.3	4.8	7.8	4.8
Unsafe	%	3.6	2.2	2.8	3.3	2.9	1.7	2.3	5.2	2.9
Very unsafe	%	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.5
Not applicable	%	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.2	0.4	2.2	1.6
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>90.0</i>	<i>91.3</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>88.8</i>	<i>88.5</i>	<i>93.4</i>	<i>92.2</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>90.2</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>4.1</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	4.30	4.37	4.33	4.26	4.30	4.43	4.39	4.13	4.32
2009-10 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the day										
Very safe	%	43.6	45.2	44.3	41.8	41.1	47.9	44.6	44.0	43.9
Safe	%	46.5	45.2	46.4	47.3	48.5	44.7	46.8	44.6	46.3
Neither	%	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.7	5.4	3.8	5.5	6.2	5.0
Unsafe	%	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.9	2.5	1.5	1.9	3.4	2.6
Very unsafe	%	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.5
Not applicable	%	1.7	1.4	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.7
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>90.1</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>90.7</i>	<i>89.1</i>	<i>89.7</i>	<i>92.6</i>	<i>91.3</i>	<i>88.6</i>	<i>90.2</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	4.32	4.34	4.35	4.29	4.30	4.41	4.35	4.30	4.33
2010-11 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the day										
Very safe	%	44.2	46.1	45.6	42.8	42.4	51.8	48.3	33.3	44.8
Safe	%	47.0	43.4	43.5	46.8	46.2	39.9	43.4	49.2	45.1
Neither	%	3.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.7	2.9	3.6	6.2	4.2
Unsafe	%	2.2	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.8	2.1	3.0	6.2	2.8
Very unsafe	%	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	2.0	0.5
Not applicable	%	2.2	2.2	3.3	2.1	2.5	3.0	1.6	3.2	2.5
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>91.2</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>89.1</i>	<i>89.6</i>	<i>88.6</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>82.5</i>	<i>89.9</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.31	4.30	4.45	4.39	4.09	4.34
2011-12 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the day										
Very safe	%	48.7	50.6	50.8	42.6	46.5	55.8	54.2	39.2	49.0
Safe	%	42.8	41.6	41.7	45.6	44.9	36.7	40.4	47.4	42.6
Neither	%	4.8	3.7	2.8	4.8	3.4	2.8	3.2	5.4	4.0
Unsafe	%	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.7	1.7	1.9	1.1	4.0	2.2
Very unsafe	%	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.5
Not applicable	%	1.3	1.5	2.1	3.6	2.5	2.6	1.0	2.8	1.9

TABLE 6A.20

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total safe</i>	%	91.5	92.2	92.5	88.2	91.4	92.5	94.6	86.6	91.6
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.7	2.0	1.2	5.2	2.7
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	4.39	4.42	4.43	4.32	4.38	4.50	4.49	4.23	4.40
2012-13 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the day										
Very safe	%	50.2	51.2	50.1	45.1	49.3	57.9	53.4	41.9	50.0
Safe	%	42.4	40.6	41.9	44.1	41.1	34.8	39.5	44.6	41.7
Neither	%	3.2	3.5	3.2	5.9	3.7	3.2	4.1	6.2	3.7
Unsafe	%	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.6	3.6	2.2
Very unsafe	%	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.5
Not applicable	%	1.5	1.6	2.5	1.8	3.2	2.3	1.2	2.9	1.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	92.6	91.8	92.0	89.2	90.4	92.7	92.9	86.5	91.7
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	2.6	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.7	1.7	1.7	4.3	2.7
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	4.42	4.42	4.43	4.33	4.41	4.52	4.46	4.27	4.41
2013-14 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the day										
Very safe	%	52.1	51.1	51.3	41.9	51.3	60.7	55.5	44.0	50.7
Safe	%	41.1	39.1	40.2	48.5	40.2	33.6	38.3	45.5	41.0
Neither	%	2.7	4.7	4.0	5.0	3.5	2.5	3.8	5.5	3.8
Unsafe	%	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.8	1.3	1.2	3.2	2.3
Very unsafe	%	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5
Not applicable	%	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.6
<i>Total safe</i>	%	93.2	90.2	91.5	90.4	91.5	94.3	93.8	89.5	91.7
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	2.8	3.5	2.4	2.7	3.2	1.6	1.4	3.7	2.8
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 401	2 400	2 000	28 301
Index (d)	no.	4.44	4.39	4.43	4.32	4.42	4.56	4.49	4.31	4.41
2014-15 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the day										
Very safe	%	50.4	51.2	53.5	48.4	52.2	57.2	59.7	41.8	51.3
Safe	%	43.2	39.1	37.7	42.6	39.4	34.9	34.1	43.9	40.4
Neither	%	4.1	4.9	3.7	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.2	7.9	4.3
Unsafe	%	1.0	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.7	1.9	1.3	3.5	2.1
Very unsafe	%	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.3
Not applicable	%	1.1	1.5	2.3	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.6
<i>Total safe</i>	%	93.6	90.3	91.2	91.0	91.6	92.1	93.8	85.7	91.7
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	1.3	3.3	2.9	2.4	3.0	3.0	1.7	4.4	2.4
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 300
Index (d)	no.	4.44	4.40	4.45	4.39	4.43	4.48	4.53	4.25	4.43
2008-09 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the night										
Very safe	%	19.9	22.1	21.6	17.5	21.3	24.7	20.8	15.3	20.8
Safe	%	38.7	39.4	38.8	38.4	38.1	39.5	39.5	33.7	38.8

TABLE 6A.20

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Neither	%	12.8	13.2	11.3	13.6	13.1	12.0	16.9	12.3	12.7
Unsafe	%	17.1	14.7	15.9	18.5	14.8	14.3	14.5	22.6	16.2
Very unsafe	%	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.5	5.0	2.3	2.9	10.8	4.5
Not applicable	%	6.8	6.6	8.0	7.4	7.7	7.1	5.4	5.4	7.1
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>58.6</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>59.4</i>	<i>64.3</i>	<i>60.3</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>59.6</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>21.8</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>20.6</i>
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	3.56	3.65	3.62	3.50	3.61	3.75	3.64	3.21	3.59
2009-10 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the night										
Very safe	%	21.3	21.4	23.7	20.2	20.9	25.5	19.6	22.5	21.7
Safe	%	37.2	38.0	39.0	38.3	38.7	39.6	40.9	32.1	38.1
Neither	%	13.6	14.4	12.5	13.2	14.2	12.6	16.0	11.9	13.6
Unsafe	%	17.1	15.6	13.5	15.4	14.6	12.6	14.8	20.2	15.5
Very unsafe	%	4.4	3.9	4.0	5.1	4.0	2.3	2.6	9.2	4.2
Not applicable	%	6.4	6.7	7.3	7.9	7.5	7.4	6.1	4.1	6.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>58.5</i>	<i>59.4</i>	<i>62.7</i>	<i>58.4</i>	<i>59.7</i>	<i>65.1</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>54.6</i>	<i>59.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>21.5</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>19.7</i>
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	3.58	3.61	3.70	3.58	3.63	3.79	3.64	3.40	3.62
2010-11 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the night										
Very safe	%	14.2	15.5	15.6	15.1	13.0	20.8	14.1	11.2	14.9
Safe	%	32.0	32.2	31.3	28.9	30.2	32.9	35.0	24.5	31.5
Neither	%	15.6	13.5	12.1	12.8	12.3	11.2	16.6	11.4	13.7
Unsafe	%	18.4	18.4	17.6	21.4	21.9	14.3	17.5	24.5	18.8
Very unsafe	%	4.3	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.1	3.5	3.7	15.6	5.3
Not applicable	%	15.5	14.9	17.6	15.9	16.5	17.4	13.1	12.9	15.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>46.2</i>	<i>47.7</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>44.0</i>	<i>43.2</i>	<i>53.7</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>35.7</i>	<i>46.4</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>22.7</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>40.1</i>	<i>24.1</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	3.40	3.40	3.41	3.31	3.27	3.64	3.44	2.90	3.38
2011-12 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the night										
Very safe	%	17.8	17.9	17.6	14.8	16.6	20.9	16.0	12.5	17.4
Safe	%	33.3	35.6	35.9	30.7	32.4	35.1	39.1	28.2	34.2
Neither	%	17.4	13.1	12.7	13.9	14.2	10.6	14.8	13.2	14.5
Unsafe	%	14.5	16.1	14.6	18.2	13.9	13.0	15.2	21.6	15.3
Very unsafe	%	4.4	4.0	3.6	6.5	4.9	3.3	2.4	12.2	4.4
Not applicable	%	12.5	13.4	15.6	15.9	18.0	17.0	12.4	12.3	14.2
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>51.1</i>	<i>53.5</i>	<i>53.5</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>55.1</i>	<i>40.7</i>	<i>51.6</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>18.9</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>19.7</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502

TABLE 6A.20

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Index (d)	no.	3.52	3.55	3.58	3.35	3.51	3.69	3.58	3.08	3.52
2012-13	Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the night									
Very safe	%	17.3	17.3	16.2	11.6	18.9	21.3	14.9	15.1	16.6
Safe	%	31.8	33.9	35.5	32.8	30.8	34.0	40.2	27.1	33.2
Neither	%	15.2	13.8	12.7	15.6	13.1	10.5	16.3	12.7	14.1
Unsafe	%	15.5	16.8	15.5	19.9	16.3	13.3	13.9	20.9	16.3
Very unsafe	%	4.9	4.6	4.2	6.3	4.2	3.4	3.3	12.9	4.8
Not applicable	%	15.3	13.6	15.9	13.8	16.6	17.5	11.4	11.4	14.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>49.1</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>55.3</i>	<i>55.1</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>49.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>20.4</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>26.2</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>21.1</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	3.48	3.49	3.52	3.27	3.52	3.69	3.56	3.12	3.48
2013-14	Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the night									
Very safe	%	18.1	17.0	15.9	13.6	16.2	23.9	17.3	14.8	16.9
Safe	%	34.9	33.2	33.6	34.0	32.4	35.0	37.1	28.9	33.9
Neither	%	12.6	15.0	13.3	15.2	16.9	11.6	16.8	12.3	14.0
Unsafe	%	16.8	16.0	15.4	17.0	15.1	11.4	12.5	20.9	16.1
Very unsafe	%	3.8	5.4	6.0	6.9	4.9	2.6	3.8	12.2	5.1
Not applicable	%	13.8	13.4	15.8	13.3	14.5	15.5	12.6	10.9	14.1
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>53.0</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>49.5</i>	<i>47.6</i>	<i>48.6</i>	<i>58.9</i>	<i>54.4</i>	<i>43.7</i>	<i>50.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>20.6</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>21.2</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 401	2 400	2 000	28 301
Index (d)	no.	3.54	3.47	3.45	3.35	3.47	3.78	3.59	3.15	3.48
2014-15	Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the night									
Very safe	%	16.8	16.4	17.3	14.9	16.9	21.3	19.4	15.6	16.8
Safe	%	37.5	35.7	35.6	34.4	33.6	36.2	39.0	28.2	36.0
Neither	%	14.8	14.0	13.3	13.9	15.6	11.1	15.6	13.9	14.2
Unsafe	%	15.9	14.8	13.1	17.7	13.5	10.6	11.2	19.9	14.9
Very unsafe	%	3.8	4.5	4.0	5.4	4.1	3.7	2.4	9.9	4.2
Not applicable	%	11.2	14.5	16.7	13.8	16.2	17.1	12.5	12.5	13.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>54.3</i>	<i>52.1</i>	<i>52.9</i>	<i>49.3</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>57.5</i>	<i>58.4</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>52.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>19.7</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>19.1</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 300
Index (d)	no.	3.54	3.52	3.59	3.41	3.54	3.74	3.71	3.23	3.53

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

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

(c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
--	-------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-------------

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6A.21

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008-09	On public transport during the day									
Very safe	%	24.1	24.7	25.4	21.0	24.5	29.5	34.3	13.4	24.4
Safe	%	43.4	40.1	41.2	40.8	40.7	34.8	36.6	32.3	41.3
Neither	%	6.9	7.9	5.2	8.2	6.0	4.2	4.6	7.2	6.8
Unsafe	%	4.2	5.2	2.3	5.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	4.1	3.9
Very unsafe	%	0.9	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.2	–	1.4	0.8
Not applicable	%	20.5	20.9	25.5	24.1	26.2	29.4	22.8	41.6	22.8
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>67.5</i>	<i>64.9</i>	<i>66.6</i>	<i>61.7</i>	<i>65.1</i>	<i>64.3</i>	<i>70.9</i>	<i>45.7</i>	<i>65.7</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>5.1</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>4.7</i>
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (e)	no.	4.08	4.04	4.19	4.00	4.17	4.30	4.34	3.90	4.10
2009-10	On public transport during the day									
Very safe	%	25.2	23.8	26.0	21.3	23.4	22.4	30.0	15.7	24.4
Safe	%	40.6	39.8	38.1	38.7	36.8	33.3	39.8	30.4	39.1
Neither	%	6.9	8.8	5.3	7.5	5.9	5.5	5.3	4.5	7.0
Unsafe	%	4.3	5.0	2.4	3.9	3.2	2.5	1.7	4.3	3.9
Very unsafe	%	0.8	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.8
Not applicable	%	22.3	21.6	27.8	27.5	30.4	35.8	23.2	43.7	24.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>65.8</i>	<i>63.6</i>	<i>64.1</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>55.7</i>	<i>69.8</i>	<i>46.0</i>	<i>63.5</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>5.0</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>4.6</i>
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (e)	no.	4.10	4.02	4.20	4.03	4.14	4.16	4.27	3.97	4.10
2010-11	On public transport during the day									
Very safe	%	25.3	22.7	26.8	20.0	22.2	21.1	33.0	9.8	24.1
Safe	%	39.0	39.1	34.6	40.2	36.1	27.7	30.4	26.1	37.6
Neither	%	5.4	7.0	3.5	5.3	3.2	3.1	4.4	5.7	5.2
Unsafe	%	2.6	4.6	1.5	3.4	2.4	1.3	1.6	3.3	2.9
Very unsafe	%	0.5	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7
Not applicable	%	5.3	3.6	5.8	5.6	6.5	7.3	3.9	13.0	5.2
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>64.3</i>	<i>61.8</i>	<i>61.4</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>61.7</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>3.1</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.6</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (e)	no.	4.17	4.03	4.28	4.06	4.19	4.27	4.34	3.90	4.15
2011-12	On public transport during the day									
Very safe	%	27.4	24.4	27.6	21.0	22.8	19.4	35.3	11.7	25.5
Safe	%	37.2	39.5	34.3	37.3	34.5	27.5	31.5	26.1	36.6
Neither	%	5.8	6.7	3.4	5.8	3.1	3.7	3.0	5.7	5.3
Unsafe	%	2.3	3.8	1.4	4.2	1.5	1.2	0.4	2.8	2.6
Very unsafe	%	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	–	0.6	0.7
Do not use	%	21.3	21.1	27.2	25.1	31.3	42.0	27.6	39.9	24.3
Not applicable	%	4.9	3.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.0	2.3	13.1	5.1

TABLE 6A.21

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total safe</i>	%	64.6	63.9	61.9	58.3	57.3	46.9	66.8	37.8	62.1
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	3.4	4.5	1.6	4.8	2.0	1.4	0.4	3.4	3.3
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (e)	no.	4.19	4.11	4.31	4.07	4.24	4.24	4.45	3.97	4.18
2012-13 On public transport during the day										
Very safe	%	26.3	23.8	25.1	21.2	23.5	20.6	32.6	13.0	24.5
Safe	%	36.3	37.9	32.9	38.5	32.9	25.6	31.7	24.2	35.6
Neither	%	5.9	6.2	3.7	4.6	4.3	2.7	2.9	4.8	5.1
Unsafe	%	1.2	3.2	1.4	3.3	1.6	1.2	0.4	3.0	2.0
Very unsafe	%	0.6	0.9	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.6
Do not use	%	24.2	24.6	31.0	27.0	31.1	43.4	29.4	43.2	27.2
Not applicable	%	5.5	3.4	5.8	4.1	6.2	6.3	2.6	10.7	4.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	62.6	61.7	58.0	59.7	56.4	46.2	64.3	37.2	60.1
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	1.8	4.1	1.5	4.6	2.1	1.3	0.7	4.0	2.6
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (e)	no.	4.23	4.12	4.29	4.09	4.23	4.30	4.41	3.98	4.20
2013-14 On public transport during the day										
Very safe	%	25.7	24.8	24.3	17.6	22.9	19.9	33.4	11.4	24.0
Safe	%	38.7	37.2	29.9	37.0	31.8	26.4	32.7	20.9	35.3
Neither	%	4.1	6.0	6.0	8.5	5.3	2.6	2.6	6.2	5.5
Unsafe	%	3.0	3.7	1.3	4.0	1.8	1.7	1.4	3.7	2.8
Very unsafe	%	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.9
Do not use	%	23.6	24.4	32.8	27.7	32.8	42.3	27.3	46.3	27.5
Not applicable	%	4.0	2.7	5.2	3.8	4.7	6.9	2.5	10.8	4.1
<i>Total safe</i>	%	64.4	62.0	54.2	54.6	54.7	46.3	66.1	32.3	59.3
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	3.8	4.8	1.9	5.4	2.4	1.9	1.5	4.4	3.7
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 401	2 400	2 000	28 301
Index (e)	no.	4.18	4.11	4.23	3.96	4.20	4.26	4.39	3.90	4.15
2014-15 On public transport during the day										
Very safe	%	25.3	27.3	25.4	22.0	25.2	22.0	36.9	8.8	25.4
Safe	%	41.8	36.1	31.6	35.7	31.1	25.1	28.9	21.7	36.1
Neither	%	4.0	7.3	4.0	6.7	6.7	4.6	3.3	6.5	5.3
Unsafe	%	2.8	3.7	2.1	5.5	2.9	1.7	0.6	4.6	3.1
Very unsafe	%	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	–	1.0	0.5
Do not use	%	21.8	21.9	31.9	27.3	28.4	40.9	29.4	45.8	25.7
Not applicable	%	3.9	2.7	4.7	2.7	5.5	5.5	1.0	11.6	3.8
<i>Total safe</i>	%	67.1	63.4	57.0	57.7	56.3	47.1	65.8	30.5	61.5
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	3.2	4.7	2.4	5.7	3.1	1.9	0.6	5.6	3.6
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 300
Index (e)	no.	4.19	4.13	4.26	4.05	4.18	4.25	4.47	3.77	4.17
2008-09 On public transport during the night										

TABLE 6A.21

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very safe	%	7.6	7.2	10.1	5.9	7.6	12.0	10.9	4.8	8.0
Safe	%	23.8	20.7	25.9	19.8	22.9	24.1	27.3	16.6	23.0
Neither	%	12.9	13.6	11.1	12.5	13.1	9.1	14.6	8.9	12.6
Unsafe	%	18.8	20.0	13.4	19.3	13.6	9.5	11.6	13.6	17.3
Very unsafe	%	6.1	7.3	4.2	7.2	4.4	1.7	2.1	6.4	5.8
Not applicable	%	30.8	31.2	35.4	35.3	38.3	43.7	33.5	49.7	33.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>31.4</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>30.9</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>24.9</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>26.5</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>23.1</i>
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (e)	no.	3.12	3.01	3.38	2.97	3.25	3.62	3.50	3.00	3.15
2009-10 On public transport during the night										
Very safe	%	8.2	6.2	10.8	6.6	7.2	8.6	11.3	8.0	8.0
Safe	%	21.7	19.5	24.7	17.2	22.8	22.9	28.6	18.1	21.5
Neither	%	13.1	14.2	12.2	12.0	12.3	10.2	14.9	6.6	12.9
Unsafe	%	18.8	20.6	11.7	17.9	11.9	8.9	10.8	9.7	16.8
Very unsafe	%	6.5	8.4	3.8	7.5	4.5	1.6	1.6	4.6	6.2
Not applicable	%	31.7	31.1	36.9	38.9	41.4	47.9	32.9	53.1	34.6
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>29.9</i>	<i>25.8</i>	<i>35.4</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>39.8</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>29.5</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>25.3</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>22.9</i>
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (e)	no.	3.09	2.92	3.42	2.96	3.28	3.53	3.55	3.33	3.13
2010-11 On public transport during the night										
Very safe	%	4.4	4.2	8.3	4.1	4.2	7.1	10.8	3.7	5.2
Safe	%	21.5	17.5	21.7	15.9	18.6	16.9	23.4	13.2	19.6
Neither	%	12.7	12.4	9.9	9.4	9.9	6.5	11.6	7.2	11.3
Unsafe	%	16.7	19.5	11.0	16.8	12.3	6.8	7.3	8.7	15.5
Very unsafe	%	4.8	7.8	3.0	7.5	3.1	1.9	1.8	3.7	5.2
Not applicable	%	8.2	6.1	8.1	8.2	9.3	10.6	6.1	15.2	7.8
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>25.9</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>24.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>21.5</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>24.3</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>20.7</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (e)	no.	3.06	2.85	3.39	2.85	3.17	3.52	3.62	3.12	3.07
2011-12 On public transport during the night										
Very safe	%	6.4	4.8	8.1	4.1	6.3	6.1	10.4	4.6	6.1
Safe	%	19.4	18.9	22.0	14.7	20.1	16.6	23.2	14.2	19.3
Neither	%	13.2	12.3	10.6	10.1	9.7	7.1	11.3	5.4	11.6
Unsafe	%	16.7	19.5	10.4	17.0	9.0	6.2	8.4	9.4	15.2
Very unsafe	%	4.9	6.4	2.3	7.7	2.2	1.2	1.3	3.1	4.7
Do not use	%	32.9	32.4	37.8	38.0	44.0	53.8	40.7	47.5	35.8
Not applicable	%	6.5	5.7	8.8	8.4	8.7	9.0	4.8	15.9	7.2
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>25.8</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>25.4</i>

TABLE 6A.21

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	21.6	25.9	12.7	24.7	11.2	7.4	9.7	12.5	19.9
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (e)	no.	3.09	2.94	3.44	2.82	3.41	3.55	3.60	3.21	3.12
2012-13 On public transport during the night										
Very safe	%	6.8	5.1	7.4	4.7	7.5	6.0	9.6	5.5	6.3
Safe	%	19.8	19.1	23.1	17.8	16.5	15.6	23.4	12.6	19.7
Neither	%	14.1	13.3	9.9	11.7	9.9	8.0	12.5	7.0	12.2
Unsafe	%	14.1	17.0	8.9	15.4	10.5	6.1	7.0	8.4	13.3
Very unsafe	%	4.4	6.3	2.5	6.6	2.7	1.4	1.1	3.7	4.5
Do not use	%	32.8	33.1	38.7	36.2	42.7	52.5	40.0	48.9	35.9
Not applicable	%	8.0	6.1	9.5	7.5	10.2	10.4	6.3	13.8	8.0
<i>Total safe</i>	%	26.6	24.2	30.5	22.5	24.0	21.6	33.0	18.1	26.0
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	18.5	23.3	11.4	22.0	13.2	7.5	8.1	12.1	17.8
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (e)	no.	3.18	3.00	3.46	2.97	3.33	3.50	3.62	3.21	3.18
2013-14 On public transport during the night										
Very safe	%	6.1	5.3	6.0	3.5	6.5	7.0	9.7	3.6	5.7
Safe	%	20.2	18.2	19.4	13.8	19.0	15.2	22.8	10.3	18.6
Neither	%	10.2	12.3	10.1	12.1	9.1	4.9	9.9	8.4	10.7
Unsafe	%	15.2	16.7	9.8	17.4	11.1	5.5	7.9	7.8	14.0
Very unsafe	%	5.5	7.2	4.4	7.3	2.6	1.7	2.2	4.1	5.5
Do not use	%	37.6	36.7	43.8	41.1	46.0	56.9	43.5	54.1	40.3
Not applicable	%	5.3	3.7	6.6	4.8	5.7	8.8	4.1	11.7	5.3
<i>Total safe</i>	%	26.3	23.5	25.4	17.3	25.5	22.2	32.5	13.9	24.3
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	20.7	23.9	14.2	24.7	13.7	7.2	10.1	11.9	19.5
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 401	2 400	2 000	28 301
Index (e)	no.	3.11	2.96	3.26	2.79	3.33	3.59	3.57	3.05	3.09
2014-15 On public transport during the night										
Very safe	%	6.3	6.7	8.1	3.8	6.9	8.2	9.7	2.7	6.6
Safe	%	24.0	21.8	21.5	16.9	16.2	16.1	23.2	9.3	21.3
Neither	%	13.3	11.3	9.4	11.9	10.8	7.4	13.6	7.5	11.5
Unsafe	%	14.0	16.5	9.8	14.5	12.3	5.4	6.4	8.2	13.4
Very unsafe	%	4.5	5.4	3.1	7.3	3.2	1.1	1.1	5.1	4.5
Do not use	%	32.4	33.9	41.7	41.3	42.3	53.2	43.2	54.4	37.2
Not applicable	%	5.7	4.3	6.3	4.4	8.3	8.6	2.7	12.8	5.6
<i>Total safe</i>	%	30.3	28.5	29.6	20.7	23.1	24.3	32.9	12.0	27.9
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	18.5	21.9	12.9	21.8	15.5	6.5	7.5	13.3	17.9
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 300
Index (e)	no.	3.22	3.13	3.42	2.91	3.23	3.66	3.63	2.89	3.21

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

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
--	-------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-------------

- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) Unlike other jurisdictions, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT do not operate a suburban train network and rely on buses as the primary means of public transportation.
- (e) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

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

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 6A.22

Table 6A.22 **Opinion on whether illegal drugs are a problem in the neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10										
Major problem	%	19.9	18.0	15.8	16.9	13.5	16.2	11.4	17.2	17.6
Somewhat a problem	%	31.8	31.8	28.8	31.9	29.6	30.5	31.8	27.7	31.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>51.7</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>44.6</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>43.1</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>43.2</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>48.5</i>
Not a problem	%	40.7	42.7	45.4	41.9	46.9	45.7	46.8	43.3	43.0
Don't know	%	7.6	7.5	10.0	9.3	10.0	7.7	10.0	11.7	8.5
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	1.78	1.73	1.67	1.72	1.63	1.68	1.61	1.70	1.72
2010-11										
Major problem	%	13.9	11.0	7.5	10.2	8.3	8.8	6.0	10.7	10.8
Somewhat a problem	%	37.7	35.8	32.7	38.2	31.7	33.3	31.6	35.0	35.6
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>51.6</i>	<i>46.8</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>40.0</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>37.6</i>	<i>45.7</i>	<i>46.4</i>
Not a problem	%	40.1	43.8	49.6	41.4	50.0	48.3	51.7	45.0	44.2
Don't know	%	8.2	9.5	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.5	10.7	9.3	9.4
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	1.71	1.64	1.53	1.65	1.54	1.56	1.49	1.62	1.63
2011-12										
Major problem	%	12.5	10.4	8.7	12.6	7.4	8.5	5.4	11.3	10.6
Somewhat a problem	%	36.1	35.5	31.8	34.2	34.4	35.6	34.9	34.8	34.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>48.6</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>40.5</i>	<i>46.8</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>40.3</i>	<i>46.1</i>	<i>45.3</i>
Not a problem	%	42.8	45.9	49.7	43.9	48.3	46.8	48.9	43.8	45.7
Don't know	%	8.6	8.1	9.8	9.2	9.9	9.0	10.9	10.0	8.9
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	1.67	1.61	1.55	1.66	1.55	1.58	1.51	1.64	1.62
2012-13										
Major problem	%	11.8	11.0	8.5	11.2	7.9	8.6	4.3	11.9	10.4
Somewhat a problem	%	28.0	27.7	24.6	29.2	23.9	25.1	24.2	28.3	27.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>39.8</i>	<i>38.7</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>31.8</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>37.4</i>
Not a problem	%	47.3	49.0	53.5	46.5	52.7	52.3	55.5	46.9	49.5
Don't know	%	12.9	12.3	13.4	13.1	15.5	14.0	16.1	12.9	13.2
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	1.59	1.57	1.48	1.59	1.47	1.49	1.39	1.60	1.55
2013-14										
Major problem	%	12.6	12.1	8.1	9.8	9.8	8.5	4.3	11.1	10.8
Somewhat a problem	%	27.3	26.4	22.8	29.0	22.7	24.1	24.0	26.5	25.9
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>39.9</i>	<i>38.5</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>37.6</i>	<i>36.7</i>

TABLE 6A.22

Table 6A.22 **Opinion on whether illegal drugs are a problem in the neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Not a problem	%	48.5	49.7	55.5	48.6	53.1	54.9	60.1	49.4	50.9
Don't know	%	11.6	11.8	13.6	12.5	14.4	12.5	11.7	13.0	12.4
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 401	2 400	2 000	28 301
Index (d)	no.	1.59	1.57	1.45	1.56	1.49	1.47	1.37	1.56	1.54
2014-15										
Major problem	%	15.1	14.6	8.8	12.3	9.5	10.1	6.0	14.6	12.7
Somewhat a problem	%	27.0	28.1	22.9	24.4	23.6	25.8	24.4	28.9	25.9
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>42.1</i>	<i>42.7</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>43.5</i>	<i>38.6</i>
Not a problem	%	44.9	45.6	54.4	51.7	52.2	50.7	56.2	44.4	48.5
Don't know	%	13.0	11.8	13.9	11.6	14.6	13.3	13.5	12.1	12.8
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 300
Index (d)	no.	1.66	1.65	1.47	1.55	1.50	1.53	1.42	1.66	1.59

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

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

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

Major problem = 3; somewhat a problem = 2; and not a problem = 1.

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

TABLE 6A.23

Table 6A.23 **Opinion on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving are problems in the neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10										
Major problem	%	29.7	32.3	28.8	31.2	31.0	31.7	28.4	26.4	30.4
Somewhat a problem	%	44.1	41.5	43.6	43.2	45.6	45.1	44.5	43.2	43.4
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>73.8</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>72.4</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>76.6</i>	<i>76.9</i>	<i>72.9</i>	<i>69.6</i>	<i>73.8</i>
Not a problem	%	26.0	25.9	27.3	25.3	22.9	22.8	27.1	30.1	25.9
Don't know	%	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	–	0.2	0.3
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	2.04	2.06	2.02	2.06	2.08	2.09	2.01	1.96	2.05
2010-11										
Major problem	%	22.2	22.3	18.4	22.7	19.8	19.3	18.7	16.6	21.2
Somewhat a problem	%	49.7	50.3	50.8	52.7	56.0	53.2	52.7	46.8	51.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>71.9</i>	<i>72.6</i>	<i>69.2</i>	<i>75.4</i>	<i>75.8</i>	<i>72.5</i>	<i>71.4</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>72.2</i>
Not a problem	%	27.3	27.0	30.4	24.3	23.8	27.2	28.3	36.4	27.4
Don't know	%	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	1.95	1.95	1.88	1.98	1.96	1.92	1.90	1.80	1.94
2011-12										
Major problem	%	19.6	20.9	19.6	22.4	18.2	19.0	16.7	15.7	20.0
Somewhat a problem	%	48.9	49.6	49.4	51.0	53.3	52.8	56.1	48.3	49.9
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>68.5</i>	<i>70.5</i>	<i>69.0</i>	<i>73.4</i>	<i>71.5</i>	<i>71.8</i>	<i>72.8</i>	<i>64.0</i>	<i>69.9</i>
Not a problem	%	31.1	29.1	30.6	26.2	28.0	27.9	26.9	35.9	29.7
Don't know	%	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	1.88	1.92	1.89	1.96	1.90	1.91	1.90	1.80	1.90
2012-13										
Major problem	%	15.7	17.9	15.1	19.3	14.4	15.1	15.8	12.9	16.4
Somewhat a problem	%	41.9	46.2	44.5	46.4	46.8	50.9	50.5	42.5	44.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>57.6</i>	<i>64.1</i>	<i>59.6</i>	<i>65.7</i>	<i>61.2</i>	<i>66.0</i>	<i>66.3</i>	<i>55.4</i>	<i>61.1</i>
Not a problem	%	41.9	35.6	40.1	33.9	38.6	33.7	33.6	44.4	38.6
Don't know	%	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	1.74	1.82	1.75	1.85	1.76	1.81	1.82	1.68	1.78
2013-14										
Major problem	%	16.6	16.8	15.0	16.6	11.8	12.3	12.9	10.8	15.8
Somewhat a problem	%	42.6	44.7	43.7	52.0	49.2	45.8	51.0	46.4	45.1

Table 6A.23 **Opinion on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving are problems in the neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	59.2	61.5	58.7	68.6	61.0	58.1	63.9	57.2	60.9
Not a problem	%	40.5	38.0	41.0	30.9	38.8	41.7	35.6	42.2	38.8
Don't know	%	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 401	2 400	2 000	28 301
Index (d)	no.	1.76	1.79	1.74	1.86	1.73	1.71	1.77	1.68	1.77
2014-15										
Major problem	%	15.9	15.0	14.4	18.2	14.2	12.5	10.6	13.4	15.3
Somewhat a problem	%	46.5	44.6	44.7	46.8	44.6	47.1	48.5	42.4	45.6
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	62.4	59.6	59.1	65.0	58.8	59.6	59.1	55.8	60.9
Not a problem	%	37.4	40.1	40.6	34.7	40.8	40.2	40.8	43.9	38.9
Don't know	%	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 300
Index (d)	no.	1.78	1.75	1.74	1.83	1.73	1.72	1.70	1.69	1.76

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

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

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

Major problem = 3; somewhat a problem = 2; and not a problem = 1.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 6A.24

Table 6A.24 **Satisfaction of those who had contact with police in the previous 12 months (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
2009-10									
Very satisfied	%	45.7	53.4	49.3	49.4	50.9	51.2	49.3	45.7
Satisfied	%	31.8	30.2	32.3	33.1	30.1	30.0	32.2	34.1
Neither	%	7.1	5.6	5.2	6.6	6.2	6.0	7.7	7.2
Dissatisfied	%	7.2	4.5	6.5	5.5	7.0	5.7	5.0	6.5
Very dissatisfied	%	7.7	5.8	5.9	4.7	5.5	6.2	5.1	6.2
Don't know	%	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.4
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>77.5</i>	<i>83.6</i>	<i>81.7</i>	<i>82.5</i>	<i>81.0</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>81.5</i>	<i>79.8</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>14.9</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>12.7</i>
Sample size	no.	2 411	5 334	3 966	2 149	1 872	1 392	1 449	1 142
Index (d)	no.	4.01	4.21	4.14	4.18	4.14	4.15	4.16	4.07
2010-11									
Very satisfied	%	47.6	55.0	49.8	49.4	52.3	53.6	50.3	45.7
Satisfied	%	30.7	29.6	35.4	31.5	31.1	30.4	30.1	35.5
Neither	%	6.0	5.4	5.6	6.1	4.2	5.0	7.8	5.6
Dissatisfied	%	8.3	5.6	5.9	6.2	5.7	6.7	5.3	6.9
Very dissatisfied	%	7.3	4.2	3.1	6.4	6.4	4.1	6.2	5.8
Don't know	%	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>78.3</i>	<i>84.6</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>80.9</i>	<i>83.4</i>	<i>84.0</i>	<i>80.4</i>	<i>81.2</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>15.6</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>12.7</i>
Sample size	no.	1 100	4 922	3 621	1 448	1 512	1 302	1 352	1 453
Index (d)	Index	4.03	4.26	4.23	4.12	4.17	4.23	4.13	4.09
2011-12									
Very satisfied	%	52.1	55.8	52.8	52.6	54.8	56.2	53.9	48.9
Satisfied	%	32.3	29.4	32.3	26.6	28.7	28.3	29.6	33.2
Neither	%	4.9	6.1	5.9	9.2	6.0	6.0	7.4	5.9
Dissatisfied	%	5.8	4.8	4.5	4.9	3.9	4.5	5.5	6.4
Very dissatisfied	%	4.3	3.6	4.3	6.2	5.7	4.7	3.5	4.6
Don't know	%	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.9
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>84.4</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>85.1</i>	<i>79.2</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>84.5</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>82.1</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>10.1</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>11.0</i>
Sample size	no.	1 092	4 752	3 612	1 494	1 327	1 256	1 302	1 413
Index (d)	no.	4.23	4.29	4.25	4.15	4.24	4.27	4.25	4.17
2012-13									
Very satisfied	%	52.2	55.0	49.9	49.9	55.8	55.3	49.9	44.7
Satisfied	%	31.1	29.8	35.0	32.8	29.7	31.1	33.0	35.6
Neither	%	6.0	6.0	4.8	6.9	4.6	4.4	7.6	7.6
Dissatisfied	%	4.9	4.4	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.0	6.3
Very dissatisfied	%	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.9	3.7	4.4	5.5
Don't know	%	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3

Table 6A.24 **Satisfaction of those who had contact with police in the previous 12 months (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	83.3	84.8	84.9	82.7	85.5	86.4	82.9	80.3
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	10.1	8.9	9.9	10.2	9.9	8.8	9.4	11.8
Sample size	no.	1 046	4 515	3 527	1 516	1 261	1 265	1 201	1 354
Index (d)	no.	4.21	4.27	4.21	4.18	4.27	4.30	4.19	4.08
2013-14									
Very satisfied	%	56.2	55.2	51.3	47.1	53.3	58.1	55.3	50.5
Satisfied	%	28.2	28.0	30.7	36.7	30.4	26.6	29.2	32.6
Neither	%	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.4	5.2	8.1	7.4
Dissatisfied	%	4.3	5.1	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.9	4.3	5.6
Very dissatisfied	%	4.3	5.3	5.8	4.6	4.4	4.0	2.7	3.4
Don't know	%	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	84.4	83.2	82.0	83.8	83.7	84.7	84.5	83.1
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	8.6	10.4	10.4	9.5	9.6	9.9	7.0	9.0
Sample size	no.	930	3 990	2 900	1 368	1 076	1 059	1 055	1 182
Index (d)	no.	4.28	4.23	4.18	4.17	4.23	4.29	4.31	4.22
2014-15									
Very satisfied	%	62.7	57.8	55.8	49.8	52.0	59.0	56.3	49.0
Satisfied	%	27.6	28.2	29.5	32.2	32.4	30.2	34.5	34.9
Neither	%	3.6	5.5	4.3	6.6	5.9	2.6	4.8	5.2
Dissatisfied	%	3.7	5.2	5.0	8.0	4.2	4.1	2.4	6.4
Very dissatisfied	%	2.0	3.1	5.2	3.4	5.4	3.9	1.5	3.7
Don't know	%	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	90.3	86.0	85.3	82.0	84.4	89.2	90.8	83.9
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	5.7	8.3	10.2	11.4	9.6	8.0	3.9	10.1
Sample size	no.	961	4 164	3 000	1 317	1 013	1 053	1 080	1 236
Index (d)	no.	4.46	4.32	4.26	4.17	4.22	4.37	4.43	4.20

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6A.25

Table 6A.25 **Victims of recorded crime — selected crimes against people (per 100 000 people) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010									
Murder	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.8	4.8	1.1
Attempted murder	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.2	–	7.4	0.9
Manslaughter	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	–	–	–	1.3	0.1
Sexual assault	101.7	66.5	96.2	72.2	83.8	34.8	53.3	142.7	85.6
Kidnapping/abduction	4.6	2.1	1.5	0.8	4.0	–	–	–	2.8
Armed robbery	30.1	26.3	17.5	23.5	32.1	16.7	41.7	20.0	25.9
Unarmed robbery	61.9	28.8	22.5	47.3	37.8	12.2	35.4	20.9	40.6
Blackmail/extortion	2.4	2.5	1.0	3.9	1.9	–	–	–	2.2
2011									
Murder	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.2	–	3.5	1.1
Attempted murder	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.9	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.8
Manslaughter	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	–	–	–	–	0.1
Sexual assault	97.3	72.6	87.1	69.3	82.6	28.9	60.3	136.2	83.3
Kidnapping/abduction	5.7	2.0	1.6	0.9	4.1	–	1.1	1.3	3.0
Armed robbery	29.1	29.6	19.8	26.7	30.3	11.7	32.3	21.6	26.8
Unarmed robbery	44.6	30.0	20.1	48.4	32.6	10.9	29.9	23.8	34.3
Blackmail/extortion	1.9	2.1	1.0	3.4	2.3	–	–	–	1.9
2012									
Murder	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.8	0.8	8.9	1.1
Attempted murder	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.6	0.6	–	–	0.7
Manslaughter	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	–	1.3	1.7	0.2
Sexual assault	104.6	73.8	85.8	73.0	80.6	24.0	53.9	138.4	85.7
Kidnapping/abduction	4.8	2.1	1.3	1.0	4.7	1.0	1.6	–	2.8
Armed robbery	29.2	27.2	24.9	26.0	32.1	17.6	33.4	25.5	27.4
Unarmed robbery	40.8	25.8	19.1	41.5	26.8	9.8	25.4	21.3	30.6
Blackmail/extortion	1.7	2.6	1.0	3.5	2.8	–	–	1.7	2.0
2013									
Murder	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.6	–	7.1	1.1
Attempted murder	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.6	–	–	0.7
Manslaughter	–	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	–	–	2.5	0.1
Sexual assault	109.6	68.3	86.3	72.5	81.4	36.5	61.8	152.8	86.6
Kidnapping/abduction	4.1	2.4	1.2	0.8	4.1	–	1.6	–	2.6
Armed robbery	26.8	23.8	21.2	30.4	20.5	14.2	19.3	13.4	24.3
Unarmed robbery	37.0	21.6	17.2	26.5	25.8	9.6	21.9	26.3	26.3
Blackmail/extortion	1.5	3.0	2.0	3.1	2.9	–	–	–	2.2
2014									
Murder	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.2	–	3.7	1.0
Attempted murder	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.9	0.8	–	1.2	0.6
Manslaughter	–	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	–	–	–	0.1

Table 6A.25 Victims of recorded crime — selected crimes against people (per 100 000 people) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Sexual assault	109.0	71.4	86.0	75.5	91.7	42.0	47.4	152.2	88.0
Kidnapping/abduction	4.1	2.1	0.7	0.9	4.0	–	1.0	–	2.3
Armed robbery	15.6	19.5	15.4	25.2	22.5	10.1	22.3	18.8	20.7
Unarmed robbery	27.6	19.6	13.3	25.1	21.4	6.0	18.7	26.1	21.4
Blackmail/extortion	1.6	2.6	2.2	3.2	3.1	1.0	–	1.2	2.2

(a) Data are based on crimes reported to police. Rates per 100 000 were calculated using the ERP at June 30 sourced from chapter 2 of this report.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (2015) *Recorded Crime Victims Australia*, 2014. Cat. no. 4510.0, Data cube 45100DO002; table 2A.1.

TABLE 6A.26

Table 6A.26 **Victims of recorded crime — selected property crimes (per 100 000 people) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010									
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving the taking of property	561	590	705	978	674	611	892	914	654
Other	275	241	277	400	360	172	290	844	290
Motor vehicle theft	272	225	180	283	279	356	385	418	249
Other theft (b)	2 035	2 044	2 027	2 826	2 396	1 473	3 535	3 027	2 166
2011									
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving the taking of property	539	560	686	1 110	682	564	539	787	647
Other	268	230	288	454	350	132	201	729	289
Motor vehicle theft	266	223	205	326	275	338	222	277	251
Other theft (b)	2 105	1 993	2 250	3 163	2 503	1 307	2 659	2 699	2 244
2012									
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving the taking of property	530	593	703	1 062	657	509	460	914	649
Other	268	251	316	436	337	165	178	871	299
Motor vehicle theft	236	242	247	365	267	260	259	384	258
Other theft (b)	2 117	2 045	2 344	3 181	2 243	1 118	2 566	2 711	2 259
2013									
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving the taking of property	441	547	602	987	570	508	380	666	571
Other	232	236	284	421	289	167	162	628	270
Motor vehicle theft	204	210	224	346	218	220	176	322	227
Other theft (b)	1 993	1 927	2 180	3 040	2 151	1 216	2 443	2 395	2 134
2014									
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving the taking of property	403	521	482	957	509	569	388	753	523
Other	212	240	235	403	266	150	191	606	251
Motor vehicle theft	188	226	180	313	197	243	195	389	214
Other theft (b)	1 838	1 905	2 064	3 149	2 074	1 379	2 297	2 582	2 066

Table 6A.26 **Victims of recorded crime — selected property crimes (per 100 000 people) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	Data are based on crimes reported to police. Rates per 100 000 were calculated using the ERP at June 30 sourced from chapter 2 of this report.								
(b)	The offences included in 'Other theft' can vary between states and territories. 'Other theft' includes the offence of 'theft from a person', which is not a property crime.								
Source:	ABS (2015) <i>Recorded Crime Victims Australia</i> , 2014, Cat. no. 4510.0, Data cube 45100DO002; table 2A.1.								

TABLE 6A.27

Table 6A.27 **Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, reported and unreported (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000), (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Physical assault	135.9 ± 23.7	115.6 ± 23.1	120.4 ± 17.7	69.0 ± 15.1	42.8 ± 7.6	11.6 ± 3.2	7.4 ± 2.8	6.8 ± 1.9	509.5 ± 48.9
Threatened assault (d)	151.6 ± 22.3	136.9 ± 22.8	121.2 ± 15.4	55.3 ± 11.3	42.7 ± 8.3	15.9 ± 4.1	7.6 ± 2.7	8.8 ± 1.8	540.0 ± 41.3
Robbery	17.5 ± 9.1	20.3 ± 8.6	16.1 ± 8.9	10.4 ± 5.0	3.8 ± 2.4	1.7 ± 1.2	0.6 ± 0.5	1.2 ± 0.8	71.6 ± 17.1
Sexual assault	13.3 ± 8.2	13.3 ± 7.3	7.9 ± 4.1	5.3 ± 4.5	1.6 ± 1.2	0.8 ± 0.7	0.8 ± 0.7	0.3 ± 0.4	43.4 ± 11.1
<i>No. per 100 000</i>									
Physical assault	1889.7	2103.2	2691.7	3039.3	2619.6	2295.3	2085.1	2986.2	2299.7
Threatened assault (d)	2270.7	2785.5	2897.4	2585.6	2925.6	3502.3	2141.5	4040.1	2649.9
Robbery	243.3	369.3	359.9	458.1	232.6	336.4	169.1	527.0	323.2
Sexual assault	184.9	242.0	176.6	233.5	97.9	158.3	225.4	131.7	195.9
2010-11									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Physical assault	164.4 ± 27.4	90.4 ± 23.7	109.1 ± 23.1	61.9 ± 11.2	31.6 ± 7.2	12.6 ± 3.5	9.2 ± 3.9	7.4 ± 2.9	486.5 ± 48.6
Threatened assault (d)	139.7 ± 26.0	152.5 ± 24.8	112.3 ± 20.5	66.9 ± 10.9	39.1 ± 7.4	16.3 ± 3.7	10.6 ± 4.3	6.2 ± 2.5	543.7 ± 39.4
Robbery	19.9 ± 8.7	17.9 ± 12.8	19.2 ± 9.4	11.3 ± 4.2	5.8 ± 3.0	1.6 ± 1.2	1.0 ± 1.2	0.6 ± 0.6	77.4 ± 19.3
Sexual assault	17.5 ± 8.0	19.0 ± 9.2	7.7 ± 5.4	2.2 ± 1.6	6.6 ± 4.1	0.9 ± 1.0	np	0.9 ± 0.8	54.9 ± 13.1
<i>No. per 100 000</i>									
Physical assault	2839.0	2012.2	3094.5	3444.6	2400.9	3134.3	3237.2	5714.3	2742.7
Threatened assault (d)	2412.5	3394.4	3185.3	3722.9	2970.7	4054.7	3729.8	4787.6	3065.2
Robbery	343.7	398.4	544.6	628.8	440.7	398.0	351.9	463.3	436.4
Sexual assault	317.3	443.7	231.3	128.8	526.2	236.0	np	735.3	325.6
2011-12									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Physical assault	158.2 ± 27.0	134.9 ± 28.3	111.7 ± 22.3	62.1 ± 13.0	36.8 ± 9.4	16.4 ± 4.8	13.6 ± 4.0	6.3 ± 2.2	539.8 ± 47.6
Threatened assault (d)	169.9 ± 24.0	132.9 ± 25.5	135.7 ± 23.4	76.9 ± 12.8	43.8 ± 9.4	18.0 ± 4.9	9.4 ± 3.5	9.3 ± 3.4	596.0 ± 47.9
Robbery	14.8 ± 9.1	20.2 ± 12.3	12.9 ± 9.5	10.1 ± 5.0	4.2 ± 3.2	0.9 ± 0.9	1.9 ± 1.9	1.3 ± 1.0	66.4 ± 18.6
Sexual assault	16.5 ± 9.5	16.9 ± 6.8	6.7 ± 4.7	5.7 ± 3.8	2.2 ± 1.7	0.9 ± 1.5	1.5 ± 1.2	0.7 ± 0.8	51.2 ± 12.0

TABLE 6A.27

Table 6A.27 **Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, reported and unreported (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000), (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>No. per 100 000</i>									
Physical assault	2702.5	3125.1	3098.9	3298.8	2758.2	4212.7	4705.9	4622.2	2988.8
Threatened assault (d)	2902.4	3078.8	3764.7	4085.0	3282.9	4623.7	3252.6	6823.2	3299.9
Robbery	252.8	468.0	357.9	536.5	314.8	231.2	657.4	953.8	367.6
Sexual assault	297.4	391.5	196.8	319.4	173.9	235.2	546.8	539.3	298.5
2012-13									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Physical assault	133.5 ± 22.2	122.2 ± 23.5	114.5 ± 22.2	68.3 ± 16.5	34.9 ± 6.8	10.5 ± 2.9	7.7 ± 3.2	6.4 ± 1.6	498.0 ± 45.9
Threatened assault (d)	144.3 ± 29.7	120.5 ± 23.4	104.7 ± 20.5	65.8 ± 12.8	45.9 ± 8.6	14.9 ± 4.1	10.1 ± 3.3	5.6 ± 1.8	511.7 ± 50.1
Robbery	18.0 ± 7.8	18.1 ± 8.7	10.4 ± 5.8	12.2 ± 5.9	2.7 ± 2.1	1.9 ± 1.2	1.8 ± 1.6	0.6 ± 0.7	65.7 ± 19.4
Sexual assault	13.9 ± 6.4	10.5 ± 6.6	7.3 ± 5.5	5.8 ± 3.9	1.1 ± 1.0	1.1 ± 0.9	0.5 ± 0.7	0.6 ± 0.6	40.7 ± 13.4
<i>No. per 100 000</i>									
Physical assault	2250.5	2636.1	3106.3	3488.8	2589.8	2586.2	2607.5	4542.2	2706.3
Threatened assault (d)	2432.5	2599.4	2840.4	3361.1	3406.1	3670.0	3420.3	3974.4	2780.8
Robbery	303.4	390.5	282.1	623.2	200.4	468.0	609.5	425.8	357.0
Sexual assault	246.7	237.2	209.2	311.0	86.1	288.5	177.3	454.9	232.7
2013-14									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Physical assault	119.5 ± 26.0	93.6 ± 25.0	85.1 ± 16.5	58.2 ± 13.1	36.5 ± 9.0	13.5 ± 4.2	7.8 ± 3.3	7.1 ± 2.5	418.2 ± 46.7
Threatened assault (d)	145.5 ± 28.5	109.8 ± 20.9	102.7 ± 25.4	81.0 ± 22.7	30.6 ± 11.2	13.7 ± 3.7	6.3 ± 3.2	4.6 ± 1.5	494.2 ± 53.3
Robbery	20.9 ± 10.4	15.5 ± 8.9	11.3 ± 8.7	10.7 ± 9.9	2.5 ± 2.2	3.8 ± 2.2	0.9 ± np	0.3 ± np	65.6 ± 19.2
Sexual assault	12.9 ± 7.8	14.4 ± 9.0	7.5 ± 4.9	10.3 ± 5.2	4.8 ± 3.2	1.1 ± np	1.3 ± np	np	48.3 ± 13.3
<i>No. per 100 000</i>									
Physical assault	2013.4 ± 438.0	2007.2 ± 535.0	2316.3 ± 449.4	2894.2 ± 652.4	2706.9 ± 666.8	3282.3 ± 1021.9	2606.1 ± 1754.2	4982.5 ± 1110.9	2262.5 ± 257.0
Threatened assault (d)	2451.5 ± 490.0	2354.6 ± 456.3	2795.4 ± 691.5	4028.0 ± 1121.1	2269.4 ± 843.0	3330.9 ± 892.6	2104.9 ± 1057.8	3228.1 ± 1016.1	2673.6 ± 291.1
Robbery	352.1 ± 199.9	332.4 ± 171.7	307.6 ± 231.7	532.1 ± 460.6	185.4 ± 179.5	923.9 ± 520.4	300.7 ± np	210.5 ± np	354.9 ± 116.8
Sexual assault	227.9 ± 120.3	323.4 ± 187.6	215.4 ± 129.4	539.9 ± 252.8	374.3 ± 263.4	282.3 ± np	452.2 ± np	np	274.5 ± 82.9

Table 6A.27 **Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, reported and unreported (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000), (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences included in the Crime Victimization Survey. Persons who have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident. Individuals may be counted multiple times across offence types and consequently the estimated total number of victims cannot be calculated from this graph.								
(b)	Nos. per 100 000 were calculated using as denominators, the populations published in the relevant ABS data cubes for persons aged 15 years and over.								
(c)	Some robbery and sexual assault rates include data points with large standard errors so that comparisons between jurisdictions and between years should be interpreted with caution. 95 per cent confidence intervals are presented for estimates for all years and for rates from 2013-14 onwards.								
(d)	Threatened assault for face-to-face incidents only.								
	np Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.								

Source: ABS (2015) Crime Victimization, Australia, 2013-14, ABS Cat. no. 4530.0, Data cube 45300DO002.

TABLE 6A.28

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Break-in (d)	68.9 ± 10.1	50.3 ± 9.1	55.4 ± 7.1	44.8 ± 7.1	20.3 ± 3.9	6.3 ± 1.5	5.1 ± 1.3	3.5 ± 1.0	254.5 ± 16.5
Attempted break-in (d)	53.8 ± 10.9	47.7 ± 6.5	42.2 ± 10.0	33.7 ± 5.7	13.4 ± 2.7	5.0 ± 1.1	4.3 ± 1.6	3.7 ± 1.0	203.7 ± 17.6
Motor vehicle theft (e)	28.1 ± 7.2	12.7 ± 4.3	13.1 ± 4.2	9.2 ± 3.3	7.1 ± 1.6	2.9 ± 1.0	2.3 ± 1.0	1.4 ± 0.6	76.7 ± 10.8
Theft from motor vehicle	87.8 ± 10.2	86.1 ± 11.3	50.6 ± 8.2	46.3 ± 8.1	22.2 ± 3.7	5.1 ± 1.3	6.7 ± 1.9	3.6 ± 0.9	308.4 ± 18.1
Malicious property damage	230.4 ± 20.8	197.3 ± 15.1	121.9 ± 14.1	105.6 ± 10.8	68.2 ± 6.4	19.9 ± 2.7	17.1 ± 2.8	8.6 ± 1.7	768.9 ± 36.2
Other theft	83.8 ± 11.8	71.4 ± 12.3	62.1 ± 9.5	39.0 ± 6.0	21.7 ± 3.9	9.0 ± 2.1	5.6 ± 1.7	5.2 ± 1.1	297.9 ± 22.8
<i>No. per 100 000 households</i>									
Break-in (d)	2 565	2 445	3 348	5 274	3 084	3 080	3 789	4 988	3 060
Attempted break-in (d)	2 003	2 319	2 550	3 967	2 036	2 445	3 195	5 273	2 450
Motor vehicle theft (e)	1 046	617	792	1 083	1 079	1 418	1 709	1 995	922
Theft from motor vehicle	3 268	4 186	3 058	5 451	3 373	2 494	4 978	5 131	3 709
Malicious property damage	8 576	9 592	7 367	12 432	10 362	9 730	12 705	12 257	9 246
Other theft	3 119	3 471	3 753	4 591	3 297	4 401	4 161	7 411	3 582
2010-11									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Break-in (d)	72.9 ± 11.3	49.6 ± 10.1	54.1 ± 8.4	32.8 ± 6.0	16.8 ± 4.0	6.0 ± 1.8	5.7 ± 1.8	4.4 ± 1.2	242.4 ± 19.0
Attempted break-in (d)	54.3 ± 10.6	37.6 ± 7.2	39.0 ± 6.3	30.6 ± 5.3	11.2 ± 2.6	6.0 ± 1.5	4.2 ± 1.8	3.8 ± 1.1	186.7 ± 15.4
Motor vehicle theft (e)	25.7 ± 8.0	14.2 ± 5.5	7.7 ± 3.2	7.4 ± 3.0	9.3 ± 3.3	3.1 ± 1.1	2.0 ± 1.1	0.9 ± 0.5	70.2 ± 11.6
Theft from motor vehicle	76.8 ± 8.6	73.5 ± 10.7	51.2 ± 7.9	48.1 ± 7.1	23.0 ± 4.1	4.8 ± 1.4	8.1 ± 1.9	5.5 ± 1.4	291.1 ± 18.3
Malicious property damage	223.6 ± 18.0	174.7 ± 15.8	119.0 ± 13.1	95.6 ± 8.2	60.5 ± 7.5	20.1 ± 2.8	19.2 ± 2.9	10.1 ± 1.6	722.8 ± 26.9
Other theft	80.4 ± 10.9	76.2 ± 9.0	61.0 ± 11.1	33.2 ± 4.9	16.9 ± 4.6	8.7 ± 2.0	4.8 ± 1.4	3.5 ± 0.9	284.8 ± 17.3
<i>No. per 100 000 households</i>									
Break-in (d)	2 669	2 316	3 178	3 739	2 560	2 886	4 121	6 822	2 845
Attempted break-in (d)	1 988	1 756	2 291	3 488	1 707	2 886	3 037	5 891	2 191
Motor vehicle theft (e)	941	663	452	844	1 417	1 491	1 446	1 395	824
Theft from motor vehicle	2 811	3 432	3 008	5 483	3 505	2 309	5 857	8 527	3 417
Malicious property damage	8 185	8 157	6 991	10 898	9 220	9 668	13 883	15 659	8 484

TABLE 6A.28

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Other theft	2 943	3 558	3 584	3 785	2 575	4 185	3 471	5 426	3 343
2011-12									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Break-in (d)	78.6 ± 10.0	49.8 ± 11.7	52.8 ± 8.8	40.8 ± 5.8	15.6 ± 3.2	5.8 ± 1.5	2.4 ± 1.2	4.0 ± 0.9	249.8 ± 17.1
Attempted break-in (d)	52.9 ± 10.7	37.4 ± 7.9	48.2 ± 8.0	31.4 ± 6.0	13.6 ± 4.1	5.2 ± 1.2	4.7 ± 1.5	3.2 ± 1.1	196.6 ± 16.6
Motor vehicle theft (e)	23.1 ± 8.5	12.1 ± 4.3	9.8 ± 4.8	7.9 ± 2.8	3.8 ± 1.8	3.0 ± 1.2	0.4 ± 0.6	0.9 ± 0.5	60.9 ± 10.9
Theft from motor vehicle	87.8 ± 13.4	82.4 ± 10.8	52.0 ± 8.2	50.2 ± 7.6	20.8 ± 4.6	3.9 ± 1.3	5.9 ± 1.7	3.9 ± 1.1	307.1 ± 22.3
Malicious property damage	199.9 ± 21.5	161.5 ± 19.9	102.9 ± 10.1	92.2 ± 9.0	58.8 ± 6.3	15.3 ± 2.7	12.6 ± 2.2	6.8 ± 1.7	649.9 ± 34.4
Other theft	75.9 ± 10.7	78.0 ± 12.2	57.9 ± 8.9	33.4 ± 5.1	21.7 ± 3.7	9.0 ± 1.8	5.5 ± 1.5	2.7 ± 0.8	284.1 ± 22.8
<i>No. per 100 000 households</i>									
Break-in (d)	2 822	2 312	3 011	4 472	2 313	2 772	1 733	6 015	2 873
Attempted break-in (d)	1 900	1 736	2 749	3 442	2 017	2 486	3 394	4 812	2 261
Motor vehicle theft (e)	829	562	559	866	563	1 434	289	1 353	701
Theft from motor vehicle	3 153	3 825	2 966	5 503	3 084	1 864	4 260	5 865	3 533
Malicious property damage	7 178	7 497	5 869	10 106	8 719	7 314	9 097	10 226	7 476
Other theft	2 725	3 621	3 302	3 661	3 218	4 302	3 971	4 060	3 268
2012-13									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Break-in (d)	68.6 ± 9.5	51.1 ± 9.2	49.2 ± 9.6	41.9 ± 6.4	14.5 ± 3.2	5.0 ± 1.5	4.1 ± 1.6	5.5 ± 0.9	239.7 ± 14.6
Attempted break-in (d)	45.8 ± 8.9	34.7 ± 9.5	35.7 ± 4.5	33.2 ± 5.9	11.3 ± 2.7	4.2 ± 1.3	3.5 ± 1.3	2.5 ± 0.9	171.0 ± 14.1
Motor vehicle theft (e)	19.7 ± 5.8	11.7 ± 4.1	11.1 ± 3.7	8.9 ± 3.3	2.6 ± 1.3	1.7 ± 1.0	0.5 ± 0.4	1.0 ± 0.5	57.2 ± 8.1
Theft from motor vehicle	68.3 ± 12.7	73.7 ± 9.7	42.8 ± 7.8	59.7 ± 7.8	20.8 ± 4.1	4.7 ± 1.5	3.6 ± 1.2	2.5 ± 0.9	276.2 ± 17.9
Malicious property damage	169.3 ± 16.9	142.3 ± 12.6	82.6 ± 9.6	88.2 ± 9.5	42.9 ± 4.8	14.1 ± 2.1	10.4 ± 2.3	6.0 ± 1.2	555.9 ± 21.8
Other theft	67.0 ± 8.9	66.4 ± 7.2	54.3 ± 8.0	31.1 ± 4.0	17.7 ± 4.3	6.5 ± 1.4	3.6 ± 1.6	2.3 ± 0.8	248.8 ± 14.6
<i>No. per 100 000 households</i>									
Break-in (d)	2 440	2 334	2 709	4 374	2 130	2 367	2 843	7 948	2 699
Attempted break-in (d)	1 629	1 585	1 965	3 466	1 660	1 989	2 427	3 613	1 926
Motor vehicle theft (e)	701	534	611	929	382	805	347	1 445	644
Theft from motor vehicle	2 429	3 366	2 356	6 232	3 055	2 225	2 497	3 613	3 110

TABLE 6A.28

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Malicious property damage	6 022	6 500	4 547	9 208	6 301	6 676	7 212	8 671	6 260
Other theft	2 383	3 033	2 989	3 247	2 600	3 078	2 497	3 324	2 802
2013-14									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Break-in (d)	64.3 ± 10.1	51.0 ± 11.0	41.7 ± 8.3	45.2 ± 8.4	14.8 ± 2.7	6.4 ± 1.5	4.9 ± 2.0	4.0 ± 1.3	228.9 ± 22.4
Attempted break-in (d)	41.6 ± 7.9	33.6 ± 8.9	46.0 ± 7.8	30.4 ± 6.3	12.4 ± 3.8	5.3 ± 1.5	2.5 ± 1.4	3.3 ± 1.1	170.8 ± 19.4
Motor vehicle theft (e)	15.8 ± 7.1	10.8 ± 4.8	10.6 ± 3.9	10.0 ± 3.8	4.8 ± 1.7	1.7 ± 0.9	0.4 ± na	1.6 ± 0.8	54.4 ± 10.0
Theft from motor vehicle	70.7 ± 14.6	68.4 ± 11.3	34.6 ± 7.5	49.4 ± 8.7	18.7 ± 3.2	5.0 ± 1.4	4.7 ± 1.6	2.7 ± 0.7	258.8 ± 21.3
Malicious property damage	146.7 ± 19.6	140.5 ± 20.9	78.8 ± 11.9	88.5 ± 10.9	40.5 ± 6.9	16.1 ± 2.0	13.5 ± 2.7	5.4 ± 1.3	528.9 ± 40.4
Other theft	76.6 ± 11.1	59.0 ± 10.4	36.4 ± 7.9	35.9 ± 5.6	19.2 ± 4.1	6.9 ± 1.7	3.6 ± 1.6	2.8 ± 1.0	238.8 ± 15.9
<i>No. per 100 000 households</i>									
Break-in (d)	2 298 ± 360	2 298 ± 495	2 341 ± 463	4 817 ± 897	2 199 ± 401	3 048 ± 705	3 363 ± 1378	6 079 ± 1954	2 592 ± 254
Attempted break-in (d)	1 486 ± 283	1 514 ± 401	2 583 ± 435	3 240 ± 673	1 842 ± 560	2 524 ± 717	1 716 ± 949	5 015 ± 1602	1 934 ± 220
Motor vehicle theft (e)	565 ± 253	487 ± 215	595 ± 219	1 066 ± 405	713 ± 257	810 ± 424	275 ± na	2 432 ± 1263	616 ± 114
Theft from motor vehicle	2 526 ± 520	3 082 ± 507	1 943 ± 423	5 265 ± 929	2 778 ± 468	2 381 ± 653	3 226 ± 1075	4 103 ± 1134	2 930 ± 241
Malicious property damage	5 242 ± 699	6 331 ± 943	4 424 ± 668	9 432 ± 1165	6 016 ± 1026	7 667 ± 962	9 266 ± 1871	8 207 ± 1995	5 989 ± 458
Other theft	2 737 ± 397	2 659 ± 469	2 044 ± 445	3 826 ± 592	2 852 ± 615	3 286 ± 792	2 471 ± 1099	4 255 ± 1460	2 704 ± 180

(a) A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one of the offences included in the Crime Victimization Survey. Households that have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident.

(b) 95 per cent confidence intervals are presented for estimates for all years and for rates from 2013-14 onwards.

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

(d) A victim is defined as a household experiencing at least one break-in/attempted break-in. Break-in is defined as an incident where the respondent's home, including a garage or shed, had been broken into. Break-in offences relating to respondents' cars or gardens are excluded.

(e) A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one motor vehicle theft. Victims were counted once only, regardless of the number of incidents of motor vehicle theft. Motor vehicle theft is defined as an incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the respondent's household. It includes privately owned vehicles and excludes vehicles used mainly for commercial business/business purposes.

Source: ABS (2015) *Crime Victimization, Australia, 2013-14*, ABS Cat. no. 4530.0, Data cube 45300DO002.

TABLE 6A.29

Table 6A.29 Reporting rates of selected personal crimes experienced and reported to police (proportion reported) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10									
Physical assault	54.5	46.3	51.7	51.9	42.7	46.8	61.1	49.1	50.5
Threatened assault (d)	27.5	26.3	39.4	38.7	35.0	33.3	28.2	35.6	31.9
Robbery	52.8	48.0	70.6	82.2	48.8	np	np	55.4	60.7
Sexual assault	46.2	31.9	41.5	23.0	np	np	62.3	np	36.6
2010-11									
Physical assault	54.6	49.6	47.4	53.9	38.7	53.0	45.1	54.0	50.7
Threatened assault (d)	37.3	32.3	30.5	34.6	37.9	40.7	38.2	34.8	34.3
Robbery	69.4	50.9	49.1	62.6	72.1	np	np	np	60.0
Sexual assault	39.0	15.9	40.0	np	45.3	np	np	np	31.0
2011-12									
Physical assault	57.4	44.8	46.9	47.0	41.4	59.0	30.8	41.5	49.0
Threatened assault (d)	44.9	31.7	39.1	35.8	33.8	40.1	32.8	31.5	38.1
Robbery	55.4	50.1	49.9	70.4	np	31.6	np	56.3	51.5
Sexual assault	35.9	26.4	np	33.4	np	np	44.8	np	30.5
2012-13									
Physical assault	48.0	42.0	59.5	44.4	63.3	52.9	40.8	48.2	49.7
Threatened assault (d)	35.4	39.3	38.5	37.2	32.8	45.1	25.9	51.1	37.2
Robbery	49.1	39.8	67.6	51.2	39.5	64.4	np	np	49.7
Sexual assault	53.8	34.7	np	32.5	np	30.1	np	np	34.2
2013-14									
Physical assault	54.3 ± 12.5	48.3 ± 12.1	55.1 ± 9.7	48.5 ± 13.8	42.7 ± 8.5	36.7 ± 12.0	38.5 ± 21.3	66.2 ± 22.6	51.5 ± 4.4
Threatened assault (d)	32.9 ± 7.5	41.5 ± 8.6	40.4 ± 8.9	32.8 ± 12.1	31.0 ± 6.7	31.5 ± 13.0	38.1 ± 32.0	29.6 ± 23.1	34.3 ± 5.7
Robbery	58.9 ± 14.9	40.8 ± np	85.3 ± 23.7	80.1 ± 66.6	77.7 ± 32.3	14.1 ± np	np	np	56.4 ± 17.9
Sexual assault	59.8 ± 34.7	np	62.8 ± 11.3	41.2 ± 35.6	86.1 ± 39.0	np	35.9 ± np	np	38.2 ± 14.7

(a) Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Data are for people aged 15 years or over for all categories except sexual assault (18 years and over).

(b) 95 per cent confidence intervals are presented for proportions from 2013-14 onwards.

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

Table 6A.29 **Reporting rates of selected personal crimes experienced and reported to police (proportion reported) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(d) Threatened assault for face-to-face incidents only.									

np Not published.

Source: ABS (2015) *Crime Victimization, Australia, 2013-14*, ABS Cat. no. 4530.0, Data cube 45300DO002.

TABLE 6A.30

Table 6A.30 Reporting rates of selected household crimes experienced and reported to police (proportion reported) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10									
Break-in	69.5	76.0	77.0	81.6	77.6	76.9	85.8	79.6	75.8
Attempted break-in	46.1	36.2	37.3	45.4	44.1	50.2	43.9	39.1	41.7
Motor vehicle theft (d)	85.4	90.3	np	86.0	92.3	np	np	77.1	89.8
Theft from motor vehicle	53.6	61.7	46.7	53.5	61.2	60.7	56.0	43.1	55.3
Malicious property damage	44.7	43.8	49.5	54.1	45.4	45.4	49.2	54.3	46.8
Other theft	36.2	42.0	32.9	38.8	36.8	36.8	37.1	35.2	37.3
2010-11									
Break-in	81.2	75.3	79.2	80.0	84.6	69.0	87.5	84.8	79.5
Attempted break-in	54.9	45.7	40.1	40.1	41.3	47.0	37.2	42.5	45.8
Motor vehicle theft (d)	np	np	np	80.3	np	np	np	np	94.9
Theft from motor vehicle	47.8	60.8	46.2	50.6	60.7	63.7	55.2	53.4	52.9
Malicious property damage	49.5	44.1	49.9	49.1	50.8	46.2	56.8	54.1	48.5
Other theft	36.2	36.1	35.2	32.6	37.6	47.6	40.8	43.1	36.1
2011-12									
Break-in	75.0	84.7	75.1	88.1	79.6	68.6	np	np	79.3
Attempted break-in	38.2	49.1	44.9	37.0	27.2	27.0	32.3	38.2	40.5
Motor vehicle theft (d)	91.3	np	np	82.8	94.5	np	np	71.9	90.7
Theft from motor vehicle	44.9	55.9	46.5	50.2	60.7	50.4	60.5	65.1	50.7
Malicious property damage	43.1	47.7	46.8	55.3	41.9	38.9	40.3	53.8	46.4
Other theft	31.0	42.7	32.5	43.2	43.5	46.1	31.8	45.0	37.5
2012-13									
Break-in	78.8	77.1	77.2	78.9	77.0	84.4	72.8	73.9	77.9
Attempted break-in	41.7	47.4	43.0	43.4	34.8	49.2	46.0	38.4	43.2
Motor vehicle theft (d)	94.2	np	87.7	np	100.0	np	100.0	np	92.7
Theft from motor vehicle	56.7	59.3	45.9	57.0	45.1	45.9	59.1	55.5	54.7
Malicious property damage	49.6	47.4	50.7	58.8	46.7	48.7	46.2	60.2	50.5
Other theft	31.6	36.8	35.5	36.8	39.4	39.1	38.2	34.8	35.4

TABLE 6A.30

Table 6A.30 Reporting rates of selected household crimes experienced and reported to police (proportion reported) (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT(c)	Aust
2013-14									
Break-in	65.8 ± 6.8	74.9 ± 8.2	75.2 ± 9.0	77.4 ± 9.4	75.7 ± 9.9	82.1 ± 9.7	90.4 ± 36.1	63.7 ± 17.9	75.6 ± 2.1
Attempted break-in	43.2 ± 10.0	42.6 ± 9.7	40.7 ± 8.1	48.7 ± 11.6	39.9 ± 12.4	53.3 ± 12.8	36.4 ± 34.2	50.9 ± 15.5	42.8 ± 3.8
Motor vehicle theft (d)	88.3 ± 8.3	88.2 ± 16.8	88.0 ± 10.0	95.6 ± 7.3	65.2 ± 26.3	94.1 ± 13.1	np	78.9 ± 37.1	87.9 ± 6.2
Theft from motor vehicle	49.6 ± 5.2	49.0 ± 9.3	42.3 ± 8.2	49.7 ± 9.7	56.3 ± 11.6	45.3 ± 18.6	71.4 ± 13.6	67.5 ± 19.7	48.7 ± 4.1
Malicious property damage	47.9 ± 4.8	45.8 ± 4.0	46.6 ± 6.7	60.8 ± 5.1	52.3 ± 6.0	51.4 ± 5.6	54.2 ± 9.9	49.0 ± 16.6	49.5 ± 3.5
Other theft	39.8 ± 11.9	38.5 ± 7.8	45.4 ± 4.4	35.8 ± 10.0	43.6 ± 7.7	39.7 ± 14.5	53.8 ± 22.9	42.1 ± 15.3	39.3 ± 5.5

(a) 95 per cent confidence intervals are presented for proportions from 2013-14 onwards.

(b) Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Households that have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident.

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

(d) A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one motor vehicle theft. Victims were counted once only, regardless of the number of incidents of motor vehicle theft. Motor vehicle theft is defined as an incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the respondent's household. It includes privately owned vehicles and excludes vehicles used mainly for commercial business/business purposes.

np Not published.

Source: ABS (2015) *Crime Victimization, Australia, 2013-14*, ABS Cat. no. 4530.0, Data cube 45300DO002.

TABLE 6A.31

Table 6A.31 **Outcomes of investigations of crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2014 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Investigations of homicide and related offences									
Investigations finalised	%	76.6	62.3	78.8	80.6	75.7	58.3	–	130.0
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	97.6	90.9	100.0	110.3	82.1	100.0	–	69.2
Total	no.	107	106	113	36	37	12	–	10
Investigations of sexual assault									
Investigations finalised	%	36.2	36.7	54.4	40.0	40.8	43.5	29.5	65.4
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	29.1	59.6	56.1	43.0	66.2	75.5	38.9	65.2
Total	no.	8 192	4 169	4 063	1 942	1 545	216	183	373
Investigations of kidnapping/abduction									
Investigations finalised	%	47.9	54.1	61.3	39.1	62.7	–	75.0	–
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	75.3	86.4	73.7	100.0	104.8	–	100.0	–
Total	no.	305	122	31	23	67	–	4	–
Investigations of armed robbery (e)									
Investigations finalised	%	31.9	36.7	55.8	42.7	38.7	50.0	20.9	78.3
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	81.6	94.7	88.7	91.3	89.8	96.2	72.2	86.1
Total	no.	1 772	1 142	729	648	380	52	86	46
Investigations of unarmed robbery									
Investigations finalised	%	33.7	30.6	53.6	37.8	37.8	48.4	15.3	82.8
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	72.6	89.2	78.9	73.0	77.9	100.0	72.7	81.1
Total	no.	2 078	1 147	629	646	360	31	72	64

TABLE 6A.31

Table 6A.31 **Outcomes of investigations of crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2014 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Investigations of blackmail/extortion									
Investigations finalised	%	36.9	40.3	42.2	44.6	43.4	–	–	100.0
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	51.1	95.2	65.1	29.7	52.2	–	–	100.0
Total	no.	122	154	102	83	53	5	–	3

- (a) National statistics require a level of uniformity when compiling data from different states and territories. A number of standards, classifications and counting rules have been developed since the inception of this collection to improve national comparability. However, over time significant differences and changes in the business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia have resulted in some discrepancies in data between states and territories for some offence types. Refer to explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4510.0 (2015) for details.
- (b) The totals include investigations not finalised and unknown outcomes of investigation.
- (c) Investigations finalised includes no offender proceeded against and offender proceeded against.
- (d) To minimise the risk of identifying individuals perturbation has been applied to the Recorded Crime Victims data collection. This technique involves a small random adjustment of the statistics. However, the sum of components of a total will not necessarily give the same result as the published total in a particular table. As such, proportions may add to more or less than 100 per cent.
- (e) Armed robbery data include people and organisations.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (2015) *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2014*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Data cube 45100DO002.

TABLE 6A.32

Table 6A.32 **Outcomes of investigations of crimes against property: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2014**
(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>
Investigations of unlawful entry with intent									
Investigations finalised	%	6.7	8.9	17.6	12.1	8.8	15.9	3.0	29.3
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	79.7	96.9	89.3	66.0	89.9	92.4	83.8	80.6
Total	no.	46 229	44 457	33 857	35 004	13 070	3 703	2 230	3 331
Investigations of motor vehicle theft									
Investigations finalised	%	6.4	13.3	34.6	23.4	15.4	18.9	5.6	33.1
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	74.2	93.1	70.4	58.6	81.0	90.3	59.5	71.7
Total	no.	14 110	13 227	8 507	8 067	3 319	1 249	752	953
Investigations of other theft									
Investigations finalised	%	np	13.1	28.5	11.8	15.0	26.3	7.2	31.1
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	np	97.6	73.1	61.7	82.3	89.3	43.8	32.9
Total	no.	138 176	111 274	97 478	81 039	34 962	7 096	8 865	6 328

(a) National statistics require a level of uniformity when compiling data from different states and territories. A number of standards, classifications and counting rules have been developed since the inception of this collection to improve national comparability. However, over time significant differences and changes in the business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia have resulted in some discrepancies in data between states and territories for some offence types. Refer to explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4510.0 (2015) for details.

np Not published.

Source: ABS (2015) *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2014*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Data cube 45100DO002.

TABLE 6A.33

Table 6A.33 People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2009-10										
Always	%	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5
Most of the time	%	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
Sometimes	%	1.5	2.3	1.9	1.4	2.7	2.3	1.4	4.7	1.9
Rarely	%	2.7	4.9	3.7	4.1	5.8	4.3	2.7	5.5	3.9
Never	%	95.1	91.8	93.4	93.8	90.8	92.4	94.8	88.7	93.4
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Don't know	%	0.1	–	0.2	–	–	0.1	–	–	0.1
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	4.8	8.1	6.4	6.2	9.2	7.5	5.2	11.3	6.6
Sample size	no.	3 533	7 574	5 583	3 367	2 933	2 148	2 205	1 419	28 762
Index (d)	no.	1.08	1.13	1.10	1.09	1.14	1.12	1.09	1.19	1.10
2010-11										
Always	%	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2
Most of the time	%	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.3
Sometimes	%	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.1	2.4	1.9	1.4	3.8	2.1
Rarely	%	3.7	4.6	4.2	3.3	4.3	5.1	3.2	6.0	4.1
Never	%	93.5	92.6	92.9	95.4	92.6	92.1	94.9	89.1	93.2
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	–
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	6.4	7.4	6.9	4.6	7.2	7.8	5.0	10.9	6.7
Sample size	no.	1 677	7 259	5 586	2 585	2 344	2 152	2 198	1 876	25 677
Index (d)	no.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.06	1.11	1.11	1.07	1.17	1.10
2011-12										
Always	%	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.3
Most of the time	%	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Sometimes	%	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.7	0.9	3.0	1.6

TABLE 6A.33

Table 6A.33 People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Rarely	%	3.7	4.8	4.0	2.9	4.4	5.1	3.7	6.3	4.1
Never	%	94.5	92.6	93.3	94.7	93.7	92.5	95.1	89.6	93.7
Refused	%	0.1	0.1	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	5.4	7.2	6.5	5.3	6.3	7.5	4.8	10.5	6.2
Sample size	no.	1 691	7 277	5 575	2 545	2 327	2 160	2 190	1 864	25 629
Index (d)	no.	1.08	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.11	1.06	1.17	1.09
2012-13										
Always	%	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	–	0.6	0.3
Most of the time	%	–	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Sometimes	%	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.1	2.0	2.1	0.8	3.1	1.6
Rarely	%	2.8	3.5	2.8	4.5	4.0	4.0	2.5	5.5	3.3
Never	%	95.6	93.5	94.8	93.3	93.5	93.5	96.4	90.5	94.4
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	–	–
Don't know	%	0.3	0.1	–	0.3	0.2	–	0.1	0.1	0.2
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	4.1	6.4	5.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	3.5	9.5	5.4
Sample size	no.	1 681	7 191	5 584	2 569	2 293	2 153	2 207	1 849	25 527
Index (d)	no.	1.06	1.10	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.05	1.15	1.08
2013-14										
Always	%	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3
Most of the time	%	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2
Sometimes	%	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.6	0.9	2.3	1.4
Rarely	%	2.4	3.9	3.2	3.5	4.5	4.0	3.5	4.8	3.3
Never	%	95.6	93.7	94.8	95.0	93.0	93.5	94.8	91.6	94.6
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.1	–
Don't know	%	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2

TABLE 6A.33

Table 6A.33 **People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	4.3	6.1	5.0	4.9	6.8	6.2	4.9	8.2	5.2
Sample size	no.	1 683	7 232	5 438	2 564	2 268	2 121	2 198	1 843	25 347
Index (d)	no.	1.07	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.10	1.10	1.07	1.13	1.08
2014-15										
Always	%	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Most of the time	%	–	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Sometimes	%	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.4	2.2	1.3	0.7	2.6	1.6
Rarely	%	3.8	3.8	2.1	2.8	2.7	4.5	3.4	4.8	3.3
Never	%	93.6	93.7	96.1	96.0	94.5	93.6	95.4	92.1	94.5
Refused	%	–	0.1	0.1	0.3	–	–	0.1	–	0.1
Don't know	%	–	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	–	–	–	0.1
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	6.3	6.1	3.7	3.8	5.2	6.3	4.5	7.9	5.4
Sample size	no.	1 684	7 197	5 358	2 517	2 234	2 142	2 173	1 845	25 150
Index (d)	no.	1.09	1.10	1.06	1.05	1.08	1.09	1.06	1.12	1.08

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

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

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

Always = 5; most of the time = 4; sometimes = 3; rarely = 2; and never = 1.

Table 6A.33 **People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt (a), (b), (c)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
-------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-------------

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 6A.34

Table 6A.34 People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10										
Always	%	–	–	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	–	0.3	–
Most of the time	%	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	–	–	–	0.5	0.1
Sometimes	%	1.6	1.4	1.5	3.2	2.3	1.8	1.6	3.5	1.8
Rarely	%	7.1	7.7	7.4	10.4	8.7	7.4	8.6	11.5	7.9
Never	%	91.1	90.6	91.1	86.3	88.8	90.5	89.7	84.0	90.2
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	–	–
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	8.8	9.3	8.9	13.7	11.1	9.3	10.2	15.8	9.7
Sample size	no.	3533	7574	5583	3367	2933	2148	2205	1419	28762
Index (d)	no.	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.17	1.14	1.12	1.12	1.21	1.12
2010-11										
Always	%	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	0.2	–	–
Most of the time	%	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	–
Sometimes	%	1.8	1.7	1.3	4.2	1.6	2.2	1.8	3.5	1.9
Rarely	%	6.7	7.2	7.0	10.2	10.1	9.2	9.5	11.0	7.7
Never	%	91.5	91.0	91.6	85.3	88.1	88.6	88.4	85.4	90.3
Refused	%	–	–	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	–	–
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	8.5	9.0	8.3	14.4	12.0	11.4	11.5	14.6	9.6
Sample size	no.	1677	7259	5586	2585	2344	2152	2198	1876	25677
Index (d)	no.	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.18	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.18	1.11
2011-12										
Always	%	–	–	–	0.2	0.2	–	–	–	–
Most of the time	%	0.3	–	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	0.1
Sometimes	%	2.0	1.8	1.3	2.8	1.8	2.6	1.3	3.8	1.9

TABLE 6A.34

Table 6A.34 People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Rarely	%	7.9	7.6	7.6	10.1	10.5	7.9	8.7	9.9	8.3
Never	%	89.7	90.3	91.0	86.5	87.4	89.4	90.0	86.1	89.6
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	<i>10.2</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>10.3</i>
Sample size	no.	1691	7277	5575	2545	2327	2160	2190	1864	25629
Index (d)	no.	1.13	1.11	1.10	1.18	1.15	1.13	1.11	1.18	1.13
2012-13										
Always	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Most of the time	%	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	0.1	–
Sometimes	%	1.1	1.3	1.0	2.3	1.5	1.2	0.8	2.0	1.3
Rarely	%	4.6	7.1	5.9	9.5	7.7	8.4	8.9	9.7	6.5
Never	%	94.2	91.4	93.0	88.0	90.6	90.3	90.3	88.1	92.1
Refused	%	–	0.1	–	0.1	–	–	–	–	–
Don't know	%	–	–	0.2	–	–	0.1	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	<i>5.7</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>7.8</i>
Sample size	no.	1 681	7 191	5 584	2 569	2 293	2 153	2 207	1 849	25 527
Index (d)	no.	1.07	1.10	1.08	1.14	1.11	1.11	1.10	1.14	1.09
2013-14										
Always	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Most of the time	%	–	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.1
Sometimes	%	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.9	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.2
Rarely	%	7.2	5.9	4.9	6.6	8.1	7.1	7.4	8.9	6.4
Never	%	91.2	92.5	94.2	91.7	90.9	90.8	90.8	89.3	92.2
Refused	%	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.1	–	0.1	–
Don't know	%	0.1	0.3	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 6A.34 **People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	8.6	7.2	5.7	8.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	10.5	7.7
Sample size	no.	1 683	7 232	5 438	2 564	2 268	2 121	2 198	1 843	25 347
Index (d)	no.	1.10	1.09	1.07	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.09
2014-15										
Always	%	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	–	–
Most of the time	%	0.2	–	0.1	–	–	–	–	0.1	0.1
Sometimes	%	1.0	1.0	0.5	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1
Rarely	%	5.2	5.9	5.1	10.0	11.2	7.5	8.1	10.0	6.5
Never	%	93.6	93.0	94.0	87.4	87.4	91.2	90.6	88.6	92.2
Refused	%	–	–	0.3	0.3	–	–	0.1	0.1	0.1
Don't know	%	–	0.1	–	0.1	0.3	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	6.4	6.9	5.7	12.3	12.3	8.8	9.3	11.4	7.7
Sample size	no.	1 684	7 197	5 358	2 517	2 234	2 142	2 173	1 845	25 150
Index (d)	no.	1.08	1.08	1.06	1.15	1.14	1.10	1.10	1.13	1.09

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

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

(c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

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

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

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

Always = 5; most of the time = 4; sometimes = 3; rarely = 2; and never = 1.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 6A.34 **People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit (a), (b), (c)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
-------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-------------

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

TABLE 6A.35

Table 6A.35 People who had driven in the previous 6 months more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2009-10										
Always	%	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.8
Most of the time	%	2.1	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.0	0.8	2.2	2.9	1.8
Sometimes	%	24.3	18.7	22.8	25.0	16.4	19.4	25.7	23.1	22.0
Rarely	%	32.6	31.4	35.2	34.4	33.0	36.0	37.1	32.2	33.2
Never	%	39.6	47.8	39.5	37.1	49.3	43.2	34.0	40.3	42.1
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	0.1	–	–
Don't know	%	–	0.2	0.2	–	–	0.1	–	0.5	0.1
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	<i>60.2</i>	<i>51.9</i>	<i>60.3</i>	<i>62.8</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>65.8</i>	<i>59.2</i>	<i>57.7</i>
Sample size	no.	3 533	7 574	5 583	3 367	2 933	2 148	2 205	1 419	28 762
Index (d)	no.	1.93	1.75	1.88	1.96	1.70	1.79	1.99	1.92	1.86
2010-11										
Always	%	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4
Most of the time	%	1.9	1.1	1.3	2.8	0.8	1.7	2.1	2.8	1.6
Sometimes	%	22.5	18.4	21.7	26.2	16.8	18.4	23.5	24.3	21.2
Rarely	%	34.9	34.4	36.9	36.4	35.9	36.9	38.3	37.1	35.5
Never	%	40.0	45.6	39.6	33.7	45.9	42.2	35.0	35.3	41.0
Refused	%	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	0.1
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	<i>59.6</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>65.9</i>	<i>53.9</i>	<i>57.6</i>	<i>64.8</i>	<i>64.5</i>	<i>58.7</i>
Sample size	no.	1 677	7 259	5 586	2 585	2 344	2 152	2 198	1 876	25 677
Index (d)	no.	1.87	1.75	1.85	1.99	1.73	1.81	1.95	1.95	1.84
2011-12										
Always	%	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.4
Most of the time	%	1.5	1.2	1.7	2.0	0.8	0.4	2.1	2.4	1.5
Sometimes	%	30.0	16.6	21.8	23.5	14.9	19.4	26.6	24.2	22.8

TABLE 6A.35

Table 6A.35 People who had driven in the previous 6 months more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Rarely	%	34.3	33.7	39.1	37.8	34.8	39.6	38.1	33.5	35.7
Never	%	33.5	48.0	37.0	35.6	48.8	39.8	33.0	38.9	39.4
Refused	%	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	0.2
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	<i>66.1</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>62.8</i>	<i>64.1</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>67.0</i>	<i>60.8</i>	<i>60.4</i>
Sample size	no.	1 691	7 277	5 575	2 545	2 327	2 160	2 190	1 864	25 629
Index (d)	no.	2.01	1.72	1.89	1.94	1.70	1.83	1.98	1.92	1.87
2012-13										
Always	%	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Most of the time	%	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.7	2.6	1.7	1.3
Sometimes	%	20.8	16.3	21.6	23.4	13.3	18.8	23.9	25.5	19.6
Rarely	%	32.6	33.6	37.5	37.8	31.0	38.8	38.0	34.0	34.5
Never	%	44.4	48.1	39.4	36.5	54.2	41.0	34.8	38.1	43.9
Refused	%	–	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Don't know	%	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	<i>55.2</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>60.3</i>	<i>63.0</i>	<i>45.6</i>	<i>58.7</i>	<i>64.9</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>55.6</i>
Sample size	no.	1 681	7 191	5 584	2 569	2 293	2 153	2 207	1 849	25 527
Index (d)	no.	1.80	1.71	1.85	1.91	1.62	1.80	1.95	1.92	1.79
2013-14										
Always	%	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	–	0.1	0.3	0.5
Most of the time	%	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	2.0	2.1	1.2
Sometimes	%	19.0	16.0	20.8	20.8	14.6	17.1	23.1	20.4	18.5
Rarely	%	35.1	32.1	34.5	37.8	30.3	37.8	37.7	39.2	34.3
Never	%	42.6	50.2	43.2	39.8	54.2	44.0	36.7	37.4	45.0
Refused	%	0.3	0.1	0.1	–	–	–	0.1	0.2	0.1
Don't know	%	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Table 6A.35 **People who had driven in the previous 6 months more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	56.7	49.4	56.6	59.9	45.6	55.7	62.9	62.0	54.5
Sample size	no.	1 683	7 232	5 438	2 564	2 268	2 121	2 198	1 843	25 347
Index (d)	no.	1.83	1.68	1.80	1.84	1.62	1.75	1.91	1.88	1.77
2014-15										
Always	%	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	–	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Most of the time	%	1.4	0.4	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.8	2.2	1.3	1.1
Sometimes	%	19.6	14.9	18.7	21.2	12.8	19.8	24.6	23.1	18.0
Rarely	%	36.3	34.3	36.1	36.2	35.0	35.6	38.6	39.2	35.7
Never	%	41.7	50.2	42.7	40.4	51.4	43.3	34.2	36.0	44.4
Refused	%	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	–	0.1	0.1	–	0.2
Don't know	%	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	57.5	49.7	56.8	59.2	48.2	56.4	65.6	63.7	55.1
Sample size	no.	1 684	7 197	5 358	2 517	2 234	2 142	2 173	1 845	25 150
Index (d)	no.	1.81	1.66	1.80	1.85	1.62	1.79	1.95	1.90	1.76

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

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

(c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

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

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

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

Always = 5; most of the time = 4; sometimes = 3; rarely = 2; and never = 1.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 6A.36

Table 6A.36 **Road deaths**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total fatalities									
2005-06	536	323	342	177	146	56	19	48	1 647
2006-07	442	337	366	223	104	56	17	51	1 596
2007-08	376	330	331	221	107	41	14	69	1 489
2008-09	432	301	351	195	128	49	13	55	1 524
2009-10	445	288	269	183	118	43	20	35	1 401
2010-11	355	294	251	199	111	31	10	43	1 294
2011-12	386	269	278	177	89	19	5	53	1 276
2012-13	341	255	297	180	100	33	11	46	1 263
2013-14	337	256	229	159	87	39	8	42	1 157
2014-15	305	255	234	180	112	34	10	41	1 171
Per 100 000 registered vehicles									
2005-06 (a)	12.6	8.6	11.8	11.1	12.8	14.9	8.5	42.1	11.5
2006-07 (a)	10.1	8.8	12.1	13.3	9.0	14.7	7.4	43.2	10.8
2007-08 (a)	8.3	8.4	10.4	12.7	9.1	10.5	5.8	56.1	9.7
2008-09 (a)	9.5	7.5	10.7	10.7	10.6	12.2	5.3	42.7	9.7
2009-10 (a)	9.5	7.0	8.0	9.8	9.5	10.5	7.9	26.0	8.7
2010-11 (b)	7.4	7.0	7.4	10.4	8.8	7.4	3.9	31.4	7.9
2011-12 (b)	7.9	6.3	8.0	8.9	7.0	4.4	1.9	37.6	7.6
2012-13 (b)	6.8	5.8	8.2	8.8	7.7	7.6	4.0	31.0	7.4
2013-14 (b)	6.6	5.7	6.2	7.4	6.6	8.8	2.9	27.6	6.6
2014-15 (b)	5.8	5.6	6.2	8.2	8.3	7.5	3.5	26.4	6.5

(a) Number of registered motor vehicles at 31 March.

(b) Number of registered motor vehicles at 31 January.

Source: Australian Road Deaths Database at www.bitre.gov.au; ABS (various years), Motor Vehicle Census, Cat. no. 9309.0, AusInfo, Canberra.

Table 6A.37 **Land transport hospitalisations**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of land transport hospitalisations (a)										
2009-10	no.	12 212	9 427	7 488	4 006	3 185	634	904	660	38 516
2010-11	no.	12 332	9 966	7 065	4 608	2 822	617	938	592	38 940
2011-12	no.	13 245	10 496	7 532	4 588	2 841	603	810	550	40 665
2012-13	no.	13 234	8 491	8 547	4 719	3 025	690	814	651	40 171
2013-14	no.	13 243	9 542	8 755	4 481	2 962	734	801	705	41 223
Per 100 000 registered vehicles										
2009-10	no.	256	225	220	209	252	151	349	481	235
2010-11	no.	253	233	202	233	221	143	351	420	233
2011-12	no.	266	239	209	224	219	138	296	370	237
2012-13	no.	259	189	231	220	228	156	291	428	228
2013-14	no.	252	209	232	205	220	163	282	455	229

(a) Land transport hospitalisations data for 2014-15 were not available for this Report. This data set lags most other data in the chapter by one year.

Source: AIHW (various years), Australian Hospital Statistics (unpublished); ABS (various years) Motor Vehicle Census, Cat. no. 9309.0, AusInfo, Canberra.

TABLE 6A.38

Table 6A.38 **Number of deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, 2007-08 to 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Non-Indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
2007-08	7	8	4	4	2	1	–	3	29
2008-09	6	3	7	7	4	–	1	1	29
2009-10	3	6	6	1	1	1	1	2	21
2010-11	5	1	6	1	2	2	1	–	18
2011-12	10	6	8	5	3	–	–	–	32
2012-13	5	2	3	3	–	–	–	–	13
2013-14	na	4	3	1	3	–	–	–	11
2014-15	na	na	3	2	1	–	–	–	6
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
2007-08	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	5
2008-09	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	4	8
2009-10	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	6
2010-11	1	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	7
2011-12	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	3
2012-13	–	–	1	3	1	–	–	–	5
2013-14	na	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
2014-15	na	na	1	2	–	–	–	2	5
Total deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
2007-08	7	8	5	4	4	1	–	5	34
2008-09	6	3	8	8	6	–	1	5	37
2009-10	5	6	6	3	1	1	1	4	27
2010-11	6	1	7	6	2	2	1	–	25
2011-12	10	6	9	5	3	–	–	2	35
2012-13	5	2	4	6	1	–	–	–	18
2013-14	na	4	3	1	3	–	–	1	12
2014-15	na	na	4	4	1	–	–	2	11
Total number of deaths 2007-08 to 2014-15									
Non-Indigenous	36	30	40	24	16	4	3	6	159
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3	–	6	13	5	–	–	13	40
All people	39	30	46	37	21	4	3	19	199

(a) Deaths in police custody include deaths in institutional settings (for example, police stations/lockups and police vehicles) or during transfer to or from such an institution; or deaths in hospitals following transfer from an institution; and other deaths in police operations where officers are in close contact with the deceased (for example, most raids and shootings by police). Deaths in custody-related operations include situations where officers did not have such close contact with the person as to be able to significantly influence or control the person's behaviour (for example, most sieges and most cases where officers were attempting to detain a person, such as pursuits).

Table 6A.38 Number of deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, 2007-08 to 2014-15 (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>
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-------------

(b) Data for 2013-14 and 2014-15 are accurate as of 6th October 2015. However, incidents of deaths occurring in police custody during these periods have not been finalised by the AIC and are subject to change pending quality assurance and data verification procedures which are currently being undertaken.

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

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology (various years), *Australian Deaths in Custody and Custody-related Police Operations* (unpublished).

Table 6A.39 **Juvenile diversions as a proportion of offenders (per cent) (a)**

	NSW (b)	VIC (c)	Qld	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT (e)	NT (f)
2007-08	na	41	49	47	49	67	49	42
2008-09	na	40	47	47	52	61	47	41
2009-10	na	39	47	47	52	58	42	42
2010-11	na	34	44	49	51	60	38	49
2011-12	na	31	39	50	47	61	40	35
2012-13	na	28	36	47	49	60	38	28
2013-14	na	26	35	45	53	58	40	39
2014-15	na	22	37	46	46	61	39	37

- (a) Juvenile diversion is defined as the number of juveniles who would otherwise be proceeded against (that is, taken to court) but who are diverted by police as a proportion of all juvenile offenders formally dealt with by police. The term diverted includes diversions of offenders away from the courts by way of: community conference, diversionary conference, formal cautioning by police, family conferences and other diversionary programs (for example, to drug assessment/treatment). Offenders who would not normally be sent to court for the offence detected and are treated by police in a less formal manner (for example, issued warnings or infringement notices) are excluded.
- (b) NSW is unable to provide juvenile diversion data under the *Young Offenders Act*.
- (c) Historical data for Victoria differ from previous Reports as data are now compiled by the Crime Statistics Agency Victoria.
- (d) WA juvenile diversions include formal cautions and referrals to Juvenile Justice Teams as a proportion of the total recorded number of juveniles diverted or arrested.
- (e) In the ACT, the proportion of juvenile diversions has been calculated on total recorded police contacts with juveniles comprising juvenile cautions, referrals to diversionary conferencing, juveniles taken into protective custody and charges pertaining to juveniles.
- (f) The NT had an overall increase in apprehensions in 2013-14. A new data management system introduced in 2013-14 includes those conferenced, later failed and then referred to court. This data was previously unavailable.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.40

Table 6A.40 **Courts adjudicated defendants who submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Magistrates courts (2008-09)										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	95.1	88.3	99.2	99.3	99.6	83.8	95.2	94.0	95.6
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	154 505	93 495	149 916	100 057	42 145	23 827	3 489	10 114	577 548
Total proven guilty	no.	146 952	82 524	148 738	99 400	41 980	19 961	3 320	9 504	552 379
Magistrates courts (2009-10)										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	94.8	90.3	99.2	99.2	99.5	87.3	97.0	97.4	96.3
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	142 600	85 904	157 985	94 358	35 514	16 568	3 358	9 364	545 651
Total proven guilty	no.	135 140	77 578	156 766	93 604	35 338	14 464	3 258	9 120	525 268
Magistrates courts (2010-11)										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	94.6	95.5	99.1	99.1	99.3	84.0	97.4	97.4	96.8
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	131 705	67 787	138 716	81 849	31 986	16 816	3 102	9 596	481 557
Total proven guilty	no.	124 632	64 740	137 523	81 120	31 776	14 124	3 022	9 345	466 282
Magistrates courts (2011-12)										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	94.2	94.8	99.3	99.2	99.4	86.7	96.8	95.4	96.7
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	120 429	77 455	135 558	74 176	31 640	15 390	3 015	9 407	467 070
Total proven guilty	no.	113 456	73 409	134 545	73 618	31 449	13 339	2 920	8 973	451 709
Magistrates courts (2012-13)										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	94.6	97.2	99.3	99.3	99.4	87.8	96.4	96.6	97.4
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	113 913	80 236	138 574	71 184	32 817	12 859	3 067	10 545	463 195
Total proven guilty	no.	107 765	77 956	137 614	70 713	32 623	11 295	2 956	10 191	451 113
Magistrates courts (2013-14)										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	95.2	99.0	99.4	97.8	99.5	88.0	96.2	97.1	97.7
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	117 205	85 995	148 835	70 776	33 191	11 248	3 812	10 577	481 633
Total proven guilty	no.	111 598	85 097	147 902	69 212	33 026	9 893	3 666	10 272	470 665

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

Table 6A.40 **Courts adjudicated defendants who submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
-------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-------------

Source: ABS (2015) *Criminal Courts, Australia, 2013-14*, Cat. no. 4513.0, State and territory data cubes.

Table 6A.41 **Percentage of prosecutions where costs were awarded against the police (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>
2010-11	0.21	na	0.05	1.79	2.00	0.02	0.99	0.35
2011-12	0.30	0.38	0.05	na	1.88	0.01	1.25	0.54
2012-13	0.23	0.19	0.04	1.31	2.28	0.02	1.16	0.22
2013-14	0.20	0.14	0.01	1.16	1.76	–	1.06	0.92
2014-15	0.15	0.11	0.01	1.07	1.20	0.02	1.50	0.28

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

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.42 **General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE)
chain price deflator (index)**

	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

Source: Review calculations based on ABS (2015) *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2015*, Cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra; table 2A.48.

Data quality information — Police services, chapter 6

Data quality information

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

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

DQI are available for the following performance indicators

Satisfaction with police services	2
Perceptions of police integrity	4
Perceptions of Safety	6
Perceptions of crime problems	8
Crime victimisation	10
Reporting rates	13
Outcomes of investigations	15
Road Safety	18
Road deaths	20
Land transport hospitalisations	23
Deaths in custody	25
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in custody	31
Magistrates court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding	37

Satisfaction with police services

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	Satisfaction with police services is an effectiveness indicator in the police services performance indicator framework.
Indicator	<p>The indicator is defined as the proportion of people who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with police services. Results are reported for all people aged 15 years or over in the total population.</p> <p>The data for this indicator are obtained from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP).</p>
Measure (computation)	<p>Definition</p> <p>For the measure 'the proportion of people who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with police services', survey respondents are invited to provide a personal response using one of six incidence descriptors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Very satisfied• Satisfied• Neither• Dissatisfied• Very dissatisfied• Don't know. <p>The incidence for the six descriptors adds to 100 per cent.</p>
Data source/s	The NSCSP is conducted and the results compiled annually by a private sector survey company under the direction of Australia's police services.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	ANZPAA (Australia and New Zealand Police Advisory Agency) has management responsibility for the NSCSP survey contract. Jurisdictions manage the survey collectively through a national police committee.
Relevance	The objective of perceptions of safety is to support governments' aims of maintaining public safety and reducing fear of crime in the community. The six perceptions of safety measures in the NSCSP survey do not reflect levels of reported crime as many other factors including media reporting and hearsay can affect public perceptions of crime levels and safety. Perceptions of safety on public transport can be influenced by the availability and types of transport methods (trains, buses, ferries or trams) in each jurisdiction.
Timeliness	The NSCSP survey is conducted on a rolling 12 monthly basis. The most recent results are available annually in the Report on Government Services.
Accuracy	<p>The accuracy of the telephone survey data collected in the NSCSP is largely contingent on the following three factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the accuracy of information provided by respondents• the accuracy of its compilation by the survey provider• the extent to which information is checked against replies to similar questions in previous years
Coherence	<p>Annual NSCSP data are consistent to the extent that replies to the same questions are collected each year, with consistent data collection processes and research methodology having been applied over many years. Questions are reviewed on an on-going basis and amended or replaced as policies and practices change.</p> <p>All States and Territories participate in the survey.</p>
Accessibility	Some data is published annually in the Report on Government Services. Other data is

published in jurisdictional government reports such as Annual Reports and budget reporting. These data are available for general research purposes without charge. Particular requests for unpublished data can be received by individual police jurisdictions and dealt with on a case by case basis.

Interpretability A high or increasing proportion of people who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' for all measures is desirable. There are no published reports linking the measures to improved safety outcomes such as reduced crime levels for the reasons given above.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues None.

Perceptions of police integrity

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	Perceptions of police integrity is an effectiveness indicator in the police services performance indicator framework.
Indicator	<p>The indicator comprises three separate measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the proportion of people who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police treat people fairly and equally• the proportion of people who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police perform the job professionally• the proportion of people who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police are honest. <p>Results are reported for all people aged 15 years or over in the total population.</p> <p>The data for this indicator are obtained from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP).</p>
Measure (computation)	<p>Definition</p> <p>For each of the three perceptions of police integrity measures, survey respondents are invited to provide a personal response using one of six incidence descriptors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strongly agree• Agree• Neither• Disagree• Strongly disagree• Don't know. <p>The incidence for the six descriptors adds to 100 per cent.</p>
Data source/s	The NSCSP is conducted and the results compiled annually by a private sector survey company under the direction of Australia's police services.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	ANZPAA (Australia and New Zealand Police Advisory Agency) has management responsibility for the NSCSP survey contract. Jurisdictions manage the survey collectively through a national police committee.
Relevance	The objective of perceptions of safety is to support governments' aims of maintaining public safety and reducing fear of crime in the community. The six perceptions of safety measures in the NSCSP survey do not reflect levels of reported crime as many other factors including media reporting and hearsay can affect public perceptions of crime levels and safety. Perceptions of safety on public transport can be influenced by the availability and types of transport methods (trains, buses, ferries or trams) in each jurisdiction.
Timeliness	The NSCSP survey is conducted on a rolling 12 monthly basis. The most recent results are available annually in the Report on Government Services.
Accuracy	<p>The accuracy of the telephone survey data collected in the NSCSP is largely contingent on the following three factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the accuracy of information provided by respondents• the accuracy of its compilation by the survey provider• the extent to which information is checked against replies to similar questions in previous years
Coherence	Annual NSCSP data are consistent to the extent that replies to the same questions are collected each year, with consistent data collection processes and research methodology having been applied over many years. Questions are reviewed on an

on-going basis and amended or replaced as policies and practices change.

All States and Territories participate in the survey.

Accessibility Some data is published annually in the Report on Government Services. Other data is published in jurisdictional government reports such as Annual Reports and budget reporting. These data are available for general research purposes without charge. Particular requests for unpublished data can be received by individual police jurisdictions and dealt with on a case by case basis.

Interpretability A high or increasing proportion of people who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' for all measures is desirable. There are no published reports linking the measures to improved safety outcomes such as reduced crime levels for the reasons given above.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues None.

Perceptions of Safety

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	Perceptions of safety is an outcome indicator in the police services performance indicator framework. The indicator comprises two aspects of community perceptions; the proportion of people who felt safe or very safe at home; and the proportion of people who felt safe or very safe in public places. The data for this indicator are obtained from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP).
Indicator	The five measures for the indicator are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the night.• Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' walking locally during the day.• Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' walking locally during the night.• Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' travelling on public transport during the day.• Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' travelling on public transport during the night.
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>The latest NSCSP reported data obtained from 28 301 respondents drawn from all jurisdictions in Australia.</p> <p>For each of the five measures above, survey respondents could report their feeling of safety as falling within one of five response categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• very safe• safe• neither safe nor unsafe• unsafe• very unsafe <p>Respondents to survey questions could also say 'not applicable' and with respect to safety on public transport only, respond to the category of 'do not use'. A significant proportion of respondents do not use public transport as they do not wish to use it or have access to it or it is not available where they live.</p>
Data source/s	The NSCSP is conducted and the results compiled annually by a private sector survey company under the direction of Australia's police services.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	ANZPAA (Australia and New Zealand Police Advisory Agency) has management responsibility for the NSCSP survey contract. Jurisdictions manage the survey collectively through a national police committee.
Relevance	The objective of perceptions of safety is to support governments' aims of maintaining public safety and reducing fear of crime in the community. The five perceptions of safety measures in the NSCSP survey do not reflect levels of reported crime as many other factors including media reporting and hearsay can affect public perceptions of crime levels and safety. Perceptions of safety on public transport can be influenced by the availability and types of transport methods (trains, buses, ferries or trams) in each jurisdiction.
Timeliness	The NSCSP survey is conducted on a rolling 12 monthly basis. The most recent results are available annually in the Report on Government Services.
Accuracy	The accuracy of the telephone survey data collected in the NSCSP is largely contingent on the following three factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the accuracy of information provided by respondents• the accuracy of its compilation by the survey provider• the extent to which information is checked against replies to similar questions in previous years

Coherence Annual NSCSP data are consistent to the extent that replies to the same questions are collected each year, with consistent data collection processes and research methodology having been applied over many years. Questions are reviewed on an on-going basis and amended or replaced as policies and practices change.

All States and Territories participate in the survey.

Accessibility Some data is published annually in the Report on Government Services. Other data is published in jurisdictional government reports such as Annual Reports and budget reporting. These data are available for general research purposes without charge. Particular requests for unpublished data can be received by individual police jurisdictions and dealt with on a case by case basis.

Interpretability A high or increasing proportion of people who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' for all measures is desirable. There are no published reports linking the measures to improved safety outcomes such as reduced crime levels for the reasons given above.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues None.

Perceptions of crime problems

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	Perceptions of crime problems is an effectiveness indicator in the police services performance indicator framework.
Indicator	<p>The indicator is defined as the proportion of people who thought that various types of crime were a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their neighbourhood. Results are reported for all people aged 15 years or over in the total population.</p> <p>The data for this indicator are obtained from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP).</p>
Measure (computation)	<p>Definition</p> <p>For the measure "people who thought that various types of crime were a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their neighbourhood", survey respondents are invited to provide a personal response using one of four incidence descriptors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Major problem• Somewhat a problem• Not a problem• Don't know. <p>The incidence for the four descriptors adds to 100 per cent.</p>
Data source/s	The NSCSP is conducted and the results compiled annually by a private sector survey company under the direction of Australia's police services.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	ANZPAA (Australia and New Zealand Police Advisory Agency) has management responsibility for the NSCSP survey contract. Jurisdictions manage the survey collectively through a national police committee.
Relevance	The objective of perceptions of safety is to support governments' aims of maintaining public safety and reducing fear of crime in the community. The six perceptions of safety measures in the NSCSP survey do not reflect levels of reported crime as many other factors including media reporting and hearsay can affect public perceptions of crime levels and safety. Perceptions of safety on public transport can be influenced by the availability and types of transport methods (trains, buses, ferries or trams) in each jurisdiction.
Timeliness	The NSCSP survey is conducted on a rolling 12 monthly basis. The most recent results are available annually in the Report on Government Services.
Accuracy	<p>The accuracy of the telephone survey data collected in the NSCSP is largely contingent on the following three factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the accuracy of information provided by respondents• the accuracy of its compilation by the survey provider• the extent to which information is checked against replies to similar questions in previous years
Coherence	<p>Annual NSCSP data are consistent to the extent that replies to the same questions are collected each year, with consistent data collection processes and research methodology having been applied over many years. Questions are reviewed on an on-going basis and amended or replaced as policies and practices change.</p> <p>All States and Territories participate in the survey.</p>
Accessibility	Some data is published annually in the Report on Government Services. Other data is published in jurisdictional government reports such as Annual Reports and budget reporting. These data are available for general research purposes without charge. Particular requests for unpublished data can be received by individual police

jurisdictions and dealt with on a case by case basis.

Interpretability A high or increasing proportion of people who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' for all measures is desirable. There are no published reports linking the measures to improved safety outcomes such as reduced crime levels for the reasons given above.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues None.

Crime victimisation

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	Crime — Outcomes
Indicator	Crime victimisation (against the person and against property).
Measure (computation)	The indicator is defined by measures of the number of victims of crime per 100 000 people for selected personal offences and 100 000 households for selected property offences.
Data source/s	<u>Numerator</u> Number of victims of crime data extracted from Crime Victimization, Australia, ABS cat. no. 4530.0, Canberra. <u>Denominator</u> Population data extracted from Australian Demographic Statistics, ABS Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra. <u>Computation/s</u> Division (victims of crime per 100 000 people), rate.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<u>Numerator</u> For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment. <u>Denominator</u> This publication uses data sourced from a variety of institutional environments. Much of the data is administrative by-product data collected by other organisations for purposes other than estimating the population. Births and deaths statistics are extracted from registers administered by the various State and Territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Medicare Australia client address data is used to estimate interstate migration. Passenger card data and related information provided by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) is used to calculate Net Overseas Migration (NOM). ABS Census of Population and Housing and Post Enumeration Survey (PES) data are used to determine a base population from which Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is calculated and to finalise all components of population change. For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), please see ABS Institutional Environment.
Relevance	The main purpose of this survey was to collect information on the experience of crime victimisation for people aged 15 years and over (or 18 years and over for incidents of sexual assault). In 2011-12, the survey collected information about people's experience of selected personal and household crimes.
Accuracy	<u>Numerator</u> The initial total sample for the crime 2011-12 victimisation topic included in the MPHS consisted of 38,079 private dwelling households. Of the 33,079 private dwelling households that remained in the survey after sample loss, approximately 26,382 or 80 per cent were fully responding to the crime victimisation topic. The exclusion of people living in very remote parts of Australia had only a minor impact on aggregate estimates, except for the Northern Territory where these people account for about 23 per cent of the population. Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: non-sampling

error and sampling error. Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey.

Sampling error occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all dwellings in the survey is given by the standard error. There are about two chances in three a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey, and about 19 chances in 20 the difference will be less than two standard errors. Measures of the relative standard error for this survey are included with this release. In general, standard errors are relatively high for robbery and sexual assault and these data in particular should be treated with caution.

Denominator

All ERP data sources are subject to non-sampling error. Non-sampling error can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. In the case of Census and PES data every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. The ABS does not have control over any non-sampling error associated with births, deaths and migration data (see institutional environment).

Another dimension of non-sampling error in ERP is the fact that the measures of components of population growth become more accurate as more time elapses after the reference period. As discussed under Timeliness, the trade off between timeliness and accuracy means that a user can access more accurate data by using the revised or final ERP data. While the vast majority of births and deaths are registered promptly, a small proportion of registrations are delayed for months or even years. As a result, preliminary quarterly estimates can be an underestimate of the true number of births and deaths occurring in a reference period. Revised figures for a reference period incorporate births and deaths registrations that were received after the preliminary data collection phase as well as the estimated number of registrations that have still not been received for that reference period. For more information see the Demography Working Paper 1998/2 - Quarterly birth and death estimates, 1998 (cat. no. 3114.0) and Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009 (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).

After each Census the ABS uses the Census population count to update the original series of published quarterly population estimates since the previous Census. For example, 2006 Census results were used to update quarterly population estimates between the 2001 and 2006 Census. The PES is conducted soon after the Census to estimate the number of Australians not included in the Census. Adding this net undercount of people back into the population is a crucial step in arriving at the most accurate ERP possible. For more information on rebasing see the feature article in the December quarter 2007 issue of Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Coherence

Numerator

The ABS Crime Victimization Survey was redesigned in 2008-09, which means data presented from this release onwards cannot be compared to previous crime and safety data.

The ABS conducted National Crime and Safety Surveys in 1975, 1983, 1993, 1998, 2002 and 2005. In 2006-07, a review of the survey found a need for more timely and regular crime victimisation headline indicators on an annual basis, and the need for flexibility to cater for new and emerging areas of crime.

Consistent with the findings of this review, the national Crime Victimization Survey has been conducted annually from 2008-09 using a different survey vehicle, the MPHS, which is run as a supplement to the LFS. The survey is conducted by telephone, rather than the mail-out mail-back method used for the survey in the past. Furthermore, questions about non face-to-face threatened assault, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage and other theft have been added to the survey; a number of questions have been altered; and some data collected in the 2005 National Crime and Safety Survey have not been collected from 2008-09 onwards. These changes result in a break in series, and data are not comparable to previous crime and safety data. Therefore, a new time series will begin from this period.

The terms used to describe the various types of offences in this publication may not necessarily correspond with legal or police definitions.

Denominator

ERP was introduced in 1981 and backdated to 1971 as Australia's official measure of population based on place of usual residence. ERP is derived from usual residence census counts, to which is added the estimated net census undercount and Australian residents temporarily overseas at the time of the census (overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation). Before the introduction of ERP, the Australian population was based on unadjusted census counts on actual location basis. It is important to note this break in time series when comparing historical population estimates.

An improved method for calculating NOM was applied from September quarter 2006 onwards. The key change is the introduction of a '12/16 month rule' for measuring a person's residency in Australia replacing the '12/12 month rule'. This change results in a break in time series therefore it is not advised that NOM data calculated using the new method is compared to data previous to this. For further information see Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, 2009 (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001).

The births and deaths data in this publication are not coherent with the data found in ABS births and deaths publications. This is because the revision cycle necessary to produce ERP results in a mix of preliminary births and deaths data, based on date of registration, and revised data which is a modelled estimate of births and deaths by date of occurrence. By contrast, the main tables of data in the births and deaths publications are based wholly on registration in the reference year, with some tables and analysis based wholly on date of occurrence data.

Accessibility

Numerator

In addition to the Adobe PDF publication, the tables and associated relative standard errors are available in Microsoft Excel spreadsheet form on the website.

Additional data may be available on request. For a list of data items see the Downloads tab of the publication. Note that detailed data can be subject to high relative standard errors and, in some cases, may result in data being confidentialised.

Microdata for the Crime Victimization topic area available through the TableBuilder product – an online tool for creating tables and graphs that can be accessed from the Microdata entry page on the ABS website.

Denominator

ERP data is available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3101.0 and 3201.0 product families. The formats available free on the web are:

The main features which has the key figures commentary.

- a pdf version of the publication
- time series spreadsheets on population change, components of change and interstate arrivals and departures
- a data cube (in Supertable format) containing quarterly interstate arrivals and departures data.

If the information you require is not available as a standard product, then ABS Consultancy Services can help you with customised services to suit your needs. For inquiries contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1 300 135 070. Alternatively, please email client.services@abs.gov.au.

Interpretability

Rates of escape of prisoners and periodic detainees should be interpreted with caution. A single occurrence in a jurisdiction with a relatively small prisoner population, can significantly increase the rate in that jurisdiction, but would have only a minor impact in jurisdictions with larger prisoner populations.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues None.

Reporting rates

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	Crime — Outcomes
Indicator	Reporting rates
Measure (computation)	<p>This indicator is defined as the total number of victims of a particular offence whose most recent incident was reported to police, as a percentage of the total victims of that offence.</p> <p><u>Numerator/s</u></p> <p>The total number of incidents reported to police are published by the ABS for the following nine offence types, although not all nine are reported in RoGS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physical assault• Threatened assault• Robbery• Break-in• Attempted break-in• Motor vehicle theft• Theft from a motor vehicle• Malicious property damage• Other theft <p><u>Denominator/s</u></p> <p>The total number of victims for the preceding nine offence types, which includes incidents experienced in the 12 months prior to the survey.</p> <p><u>Computation/s:</u></p> <p>Division (expressed as a percentage).</p>
Data source/s	<i>Crime Victimization, Australia</i> , ABS 4530.0, Canberra.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator and denominator</u></p> <p>For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.</p>
Relevance	<p><u>Numerator and denominator</u></p> <p>The main purpose of this survey was to collect information on the experience of crime victimisation for people aged 15 years and over (or 18 years and over for incidents of sexual assault). In 2013-14, the survey collected information about people's experience of selected crimes.</p>
Timeliness	<p><u>Numerator and denominator</u></p> <p>Crime victimisation data for 2013-14 were collected as part of the MPHS, which was collected from July 2013 to June 2014. The survey reference period was the 12 months prior to the survey interview. Data from the survey were released in February 2015, approximately eight months after completion of enumeration.</p>
Accuracy	<p><u>Numerator and denominator</u></p> <p>The initial total sample for the crime victimisation topic included in the MPHS 2011-12 consisted of 38 079 private dwelling households. Of the 33 079 private dwelling households that remained in the survey after sample loss, approximately 26 382 or</p>

80 per cent were fully responding to the crime victimisation topic. The exclusion of people living in very remote parts of Australia had only a minor impact on aggregate estimates, except for the Northern Territory where these people account for about 23 per cent of the population.

Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: non-sampling error and sampling error. Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey.

Sampling error occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all dwellings in the survey is given by the standard error. There are about two chances in three a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey, and about 19 chances in 20 the difference will be less than two standard errors. Measures of the relative standard error for this survey are included with this release.

Coherence

Numerator and denominator

The ABS conducted National Crime and Safety Surveys in 1975, 1983, 1993, 1998, 2002 and 2005. In 2006-07, a review of the survey found a need for more timely and regular crime victimisation headline indicators on an annual basis, and the need for flexibility to cater for new and emerging areas of crime.

Consistent with the findings of this review, the national Crime Victimization Survey has been conducted annually from 2008-09 using a different survey vehicle, the MPHS. The survey is conducted by telephone, rather than the mail-out mail-back method used for the survey in the past. Furthermore, questions about non face-to-face threatened assault, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage and other theft have been added to the survey; a number of questions have been altered; and some data collected in the 2005 National Crime and Safety Survey have not been collected from 2008-09 onwards. These changes result in a break in series, and data are not comparable to previous crime and safety data.

The terms used to describe the various types of offences in this publication may not necessarily correspond with legal or police definitions.

Accessibility

Numerator and denominator

In addition to the Adobe PDF publication, the tables and associated relative standard errors are available in Microsoft Excel spreadsheet form on the website.

Additional data may be available on request. For a list of data items see the Downloads tab of the publication. Note that detailed data can be subject to high relative standard errors and, in some cases, may result in data being confidentialised.

Microdata for the Crime Victimization topic area available through the TableBuilder product – an online tool for creating tables and graphs that can be accessed from the Microdata entry page on the ABS website.

Interpretability

Numerator and denominator

The Crime Victimization, Australia publication contains tables with footnoted data and a Summary of Findings to aid interpretation of the survey's results. Detailed Explanatory Notes, a Technical Note and a Glossary are also included to provide information on the terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues

Data are both comparable and complete for the reporting rates categories reported.

The indicator does not address why some people choose not to report an offence to police.

Data for selected crimes recorded by the administrative systems of police agencies are available in ABS Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0). Crime Victimization, Australia (ABS 4530.0) provides an additional source of data on crime victimisation for the selected crimes, including crime not reported to or detected by police.

Outcomes of investigations

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	Crime — Outcomes
Indicator	Outcomes of investigations
Measure (computation)	<p>Outcome of investigations is defined by two separate measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police• the proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days where proceedings were instituted against the offender. <p>A higher proportion of investigations finalised is desirable, as is the proportion of finalised investigations where proceedings had started against the alleged offender.</p> <p><u>Computation/s</u></p> <p>Division (percentage of finalised investigations as a percentage of all investigations).</p>
Data source/s	<i>Recorded Crime Victims, Australia</i> , ABS Cat. no. 4510.0, Canberra.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator and denominator</u></p> <p>In November 1990 an Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) was made between the Commonwealth and the states and territories concerning the establishment of the National Crime Statistics Unit (NCSU) as a National Common Police Service, with a role to initiate, coordinate and oversee the development and production of national uniform crime statistics. The statistics contained in this publication are derived from administrative systems maintained by the state and territory police.</p>
Relevance	<p><u>Numerator and denominator</u></p> <p>Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0) presents national crime statistics relating to victims of a selected range of offences that have been recorded by police.</p> <p>The 2010 publication marked a break in series for the collection; therefore comparisons should not be made between data in this publication and victims data published prior to 2011.</p> <p>The scope of this collection includes victims of attempted and completed offences classified to divisions and/or subdivisions of the Australian & New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC). Depending on the type of offence, a victim can be a person, a premises, an organisation or a motor vehicle. Selected offences include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• homicide and related offences (including murder, attempted murder and manslaughter)• assault• sexual assault• kidnapping/abduction• robbery• blackmail/extortion• unlawful entry with intent• motor vehicle theft• other theft. <p>Outputs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• victim counts for selected offences (for Australia and states/territories)• victim details (age of victim, sex of victim) for offences where the victim is a person• Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and relationship of offender to victim is

included for selected offences and selected states/territories

- type of location where the criminal incident occurred
- use of weapon in the commission of the offence
- victim counts for selected offences by outcome of investigation at 30 days

Comparable statistics are provided for each of the states and territories. National data are available for all offences excluding assault. Assault data are available for the individual states and territories, however, assault data should not be compared across jurisdictions due to a lack of comparability.

Timeliness Numerator and denominator

The Recorded Crime - Victims collection is conducted annually for a selected range of offences recorded by police during the reference period of 1 January - 31 December. Information from the collection is generally released within six months of the reference period.

Accuracy Numerator and denominator

The collection has been designed to facilitate comparisons of states and territories through the application of national statistical standards and counting rules. However, some legislative and processing differences remain which may include different recording practices, legislation or policy across the various jurisdictions, including pro-active policing campaigns to encourage reporting by the public.

As a result of the findings from the DiRCS project, the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) was developed to address the lack of uniform practices in initial police recording processes. The NCRS, comprising a uniform set of business rules and requirements, was developed in collaboration with police agencies across Australia to guide the recording and counting of criminal incidents for statistical purposes.

In evaluating the implementation of the NCRS and statistical impacts visible in the Recorded Crime – Victims collection, the ABS compared these data with state and territory data obtained from the Crime Victimization Survey, observing that the assault data provided by police still had residual differences between jurisdictions that affected comparability.

As a result of the different business practices across the states and territories it is deemed that statistics for assault are not comparable across jurisdictions. ABS recommends that the crime victimisation survey is used to make these comparisons, as this data is collected in a uniform way across jurisdictions, and is therefore not affected by differences in legislation, business practices or recording.

Coherence Numerator and denominator

A National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) has been developed to address the lack of a uniform standard in the initial police recording processes. This standard complements the already established classifications and counting rules for the Recorded Crime - Victims collection to improve the level of comparability of these statistics across jurisdictions.

The collection uses the ANZSOC to classify offences for the 2010 reference period and applies a set of national counting rules to establish the number of victims. Due to differing scope and counting rules, the data in the Recorded Crime - Victims publication may not be comparable to data published in other national and state/territory publications.

Accessibility Numerator and denominator

In addition to the information provided in the publication, a series of supplementary data cubes providing detailed breakdowns by states and territories are also available.

Interpretability Numerator and denominator

The Recorded Crime - Victims publication contains detailed Explanatory Notes, Technical Note, Appendices and Glossary that provide information on the data sources, counting rules, terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

**Key data gaps
/issues**

Data reported for this measure are:

- not directly comparable across jurisdictions because of differences in the way data are compiled. Changes in the business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia have resulted in some discrepancies in data between states and territories for some offence types.
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

The indicator does not identify why some people choose not to report an offence to police.

Data for selected crimes recorded by the administrative systems of police agencies are available in ABS Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0). Crime Victimization, Australia (ABS 4530.0) provides an additional source of data on crime victimisation for the selected crimes, including crime not reported to or detected by police.

Road Safety

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

Indicator definition and description

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

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	ANZPAA (Australia and New Zealand Police Advisory Agency) has management responsibility for the NSCSP survey contract. Jurisdictions manage the survey collectively through a national police committee.
Relevance	The objective of perceptions of safety is to support governments' aims of maintaining public safety and reducing fear of crime in the community. The six perceptions of safety measures in the NSCSP survey do not reflect levels of reported crime as many other factors including media reporting and hearsay can affect public perceptions of crime levels and safety. Perceptions of safety on public transport can be influenced by the availability and types of transport methods (trains, buses, ferries or trams) in each jurisdiction.
Timeliness	The NSCSP survey is conducted on a rolling 12 monthly basis. The most recent results are available annually in the Report on Government Services.
Accuracy	<p>The accuracy of the telephone survey data collected in the NSCSP is largely contingent on the following three factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the accuracy of information provided by respondents• the accuracy of its compilation by the survey provider• the extent to which information is checked against replies to similar questions in previous years
Coherence	Annual NSCSP data are consistent to the extent that replies to the same questions are collected each year, with consistent data collection processes and research methodology having been applied over many years. Questions are reviewed on an on-going basis and amended or replaced as policies and practices change.

-
- All States and Territories participate in the survey.
- Accessibility** Some data is published annually in the Report on Government Services. Other data is published in jurisdictional government reports such as Annual Reports and budget reporting. These data are available for general research purposes without charge. Particular requests for unpublished data can be received by individual police jurisdictions and dealt with on a case by case basis.
- Interpretability** A high or increasing proportion of people who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' for all measures is desirable. There are no published reports linking the measures to improved safety outcomes such as reduced crime levels for the reasons given above.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues None.

Road deaths

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	Road safety — Outcomes
Indicator	Road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles.
Measure (computation)	Road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles.
Data source/s	<u>Numerator</u> Number of road deaths derived from Department of Infrastructure and Transport, Australian Road Fatality Statistics, Australian Government; http://www.infrastructure.gov.au/roads/safety/road_fatality_statistics/fatal_road_crash_database.aspx , accessed 13 September 2012. <u>Denominator</u> Number of registered vehicles from ABS Motor Vehicle Census (various years), Australia, ABS Cat. no. 9309.0, Canberra. Computation/s: Number of road deaths / (Number of registered vehicles/100 000)

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<u>Numerator</u> Road deaths are collected as part of the Australian Government's concern to monitor and enhance the safety of Australia's roads. The Australian Road Deaths Database provides basic details of road transport crash fatalities in Australia as reported by the police each month to the State and Territory road safety authorities. <u>Denominator</u> For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment. The Motor Vehicle Census collates vehicles which were registered with a motor vehicle registration authority. The data is collected under the legislation of each state and territory for the purposes of licensing vehicles to drive on public roads and the collection of third party insurance.
Relevance	<u>Numerator</u> The data focus on road death rates within Australia. The database summarises all fatal road crashes that have occurred in Australia since January 1989. It is updated monthly. It enables count of fatalities or fatal crashes, or both. Available data to search upon include : <ul style="list-style-type: none">• State/Territory• Crash type• Posted speed limit• Road user type• Age• Gender• Articulated truck involved• Rigid truck involved

- Bus involved
- Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
- Year
- Month
- Day of month
- Hour of day
- Day of week.

Denominator

The Motor Vehicle Census includes all vehicles registered with a state, territory or other government motor vehicle registry for unrestricted use on public roads with the following exceptions:

- recreational vehicles such as trail bikes and sand dune buggies intended for off-road use in most states and territories (in Victoria and Queensland these vehicles must be registered and are thus included in the statistics);
- consular vehicles; and
- vehicles registered by the defence forces.

Vehicles on register are defined as those vehicles registered at the date of the census, or had registration expire less than one month before that date. Data reflects the information as recorded in registration documents.

Motor Vehicle Censuses have been conducted regularly since 1971 but not every year and not always at the same time of the year. Refer to paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for a list of snapshot dates from 1971.

Data are classified geographically by state or territory of registration and postcode of owner.

Timeliness

Numerator

Data are available on a monthly basis, becoming available within one month after the reference period.

Denominator

The snapshot date for the annual Motor Vehicle Census is currently 31 March of the reference year. The statistics are generally released within 8 months of the snapshot being taken.

Accuracy

Numerator

Information included in the Fatal Road Crash Database / Australian Road Deaths Database - Online is the result of a cooperative effort between DoIT and State Road Safety Authorities. However, all of the data is supplied to the department by these authorities. Data quality, national consistency in particular, is thus dependent upon the efforts of the State Road Safety Authorities.

Denominator

The size of the registered motor vehicle fleet (above 15 million vehicles) dictates that quality assurance of each record is not possible. Considerable effort is made by the ABS, to improve data quality with consistency checks and comparisons but records are not queried with the motor vehicle registries.

Care should be taken when comparing data items across jurisdictions as there is variation in the reporting from different states and territories.

In addition, data items where conversions eg fuel type or reconfigurations of vehicles have occurred, may not be accurately reported or recorded at the Registry.

For vehicles manufactured during or after 1990, the statistics eg identifying make and model information are based on procedures using the VIN, adopted by state and territory motor vehicle registration authorities.

Coherence

Numerator

Data are presented as comparable over time, however, it is unclear whether data are collected against nationally agreed definitions and if so whether the definitions have

been revised over time.

Denominator

The types of fuel being used for motor vehicles has undergone some change in recent years. Leaded petrol is no longer available for sale, however, some older vehicles are still recorded as this fuel type by the MVRs. Hybrid vehicles are increasing, however, not all state and territory MVRs are identifying these vehicles separately.

Statistics from the annual MVC are comparable to previous censuses.

Data from the MVC when categorised by year of manufacture can be confronted with Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia, cat. no. 9314.0. In addition, the MVC is used as a frame for the Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia cat. no. 9208.0.

Accessibility

Numerator

DoITdata road fatality data are available for public use, free of charge, from http://www.infrastructure.gov.au/roads/safety/road_fatality_statistics/fatal_road_crash_database.aspx

Data are available in a time series from 1989 and are reported in the RoGs by financial year.

Denominator

Data are available from the ABS website.

Interpretability

Numerator

Data categories are clear, however there is limited information available about the context the data should be considered within, definitions and classification systems used.

Denominator

The Motor Vehicle Census publication contains detailed Introductory Notes, Explanatory Notes and Glossary that provide information on the data sources, terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues

Data are both comparable and complete for road deaths reported.

The rate of road deaths per number of registered vehicles is affected by a number of activities undertaken by state and federal governments, such as the condition of roads, driver education and media campaigns.

Land transport hospitalisations

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	The indicator is an outcome indicator of the government's objective of promoting road safety.
Indicator	Land transport hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles.
Measure (computation)	<u>Definition</u> The number of hospitalisations from traffic accidents per 100 000 registered vehicles.
Data source/s	<u>Numerator</u> The number of hospitalisations from traffic accidents is calculated by the AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) based on data from the national minimum data set (NMDS) for Admitted patient care. <u>Denominator</u> The data for vehicle registrations is obtained from the ABS Motor Vehicle Census Cat no. 9309.0, AusInfo, Canberra.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>The AIHW is an independent statutory authority within the Health and Ageing portfolio, which is accountable to the parliament of Australia through the Minister for Health and Ageing.</p> <p>The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) is the national statistics collection agency and it collates vehicle registration data collected under state legislation by state motor vehicle registration authorities.</p>
Relevance	The objective of police road safety campaigns is to reduce the incidence of road collisions and the severity of road trauma resulting in hospitalisation.
Timeliness	The AIHW provide hospitalisation data annually but with a lag, whereby the latest data able to be published in the 2016 RoGS relates to the 2013-14 financial year.
Accuracy	<p>Almost all public hospitals and the majority of private hospitals provide data for the NHMD.</p> <p>States and territories are primarily responsible for the quality of the data they provide. However, the AIHW undertakes extensive validations on data. Data are checked for valid values, logical consistency and historical consistency. Where possible, data in individual data sets are checked against data from other data sets. Potential errors are queried with jurisdictions, and corrections and resubmissions may be made in response to these queries. The AIHW does not adjust data to account for possible data errors or missing or incorrect values.</p> <p>Data on procedures are recorded uniformly using the Australian Classification of Health Interventions.</p> <p>Variations in admission practices and policies lead to variation among providers in the number of admissions for some conditions.</p> <p>Cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality where the presentation could identify a patient or a service provider or where rates are likely to be highly volatile.</p>
Coherence	<p>The information presented for this indicator is calculated using the same methodology as data published by the AIHW in Australian Hospital Statistics. All States and territories participate in the survey.</p> <p>The data can be meaningfully compared across reference periods for all jurisdictions except Tasmania. 2008-09 data for Tasmania does not include two private hospitals that were included in 2007-08 and 2009-10 data reported in National Healthcare Agreement</p>

performance reports.

Accessibility The AIHW provides a variety of products that draw upon the NHMD. The relevant published product available on the AIHW website is Australian hospital statistics with associated Excel tables.

Interpretability Supporting information on the quality and use of the NHMD are published annually in Australian hospital statistics (technical appendixes), available in hard copy or on the AIHW website. Readers are advised to note caveat information to ensure appropriate interpretation of the performance indicator. Supporting information includes discussion of coverage, completeness of coding, the quality of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data, and changes in service delivery that might affect interpretation of the published data. Metadata information for the NMDS for Admitted patient care is published in the AIHW's online metadata repository METeOR and the National health data dictionary.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues None have been identified for this indicator.

Deaths in custody

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

Indicator definition and description

Element Effectiveness and Equity (in regard to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons) in the Justice System: Corrections and Juvenile Justice/Detention, and Police. In addition, ROGS presents 'apparent non-natural cause deaths' as a measure for Corrections and Juvenile Justice/Detention.

Indicator Deaths in (crime-related) custody and custody-related operations (i.e. deaths of persons in the process of being detained or escaping)

Measure (computation) Definition

In short, deaths are in scope for this monitoring program if they occur in custody for a crime-related matter, or involve persons who die in the process of being detained or escaping.

Note, the issue of whether deaths in immigration detention centres should be included is being discussed with DIAC and such deaths are currently not in scope unless the death occurs while in the custody of police, prison or a juvenile justice agency.

In more detail, the definition of a death in scope is as follows:

The Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (RCIADIC) outlined the types of deaths that would require notification to the NDICP (rec 41). They are:

- A death, wherever occurring, of a person who is in prison custody, police custody or detention as a juvenile
- A death, wherever occurring, of a person whose death is caused or contributed to by traumatic injuries sustained, or by lack of proper care, while in such custody or detention
- A death, wherever occurring, of a person who dies, or is fatally injured, in the process of police or prison officers attempting to detain that person
- A death, wherever occurring, of a person attempting to escape from prison, police custody or juvenile detention.

This definition has been used by the NDICP since its establishment in 1992. The definition by the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (Recommendation 41, RCIADIC 1992, pp135-139) remains relevant and has been mirrored in coronial and related legislation (e.g. the NSW Coroner's Act 1980). This definition results in the decision about whether a death is in scope for the NDICP hinging on whether the deceased was in custody for a breach of the law, regardless of the circumstances, e.g. they may be in a vehicle staffed by contractors for transporting prisoners, or they may be on remand or sentenced in a mental health institution. It also includes persons who are temporarily absent from prison or police custody e.g. day release programs (see for example, s13A NSW Coroner's Act 1980) and those who are 'sentenced to a 'live-in' substance abuse program', since persons in such circumstances have their personal liberty restricted and are under the control of a custodial authority. NDICP excludes persons on community corrections or on parole, since they are 'free to come and go at will', which is a common law test for the absence of custody'. Additionally, 'home detention' should be excluded because there is a third party custodial authority involved.

Following a decision of the Federal Court (Eatts vs Dawson: G208 of 1990), and a decision by the Australasian Police Ministers' Council in 1994 together with associated changes to legislation and practice circulars, the scope of the NDICP was extended to deaths of persons in the process of being detained or escaping, whether technically they are in custody or not – such deaths under the NDICP are called 'custody-related operations'. The definition of a death in a 'custody-related operation' for the purposes of the NDICP was discussed in a meeting of the Australasian Police Ministers Council in 1994. At that meeting it was agreed that the scope of monitoring deaths in police custody by the NDICP also include deaths in the following three circumstances:

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

It was agreed that the NDICP should exclude deaths which occur in police search and rescue operations where the goal of police officers was rescue per se, rather than the goal of detaining the deceased for any reason.

Also excluded from the NDICP are self-inflicted deaths where the police officers' involvement is limited to attempting to prevent the suicide or to obtain medical attention needed as a result of the suicide attempt. A self-inflicted death will be included in the monitoring process, however, if the police operation had, as one of its goals, the detaining of the person for any reason (other than simply to prevent suicide or to seek medical attention needed as a result of the attempted suicide).

NDICP Monitoring Framework

There are currently three key measures for monitoring deaths in custody:

- trends in numbers of deaths in prisons, police and juvenile detention, and the proportion of total deaths in each setting involving Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons
- trends in the rate of death per 100 relevant adult prisoners* and the rate ratio (over-representation) for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in prison
- trends in causes and circumstances of deaths – in this regard ROGS presents 'apparent non-natural cause deaths' as a measure for Corrections and Juvenile Justice/Detention.

Numerator/s and Denominator/s - Computation/s

Indicator 1

Numerator

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

Denominator

Total number of deaths in each custody setting.

Computation

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

Indicator 2

Numerator

Number of deaths in prison.

Denominator

Historically, the denominator used to calculate rates has been the relevant prison population at 30 June (taken from the ABS series Prisoners in Australia 4517.0).

Computation

Historical approach – $(\text{Number of deaths in prison} \div \text{relevant 30 June prison population}) \times 1000$

Proposed new calculation – $(\text{Number of deaths in prison} \div \text{relevant average annual prison population}) \times 100$

Indicator 3:

Numerator

Number of deaths falling within each cause of death category and falling within each category relating to circumstances of deaths, occurring in each custody setting.

Denominator

Total number of deaths in each category.

Computation

(Cause of death ÷ Total deaths in each custody setting) x 100

Data source/s

Numerator/s

The AIC is notified about deaths in custody and custody-related operations from the custodial authority involved, in some cases within a matter of days after the death occurs. The custodial authority completes a NDICP data collection form, which includes information about the deceased, criminal and medical history, and the specific location at death. Information is also collected from the custodial authority regarding the apparent cause of death and circumstances leading to the death. Occasionally a case may not be provided to the AIC by the custodial authority.

All the information provided by custodial authorities is then cross-checked with records held by the National Coronial Information System (NCIS) as coronial enquiries are completed and formal findings handed down.

As part of the data validation process each year, keyword searches of the NCIS database are undertaken to ensure any missing cases are identified. Moreover, to further ensure accuracy, annual totals are also cross-checked and validated by the relevant custodial authority. Finally, prior to the publication of NDICP Monitoring Reports, custodial authorities are given an opportunity to provide comments and feedback relating to the presentation of data and analysis.

Denominator/s:

Historically, prison populations used to calculate rates of death are taken from the annual ABS publication Prisoners in Australia (cat. no. 4517.0), which is a census of persons in prison custody on 30 June each year.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment

Numerator/s

The responsibility for monitoring deaths in custody nationally was given to the AIC by the RCIADIC. State and Territory Governments unanimously agreed to support the implementation of recommendations relating to the establishment of the NDICP and its ongoing role in collecting and analysing information about deaths in custody and reporting regularly to government.

Information about each death in custody or custody-related operation is provided to the AIC by the relevant custodial authority. As cases are received, they are manually coded by AIC research staff and entered into the NDICP database. Information obtained from custodial authorities is then cross-checked against coronial findings as they become available. Coronial findings are sourced from the National Coronial Information System (NCIS), which is a database that collects information about deaths reported to a Coroner from every state and territory.

The NCIS dataset commenced from 2000 and is currently operated under a Heads of Agreement document made between the Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine and each State/Territory Government in Australia. The NCIS is not covered by legislation and is not a legal entity.

The NCIS is provided with information about each death via a secure regular (nightly or weekly) upload from local data systems in each coronial jurisdiction. The NCIS Unit has a quality assurance process in which the completeness and accuracy of cases that have been coded and closed on the NCIS are reviewed.

The AIC's access to the NCIS database is subject to strict ethics arrangements as well as annual reporting requirements and regular ethics reviews.

Deaths of persons in custody and custody-related operations are subject to a mandatory coronial inquest in every jurisdiction. However, where a person is charged in relation to a death in custody, coroners will terminate their inquest pending the resolution of the matter through criminal court proceedings. In such cases, information about the deceased, including the cause of death, will still be provided to the AIC by the relevant custodial authority. These cases will also be included in the NCIS database. However, due to the fact that the circumstances leading to the death are documented via court

proceedings in the criminal justice system and not a coronial inquest, only limited information can be cross-checked through the NCIS. In the majority of cases, sufficient information will be available through the NCIS to cross-check information provided by the custodial authority about the deceased - such as name, date of birth/death, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, location, and the cause and circumstances of the death. The AIC does not validate its deaths in custody data against court findings and, therefore, it is often difficult to determine responsibility in such cases – however undertaking validation against court findings is being considered by AIC.

The number of deaths in custody falling under the category ‘unlawful homicides’ each year is very small (usually less than five). Over the thirty years for which data is available, it is estimated that such deaths represent less than four per cent of the total number of deaths in custody cases recorded by the NDICP since 1980, however they are often the most controversial deaths and therefore AIC is considering undertaking validation against court findings.

Denominator/s

All denominators used by the AIC in the NDICP are taken from ABS published reports. The quality of this data is ultimately a matter for the ABS and we suggest the Commission refer to ABS submissions regarding the quality of their data.

Relevance

Numerator/s

Collecting timely information about deaths occurring in custodial settings and custody-related operations is highly relevant to assessing equity and effectiveness in the criminal justice system, most particularly for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. The ongoing monitoring of deaths in custody in Australia serves as an accountability and performance measure for custodial authorities, as well as providing the community with a better understanding of the trends and issues. As the former NSW State Coroner, Kevin Waller, observed:

'The rationale is that by making mandatory a full and public inquiry into deaths in prison and police cells the government provides a positive incentive to custodians to treat their prisoners in a humane fashion, and satisfies the community that deaths in such places are properly investigated' (Waller, K. (AM), Coronial Law and Practice in NSW, 3rd Edition, p. 28).

Among the concerns expressed by the RCIADIC was that statistics on both deaths in prison custody and juvenile detention and the related issue of the numbers of persons dying in police custody were at best poor, if not simply unavailable. It is the role of the NDICP to fill this data gap, as well as to identify emerging trends and issues relating to deaths in custody, particularly with regards to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. The data collected in the NDICP has become one of the only Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander-specific indicators for equity and effectiveness in the criminal justice system.

Denominator/s

ABS data

Timeliness

Numerator/s

Subsequent reports will move to financial year reporting and data will be validated to the extent possible against NCIS data and coronial findings.

Denominator/s

ABS data

Accuracy

Numerator/s

The accuracy of the data collected by the NDICP is largely contingent on the following three factors:

- the accuracy of information provided by custodial authorities
- the accuracy of information in the NCIS database
- the regularity with which information is cross-checked between these two sources.

How does the NDICP ensure every case is collected?

The data obtained from custodial authorities is continuously validated against NCIS and

also reviewed annually and as needed by corrections, juvenile justice and police agencies. The main risk to accuracy relates to ensuring that only deaths that are within scope for this monitoring program are collected and validated against the NCIS database as explained above.

Currently the NCIS does not have a coding flag to identify which cases have been confirmed as deaths in custody by the Coroner. Consequently, several mechanisms must be used to identify possible missing cases that fall within scope. These include searching for cases where the incident location is recorded as a Correctional Institution, or cases that involved a Legal Intervention. Not all deaths which are coded under these values fit the AIC criteria for a death in custody. In most cases, the AIC also receives direct notification of completed coronial inquiries into deaths in custody from the relevant State Coroner.

For the purposes of greater transparency with regards to the quality of deaths in custody data, included with all future releases of NDICP data will be information about the proportion of cases under each of the following three categories:

- 'possible death in custody' – deaths where it is not clear from available information whether the deaths falls within scope or not. These deaths will not be reported or included in analysis until coronial findings allow this to be determined
- 'confirmed death in scope' and checked against the NCIS to validate basic information about the death, but no coronial findings available to confirm many details of death ie. cause of death
- 'validated deaths in custody' – those deaths that have been fully validated against a coronial finding in the NCIS.

Indicators 1 and 2, see above, will include deaths categorised under b) and c), and the percentage of deaths which are b) or c).

For example: There were X number of deaths in prison custody in 2010; X per cent of these have been validated against coronial findings (across as many variables as possible). As deaths under category a) become resolved those in scope will be retrospectively added to the numbers under category c).

Indicator 3 will only include deaths under c), i.e. validated against coronial findings, in order to avoid findings on sensitive matters that require correction in later years as coronial findings become available.

In this way, the AIC will be able to provide more accurate data to ROGS on all non-natural cause deaths, broken down by 'apparent non-natural cause deaths' and non-natural cause deaths confirmed by coronial findings.

Denominator/s

ABS data

Coherence

Numerator/s

For information on deaths occurring in prison custody and in police institutional settings (eg. Police cells) since 1980, data is internally consistent as the same definition, data collection process and research methodology has been applied consistently over the last twenty years (data throughout the 1980's was collected by the RCIADIC).

For information on deaths occurring in police custody-related operations, accurate and internally consistent information is only available from the year 1990 and onwards. Prior to 1990, only deaths occurring in police institutional settings are recorded.

AIC undertook a review of the program in 2011 and has specifically considered improving coherence with other key datasets and standards e.g. ABS, AIHW, ROGS, and PC.

All State/Territory Coroners and custodial authorities (corrections and juvenile justice agencies, police and the AFP) use the same Data Definitions and all relevant stakeholders will be invited to comment on and agree to revisions and improvements to key documents underpinning the NDICP.

Denominator/s

ABS data

Accessibility

Numerator/s

The data is reported in regular NDICP Monitoring Reports and also through occasional in-depth research papers when resources allow. Publications are available on the AIC website and also in hard copy free of charge.

Requests for NDICP data from interested parties such as the media and academics are dealt with on a case-by-case basis; data is usually provided if it relates to data already available through published Monitoring Reports. All legitimate requests for data are provided without charge. Only de-identified data is ever provided, consistent with ethics requirements.

Denominator/s

ABS data

Interpretability

Numerator/s

A key matter relevant to interpretability is the lack of data on a range of matters linked to Indicator 3, such as evidence for successful preventative measures for reducing deaths in custody. It is proposed that the Monitoring Reports will include thematic analysis of findings and recommendations made by Coroners to improve the evidence base in this area.

Denominator/s

ABS data

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues

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

If resources were made available to allow validation of aspects of deaths against court findings, such as in cases where there has been a charge laid in respect of the death, this would add value to the program. This is because such deaths, while in the minority, often are of greatest interest in regard to equity and effectiveness.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in custody

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	<p>Effectiveness and Equity (in regard to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons) in the Justice System.</p> <p>The data is obtained from the National Deaths in Custody Program (NDICP) which covers both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, as well as in prisons (reported in the Corrective Services chapter of the RoGS) and in juvenile detention.</p>
Indicator	<p>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in (crime-related) police custody and custody-related operations (i.e. deaths of persons in the process of being detained or escaping)</p> <p>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status is not always collected; and when it is, the recording is not always consistent. Moreover, the way in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status is determined varies between jurisdictions.</p>
Measure (computation)	<p>Definition</p> <p>In short, deaths are in scope for this monitoring program if they occur in custody for a crime-related matter, or involve persons who die in the process of being detained or escaping.</p> <p>In more detail, the definition of a death in scope is as follows:</p> <p>The Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (RCIADIC) outlined the types of deaths that would require notification to the NDICP (rec 41). They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a death, wherever occurring, of a person who is in prison custody, police custody or detention as a juvenile• a death, wherever occurring, of a person whose death is caused or contributed to by traumatic injuries sustained, or by lack of proper care, while in such custody or detention• a death, wherever occurring, of a person who dies, or is fatally injured, in the process of police or prison officers attempting to detain that person• a death, wherever occurring, of a person attempting to escape from prison, police custody or juvenile detention. <p>This definition has been used by the NDICP since its establishment in 1992. The definition by the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (Recommendation 41, RCIADIC 1992, pp135-139) remains relevant and has been mirrored in coronial and related legislation (e.g. the NSW Coroner's Act 1980). This definition results in the decision about whether a death is in scope for the NDICP hinging on whether the deceased was in custody for a breach of the law, regardless of the circumstances, e.g. they may be in a vehicle staffed by contractors for transporting prisoners, or they may be on remand or sentenced in a mental health institution. It also includes persons who are temporarily absent from prison or police custody e.g. day release programs (see for example, s13A NSW Coroner's Act 1980) and those who are 'sentenced to a 'live-in' substance abuse program', since persons in such circumstances have their personal liberty restricted and are under the control of a custodial authority. NDICP excludes persons on community corrections or on parole, since they are 'free to come and go at will', which is a common law test for the absence of custody'. Additionally, 'home detention' should be excluded because there is a third party custodial authority involved.</p> <p>Following a decision of the Federal Court (Eatts vs Dawson: G208 of 1990), and a decision by the Australasian Police Ministers' Council in 1994 together with associated changes to legislation and practice circulars, the scope of the NDICP was extended to deaths of persons in the process of being detained or escaping, whether technically they are in custody or not – such deaths under the NDICP are called 'custody-related</p>

operations'. The definition of a death in a 'custody-related operation' for the purposes of the NDICP was discussed in a meeting of the Australasian Police Ministers Council in 1994. At that meeting it was agreed that the scope of monitoring deaths in police custody by the NDICP also include deaths in the following three circumstances:

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

It was agreed that the NDICP should exclude deaths which occur in police search and rescue operations where the goal of police officers was rescue per se, rather than the goal of detaining the deceased for any reason.

Also excluded from the NDICP are self-inflicted deaths where the police officers' involvement is limited to attempting to prevent the suicide or to obtain medical attention needed as a result of the suicide attempt. A self-inflicted death will be included in the monitoring process, however, if the police operation had, as one of its goals, the detaining of the person for any reason (other than simply to prevent suicide or to seek medical attention needed as a result of the attempted suicide).

NDICP Monitoring Framework

There are currently three key measures for monitoring deaths in custody:

- trends in numbers of deaths in prisons, police and juvenile detention, and the proportion of total deaths in each setting involving Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons
- trends in the rate of death per 100 relevant adult prisoners* and the rate ratio (over-representation) for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in prison
- trends in causes and circumstances of deaths – in this regard ROGS presents 'apparent non-natural cause deaths' as a measure for Corrections and Juvenile Justice/Detention.

*Note: In the next NDICP Monitoring Report due to be released in early 2012 the rate of death under Indicator 2 (per 100 relevant population) will be used, replacing the calculation used in previous reports (per 1000 relevant population). The purpose of this is to be more consistent with the ROGS Report.

In post-2012 Monitoring Reports, a new indicator will be developed and reported on:

- International comparisons of trends relevant to the NDICP Framework for monitoring, particularly focusing on New Zealand and Canada due to their similarity to the Australian criminal justice system and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations.

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

Indicator 1

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

Denominator: Total number of deaths in each custody setting.

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

Indicator 2

Prison custody - Numerator: Number of deaths in prison.

Denominator: Historically, the denominator used to calculate rates has been the relevant prison population at 30 June (taken from the ABS series Prisoners in Australia 4517.0). For future NDICP Monitoring Reports, the AIC is proposing to use an annual average prison population taken from the ABS series Corrective Services, Australia 4512.0. The calculation to be used in deriving the denominator for these statistics is yet to be finalised and is currently being discussed with data agencies.

Computation:

Historical approach –

$(\text{Number of deaths in prison} \div \text{relevant 30 June prison population}) \times 1000$

Proposed new calculation –

$(\text{Number of deaths in prison} \div \text{relevant average annual prison population}) \times 100$

Indicator 3:

Numerator: Number of deaths falling within each cause of death category and falling within each category relating to circumstances of deaths, occurring in each custody setting.

Denominator: Total number of deaths in each category.

Computation: $(\text{Cause of death} \div \text{Total deaths in each custody setting}) \times 100$

Data source/s

Numerator/s

The AIC is notified about deaths in custody and custody-related operations from the custodial authority involved, in some cases within a matter of days after the death occurs. The custodial authority completes a NDICP data collection form, which includes information about the deceased, criminal and medical history, and the specific location at death. Information is also collected from the custodial authority regarding the apparent cause of death and circumstances leading to the death. Occasionally a case may not be provided to the AIC by the custodial authority.

All the information provided by custodial authorities is then cross-checked with records held by the National Coronial Information System (NCIS) as coronial enquiries are completed and formal findings handed down.

As part of the data validation process each year, keyword searches of the NCIS database are undertaken to ensure any missing cases are identified. Moreover, to further ensure accuracy, annual totals are also cross-checked and validated by the relevant custodial authority. Finally, prior to the publication of NDICP Monitoring Reports, custodial authorities are given an opportunity to provide comments and feedback relating to the presentation of data and analysis.

Denominator/s

Historically, prison populations used to calculate rates of death are taken from the annual ABS publication Prisoners in Australia (cat. no. 4517.0), which is a census of persons in prison custody on 30 June each year.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment

Numerator/s

The responsibility for monitoring deaths in custody nationally was given to the AIC by the RCIADIC. State and Territory Governments unanimously agreed to support the implementation of recommendations relating to the establishment of the NDICP and its ongoing role in collecting and analysing information about deaths in custody and reporting regularly to government.

Information about each death in custody or custody-related operation is provided to the AIC by the relevant custodial authority. As cases are received, they are manually coded by AIC research staff and entered into the NDICP database. Information obtained from custodial authorities is then cross-checked against coronial findings as they become available. Coronial findings are sourced from the National Coronial Information System (NCIS), which is a database that collects information about deaths reported to a Coroner from every state and territory.

The NCIS dataset commenced from 2000 and is currently operated under a Heads of Agreement document made between the Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine and each State/Territory Government in Australia. The NCIS is not covered by legislation and is not a legal entity.

The NCIS is provided with information about each death via a secure regular (nightly or weekly) upload from local data systems in each coronial jurisdiction. The NCIS Unit has a quality assurance process in which the completeness and accuracy of cases that have been coded and closed on the NCIS are reviewed. This process is currently around 12 months behind the relevant reference period (i.e. the quality assurance team is currently reviewing deaths closed in September 2010).

The AIC's access to the NCIS database is subject to strict ethics arrangements as well

as annual reporting requirements and regular ethics reviews. The AIC currently only has online access to those cases in the NCIS database which are closed, with a formal finding being handed down by a Coroner. The AIC is in the process of seeking approval from every State Coroner to access information about active coronial enquiries via the NCIS. It is anticipated that AIC will have access to open cases by early 2012.

Deaths of persons in custody and custody-related operations are subject to a mandatory coronial inquest in every jurisdiction. However, where a person is charged in relation to a death in custody, coroners will terminate their inquest pending the resolution of the matter through criminal court proceedings. In such cases, information about the deceased, including the cause of death, will still be provided to the AIC by the relevant custodial authority. These cases will also be included in the NCIS database. However, due to the fact that the circumstances leading to the death are documented via court proceedings in the criminal justice system and not a coronial inquest, only limited information can be cross-checked through the NCIS. In the majority of cases, sufficient information will be available through the NCIS to cross-check information provided by the custodial authority about the deceased - such as name, date of birth/death, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, location, and the cause and circumstances of the death. The AIC does not validate its deaths in custody data against court findings and, therefore, it is often difficult to determine responsibility in such cases – however undertaking validation against court findings is being considered by AIC.

The number of deaths in custody falling under the category 'unlawful homicides' each year is very small (usually less than five). Over the thirty years for which data is available, it is estimated that such deaths represent less than four per cent of the total number of deaths in custody cases recorded by the NDICP since 1980, however they are often the most controversial deaths and therefore AIC is considering undertaking validation against court findings.

Denominator/s

All denominators used by the AIC in the NDICP are taken from ABS published reports. The quality of this data is ultimately a matter for the ABS and we suggest the Commission refer to ABS submissions regarding the quality of their data.

Relevance

Numerator/s

Collecting timely information about deaths occurring in custodial settings and custody-related operations is highly relevant to assessing equity and effectiveness in the criminal justice system, most particularly for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. The ongoing monitoring of deaths in custody in Australia serves as an accountability and performance measure for custodial authorities, as well as providing the community with a better understanding of the trends and issues. As the former NSW State Coroner, Kevin Waller, observed:

'The rationale is that by making mandatory a full and public inquiry into deaths in prison and police cells the government provides a positive incentive to custodians to treat their prisoners in a humane fashion, and satisfies the community that deaths in such places are properly investigated' (Waller, K. (AM), *Coronial Law and Practice in NSW*, 3rd Edition, p. 28).

Among the concerns expressed by the RCIADIC was that statistics on both deaths in prison custody and juvenile detention and the related issue of the numbers of persons dying in police custody were at best poor, if not simply unavailable. It is the role of the NDICP to fill this data gap, as well as to identify emerging trends and issues relating to deaths in custody, particularly with regards to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. The data collected in the NDICP has become one of the only Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander-specific indicators for equity and effectiveness in the criminal justice system.

Various information about the location of the death is recorded, and more refined geographic information on place of death and last place of private residence is proposed to be collected from 2012.

Denominator/s

ABS data

Timeliness

Numerator/s

The most recent NDICP annual report released by the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC).

Denominator/s

ABS data

Accuracy

Numerator/s

The accuracy of the data collected by the NDICP is largely contingent on the following three factors:

- the accuracy of information provided by custodial authorities
- the accuracy of information in the NCIS database
- the regularity with which information is cross-checked between these two sources.

The AIC recently undertook a special validation exercise of all deaths in custody cases in the dataset and will make some corrections as necessary. These corrections will have minimal impact on the high level trends reported to date.

How does the NDICP ensure every case is collected?

The data obtained from custodial authorities is continuously validated against NCIS and also reviewed annually and as needed by corrections, juvenile justice and police agencies. The main risk to accuracy relates to ensuring that only deaths that are within scope for this monitoring program are collected and validated against the NCIS database as explained above.

Currently the NCIS does not have a coding flag to identify which cases have been confirmed as deaths in custody by the Coroner. Consequently, several mechanisms must be used to identify possible missing cases that fall within scope. These include searching for cases where the incident location is recorded as a Correctional Institution, or cases that involved a Legal Intervention. Not all deaths which are coded under these values fit the AIC criteria for a death in custody. In most cases, the AIC also receives direct notification of completed coronial inquiries into deaths in custody from the relevant State Coroner.

For the purposes of greater transparency with regards to the quality of deaths in custody data, included with all future releases of NDICP data will be information about the proportion of cases under each of the following three categories:

- 'possible death in custody' – deaths where it is not clear from available information whether the deaths falls within scope or not. These deaths will not be reported or included in analysis until coronial findings allow this to be determined
- 'confirmed death in scope' and checked against the NCIS to validate basic information about the death, but no coronial findings available to confirm many details of death ie cause of death
- 'validated deaths in custody' – those deaths that have been fully validated against a coronial finding in the NCIS.

Indicators 1 and 2, see above, will include deaths categorised under b) and c), and the percentage of deaths which are b) or c).

For example: There were X number of deaths in prison custody in 2010; X per cent of these have been validated against coronial findings (across as many variables as possible). As deaths under category a) become resolved those in scope will be retrospectively added to the numbers under category c).

Indicator 3 will only include deaths under c), i.e. validated against coronial findings, in order to avoid findings on sensitive matters that require correction in later years as coronial findings become available.

In this way, the AIC will be able to provide more accurate data to ROGS on all non-natural cause deaths, broken down by 'apparent non-natural cause deaths' and non-natural cause deaths confirmed by coronial findings.

AIC undertook a review of the NDICP in 2011, which included revising the User Manual and administrative procedures around the collection of data from custodial authorities and the NCIS. In particular, the review outcomes included revising and modernising the Data Definitions to more accurately reflect significant changes in the justice system over the last twenty years. This process also aims to better align the NDICP with other

datasets and standards i.e. that of ABS and also alignment with emerging data definitions for disability, health and mental health.

Denominator/s

ABS data

Coherence

Numerator/s

For information on deaths occurring in prison custody and in police institutional settings (eg. Police cells) since 1980, data is internally consistent as the same definition, data collection process and research methodology has been applied consistently over the last twenty years (data throughout the 1980's was collected by the RCIADIC).

For information on deaths occurring in police custody-related operations, accurate and internally consistent information is only available from the year 1990 and onwards. Prior to 1990, only deaths occurring in police institutional settings are recorded.

AIC undertook a review of the program in 2011 and has specifically considered improving coherence with other key datasets and standards e.g. ABS, AIHW, ROGS, and PC. Following conclusion of this review, revised Data Definitions, an improved User Manual and other key program documents will be finalised and fully implemented.

All State/Territory Coroners and custodial authorities (corrections and juvenile justice agencies, police and the AFP) use the same Data Definitions and all relevant stakeholders were invited to comment on and agree to revisions and improvements to key documents underpinning the NDICP.

Denominator/s

ABS data

Accessibility

Numerator/s

The data is reported in regular NDICP Monitoring Reports and also through occasional in-depth research papers when resources allow. Publications are available on the AIC website and also in hard copy free of charge.

Requests for NDICP data from interested parties such as the media and academics are dealt with on a case-by-case basis; data is usually provided if it relates to data already available through published Monitoring Reports. All legitimate requests for data are provided without charge. Only de-identified data is ever provided, consistent with ethics requirements.

Denominator/s

ABS data

Interpretability

Numerator/s

A range of matters related to 'interpretability' were identified in an Issues Paper that supported the review conducted by AIC during 2011. Each of these matters was considered and will be resolved and changes implemented as necessary.

A key matter relevant to interpretability is the lack of data on a range of matters linked to Indicator 3, such as evidence for successful preventative measures for reducing deaths in custody. From 2012 onwards, it is proposed that the Monitoring Reports will include thematic analysis of findings and recommendations made by Coroners to improve the evidence base in this area.

Denominator/s

ABS data

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues

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

If resources were made available to allow validation of aspects of deaths against court findings, such as in cases where there has been a charge laid in respect of the death, this would add value to the program. This is because such deaths, while in the minority, often are of greatest interest in regard to equity and effectiveness.

Magistrates court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	Judicial services — Outcomes
Indicator	Proportion of lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea or finding.
Measure (computation)	<p>The indicator is defined as the number of finalised defendants in lower courts who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty, as a proportion of the total number of lower courts adjudicated cases.</p> <p>A higher proportion is a better outcome.</p> <p><u>Computation/s</u></p> <p>Division (expressed as a percentage).</p>
Data source/s	Criminal Courts, Australia, ABS 4513.0.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator and denominator</u></p> <p>Criminal matters are brought to the courts by a government prosecuting agency, which is generally the Director of Public Prosecutions, but can also be the Attorney-General, the police, regulatory agencies or local councils. Information on defendants brought before the courts is recorded by the court administration authorities in each state and territory for operational and case management purposes in the adjudication and sentencing process. Criminal Courts statistics are based on data extracted from these administrative records. Data are supplied to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) by the courts administering agency for all states and territories except for Queensland (where they are supplied via the Office of Economic and Statistical Research), and New South Wales (where they are supplied via the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research).</p> <p>Criminal Courts statistics are produced by the National Criminal Courts Statistics Unit (NCCSU) of the ABS. The NCCSU functions under an intergovernmental agreement between the ABS, the Australian Government Attorney General's department and state and territory departments responsible for justice issues. One of the major functions of the NCCSU is to compile, analyse, publish and disseminate uniform national criminal courts statistics, subject to the provisions of the Census and Statistics Act 1905(Cth).</p> <p>For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.</p>
Relevance	<p><u>Numerator and denominator</u></p> <p>The Criminal Courts collection provides statistics about defendants dealt with by the criminal jurisdiction of the Higher, Magistrates' and Children's Courts of Australia. Defendants include persons as well as organisations (for the Higher and Magistrates' Courts only) charged with criminal offences. Comparable statistics are provided for each of the states and territories and for Australia on the offences and sentence types associated with defendants dealt with by the Criminal Courts. If a person or organisation is a defendant in a number of criminal cases finalised within the courts during the reference period, this person or organisation will be counted more than once within that reference period.</p>
Timeliness	<p><u>Numerator and denominator</u></p> <p>Data from the Criminal Courts collection are released annually in Criminal Courts, Australia (cat. no. 4513.0) and accompanying datacubes within 9 months of the reference period. Each release includes data for the current reference year, along with time series for some data items.</p>
Accuracy	<p><u>Numerator and denominator</u></p>

Criminal Courts data are extracted from each state and territory's court administration system. The data are not subject to sampling error. Non-sampling errors can arise from inaccuracies in recording by courts agencies, when the data are extracted, processed and disseminated. The ABS has limited influence over any errors associated with data recorded by external sources. The ABS does provide a collection manual which outlines the scope, coverage, counting rules and data item definitions for the Criminal Courts collection to minimise data extraction errors. Efficient processing and editing procedures are in place within the ABS to minimise processing and reporting errors.

Revisions to published data are irregular. Revisions to historical data are made when new information about the comparability of data over time is identified. This may occur when errors or omissions are identified in the administrative data supplied to the ABS in prior years.

Coherence Numerator and denominator

In order to ensure consistency in the data for each state and territory, criminal courts statistics are compiled according to national standards and classifications. However, some differences still occur due to state and territory legislative requirements or to limitations of the various administrative data bases that are used to extract the data.

Due to differing scope and counting rules the data in the Criminal Courts publication may not be comparable to data published in other national and state/territory publications. Given the high degree of conceptual complexity in the operation of the courts systems in Australia, and the variation in the capacity of the states and territories to supply statistical information, a staged approach was adopted in the development of the Criminal Courts collection. The publication presents results from several development stages of the collection. Information relating to criminal cases heard in the Supreme and Intermediate (Higher) Courts has been available since the mid 1990's. National information about defendants finalised in the Magistrates' Courts is available from 2003-04 onwards, and in the Children's Courts from 2006-07.

Accessibility Numerator and denominator

In addition to the information provided in the publication, a series of supplementary Data Cubes are also available providing detailed breakdowns by states and territories.

Interpretability Numerator and denominator

The Criminal Courts publication contains detailed Explanatory Notes, Appendices and Glossary that provide information on the data sources, counting rules, terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

A data dictionary, the National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary, 2005 (cat. no. 4527.0) has also been developed by the ABS in collaboration with key stakeholders. It is a reference document which defines national data items and outlines methods for the use of 27 data elements and concepts that underpin the ABS and Council of Australian Governments (COAG) criminal courts collections. The data dictionary relates to the Higher and Magistrates' Criminal Courts and it is anticipated that an updated version of the data dictionary will extend the scope of the data dictionary to the Children's Criminal Courts.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues Data are both comparable and complete for the court cases reported. The indicator does not conceptually identify the link between police effectiveness in preparing briefs and presenting evidence, and the decision of defendants to plead guilty or not.

7 Courts

CONTENTS

7.1	Profile of court services	7.2
7.2	Framework of performance indicators	7.18
7.3	Key performance indicator results	7.20
7.4	Future directions in performance reporting	7.49
7.5	Definitions of key terms	7.50
7.6	List of attachment tables	7.53
7.7	References	7.54

Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '7A' prefix (for example, table 7A.1). A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the website at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

This chapter focuses primarily on administrative support functions for the courts, not on the judicial decisions made in the courts. The primary support functions of court administration services are to:

- manage court facilities and staff, including buildings, security and ancillary services such as registries, libraries and transcription services
- provide case management services, including client information, scheduling and case flow management
- enforce court orders through the sheriff's department or a similar mechanism.

This chapter covers the State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' (including children's) courts, coroners' courts and probate registries. It also covers the Federal Court of Australia, the Family Court of Australia, the Family Court of WA and the Federal Circuit Court of Australia (previously the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia).

The chapter does not include information on the High Court of Australia, and excludes tribunals and specialist jurisdiction courts (for example, Indigenous courts, circle sentencing courts and drug courts are excluded). From the 2012 Report, the chapter also

excludes electronic infringement and enforcement systems to improve national comparability in reporting.

Improvements in reporting on courts this year include two new experimental measures for the existing equity indicator of ‘Fees paid by applicants’:

- Court fee relief (fee waivers and reductions) and fee exemptions
- Proportion of total payable civil court fees which were waived or reduced.

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

7.1 Profile of court services

Roles and responsibilities

State and Territory court levels

In this chapter, the term ‘jurisdiction’ can refer to not only individual Australian states and territories, but also to the roles and responsibilities of different courts. There is a hierarchy of courts within each State and Territory. Supreme courts hear disputes of greater seriousness than those heard in the other courts. Supreme courts also develop the law and operate as courts of judicial review or appeal. For the majority of states and territories, the hierarchy of courts is as outlined below (although Tasmania, the ACT and the NT do not have a district/county court):

- supreme courts
- district/county courts
- magistrates’ courts.

Within certain court levels, a number of specialist jurisdiction courts (such as Indigenous courts, circle sentencing courts and drug courts) aim to improve the responsiveness of courts to the special needs of particular service users. Tribunals can also improve responsiveness and assist in alleviating the workload of courts — for example, small claims tribunals can assist in diverting work from the magistrates’ court. Specialist jurisdiction courts (other than the children’s courts, family courts and coroners’ courts) and tribunals are outside the scope of this Report and excluded from reported data where possible.

Differences in State and Territory court levels mean that the allocation of cases to courts varies across states and territories (boxes 7.1 to 7.3). As a result, the seriousness and complexity of cases heard in a court level can also vary across states and territories. Therefore, any comparison of performance needs to account for these factors.

Box 7.1 Supreme court jurisdictions across states and territories

Criminal

All State and Territory supreme courts have jurisdiction over serious criminal matters such as murder, treason and certain serious drug offences, but significant differences exist in this court level across the states and territories:

- District/county courts do not operate in Tasmania, the ACT and the NT, so in this State and these territories the supreme courts generally exercise a jurisdiction equal to that of both the supreme and district/county courts in other states.
- The Queensland Supreme Court deals with a number of drug matters, which supreme courts in other states and territories do not hear.
- In the NSW Supreme Court, almost all indictments are for offences of murder and manslaughter, whereas the range of indictments routinely presented in most other states and territories is broader.

All State and Territory supreme courts hear appeals, but the number and type of appeals vary because NSW, Victoria and Queensland also hear some appeals in their district/county courts.

Civil

All supreme courts deal with appeals and probate applications and have an unlimited jurisdiction on claims but:

NSW usually deals with complex cases, all claims over \$750 000 (except claims related to motor vehicle accidents or worker's compensation) and various other civil matters.

Victoria generally handles civil claims over \$200 000.

Queensland deals with claims over \$750 000 from 1 November 2010 and administrative law matters.

WA usually deals with claims over \$750 000.

SA exercises its unlimited jurisdiction for general and personal injury matters.

Tasmania usually deals with claims over \$50 000.

ACT usually deals with claims over \$250 000.

NT also deals with mental health, family law and *Coroners Act 1993* applications.

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

Box 7.2 District/county court jurisdictions across states and territories

There are no district/county courts in Tasmania, the ACT or the NT.

Criminal

The district/county courts have jurisdiction over indictable criminal matters (such as rape and armed robbery) except murder and treason, but differences exist among the states that have a district/county court. For example, appeals from magistrates' courts are heard in the district/county courts in NSW, Victoria and Queensland, but not in WA and SA. Briefly, the jurisdictions of the district/county courts are:

NSW: The NSW District Court deals with most of the serious criminal cases that come before the courts in NSW. It has responsibility for indictable criminal offences that are normally heard by a judge and jury, but on occasions by a judge alone. It does not deal with treason or murder.

Victoria: The Victorian County Court deals with all indictable offences, except the following (which must be heard in the Supreme Court): murder; attempted murder; child destruction; certain conspiracy charges; treason; and concealing an offence of treason. Examples of criminal offences heard in the County Court include: drug trafficking; serious assaults; serious theft; rape; and obtaining financial advantage by deception.

Queensland: The Queensland District Court deals with more serious criminal offences than heard by the Magistrates' Court — for example, rape, armed robbery and fraud.

WA: The WA District Court deals with any indictable offence except those that carry a penalty of life imprisonment.

SA: The SA District Court is the principal trial court and has jurisdiction to try a charge of any offence except treason or murder or offences related to those charges. Almost all matters have been referred following a committal process in the Magistrates Court.

Civil

All district/county civil courts hear appeals and deal with the following types of cases:

NSW: claims up to \$750 000 (or more if the parties consent) and has unlimited jurisdiction in motor accident injury claims.

Victoria: appeals under the *Crimes (Family Violence) Act 1987*, adoption matters and change-of-name applications. Has unlimited jurisdiction in both personal injury claims and other claims.

Queensland: claims between \$150 000 and \$750 000 from 1 November 2010.

WA: claims up to \$750 000 and unlimited claims for personal injuries, and has exclusive jurisdiction for motor accident injury claims.

SA: unlimited claims for general and personal injury matters.

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

Box 7.3 Magistrates court jurisdictions across states and territories

Criminal

NSW: Summarily with matters with a maximum penalty of up to two years' imprisonment for a single offence, and up to five years' imprisonment for multiple offences, including some indictable offences.

Victoria: With summary offences and determines some indictable offences summarily.

Queensland: With summary offences and determines summarily some indictable matters where the penalty imposed by this jurisdiction may be up to three years' imprisonment.

WA: With summary offences and determines some indictable offences summarily.

SA: With matters with a maximum penalty of up to five years' imprisonment for a single offence; and 10 years imprisonment for multiple offences. Magistrates are able to sentence a defendant in relation to certain major indictable offences where the Director, Public Prosecutions and defence agree to the defendant being sentenced in the Magistrates Court.

Tasmania: With matters with a maximum penalty of up to two years' imprisonment for a single offence and up to five years' imprisonment for multiple offences. Also deals with some indictable offences summarily.

ACT: Summarily with matters with a maximum penalty of up to two years' imprisonment. With the DPP's consent, an offence punishable by imprisonment for longer than two years but up to five years. With a defendant's consent, matters with a maximum penalty of up to 14 years imprisonment where the offence relates to money or property (up to 10 years in other cases).

NT: With some drug and fraud charges and matters with a maximum penalty of up to 10 years' imprisonment (or 10–14 years' imprisonment if the accused consents).

Civil

NSW: With small claims up to \$10 000 and general division claims up to \$100 000, as well as family law matters.

Victoria: With claims up to \$100 000 for monetary damages, and applications for equitable relief and applications under the *Family Violence Protection Act 2008* and *Personal Safety Intervention Orders Act 2010*.

Queensland: [Prior to 1 December 2009] With small claims (including residential tenancy disputes) up to \$7500, minor debt claims up to \$7500 and other claims up to \$50 000. Now deals with claims up to \$150 000 from 1 November 2010, minor civil disputes are now lodged with the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT).

WA: With claims for debt recovery and damages (not personal injury) up to \$75 000, minor cases up to \$10 000, residential tenancy applications for monies up to \$10 000, residential tenancy disputes and restraining orders.

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

Tasmania: With claims up to \$50 000 (or more if both parties consent) for monetary damages and debt recovery, minor civil claims up to \$5000, residential tenancy disputes, restraint orders and family violence orders.

ACT: With claims between \$10 000 and \$250 000 (since July 2011), victims financial assistance applications up to \$50 000, matters under the *Domestic Relationships Act 1994* and commercial leasing matters. Since February 2009, small claims up to \$10 000 are dealt with by the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal.

NT: With claims up to \$100 000 and workers' compensation claims.

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

State and Territory court levels — specific elements

This chapter reports data by court level for each State and Territory. In addition, the chapter separates out certain data items from each court level to improve the comparability and understanding of the data presented. In particular instances, the data sets from the following areas are reported separately from their court level:

- probate registries (separate from the supreme courts level)
- children's courts (separate from the magistrates' courts level)
- coroners' courts (separate from the magistrates' courts level).

Probate

In all states and territories, probate issues are heard in supreme courts and encompass applications for the appointment of an executor or administrator to the estate of a deceased person. The two most common types of application are:

- where the executor nominated by a will applies to have the will proved
- where the deceased was intestate (died without a will) and a person applies for letters of administration to be entitled to administer the estate.

Children's courts

Children's courts are specialist jurisdiction courts that, depending on the State or Territory legislation, may hear both criminal and civil matters. These courts in the main deal with summary proceedings, however some jurisdictions have the power to also hear indictable matters.

Children's courts deal with complaints of offences alleged to have been committed by young people. In all states and territories, children aged under 10 years cannot be charged with a criminal offence. The maximum age that defendants are considered a child or juvenile is under the age of 18 years in all states and territories, except Queensland. In Queensland, defendants are considered adults if aged 17 years and over at the time the offence was committed (ABS 2015).

Children's courts may also hear matters where a child has been seriously abused or neglected. In these instances, the court has jurisdiction to determine matters relating to the child's care and protection.

Coroners' courts

In all states and territories, coroners' courts (which generally operate under the auspices of State and Territory magistrates' courts) inquire into the cause of sudden and/or unexpected reported deaths. The definition of a reported death differs across states and territories, but

generally includes deaths for which the cause is violent, suspicious or unknown. In some states and territories, the coroner has the power to commit for hearing, while in others the coroner is prohibited from making any finding of criminal or civil liability (but may refer the matter to the Director of Public Prosecutions). Suspicious fires are generally within the jurisdiction of the coroners' courts in NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT but not in the other states and territories.

Australian court levels — specific elements

Australian courts comprise the following courts, in order of hierarchy:

- the High Court of Australia
- the Federal Court of Australia and the Family Court of Australia
- the Federal Circuit Court of Australia.

Data for the High Court are not published in this Report.

The following sections highlight the relationship between the other three Australian courts which are reported in this chapter.

Federal Court of Australia

This court is a superior court of record and a court of law and equity. It sits in all capital cities on a continuous basis and elsewhere in Australia from time to time.

The Federal Court has jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil matter arising under laws made by the Federal Parliament, as well as any matter arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation. The Federal Court also has original jurisdiction in respect of specific subject matter conferred by over 150 statutes of the Federal Parliament.

The Federal Court has a substantial and diverse appellate jurisdiction. It hears appeals from decisions of single judges of the Federal Court, decisions of the Federal Circuit Court in non-family law matters, decisions of the Supreme Court of Norfolk Island and particular decisions of State and Territory supreme courts exercising federal jurisdiction.

The Federal Court has the power to exercise indictable criminal jurisdiction for serious cartel offences under the Trade Practices Act. The jurisdiction came into force on 6 November 2009. No cases have been filed in the court. The Federal Court also exercises a very small summary criminal jurisdiction, but the cases are not separately counted. There are so few cases, these would not make a material difference by being included in the civil case totals.

Family Court of Australia and Family Court of Western Australia

Since 1 July 2013, the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Circuit Court have, as a result of an Australian Government policy, been a single prescribed agency for the purpose of the Financial Management and Accountability (FMA) Act. For the reference period in this report (up to 30 June 2015), there was only a single administration for the two courts and, as a result, they share all administrative services. However, both courts remain as separate Chapter III courts.

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

The Family Court of Australia has jurisdiction in all states and territories except WA (which has its own family court). It has jurisdiction to deal with matrimonial cases and associated responsibilities, including divorce proceedings, financial issues and children's matters such as who the children will live with, spend time with and communicate with, as well as other specific issues relating to parental responsibilities. It can also deal with ex-nuptial cases involving children's matters. The Family Court of WA (since December 2002) and the federal family law courts have jurisdiction (since 1 March 2009) to deal with financial matters between parties that were in a de facto relationship (including same sex relationships). A practice direction was issued by the Family Court of Australia with agreement from the [then] Federal Magistrates Court, that from November 2003 all divorce applications were to be lodged in the [then] Federal Magistrates Court. The Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court single agency has meant that registrars' workload can be spread between Family Court and Federal Circuit Court matters. As a result, divorces are conducted by the registrars for both courts. A small number of divorce applications are initiated in the Family Court of Australia where these arise within other proceedings before the Family Court of Australia. This practice direction does not affect the Family Court of WA.

Federal Circuit Court of Australia (formerly the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia)

The first sittings of the Federal Magistrates Court were on 3 July 2000. The court was established to provide a simpler and more accessible service for litigants, and to ease the workloads of both the Federal Court and the Family Court of Australia. As a result of legislative amendments which recognise the work and status of the Court, the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia was renamed the Federal Circuit Court of Australia on 12 April 2013. The inclusion of the word 'circuit' to the name of the court highlights the importance of the Court's circuit work in regional areas and its broad Commonwealth jurisdiction in both family law and general federal law. The jurisdiction, status and

arrangements under which the Court operates have not changed. Its jurisdiction includes family law and child support, administrative law, admiralty, anti-terrorism, bankruptcy, copyright, human rights, migration, privacy and trade practices. State and Territory courts also continue to do some work in these areas.

The Federal Circuit Court shares its jurisdiction with the Federal Court and the Family Court of Australia. The intention is for the latter two courts to focus on more complex legal matters. The Federal Circuit Court hears most first instance judicial reviews of migration matters. In trade practices matters it can award damages up to \$750 000. In family law matters its jurisdiction is similar to that of the Family Court of Australia, except that only the Family Court of Australia can consider adoption disputes, applications concerning the nullity and validity of marriages, and dealing with parenting issues under The Hague Convention. Otherwise, the Federal Circuit Court has jurisdiction to hear any matter transferred to it by either the Federal Court or the Family Court of Australia.

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

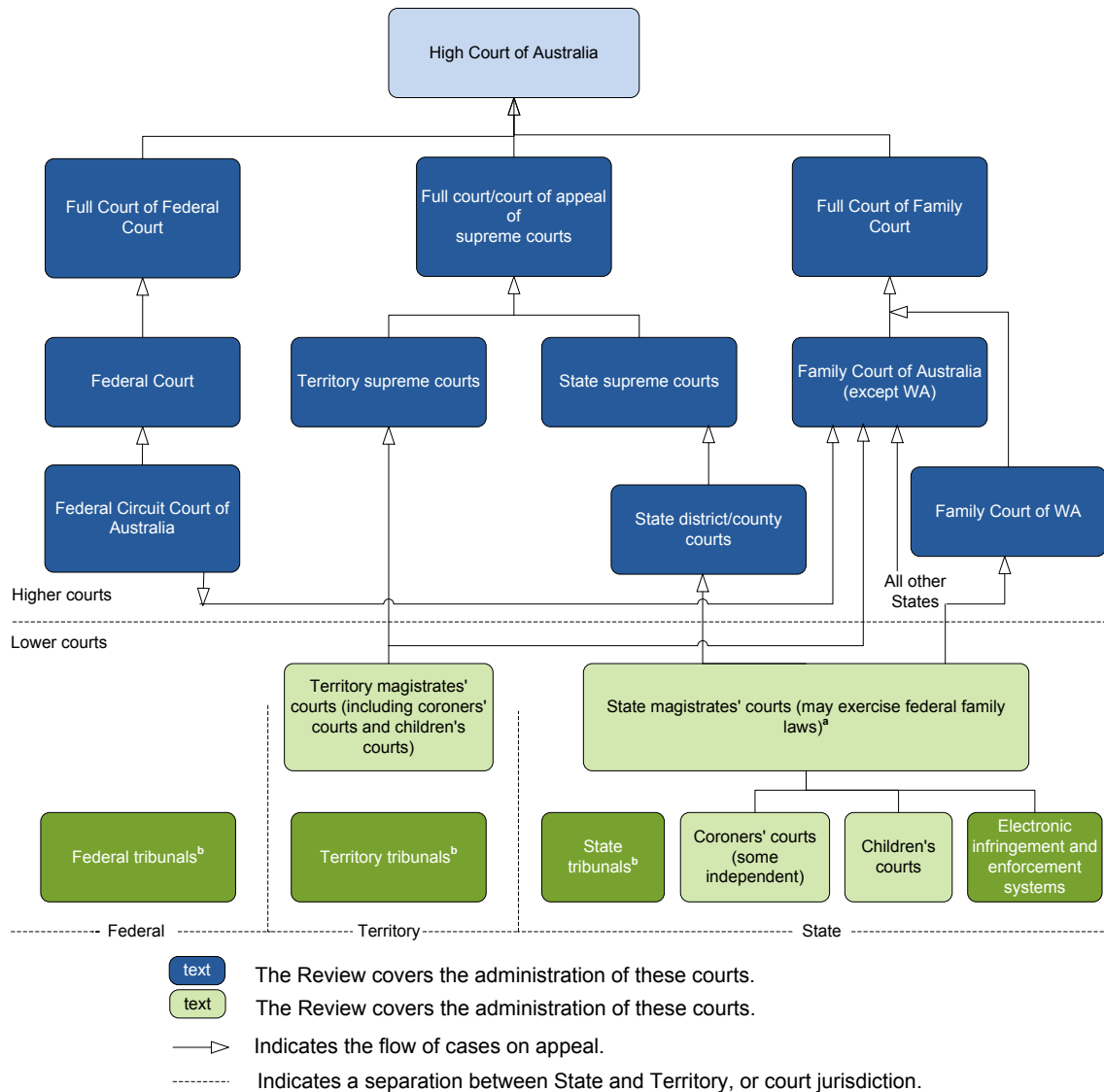
Administrative structures

Most courts use similar infrastructure (such as court buildings and facilities) for the civil and criminal jurisdictions. However, separate information systems and case flow management practices have been established for civil and criminal case types. Therefore the criminal and civil jurisdictions are reported separately where possible.

The allocation of responsibilities between court administration and other elements of the system (including the judiciary) varies across the Australian, State and Territory legal systems.

On 1 July 2014 Court Services Victoria (CSV), established under the *Court Services Victoria Act 2014*, commenced operations as an independent statutory body to provide administrative services and facilities to support Victoria's courts, the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (VCAT) and the Judicial College of Victoria (College). In all other States and Territories the administrative functions are located within government departments/agencies.

Figure 7.1 Major relationships of courts in Australia^{a, b}



^a In some jurisdictions, appeals from lower courts or district/county courts may go directly to the full court or court of appeal at the supreme/federal level; appeals from the Federal Circuit Court can also be heard by a single judge exercising the Federal/Family Courts' appellate jurisdiction. ^b Appeals from federal, State and Territory tribunals may go to any higher court in their jurisdiction.

Recurrent expenditure less income

A number of factors affect court-related expenditure and income, including the volume and type of work undertaken. In some jurisdictions, court fees (which are part of income) are set by government and not by court administrators. Some states and territories apportion (or estimate), while others directly allocate expenditure (and income) between the criminal and civil jurisdictions of their courts.

Recurrent expenditure provides an estimate of annual service costs. Recurrent expenditure on court administration comprises costs associated with the judiciary, court and probate registries, sheriff and bailiff's offices, court accommodation and other overheads. The expenditure components include salary and non-salary expenditure, court administration agency and umbrella department expenditure, and contract expenditure. Total recurrent expenditure by Australian, State and Territory court authorities covered in this Report was \$1.71 billion in 2014-15 (table 7.1).

Court income is derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines). Total income for the Australian, State and Territory courts covered in this Report was \$338 million in 2014-15 (table 7A.13). Nationally, the civil jurisdiction of the courts accounted for almost two thirds of all income received.

Total recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines), for the Australian, State and Territory courts covered in this Report was \$1.37 billion in 2014-15 (table 7.1). Expenditure exceeds income in all court jurisdictions except for probate registries in the supreme courts. Expenditure is relatively low on probate matters, as these are limited to uncontested matters that are dealt with by probate registrars (or other registry staff). Where a probate matter is contested, it is reported as part of supreme court data in the civil jurisdiction. Historical data are reported in tables 7A.14 and 7A.15.

Table 7.1 Courts' recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines), 2014-15 (\$ million)^{a, b, c}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
<i>Courts' recurrent expenditure</i>										
Civil	172.3	141.9	59.7	62.4	28.9	6.7	12.2	11.2	102.1	597.5
Criminal	214.4	197.1	148.6	140.2	73.2	17.4	16.3	26.3	..	833.6
Family	..	..	..	29.0	..	..	..	..	70.4	99.4
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135.3	135.3
Coroners	5.4	12.2	9.7	5.7	3.4	1.0	2.0	1.0	..	40.4
Probate — Supreme	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	3.9
Total	393.4	352.1	218.3	208.9	106.2	25.3	30.6	38.6	307.8	1 710.1
<i>Courts' recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines)</i>										
Civil	107.2	96.5	40.0	44.2	17.5	5.0	9.3	10.2	82.2	412.3
Criminal	199.4	197.1	146.7	132.5	71.3	16.6	15.8	25.9	..	805.3
Family	..	..	..	22.6	..	..	..	..	63.9	86.5
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82.1	82.1
Coroners	5.3	12.2	9.7	5.7	3.3	1.0	2.0	1.0	..	40.1
Probate — Supreme	-32.6	-5.3	-5.7	-1.4	-6.3	-1.1	-1.0	-0.2	..	-53.5
Total	279.4	300.4	190.6	174.5	85.9	21.6	26.0	36.9	228.2	1 372.5

^a Totals may not sum as a result of rounding. ^b Payroll tax is excluded. ^c See tables 7A.11-16 for detailed footnotes and caveats for each jurisdiction. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.11-16.

Distribution of criminal and civil court expenditure

Comparison of court expenditure across states and territories should take into account the difficulty in apportioning income and expenditure between civil and criminal jurisdictions within court levels. The apportionments are determined within individual states and territories and different approaches to apportionment are used. Some jurisdictions need to estimate the distribution of expenditure while others specifically allocate expenditure to criminal and civil courts.

The distribution of court expenditure (less income) on magistrates', district/county and supreme courts varies across states and territories. In 2014-15, a greater proportion of funds were expended in the criminal jurisdiction of the supreme courts of Tasmania, the ACT and the NT (under the two-tier court system) and SA, than by the supreme courts of other states and territories (under the three-tier court system) (tables 7A.14 - 15).

In 2014-15, magistrates' courts in the criminal jurisdiction accounted for over half of recurrent expenditure (less income) nationally across State and Territory criminal courts (56 per cent). In the civil jurisdiction, magistrates' courts accounted for just under a third of recurrent expenditure (less income) nationally (31 per cent).

There was considerably greater variability in net recurrent expenditure across jurisdictional civil courts than criminal courts. Further details are contained in tables 7A.14 and 7A.15.

Size and scope of court activity

Lodgments

Lodgments are matters initiated in the court system. Box 7.4 explains how lodgment data are collected for this chapter.

Table 7.2 (criminal) and table 7.3 (civil) outline the number of lodgments in 2014-15, by court level, for the Australian courts and for each State and Territory.

Box 7.4 Explanation of lodgment data used in this chapter

Lodgments reflect community demand for court services. The different ways of counting a court's workload reflect the variety of work undertaken within the court system. The units of measurement of workload (or counting units) used within this chapter are:

- criminal courts — lodgment counts are based on the number of defendants
- civil and family courts — lodgment counts are based on the number of cases (except in children's courts where, if more than one child can be involved in an application, the counting unit is the number of children involved in the originating application)
- coroners' courts — lodgment counts are based on the number of reported deaths (and, if applicable, reported fires).

Unless otherwise noted, the following types of lodgment are excluded from the criminal and/or civil lodgment data reported in this chapter:

- any lodgment that does not have a defendant element (for example, applications for telephone taps)
- extraordinary driver's licence applications
- bail procedures (including applications and review)
- directions
- warrants
- admissions matters (original applications to practise and mutual recognition matters)
- cross-claims
- secondary processes — for example, interlocutory matters, breaches of penalties (that is, bail, suspended sentences, probation)
- applications for default judgments (because the application is a secondary process).

Nationally, in the criminal jurisdiction, there were 890 300 lodgments registered in the supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts in 2014-15 (table 7.2).

Table 7.2 Court lodgments — criminal, by court level, 2014-15 ('000)^{a, b}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme	0.5	0.4	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	5.0
District/county	11.4	5.1	6.0	2.5	2.3	..	..	..	27.2
Magistrates' (total)	179.5	267.8	217.6	97.1	53.8	18.3	6.5	17.7	858.1
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	169.0	247.0	205.9	91.0	49.5	17.0	6.2	15.6	801.3
<i>Children's</i>	10.5	20.8	11.6	6.1	4.3	1.2	0.3	2.0	56.9
All criminal courts	191.3	273.3	225.2	100.2	56.4	18.8	6.8	18.4	890.3

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b See table 7A.1 for detailed footnotes and caveats.
.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.1.

Nationally, 446 700 cases were lodged in civil jurisdiction courts (excluding family courts, the Federal Circuit Court, coroners' and probate courts), comprising 442 300 cases in the State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts, and 4400 cases in the Federal Court. In the states and territories, an additional 71 400 probate matters were lodged in the supreme courts (table 7.3).

In the Australian court jurisdiction, approximately 4400 cases were lodged in the Federal Court, 95 400 (civil and family law) matters were lodged in the Federal Circuit Court, and a further 36 300 family law matters were filed in the Family Court of Australia (20 800) and Family Court of WA (15 500) (table 7.3).

In the coroners' courts, there were 23 300 reported deaths and fires. Reporting rates for deaths reported to a coroner varied across jurisdictions as a result of different reporting requirements. Deaths in institutions (such as nursing homes) of people suffering intellectual impairment of any type, for example, must be reported in SA but not in other jurisdictions. Reporting requirements also vary for fires. Fires may be reported and investigated at the discretion of the coroner in NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT, but are excluded from the coroners' jurisdiction in Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. A disaggregation of coroners' courts data by reported deaths and fires is in table 7A.3.

Table 7.3 Court lodgments — civil, by court level, 2014-15 ('000)^{a, b}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust courts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal	8.6	7.9	3.4	2.5	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	4.4	29.7
District/County	7.2	6.8	5.4	5.0	1.8	..	..	..	..	26.1
Magistrates' (total)	136.1	96.7	58.9	52.8	28.5	6.8	3.9	7.3	..	390.9
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	127.3	89.0	55.3	50.7	26.9	6.5	3.8	6.9	..	366.3
<i>Children's</i>	8.8	7.7	3.6	2.1	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	..	24.6
All civil courts	151.9	111.4	67.7	60.2	31.5	7.7	4.5	7.6	4.4	446.7
Family	..	..	..	15.5	..	..	..	..	20.8	36.3
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95.4	95.4
Coroners'	5.7	6.3	5.0	2.2	2.3	0.5	1.0	0.3	..	23.3
Probate — Supreme	25.4	19.8	9.7	6.8	6.3	2.3	0.8	0.2	..	71.4

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b See table 7A.3 for detailed footnotes and caveats. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.3.

The number of lodgments per 100 000 people can be used to assist in understanding the comparative workload of a court in relation to the population of the State or Territory. Tables 7A.4 (criminal) and 7A.5 (civil) provide data on lodgments per 100 000 people for each State and Territory.

Distribution of court lodgments

The vast majority of both criminal and civil matters in Australia in 2014-15 were lodged in magistrates' courts (table 7.4).

Table 7.4 Distribution of court lodgments, by court level, 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>Total</i>
<i>Criminal courts</i>										
Supreme	%	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	2.7	4.9	3.7	0.6
District/county	%	5.9	1.9	2.7	2.5	4.1	..	..	..	3.1
Magistrates' (total)	%	93.8	98.0	96.6	96.9	95.4	97.3	95.1	96.3	96.4
All criminal courts	'000	191.3	273.3	225.2	100.2	56.4	18.8	6.8	18.4	890.3
<i>Civil courts</i>										
Supreme ^b	%	5.7	7.1	5.0	4.2	3.8	12.1	12.8	3.6	0.1
District/county	%	4.7	6.1	8.0	8.2	5.6	..	..	..	5.9
Magistrates' (total)	%	89.6	86.8	87.0	87.6	90.6	87.9	87.2	96.4	88.4
All civil courts^c	'000	151.9	111.4	67.7	60.2	31.5	7.7	4.5	7.6	442.4

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Excludes probate matters. ^c Excludes data for the Federal Court, family courts, the Federal Circuit Court and coroners' courts. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.1; 7A.3.

Finalisations

Finalisations represent the completion of matters in the court system. Each lodgment can be finalised only once. Matters may be finalised by adjudication, transfer, or another non-adjudicated method (such as withdrawal of a matter by the prosecution or settlement by the parties involved).

Tables 7.5 (criminal) and 7.6 (civil) outline the number of finalisations in 2014-15, by court level, for the Australian courts and each State and Territory. Lodgments will not equal finalisations in any given year because not all matters lodged in one year will be finalised in the same year.

In 2014-15, there were 918 900 criminal finalisations in the supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts (table 7.5).

Table 7.5 Court finalisations — criminal, 2014-15 ('000)^{a, b}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme	0.6	0.5	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	4.7
District/County	10.6	5.4	5.8	1.9	2.1	..	..	..	25.8
Magistrates' (total)	181.4	297.0	212.5	100.5	55.6	16.9	6.2	18.4	888.4
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	170.9	275.6	200.6	94.1	50.8	15.7	5.9	16.3	829.8
<i>Children's</i>	10.5	21.5	11.9	6.4	4.7	1.2	0.3	2.1	58.6
All criminal courts	192.6	302.9	219.7	103.0	58.0	17.3	6.5	18.9	918.9

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b See table 7A.6 for detailed footnotes and caveats. .. Not applicable

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.6.

Nationally, in 2014-15, 461 300 cases were finalised in the civil jurisdiction (excluding family courts, the Federal Circuit Court, coroners' and probate courts) comprising 457 400 civil cases finalised in State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts, and 3900 cases finalised in the Federal Court. In addition, the Federal Circuit Court finalised 89 600 matters (mainly family law forms and some federal law cases) and the two family courts finalised 35 000 matters. The Family Court of WA processes a mixture of work that includes elements of the work dealt with by the different federal courts. There were around 23 800 finalisations (involving reported deaths and fires) in coroners' courts (table 7.6).

Table 7.6 Court finalisations — civil, 2014-15 ('000)^{a, b}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld^b</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust courts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme ^c /Federal	9.6	7.3	3.4	2.4	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	3.9	29.6
District/County	6.8	6.8	5.4	4.8	2.5	..	..	..	..	26.3
Magistrates' (total)	142.2	103.0	61.5	51.3	29.0	7.3	4.0	7.2	..	405.4
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	133.8	96.4	58.0	49.1	27.6	6.9	3.9	6.8	..	382.4
<i>Children's</i>	8.4	6.6	3.5	2.2	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	..	23.1
All civil courts	158.6	117.1	70.3	58.5	32.6	8.2	4.6	7.5	3.9	461.3
Family	..	..	..	14.5	..	..	..	..	20.5	35.0
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89.6	89.6
Coroners'	6.1	6.9	4.6	2.0	2.4	0.5	1.0	0.3	..	23.8

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b See table 7A.8 for detailed footnotes and caveats. ^c Supreme courts data exclude probate cases. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.8.

The number of finalisations per 100 000 people is available in tables 7A.9 (criminal) and 7A.10 (civil).

The role of deeming in finalising cases

A ‘deeming’ rule applies to finalising non-appeal cases in the civil courts for this Report. Lodgments that have had no court action in the past 12 months are counted as finalised for the purpose of this Report. The rationale for this counting rule is to focus on those matters that are active and part of a workload that the courts can progress. When these cases are deemed finalised they reduce the pending count and increase the finalisation count. This means that a proportion of finalised cases are only deemed as finalised for the purposes of this Report but may remain as pending in the jurisdictional court. For the purposes of this Report a case which is deemed finalised is considered closed — in the event that it becomes active again in the court after 12 months it is not counted again in this Report.

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

Table 7.7 Proportion of non-appeal cases deemed finalised — civil, 2014-15 (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust courts</i>
Supreme/Federal ^b	0.5	0.1	34.8	..	8.0	32.1	na	-	..
District/County	7.4	5.0	45.9	..	3.2	..	..	..	..
Magistrates’ (incl. children’s court)	na	na	27.1	..	0.5	36.7	na	12.9	..
Family ^b	..	..	..	11.1	..	..	..	..	..
Federal Circuit ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

^a In some states and territories, legislation exists to finalise a matter due to inactivity. The deeming rule is applied differently in each jurisdiction. ^b The Federal Court, the Federal Circuit Court and the Family Court of Australia (excluding Family Court of WA) do not apply the deeming rule. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Cases finalised after a trial has commenced – experimental data

Most cases which are finalised in the criminal and civil courts do not proceed to trial. Generally, cases which proceed to trial are more time-consuming and resource intensive. Tables 7.8 (criminal) and 7.9 (civil) present experimental data showing the percentages of all finalised non-appeal cases which were finalised following the commencement of a trial in 2014-15.

Table 7.8 Percentage of non-appeal criminal cases finalised after a trial has commenced, 2014-15 – experimental data^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme	71.8	41.6	3.8	26.6	58.7	24.6	19.6	9.2	16.1
District/County	16.5	15.8	7.7	27.1	11.3	..	..	..	13.9
Magistrates' (total)	15.4	1.4	na	1.7	1.1	4.5	na	na	na
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	15.3	1.4	na	1.7	1.2	4.6	0.3	na	na
<i>Children's</i>	17.3	0.5	na	1.4	0.3	2.2	na	na	na

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

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

Table 7.9 Percentage of non-appeal civil cases finalised after a trial has commenced (excluding applications for domestic and family violence orders), 2014-15 – experimental data^{a, b}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust courts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme/Federal	14.0	3.4	0.4	2.0	1.8	1.5	4.5	na	na	na
District/County	12.3	26.1	0.1	1.2	3.5	..	..	..	..	10.5
Magistrates' (total)	na	na	na	1.4	2.8	3.7	na	na	..	na
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	4.4	5.9	0.4	1.5	2.9	3.0	1.0	na	..	na
<i>Children's</i>	na	na	na	0.8	1.8	16.1	na	na	..	na
Family ^c	..	..	..	4.3	..	..	..	..	7.9	6.4
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.2	8.2

^a Data may be affected by differences in case mix between jurisdictions and court levels. ^b Applications for domestic and family violence orders finalised after a trial has commenced cannot be separately identified from those applications finalised by other means and are excluded. ^c In the WA Family Court data reflect cases finalised after commencing a defended hearing. **na** Not available. .. Not applicable.

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

7.2 Framework of performance indicators

The framework of performance indicators for courts is based on common objectives for courts (box 7.5). The emphasis placed on each objective may vary across states and territories and court levels.

Box 7.5 Objectives for courts

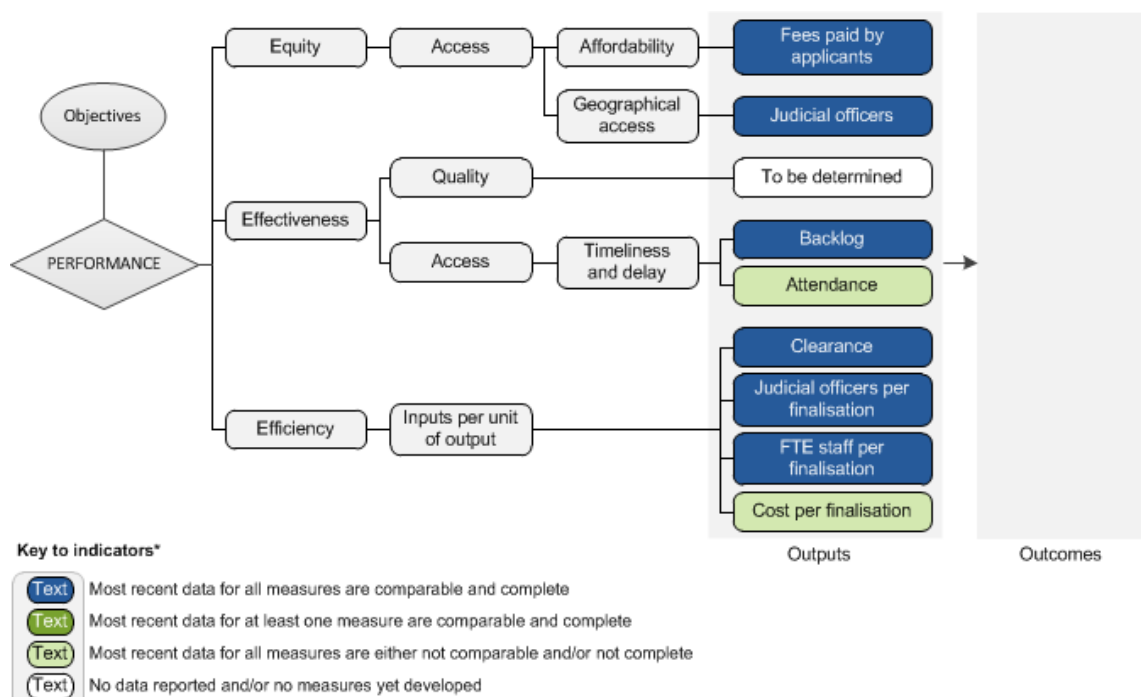
Courts aim to:

- be open and accessible
- process matters in an expeditious and timely manner
- provide due process and equal protection before the law
- be independent yet publicly accountable for performance.

In addition, all governments aim to provide court services in an efficient manner.

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of courts (figure 7.2). The performance indicator framework shows which data are complete and comparable in the 2016 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability and data completeness from a Report-wide perspective (section 1.6).

Figure 7.2 Courts performance indicator framework



The Steering Committee recognises that this courts data collection (unlike some other data collections) does not have an intermediary data collector or validator akin to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare or the ABS. The reporting process in this chapter is one of continual improvement and refinement, with the long term aim of developing a national data collection that covers court activities across the Australian, State and Territory jurisdictions in a timely and comparable way.

In addition to section 7.1, 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).

7.3 Key performance indicator results

Different delivery contexts, locations, caseloads, case mixes and government policies can affect the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of court services. The allocation of cases to different courts also differs across states and territories and Australian courts.

Data Quality Information (DQI) is included for performance indicators in this 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.

The courts data collection is based on national counting rules, so data presented in this chapter may differ from data published by individual jurisdictions in their annual reports. There also can be differences from the data reported in the ABS Criminal Courts publication (ABS 2015) — the ABS publication provides information about judicial decisions relating to finalised and adjudicated defendants.

Outputs

Outputs are the services delivered (while outcomes are the impact of these services on the status of an individual or group) (see chapter 1, section 1.5). Output information is also critical for equitable, efficient and effective management of government services.

Equity

Access — fees paid by applicants

'Fees paid by applicants' is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing services that are accessible to the community (box 7.6). Court fees may have a range of functions, including recovering costs and sending appropriate price signals to

potential litigants (with the intention of ensuring that parties consider all appropriate options to resolve disputes). This measure monitors the affordability of average court fees paid by litigants.

It is important to note, however, that court fees are only part of the broader legal costs faced by applicants. In its Access to Justice Arrangements report, the Productivity Commission has estimated that court fees comprise approximately one tenth of a party's full legal costs (Productivity Commission 2014).

Box 7.6 Fees paid by applicants

'Fees paid by applicants' is defined as the average court fees paid per lodgment. It is derived by dividing the total court fees collected (filing, sitting, hearing and deposition fees) by the number of lodgments in a year.

Court fees largely relate to civil cases. Providing court service quality is held constant, lower court fees help keep courts accessible.

Court fees are only part of the costs faced by litigants (with legal fees being more significant).

For this edition of the report two new experimental measures are reported against:

- Court fee relief (fee waivers and reductions) and fee exemptions
- Proportion of total payable civil court fees which were waived or reduced.

Data reported for this indicator are:

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

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

In 2014-15, average court fees paid per lodgment were greater in supreme courts than in district/county and magistrates' courts (table 7.10). The average fees collected by the Australian, State and Territory courts vary for many reasons and caution should be used in making direct comparisons.

Table 7.10 Average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2014-15 (dollars)^{a, b}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	Aust NT courts	Total	
Supreme (excl. probate) /Federal	2 930	1 702	1 936	2 181	2 961	629	2 403	1 552	3 747	2 455
District/county	1 649	1 592	976	989	976	..	..	..	..	1 324
Magistrates' (total)	163	219	119	130	115	85	217	57	..	160
<i>Magistrates' only</i>	175	238	126	135	122	89	226	60	..	170
<i>Children's</i>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	..	-
Family	..	..	..	405	..	..	..	..	218	298
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	558	558
Probate — Supreme	1 327	362	616	281	1 097	584	1 286	1 175	..	818

^a See box 7.6 and table 7A.18 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Enforcement, transcript, probate and mediation fees are excluded. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.18.

Cost recovery and fee relief

The level of cost recovery from the collection of civil court fees varied across court levels and across jurisdictions in 2014-15 (table 7.11). Across states and territories, approximately a third of costs were recovered through court fees in the District and Magistrates' courts. Cost recovery was lowest in the children's courts and in the Family Court of Australia — in these courts many applications do not attract a fee.

Table 7.11 Civil court fees collected as a proportion of civil recurrent expenditure (cost recovery), 2014-15 (per cent)^{a, b}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	Aust NT courts	Total	
Supreme/Federal	35.8	25.4	30.6	21.8	34.6	14.4	26.1	8.3	16.0	24.6
District/County	32.1	33.6	48.1	30.1	21.5	..	..	..	..	33.1
Magistrates' (total)	34.2	37.2	25.5	32.4	30.8	21.6	12.2	6.7	..	31.7
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	38.0	50.8	30.8	34.8	33.1	23.8	12.9	7.2	..	37.3
<i>Children's</i>	-	-	-	-	0.3	..	..	..	..	-
Family	..	..	..	21.7	..	..	..	..	6.4	10.9
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39.3	39.3

^a See box 7.6 and table 7A.17 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Enforcement, transcript, probate and mediation fees are excluded. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.17.

Most courts in Australia are able to waive or reduce court fees to ameliorate the impact on vulnerable or financially disadvantaged parties. Financial hardship is generally determined at the discretion of registrars or court officers. Fee waivers and reductions are classified as “fee relief” (Productivity Commission 2014) and are subsidies which can allow individuals experiencing financial hardship to access the courts at reduced or no cost.

As well as fee relief (an equity measure), fee exemptions may also be available in some courts – this is usually where legislation exists to exempt particular categories of fees from being payable. Fee exemptions are more common in the Australian Government courts than State and Territory courts. In the Federal Court of Australia an individual is also entitled to apply for a general exemption from paying court fees where that person has been granted legal aid, holds a health care or pensioner concession card, is in prison, is younger than 18 years or is receiving a youth allowance.

Taken together, fee waivers, reductions and exemptions represent costs to the courts that are not recovered. Experimental data are provided for the first time in this report. Not all jurisdictions are able to provide data on fee waivers and reductions so the levels of fee relief in table 7.12 can be regarded as a conservative estimate. During 2014-15:

- state and territory Supreme, District and Magistrates’ courts provided over \$2.3 million in fee relief
- the Family Court of WA provided over \$1.7 million in fee relief
- the Federal Court of Australia, the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Circuit Courts provided over \$18.8 million in fee relief
- fee exemptions (where data were available) amounted to approximately \$5.8 million.

In total, approximately \$28.8 million of court fees were either waived, reduced or exempted during 2014-15 and therefore not recovered by courts.

Even when fees waived, reduced or exempted are counted as part of cost recovery (last column of table 7.12), the fees paid by applicants are considerably lower than the actual costs of providing the service.

Table 7.12 Court fee relief (waivers and reductions), exemptions and cost recovery for civil courts, 2014-15 – experimental data^a

	<i>Expenditure \$'000</i>	<i>Court fees collected \$'000</i>	<i>Fee relief (waivers and reductions) \$'000</i>	<i>Exemptions \$'000</i>	<i>Cost recovery excl. fee relief and exemptions (%)</i>	<i>Cost recovery incl. fee relief and exemptions (%)</i>
NSW						
Supreme	70 546	25 255	431	862	35.8	37.6
District	36 908	11 857	115	161	32.1	32.9
Magistrates	58 384	22 215	70	32	38.0	38.2
VIC						
Supreme	52 769	13 388	232	na	25.4	25.8
District	32 127	10 803	77	na	33.6	33.9
Magistrates	41 800	21 214	na	na	50.8	50.8
QLD^b						
Supreme	21 418	6 551	na	573	30.6	33.3
District	10 932	5 253	na	505	48.1	52.7
Magistrates	22 652	6 981	na	59	30.8	31.1
WA						
Supreme	24 991	5 458	395	na	21.8	23.4
District	16 302	4 907	432	na	30.1	32.8
Magistrates	19 662	6 843	138	na	34.8	35.5
Family	28 966	6 293	1 717	na	21.7	27.7
SA						
Supreme	10 272	3 554	132	241	34.6	38.2
District	8 035	1 729	125	85	21.5	24.1
Magistrates	9 879	3 266	17	228	33.1	35.5
TAS						
Supreme	4 047	583	27	na	14.4	15.1
Magistrates	2 420	577	na	na	23.8	23.8
ACT						
Supreme	5 275	1 377	161	na	26.1	29.2
Magistrates	6 573	846	12	na	12.9	13.1
NT						
Supreme	5 057	421	16	23	8.3	9.1
Magistrates	5 756	412	6	-	7.2	7.3
Federal	102 089	16 317	1 565	1 185	16.0	18.7
Family	70 413	4 539	1 789	359	6.4	9.5
Federal Circuit	135 341	53 245	15 493	1 501	39.3	51.9
Total	802 612	233 884	22 951	5 813	29.1	32.7

^a Enforcement, transcript, probate and mediation fees are excluded. ^b Queensland has no provision for waiving fees and is currently unable to provide data on fee reductions. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 7.13 shows that the proportions of total payable civil court fees which were waived or reduced varied across jurisdictions. The proportions of fee waivers or reductions were highest in the Family Court of Australia (28.3 per cent) and the Federal Circuit Court (22.5 per cent) followed by the Family Court of WA (21.4 per cent).

Table 7.13 Proportion of total payable civil court fees which were waived or reduced, 2014-15 (per cent) – experimental data^{a, b}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust courts</i>
Supreme/Federal	1.7	1.7	na	6.8	3.6	4.4	10.5	3.7	8.8
District/County	1.0	0.7	na	8.1	6.7	..	..	..	..
Magistrates	0.3	na	na	2.0	0.5	na	1.4	1.5	..
Family	..	..	..	21.4	..	..	..	..	28.3
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.5

^a Total payable civil court fees include court fees collected, waived or reduced. Excludes enforcement, transcript, probate and mediation fees. ^b Queensland has no provision for waiving fees and is currently unable to provide data on fee reductions. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

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

Access — judicial officers

‘Judicial officers’ is an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing services that are accessible to the community. This indicator relates access to the number of judicial officers available to deal with cases in relation to population size (box 7.7).

Box 7.7 Judicial officers

'Judicial officers' is an indicator that represents the availability of resources to provide services. Judicial officers are officers who can make enforceable orders of the court.

For the purposes of this chapter, the definition of a judicial officer includes: judges; associate judges; magistrates; masters; coroners; judicial registrars; all other officers who, following argument and giving of evidence, make enforceable orders of the court.

The number of judicial officers is expressed in full time equivalent units and, where judicial officers have both judicial and non-judicial work, refers to the proportion of time allocated to judicial work.

The number of judicial officers is additionally presented in comparison to the population of each jurisdiction. A high or increasing proportion of judicial officers in the population indicates potentially greater access to the judicial system.

Factors such as geographical dispersion, judicial workload and population density are also important to consider when comparing figures concerning judicial officers.

Data reported for this indicator are:

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

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

The number of full time equivalent judicial officers for each court level is outlined in table 7.14. In all State and Territory jurisdictions with a three-tier system, there were more judicial officers in magistrates' courts than in district/county courts. Table 7.15 shows the number of judicial officers per 100 000 people.

Table 7.14 Judicial officers, full time equivalent, by court level, 2014-15^{a, b}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust courts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme/Federal	58.2	57.9	24.1	29.4	12.7	7.0	5.5	8.2	55.2	258.2
District/County	64.3	62.7	36.5	27.3	18.2	..	..	..	..	209.0
Magistrates	111.3	105.6	81.9	45.4	33.3	10.5	6.7	14.6	..	409.2
Children's	22.5	12.6	5.8	4.7	3.7	1.4	0.5	1.5	..	52.6
Family	..	..	..	14.8	..	..	..	..	32.7	47.5
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.2	62.2
Coroners	5.0	9.3	8.0	4.0	2.0	2.5	0.9	1.5	..	33.1
Total	261.3	248.0	156.3	125.5	69.9	21.4	13.6	25.8	150.1	1 071.8

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b See box 7.7 and table 7A.27 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.27.

Table 7.15 Judicial officers, full time equivalent, per 100 000 people, by court level, 2014-15^{a, b}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust courts</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Population ('000)</i>	7 565	5 886	4 751	2 581	1 692	515	388	244		23 626
<i>Judicial officers per 100 000 people</i>										
Supreme/Federal	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.4	3.4	0.2	1.1
District/County	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	..	..	..	..	0.9
Magistrates	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.7	6.0	..	1.7
Children's	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	..	0.2
Family	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
Coroners	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.6	..	0.1
Total	3.5	4.2	3.3	4.9	4.1	4.2	3.5	10.5	0.6	4.5

^a Population data for the financial year is the midpoint (31 December) estimate. ^b See box 7.7 and table 7A.27 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.27.

Effectiveness

Quality

'Quality' is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing due process. The Steering Committee has identified quality as an important measure of court performance (box 7.8). However, a suitable indicator of quality for courts has not yet been identified for inclusion in the performance indicator framework.

Box 7.8 Indicators of quality

Indicators of quality for courts have not yet been identified.

The perceptions of court users about the quality of the services delivered by courts may be strongly influenced by the outcomes of judicial decisions (which are not the subject of this chapter). Isolating perceptions of the quality of court administration may be difficult.

Access — backlog

'Backlog' is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of processing matters in an expeditious and timely manner for court users (box 7.9). The indicator recognises that case processing must take some time, that such time does not necessarily equal delay and that the time it takes to process a case can be affected by factors outside the direct control of court administration.

Box 7.9 **Backlog**

'Backlog' is a measure of the age of a court's pending caseload against nominated time standards. It is defined as the number of cases in the nominated age category as a percentage of the total pending caseload.

The following national standards have been set.

For the Federal Circuit Court, magistrates' and children's courts:

- no more than 10 per cent of lodgments pending completion are to be more than 6 months old
- no lodgments pending completion are to be more than 12 months old.

For Supreme courts, the Federal Court, district/county, family and coroners' courts and all appeals:

- no more than 10 per cent of lodgments pending completion are to be more than 12 months old
- no lodgments pending completion are to be more than 24 months old.

Performance relative to the time standards indicates effective management of caseloads and timely accessibility of court services.

Time taken to process cases is not necessarily due to court delay. Some delays are caused by factors other than those related to the workload of the court (for example, a witness being unavailable).

Data reported for this indicator are:

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

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Court backlog can be affected by the complexity and distribution of cases, which may vary across court levels within each State and Territory and the Australian courts (boxes 7.1–7.3).

Other factors that affect backlog results are related to processes within the court system and whether cases have become inactive or remained active. Some cases require processes to be finalised outside of the court or in another court level, and the case cannot proceed until that other process has been finalised. In the criminal jurisdiction, those defendants who failed to appear when required and had warrants issued have been excluded from the pending caseload count as their cases are considered inactive until the defendant is apprehended. Other criminal jurisdiction processes that have a similar effect on backlogs over time include:

- referrals to Mental Health Tribunals
- referral to specialist courts
- matters on Interlocutory Appeal

-
- cases delayed by related cases or co-accused
 - referrals to programs for rehabilitation
 - family law matters determined ‘on-hold’.

The age of the pending workload and civil case processing timeliness can be affected by several factors (box 7.10). In addition, differences in completion times in the civil jurisdiction of the states and territories generally reflect different case flow management practices, the individual needs of cases, and the priority given to criminal matters.

Box 7.10 Civil timeliness factors

The following factors may affect the timeliness of case processing in the civil courts:

- where civil cases are contested, a single case may involve several related applications or issues that require judgments and decisions by the court
- the parties to a case can significantly affect the conduct and timeliness of a case — that is, matters may be adjourned at the instigation of, and by the consent of, the parties — such consent arrangements are outside the control of the court
- the court may employ case management or other dispute resolution processes (for example, mediation) that are alternatives to formal adjudication
- an inactive case is regarded as finalised (or closed) 12 months after the last action on the case (in accordance with the counting rules for this data collection) – the aim is to focus on matters which are part of an ‘active pending’ population.

The age of the pending caseload and case processing timeliness in criminal cases (and for some civil cases) can also be affected by orders or programs that are initiated following a court lodgment, but prior to a court finalisation. These programs or orders are commonly referred to as diversion programs and are outlined in more detail in box 7.11.

Box 7.11 **Diversion programs and the impact on timeliness**

Courts offer diversion programs to improve the quality of outcomes within the justice system and for the community generally. Diversion programs can involve processes that are outside the control of court administration. The period between lodgment and finalisation can be affected by those processes. Within the criminal justice system, diversion programs are usually focussed on rehabilitation for the defendant and/or restoration for the victim. They are most often (but not exclusively) used in magistrates' courts, and are usually voluntary. Examples include:

- referral of defendants to drug programs (from counselling through to treatment programs) — available in all states and territories
- referral of defendants to therapeutic support programs while on bail and pre-plea (Courts Integrated Support Program and CREDIT/Bail in Victoria)
- referral of defendants to a mental health court (Queensland, SA and Tasmania) or for various mental health assessments (NSW, WA and the ACT)
- referral of defendants to a family violence court (WA and SA) for participation in targeted programs
- referral of defendants to an Indigenous court or Circle Sentencing program (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the ACT).

The processes listed above can range in completion times between one week and seven years. With some diversion programs, success will delay finalisation significantly. For example, some drug court programs can require compliance for 12 months or longer before the defendant is considered to have completed the program.

Within the civil justice system, diversion programs can be a quicker and cheaper form of dispute resolution. Examples include:

- mediation — referrals can be made at any time during the proceedings. A court may require parties to complete a mediation program within a specified time, or can consider the timeframe to be 'open-ended'. Completion time can also be affected by the complexity of the dispute and the number of parties involved, and can therefore vary significantly from case to case. Usually all parties consent to use mediation, but in some states parties can be ordered to mediate their dispute
- arbitration — referrals are usually made early in the proceedings and the court supervises the process. The hearing is shorter than a court hearing. Participation can be voluntary or by order
- reference to a referee — technical issues arising in proceedings may be referred to suitably qualified experts (referees) for inquiry and report. The court supervises the process and may adopt, vary or reject the report.

Success at mediation (settlement of the case) or at arbitration (acceptance of the arbitrator's award) generally finalises cases earlier than if finalised by trial and judgment. Where the mediation or arbitration is unsuccessful, the delaying effect on finalisation is highly variable.

In addition to changes in lodgment and finalisation numbers, the backlog will be influenced by cases that go through periods of inactivity, as well as different court processes, methods of data compilation and counting rules. This needs to be taken into account when comparing trends in lodgments, finalisations and backlogs over time.

Data on the backlog for criminal matters at 30 June 2015 are contained in table 7.16. Historical data are available in table 7A.19.

Table 7.16 Backlog — all criminal matters, at 30 June 2015^{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>
Higher — appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	1 623	1 090	475	195	134	26	85	9
cases > 12 mths	%	2.6	4.9	10.3	15.9	11.2	7.7	30.6	11.1
cases > 24 mths	%	0.5	0.6	2.7	-	1.5	3.8	-	-
Higher — non-appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	3 771	1 542	2 449	1 399	1 465	388	183	221
cases > 12 mths	%	18.1	22.0	14.3	6.8	21.8	27.6	15.3	4.5
cases > 24 mths	%	3.7	2.3	4.5	0.6	5.1	8.8	3.8	-
Supreme — appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	173	177	226	195	134	26	85	9
cases > 12 mths	%	14.5	7.9	4.0	15.9	11.2	7.7	30.6	11.1
cases > 24 mths	%	2.9	-	0.4	-	1.5	3.8	-	-
Supreme — non-appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	99	118	548	156	45	388	183	221
cases > 12 mths	%	15.2	26.3	13.9	9.0	11.1	27.6	15.3	4.5
cases > 24 mths	%	3.0	0.8	5.3	0.6	-	8.8	3.8	-
District/County — appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	1 450	913	249	..	..	..	..	..
cases > 12 mths	%	1.2	4.3	16.1	..	..	..	..	..
cases > 24 mths	%	0.2	0.7	4.8	..	..	..	..	..
District/County — non-appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	3 672	1 424	1 901	1 243	1 420	..	..	..
cases > 12 mths	%	18.1	21.7	14.4	6.5	22.1	..	..	..
cases > 24 mths	%	3.7	2.5	4.3	0.6	5.3	..	..	..
Magistrates'									
Pending caseload	no.	39 331	45 762	41 033	12 201	15 883	7 312	1 915	2 718
cases > 6 mths	%	12.6	23.2	31.3	28.3	23.6	32.3	27.1	31.2
cases >12 mths	%	2.0	7.0	13.3	8.9	7.8	13.8	8.6	15.6
Children's									
Pending caseload	no.	2 739	4 223	2 394	927	1 110	438	115	597
cases > 6 mths	%	13.4	10.3	27.4	13.2	20.3	27.9	36.5	32.3
cases >12 mths	%	1.6	2.9	14.1	3.1	6.8	12.1	17.4	16.8

^a Higher refers to supreme and district/county courts combined. ^b See box 7.9 and table 7A.19 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. .. Not applicable. - Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.19.

Backlog data for civil matters are contained in table 7.17. Historical data are available in table 7A.21.

Table 7.17 Backlog — all civil matters, as at 30 June 2015^{a, b}

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts
Higher — appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	513	264	215	218	96	62	76	62	474
cases > 12 mths	%	15.4	16.3	19.5	14.2	8.3	11.3	47.4	6.5	6.5
cases > 24 mths	%	2.5	4.2	4.7	1.8	1.0	1.6	26.3	–	0.6
Higher (excl probate) — non-appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	12 180	12 158	7 469	6 098	2 995	806	572	86	2 388
cases >12 mths	%	25.3	29.0	21.7	37.7	44.6	34.9	36.7	33.7	39.9
cases > 24 mths	%	8.1	11.6	5.2	13.2	22.4	11.0	11.5	11.6	24.6
Supreme/Federal — appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	452	246	164	147	48	62	76	62	474
cases >12 mths	%	15.7	17.1	14.6	12.9	12.5	11.3	47.4	6.5	6.5
cases > 24 mths	%	2.7	4.1	3.0	1.4	2.1	1.6	26.3	–	0.6
Supreme (excl probate)/Federal — non-appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	5 336	4 796	2 574	2 276	786	806	572	86	2 388
cases >12 mths	%	28.4	22.8	24.2	38.1	30.8	34.9	36.7	33.7	39.9
cases > 24 mths	%	11.5	9.3	7.2	14.9	12.8	11.0	11.5	11.6	24.6
District/county — appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	61	18	51	71	48	..	..	..	..
cases >12 mths	%	13.1	5.6	35.3	16.9	4.2	..	..	..	..
cases >24 mths	%	1.6	5.6	9.8	2.8	–	..	..	..	..
District/county — non-appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	6 844	7 362	4 895	3 822	2 209	..	..	..	..
cases >12 mths	%	22.9	33.0	20.4	37.4	49.6	..	..	..	..
cases > 24 mths	%	5.5	13.1	4.2	12.2	25.8	..	..	..	..
Magistrates'										
Pending caseload	no.	49 563	6 944	24 594	20 518	14 675	3 729	981	1 796	..
cases > 6 mths	%	25.1	25.7	47.9	46.2	41.4	43.9	41.5	46.7	..
cases > 12 mths	%	0.8	15.6	10.6	10.1	11.1	12.3	17.1	7.2	..
Family — appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	289
cases >12 mths	%	..	..	..	–	..	..	..	..	30.8
cases > 24 mths	%	..	..	..	–	..	..	..	..	13.8
Family — non-appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	..	..	..	9 596	..	..	..	..	5 644
cases > 12 mths	%	..	..	..	25.0	..	..	..	..	26.3
cases > 24 mths	%	..	..	..	6.0	..	..	..	..	10.5
Federal Circuit										
Pending caseload	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39 452
cases > 6 mths	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.6
cases > 12 mths	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.9
Coroners'										
Pending caseload	no.	2 489	3 895	2 185	2 027	1 747	518	137	427	..
cases > 12 mths	%	27.9	31.9	25.9	19.6	35.4	33.2	38.7	37.2	..
cases > 24 mths	%	18.6	15.4	12.0	8.4	12.9	12.5	24.1	22.2	..

^a Higher refers to State and Territory supreme and district/county courts combined, and includes the Federal Court of Australia. ^b See box 7.9 and table 7A.21 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.21.

Access — attendance

‘Attendance’ is an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing court services in a timely manner (box 7.12).

Box 7.12 Attendance

‘Attendance’ is defined as the average number of attendances recorded (no matter when the attendance occurred) for those cases that were finalised during the year. The number of attendances is the number of times that parties or their representatives are required to be present in court to be heard by a judicial officer or mediator/arbitrator where binding orders can be made. The number includes appointments that are adjourned or rescheduled.

Fewer attendances may suggest a more effective process. However, this should be balanced against the likelihood that the number of attendances will increase if rehabilitation or diversionary programs are used, or if intensive case management is used. Both of these paths are believed to improve the quality of outcomes:

- rehabilitation and diversionary programs aim to provide therapeutic benefits for the offenders, and benefits of reduced recidivism for the community
- intensive case management is believed to maximise the prospects of settlement (and thereby reduce the litigant’s costs, the number of cases queuing for hearing, and the flow of work on to appellate courts); alternatively, it can narrow the issues for trial (thus shortening trial time and also reducing costs and the queuing time for other cases waiting for hearing).

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- incomplete for the current reporting period. Required 2014-15 data were not available for NSW for the Supreme court or Children’s civil court. Data were not provided for the Victorian Supreme court.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Attendance data can be difficult to collect. Due to system limitations, some jurisdictions supply data on listed hearings rather than actual attendances in court (see table 7A.22 for details).

In the context of the attendance indicator, it is important to note that Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) can resolve some types of matters out of court and thereby reduce the need for judicial hearings. Accordingly, differences between and within states and territories in the availability and use of ADR can affect the comparability of the attendance indicator.

Attendance indicator results for criminal proceedings are reported in table 7.18.

Table 7.18 Attendance — criminal, 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>Average attendances per finalisation</i>								
Supreme	na	na	4.0	2.9	3.5	7.0	6.6	6.8
District/County	3.2	4.7	4.3	3.7	6.1	..	..	..
Magistrates'	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.3
Children's	3.6	2.2	2.7	3.8	3.9	5.1	3.9	4.8

^a See box 7.12 and table 7A.22 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.22.

Attendance indicator results for civil proceedings are reported in table 7.19.

Table 7.19 Attendance — civil, 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 courts</i>
<i>Average attendances per finalisation</i>									
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal	na	na	1.2	2.2	4.0	1.8	5.9	4.2	3.2
District/county	3.7	0.8	0.4	1.2	4.0	..	..	..	..
Magistrates	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.1	..
Children's	na	1.8	3.5	4.0	2.5	5.4	5.7	3.7	..
Family	..	..	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	2.2
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9
Coroners' courts	4.0	1.0	3.8	2.7	1.9	1.0	3.4	1.0	..

^a See box 7.12 and table 7A.22 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.22.

Efficiency

Efficiency results need to be viewed in light of the performance indicator framework as a whole, as there can be trade-offs between efficiency on the one hand and equity, effectiveness and quality, on the other.

Clearance

'Clearance' is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner (box 7.13).

Box 7.13 Clearance

'Clearance' indicates whether a court's pending caseload has increased or decreased over the measurement period, by comparing the volume of case finalisations and case lodgments during the reporting period. It is measured by dividing the number of finalisations in the reporting period by the number of lodgments in the same period. The result is multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage.

The following can assist in interpretation of this indicator:

- a figure of 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised as many cases as were lodged, and the pending caseload should be similar to the pending caseload 12 months earlier
- a figure greater than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised more cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have decreased
- a figure less than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised fewer cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have increased.

Lodgments are a reflection of demand for court services. Lodgments need not equal finalisations in any given year, because not all matters lodged in a given year will be finalised in the same year. Consequently, results for this indicator need to be interpreted within the context of changes in the volumes of lodgments, finalisations and pending caseloads over time.

The clearance indicator can be affected by external factors (such as those causing changes in lodgment rates), as well as by changes in a court's case management practices.

Data reported for this indicator are:

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

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Clearance indicator data in 2014-15 are presented in tables 7.20 (criminal) and 7.21 (civil). Where relevant, the clearance indicator data have been disaggregated between appeal and non-appeal matters. Table 7.22 contains clearance indicator results for all court matters combined (both criminal and civil), and combines appeal and non-appeal matters.

Table 7.20 Clearance — all criminal matters, 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>
Supreme — appeal									
Lodgments	'000	0.36	0.33	0.34	0.31	0.27	0.04	0.12	0.02
Finalisations	'000	0.45	0.35	0.32	0.32	0.24	0.03	0.11	0.02
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	127.2	107.0	94.4	104.9	89.4	74.3	95.7	111.8
Supreme — non-appeal									
Lodgments	'000	0.10	0.12	1.27	0.31	0.05	0.47	0.22	0.67
Finalisations	'000	0.11	0.10	1.14	0.27	0.05	0.42	0.20	0.57
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	105.8	83.5	89.6	88.9	92.0	90.0	90.5	85.0
District/County — appeal									
Lodgments	'000	7.10	2.97	0.45	..	..	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	6.98	3.22	0.41	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	98.3	108.4	91.1	..	..	..	..	..
District/County — non-appeal									
Lodgments	'000	4.26	2.11	5.55	2.46	2.29	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	3.66	2.22	5.36	1.87	2.12	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	85.9	105.3	96.5	76.0	92.5	..	..	..
Magistrates'									
Lodgments	'000	168.98	247.03	205.91	91.00	49.48	17.02	6.22	15.65
Finalisations	'000	170.89	275.55	200.59	94.08	50.83	15.65	5.95	16.26
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	101.1	111.5	97.4	103.4	102.7	91.9	95.7	103.9
Children's									
Lodgments	'000	10.48	20.78	11.65	6.12	4.32	1.23	0.27	2.03
Finalisations	'000	10.48	21.47	11.92	6.40	4.75	1.22	0.28	2.10
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	100.0	103.3	102.4	104.6	110.0	98.9	102.6	103.2

^a See box 7.13 and table 7A.24 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.1, 7A.6 and 7A.24.

Table 7.21 Clearance — all civil matters, 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 courts</i>
Supreme/Federal — appeal										
Lodgments	'000	0.67	0.37	0.28	0.21	0.11	0.09	0.06	0.13	0.91
Finalisations	'000	0.75	0.41	0.21	0.17	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.13	0.77
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	111.9	111.0	75.5	81.6	91.0	85.1	116.1	95.5	84.2
Supreme (excl probate)/Federal — non-appeal										
Lodgments	'000	7.95	7.50	3.10	2.30	1.09	0.83	0.52	0.14	3.45
Finalisations	'000	8.82	6.91	3.15	2.25	1.07	0.86	0.55	0.14	3.15
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	110.9	92.1	101.7	98.0	97.9	103.7	106.4	99.3	91.4
District/County — appeal										
Lodgments	'000	0.11	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.18	..	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	0.13	0.09	0.06	0.12	0.19	..	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	118.7	181.6	91.8	99.2	102.7	..	..	..	..
District/County — non-appeal										
Lodgments	'000	7.08	6.74	5.32	4.84	1.59	..	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	6.72	6.73	5.36	4.65	2.26	..	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	94.9	99.9	100.7	96.1	142.4	..	..	..	..
Magistrates										
Lodgments	'000	127.29	89.04	55.33	50.69	26.87	6.47	3.75	6.86	..
Finalisations	'000	133.77	96.38	57.96	49.10	27.60	6.90	3.91	6.76	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	105.1	108.2	104.8	96.9	102.7	106.8	104.2	98.6	..
Children's										
Lodgments	'000	8.82	7.67	3.57	2.09	1.62	0.29	0.15	0.43	..
Finalisations	'000	8.39	6.64	3.51	2.19	1.43	0.35	0.11	0.44	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	95.1	86.5	98.4	105.1	88.1	121.2	72.3	102.5	..
Family — appeal										
Lodgments	'000	..	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	0.39
Finalisations	'000	..	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	0.36
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	..	..	..	133.3	..	..	..	..	91.5
Family — non-appeal										
Lodgments	'000	..	..	..	15.53	..	..	..	..	20.40
Finalisations	'000	..	..	..	14.53	..	..	..	..	20.11
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	..	..	..	93.5	..	..	..	..	98.6
Federal Circuit										
Lodgments	'000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95.39
Finalisations	'000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89.58
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93.9
Coroners'										
Lodgments	'000	5.75	6.34	4.96	2.19	2.29	0.54	0.97	0.28	..
Finalisations	'000	6.10	6.88	4.62	2.02	2.44	0.49	1.02	0.26	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	106.1	108.5	93.1	92.2	106.6	90.2	104.4	91.1	..

^a See box 7.13 and table 7A.26 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.3, 7A.8 and 7A.26.

Table 7.22 Clearance — all matters, 2014-15 (per cent)^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts
Supreme/Federal									
Criminal	122.4	100.7	90.6	96.9	89.8	88.9	92.2	85.7	..
Civil	111.0	93.0	99.5	96.6	97.3	101.8	107.3	97.4	89.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>111.6</i>	<i>93.4</i>	<i>96.6</i>	<i>96.7</i>	<i>95.7</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>101.8</i>	<i>89.0</i>	<i>89.9</i>
District/county									
Criminal	93.6	107.1	96.1	76.0	92.5	..	..	..	..
Civil	95.2	100.5	100.6	96.2	138.3	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>94.2</i>	<i>103.3</i>	<i>98.2</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>112.4</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>
Magistrates'									
Criminal	101.1	111.5	97.4	103.4	102.7	91.9	95.7	103.9	..
Civil	105.1	108.2	104.8	96.9	102.7	106.8	104.2	98.6	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>102.8</i>	<i>110.7</i>	<i>99.0</i>	<i>101.1</i>	<i>102.7</i>	<i>96.0</i>	<i>98.9</i>	<i>102.3</i>	<i>..</i>
Children's									
Criminal	100.0	103.3	102.4	104.6	110.0	98.9	102.6	103.2	..
Civil	95.1	86.5	98.4	105.1	88.1	121.2	72.3	102.5	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>97.8</i>	<i>98.8</i>	<i>101.4</i>	<i>104.7</i>	<i>104.0</i>	<i>103.2</i>	<i>91.8</i>	<i>103.1</i>	<i>..</i>
Family	..	..	..	93.6	..	..	..	..	98.5
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93.9
Coroners'	106.1	108.5	93.1	92.2	106.6	90.2	104.4	91.1	..

^a See box 7.13 and tables 7A.24 and 7A.26 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.
.. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.1, 7A.3, 7A.6, 7A.8, 7A.24 and 7A.26.

Homicide and related offences — selected indicators

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

Table 7.23 presents indicator data for backlog, attendance and clearance results for homicide and related matters processed by the Supreme, District, Magistrates and Children's courts during 2014-15. A lodgment for homicide is counted in the following table where any criminal matter initiated, commenced, lodged or filed in a particular court level includes a charge of murder, attempted murder, manslaughter or driving causing death. A defendant may have multiple charges of this type on the same file.

It is important to note:

- lodgments are based on a count of defendants, not a count of charges
- lodgments are counted independently at each court level — for example, if a homicide-related lodgment in a court is transferred to another court level it will be counted at each court level
- the charge(s) against a defendant may change once a matter has been lodged in the courts and proceeds through the court process
- the data in table 7.23 do not reflect whether or not a defendant has been found guilty
- the data in table 7.23 differ from the ABS Criminal Courts data due to different counting rules. This report presents data from a lodgments perspective, whilst the ABS presents data from a finalisations perspective — based upon the 'principal offence' at the time that a defendant is finalised in the criminal court system.

Given that homicide-related lodgments are generally small in number, percentages in the table should be interpreted with caution. The following table presents homicide and related offences data for 2014-15 with limited time series data in the attachment tables (tables 7A.2, 7A.7, 7A.20 and 7A.25).

Table 7.23 Homicide and related offences, 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>
Supreme									
Lodgments	no.	82	92	86	38	29	11	3	17
Finalisations	no.	98	47	73	41	39	16	1	19
Pending	<i>no.</i>	73	87	59	35	27	9	4	11
Backlog >12 mths	%	11.0	16.1	11.9	17.1	18.5	22.2	25.0	27.3
Backlog >24 mths	%	1.4	-	5.1	2.9	-	-	25.0	-
Attendance	no.	na	na	6.5	7.8	9.4	14.5	50.0	11.1
Clearance rate	%	119.5	51.1	84.9	107.9	134.5	145.5	33.3	111.8
District/County									
Lodgments	no.	65	30	6	39	10	..	..	..
Finalisations	no.	56	36	5	36	8	..	..	..
Pending	<i>no.</i>	71	15	4	16	12	..	..	..
Backlog >12 mths	%	21.1	33.3	25.0	-	50.0	..	..	..
Backlog >24 mths	%	5.6	-	-	-	8.3	..	..	..
Attendance	no.	6.2	5.6	4.8	3.4	7.0	..	..	..
Clearance rate	%	86.2	120.0	83.3	92.3	80.0	..	..	..
Magistrates'									
Lodgments	no.	274	144	138	88	61	12	14	26
Finalisations	no.	272	143	112	66	54	11	14	12
Pending	<i>no.</i>	213	83	148	52	29	2	7	19
Backlog >6 mths	%	48.8	21.7	57.4	15.4	13.8	-	28.6	26.3
Backlog >12 mths	%	16.4	2.4	17.6	-	-	-	14.3	5.3
Attendance	no.	6.5	6.8	11.7	5.4	6.1	4.7	5.6	8.1
Clearance rate	%	99.3	99.3	81.2	75.0	88.5	91.7	100.0	46.2
Children's									
Lodgments	no.	11	3	3	7	1	na	-	1
Finalisations	no.	13	1	2	11	1	na	-	-
Pending	<i>no.</i>	6	2	4	1	3	na	-	1
Backlog >6 mths	%	50.0	-	75.0	-	66.7	na	-	-
Backlog >12 mths	%	-	-	50.0	-	66.7	na	-	-
Attendance	no.	5.7	13.0	11.5	6.0	7.0	na	-	-
Clearance rate	%	118.2	33.3	66.7	157.1	100.0	na	-	-

^a Homicide and related offences' is defined according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) coding and includes murder, attempted murder, manslaughter and driving causing death. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.2, 7A.7, 7A.20, 7A.23 and 7A.25.

Judicial officers per finalisation

'Judicial officers per finalisation' is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner (box 7.14).

Box 7.14 Judicial officers per finalisation

'Judicial officers per finalisation' is measured by dividing the number of full time equivalent judicial officers within each court level for the financial year by the total number of finalisations for the same period, and multiplying by 100 to convert to a rate.

The following points need to be considered in interpreting the results for this indicator:

- some finalisations take a short time and require few resources, whereas other finalisations may be resource intensive and involve complicated trials and interlocutory decisions
- factors such as geographical dispersion, judicial workload and population density are important considerations when comparing figures on judicial officers.

Data reported for this indicator are:

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

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

The number of judicial officers per 100 finalisations is provided in Table 7.24.

Table 7.24 Judicial officers per 100 finalisations, 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 courts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme/Federal	0.57	0.75	0.50	0.98	0.88	0.50	0.60	0.96	1.41	0.75
District/County	0.37	0.51	0.33	0.41	0.40	..	..	..	..	0.41
Magistrates	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.06	..	0.03
Children's	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.06	..	0.06
Family	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.16	0.14
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
Coroners	0.08	0.13	0.17	0.20	0.08	0.51	0.09	0.57	..	0.14
Total	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.07

^a See box 7.14 and table 7A.28 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.28.

Full time equivalent staff (FTE) per finalisation

'FTE staff per finalisation' is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner (box 7.15).

Box 7.15 Full time equivalent (FTE) staff per finalisation

'FTE staff per finalisation' is measured by dividing the total number of FTE staff employed by courts for the financial year by the total number of finalisations for the same period, and multiplying by 100 to convert to a rate.

FTE staff can include the following categories of staff employed directly by court authorities or by umbrella and other departments:

- judicial officers, judicial support staff and registry court staff
- court security and sheriff type staff
- court reporters
- library and information technology staff
- counsellors, mediators and interpreters
- cleaning, gardening and maintenance staff
- first line support staff and probate staff
- corporate administration staff and umbrella department staff.

The following points need to be considered in interpreting the results for this indicator:

- some finalisations take a short time and require few resources, whereas other finalisations may be resource intensive and involve complicated trials and interlocutory decisions
- factors such as geographical dispersion, court workload and population density are important considerations when comparing figures on FTE staff.

Data reported for this indicator are:

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

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Data on FTE staff per 100 finalisations for 2014-15 are provided in table 7.25. Additional information on FTE staff per judicial officer employed are provided in table 7A.30.

Table 7.25 Full time equivalent staff per 100 finalisations, 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 courts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Criminal courts	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.4	..	0.4
Civil courts	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.7	7.8	0.6
Family	..	..	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	1.2	1.1
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.6
Coroners' courts	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.7	..	1.0
Total	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.5

^a See box 7.15 and table 7A.29 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.29.

Cost per finalisation

‘Cost per finalisation’ is an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner (box 7.16).

Box 7.16 Cost per finalisation

‘Cost per finalisation’ is measured by dividing the total recurrent expenditure (gross and net – excluding payroll tax) within each court for the financial year by the total number of finalisations for the same period. This indicator is not a measure of the actual cost per case.

The following points need to be considered in interpreting the results for this indicator:

- some finalisations take a short time and require few resources, whereas other finalisations may be resource intensive and involve complicated trials and interlocutory decisions
- expenditure data may include arbitrary allocation between criminal and civil jurisdictions
- net expenditure is calculated by deducting income (court fees and other sources of revenue, excluding fines) from total expenditure, noting that in some jurisdictions court fees are set by government rather than by court administrators
- a number of factors are beyond the control of jurisdictions, such as geographic dispersion, economies of scale and socioeconomic factors.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

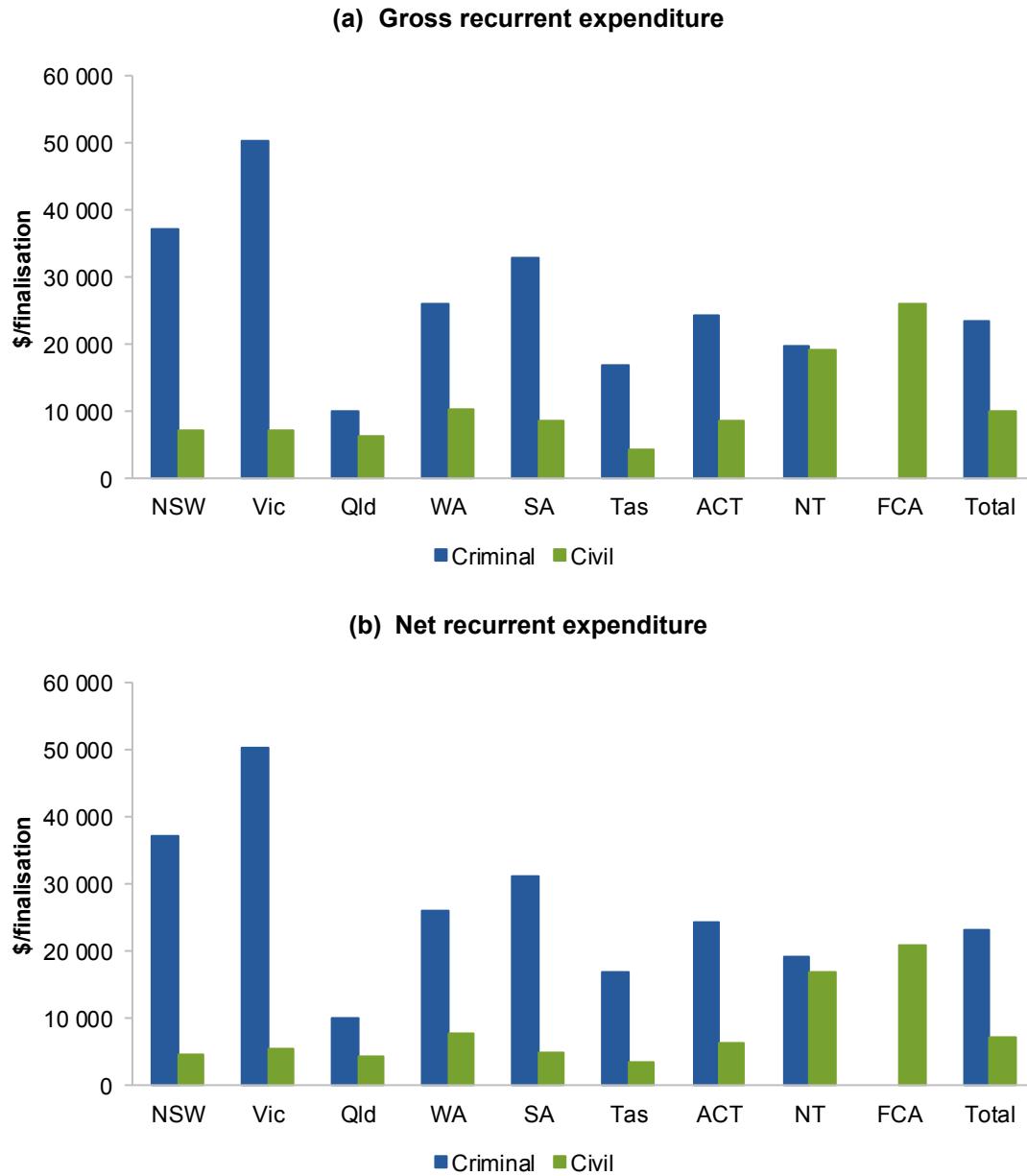
Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

In general, the net recurrent expenditure per finalisation for civil courts will be lower than criminal courts because relatively little income is generated by the criminal court system (tables 7A.31–33). Civil court fee structures can also affect cost per finalisation results.

Cost per finalisation for the Supreme court and the Federal Court of Australia

Nationally in 2014-15, total net expenditure per finalisation in the criminal jurisdiction of supreme courts (\$23 202) was greater than the total net expenditure per finalisation for the civil jurisdiction (\$7387) (figure 7.3). This was the case across all states and territories. The Federal Court (FCA) has criminal jurisdiction but the summary criminal cases are included in the civil case totals and as yet there are no indictable criminal cases (see p. 7.8).

Figure 7.3 Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, supreme courts and the Federal Court of Australia, 2014-15^a



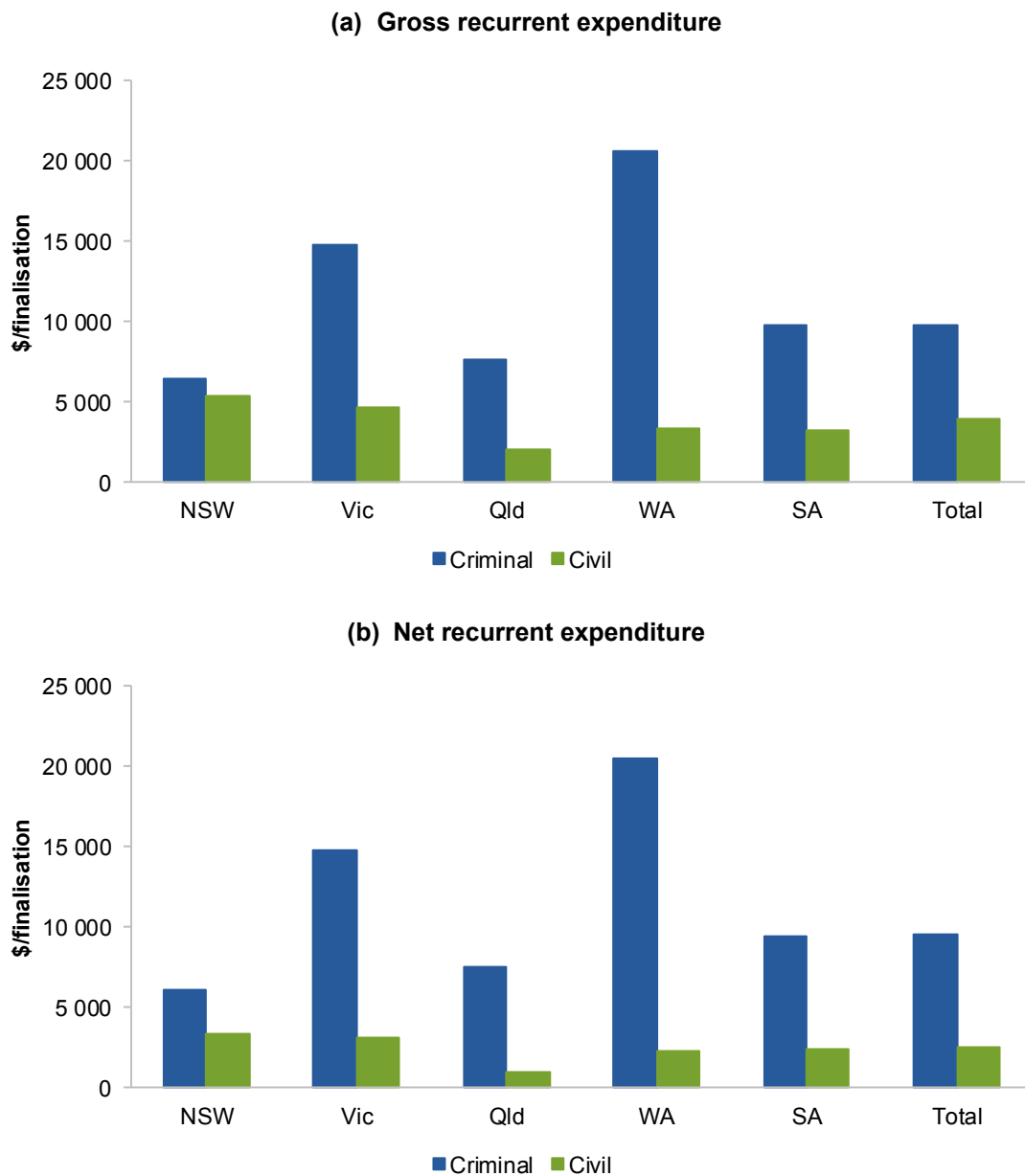
^a See box 7.16 and tables 7A.31-35 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments and the Federal Court of Australia (unpublished); tables 7A.31—35.

Cost per finalisation for district/county courts

Nationally in 2014-15, total net expenditure per finalisation in the criminal jurisdiction of district/county courts (\$9596) was about three times that in the civil jurisdiction (\$2558) (figure 7.4). This trend was similar across most states and territories, and consistent over time (tables 7A.31–35).

Figure 7.4 **Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, district/county courts, 2014-15^a**



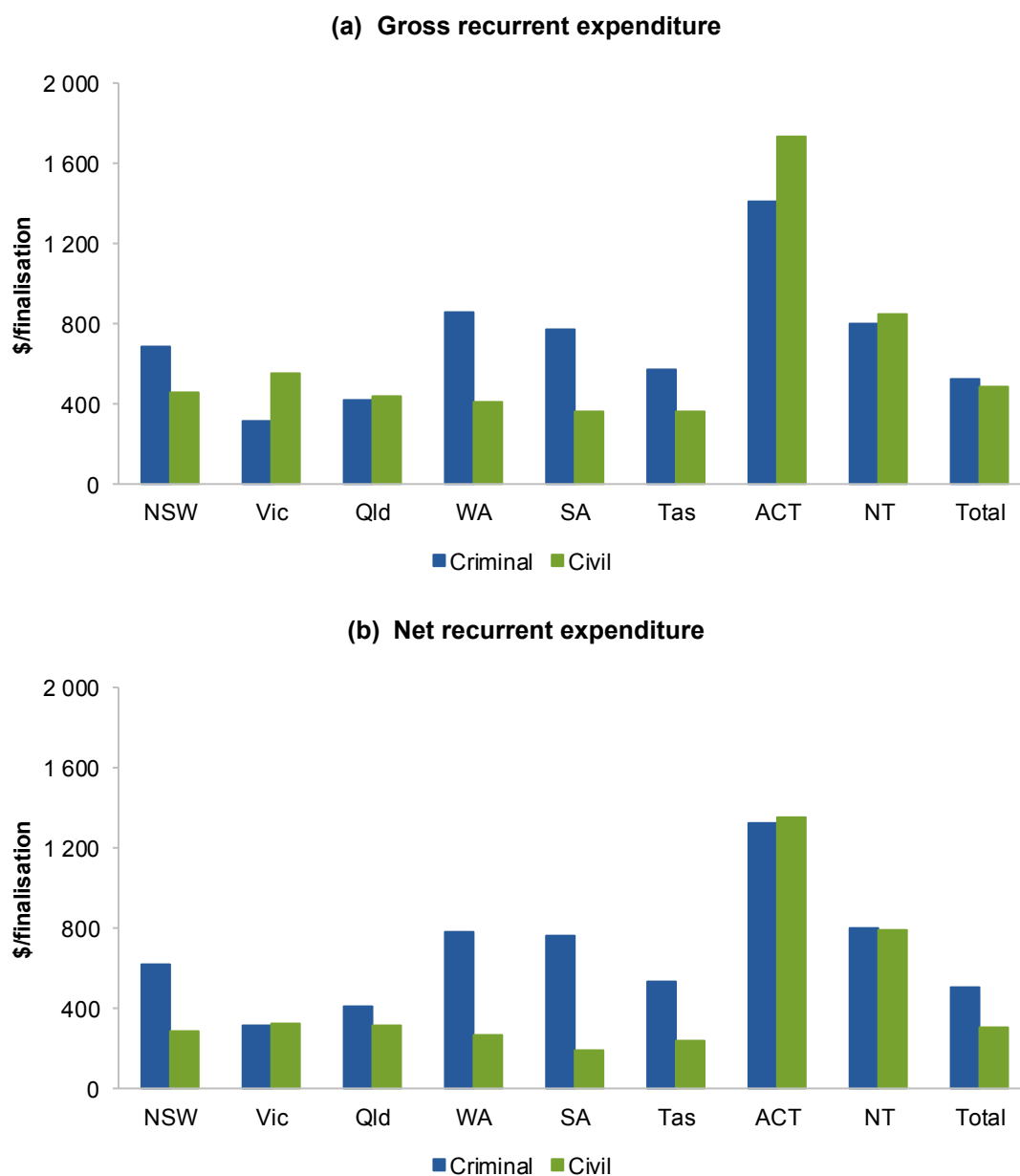
^a See box 7.16 and tables 7A.31-35 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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

Cost per finalisation for magistrates' courts (including children's courts)

Nationally in 2014-15 for magistrates' courts, net expenditure per criminal finalisation (\$505) was greater than net expenditure per civil finalisation (\$312). This was also the case across most states and territories (figure 7.5).

Figure 7.5 Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, total magistrates' courts (including magistrates' and children's courts), 2014-15^a



^a See box 7.16 and tables 7A.31-35 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

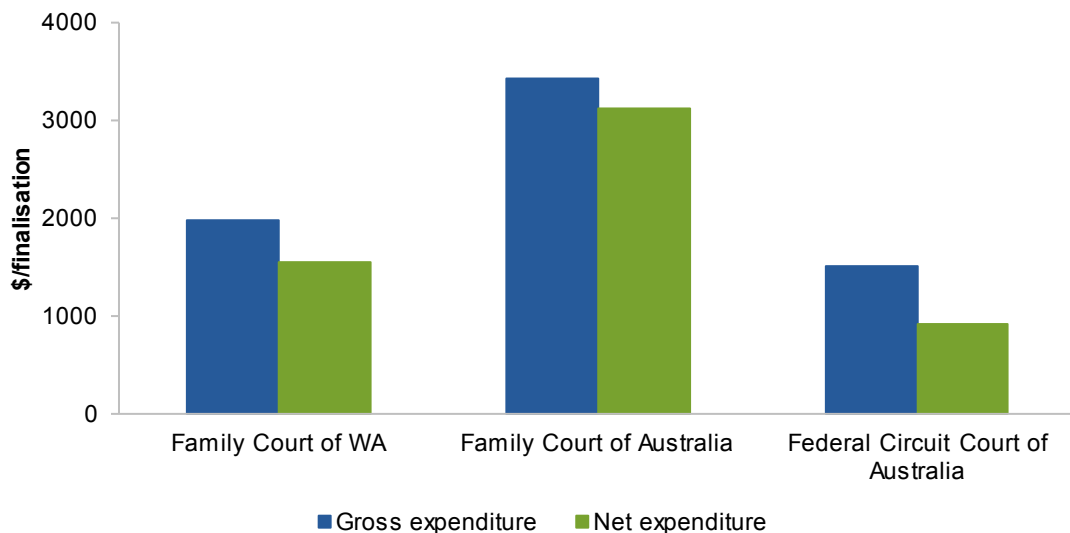
Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.31–35.

Whilst finalisations in children’s courts are smaller in number than the magistrates courts, they are more expensive on average (\$546 compared to \$502 net per criminal case finalised, \$1276 compared to \$254 net per civil finalisation). Finalisations in children’s courts were more expensive than magistrates’ courts in most states and territories for criminal finalisations, and were more expensive in all states and territories for civil finalisations. The majority of matters heard in the civil jurisdiction of children’s courts are care and protection orders. However, some jurisdictions also hear matters such as applications for intervention orders. In Tasmania, child protection matters are lodged in the criminal registry.

Expenditure per finalisation for family courts and the Federal Circuit Court of Australia

The Family Court of Australia, Family Court of WA and the Federal Circuit Court are responsible for determining matters related to family law and child support, but each court has a different focus, breadth and complexity of work, which contributes to the differences in recurrent expenditure per finalisation results presented in figure 7.6 (see pages 7–9 for details).

Figure 7.6 Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, family courts and the Federal Circuit Court of Australia, 2014-15^a



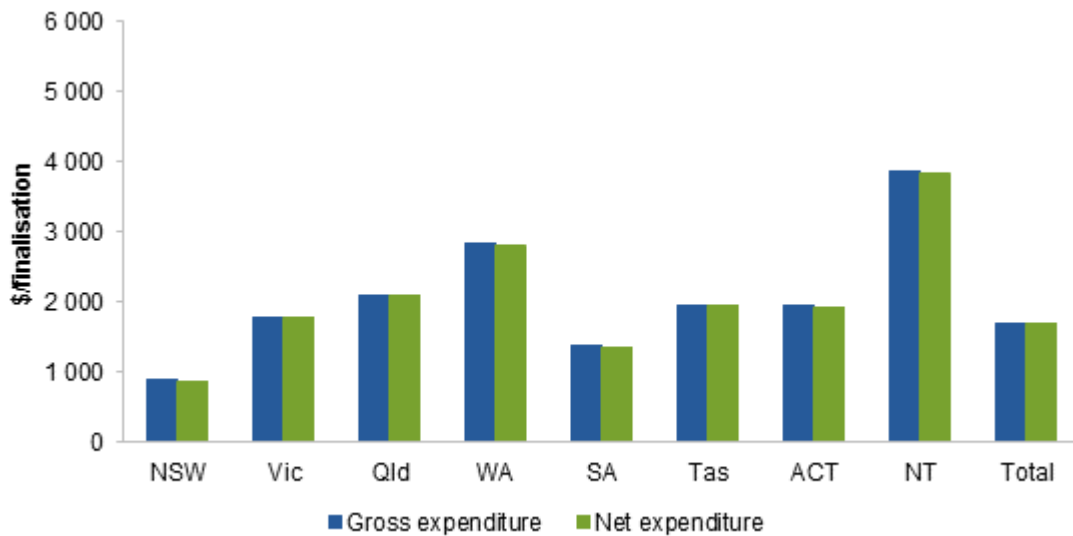
^a See box 7.16 and tables 7A.32 and 7A.35 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Australian and State court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.32 and 7A.35.

Expenditure per reported death and fire for coroners' courts

Nationally, net expenditure per reported death and fire in coroners' courts (excluding costs associated with autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees) was approximately \$1685 in 2014-15 (figure 7.7).

Figure 7.7 **Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, coroners' courts, 2014-15^a**



^a See box 7.16 and tables 7A.32 and 7A.35 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.32 and 7A.35.

As there are differences across jurisdictions in the way that autopsy and chemical analysis costs are managed, their inclusion in recurrent expenditure can lead to large variations in the net expenditure reported per finalisation. To improve consistency, these costs are excluded from net recurrent expenditure for coroners' courts in this Report. These costs are separately identified in table 7A.12.

Data for NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT include fires reported to the coroner. Fires are not reported to the coroner in other jurisdictions. Therefore, care needs to be taken when making comparisons across the states and territories.

Outcomes

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

No outcome indicators for courts are currently reported. It is noted, however, that court activities lead to broader outcomes within the overall justice system that are not readily

addressed in this service-specific chapter. The Steering Committee has identified outcome indicators as an important element of the performance indicator framework to develop for future reports.

7.4 Future directions in performance reporting

Improving reporting of existing indicators

The Steering Committee seeks to continually improve the consistency and comparability of performance information across jurisdictions. Differences across states and territories in the jurisdiction of courts, the allocation of cases between courts and the types of matters, affect the comparability of data. The different methods undertaken to collect the data can also impact on data consistency and quality.

Future indicator development

The Steering Committee will continue to improve the appropriateness and completeness of the performance indicator framework. Future work on indicators will focus on:

- reporting data specific to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians - court administrative data systems have not, to this point, routinely collected this information
- disaggregating civil matters by case type
- reporting civil caseload associated with applications for domestic and family violence protection orders (a key priority area across all Australian governments)
- development of outcome indicators.

7.5 Definitions of key terms

Active pending population	A lodgment that is yet to be finalised but is part of the active case management of court administrators.
Average expenditure per civil case	The total cost of the administrative services provided to civil matters, divided by the total number of civil files handled. Can include salaries, sheriff expenses, juror costs, accommodation costs, library services, information technology, departmental overheads and court operating expenses.
Attendance indicator	The average number of attendances for each finalisation in the reporting period. An attendance is defined as the number of times that parties or their representatives are required to be present in court (including any appointment which is adjourned or rescheduled) for all finalised matters during the year. The actual attendance is one that is heard by a judicial officer or mediator/arbitrator.
Backlog indicator	A measure of case processing timeliness. It is the number of pending cases older than the applicable reporting standards, divided by the total pending caseload (multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage).
Case	The measurement of workload in the civil jurisdiction. It is the issues, grievances or complaints that constitute a single and related series of disputes brought by an entity (or group of entities) against another entity (or group).
Clearance rate	An indicator that shows whether the volume of case finalisations has matched the volume of case lodgments during the reporting period. It indicates whether a court's pending caseload has increased or decreased over that period.
Comparability	Data are considered comparable if, (subject to caveats) they can be used to inform an assessment of comparative performance. Typically, data are considered comparable when they are collected in the same way and in accordance with the same definitions. For comparable indicators or measures, significant differences in reported results allow an assessment of differences in performance, rather than being the result of anomalies in the data.
Completeness	Data are considered complete if all required data are available for all jurisdictions that provide the service.
Cost recovery	The level of court fees divided by the level of court expenditure.
Court fees collected	Total court income from fees charged in the civil jurisdiction. Can include filing, sitting hearing and deposition fees, and excludes transcript fees.
Electronic infringement and enforcement system	A court with the capacity to produce enforceable orders against defendants (such as fines, licence cancellation and incarceration) and to process infringements, on-the-spot fines and summary offences.
Excluded courts and tribunals	This includes such bodies as guardianship boards, environment resources and development courts, and administrative appeals tribunals. The types of excluded courts and tribunals vary among the states and territories.
Extraordinary driver's licence	An extraordinary licence is a licence granted at the discretion of the court. It authorises the holder to drive in certain circumstances even though the holder's normal driver's licence has been suspended.
Finalisation	The completion of a matter so it ceases to be an item of work to be dealt with by the court.
Forms	The counting unit used in the family courts and family law matters pertaining to the Federal Circuit Court. Forms are applications or notices lodged with the court.
Income	Income derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines).

Information technology expenditure	Non-salary and salary expenditure on information technology. Excludes capital expenditure on information technology infrastructure and can include licensing costs, computer leasing costs, the cost of consumables (such as data lines, paper and disks), training fees, access fees (for example, catalogue search and Internet access) and maintenance charges for software and hardware.
Inquests and inquiries held	Court hearings to determine the cause and circumstances of deaths reported to the coroner. Includes all coronial inquests and inquiries in full court hearings.
Judicial officer	Judges, magistrates, masters, coroners, judicial registrars and all other officers who, following argument and giving of evidence, make enforceable orders of the court. The data are provided on the basis of the proportion of time spent on the judicial activity.
Judicial and judicial support salaries	All salary expenditure and payments in the nature of salary that are paid to employees of court administration. Can include base salaries, the employer contributed component of superannuation, workers compensation (full cost, inclusive of any levies, bills and legal fees), higher duty allowances, overtime, actual and accruing terminal and long service leave, fringe benefits tax and untaxed fringe benefits. (Judicial officers can include judges, magistrates, masters, judicial registrars and other judicial officers who fulfil a primarily judicial function. Judicial support staff include judicial secretaries, tipstaff and associates.)
Library expenditure	Non-salary and salary expenditure on court operated libraries. Non-salary expenditure includes book purchases, journal subscriptions, fees for interlibrary loans, copyright charges, news clippings service fees and photocopying. Expenditure also includes recurrent information technology costs and court administration contributions towards the running costs of non-government operated libraries. Any costs recovered through borrowing and photocopy fees by court operated libraries are subtracted from expenditure.
Lodgment	The initiation or commencement of a matter before the court. The date of commencement is counted as the date of registration of a court matter.
Matters	<i>Coronial matters:</i> Deaths and fires reported to the coroner in each jurisdiction, including all reported deaths and fires regardless of whether the coroner held an inquest or inquiry. Coronial jurisdictions can extend to the manner of the death of a person who was killed; was found drowned; died a sudden death of which the cause is unknown; died under suspicious or unusual circumstances; died during or following the administration of an operation of a medical, surgical, dental, diagnostic or like nature; died in a prison remand centre or lockup; or died under circumstances that (in the opinion of the Attorney-General) require that the cause of death be more clearly ascertained. <i>Criminal matters:</i> Matters brought to the court by a government prosecuting agency, which is generally the Director of Public Prosecutions but could also be the Attorney-General, the police, local councils or traffic camera branches. <i>Civil matters:</i> Matters brought before the court by individuals or organisations against another party, such as small claims and residential tenancies, as well as matters dealt with by the appeal court jurisdiction. <i>Excluded matters:</i> Extraordinary driver's licence applications; any application on a pending dispute; applications for bail directions or judgment; secondary processes (for example, applications for default judgments); interlocutory matters; investigation/examination summonses; firearms appeals; escort agents' licensing appeals; pastoral lands appeals; local government tribunals; police promotions appeals; applications appealing the decisions of workers compensation review officers. <i>Probate matters:</i> Matters such as applications for the appointment of an executor or administrator to the estate of a deceased person.
Method of finalisation	The process that leads to the completion of a criminal charge within a higher court so it ceases to be an item of work in that court.
Method of initiation	How a criminal charge is introduced to a court level.

Non-adjudicated finalisation	A non-adjudicated finalisation is where a charge is considered completed and ceases to be active in a court even though there has not been a determination on whether the defendant is guilty, that is, the charge(s) have not been adjudicated. The methods of non-adjudicated finalisation include but are not limited to defendant deceased; unfit to plead; withdrawn by the prosecution; diplomatic immunity and statute of limitation applies.
Probate registry expenditure	Salary expenditure of the probate registrar and probate clerks, along with non-salary expenditure directly attributable to probate registries.
Real expenditure	Actual expenditure adjusted for changes in prices using the general government final consumption expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator and expressed in terms of current year prices (i.e. for the courts chapter with 2014-15 as the base year). Additional information about the GGFCE index can be found in chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) and in table 2A.51.
Recurrent expenditure	Expenditure that does not result in the creation or acquisition of fixed assets (new or second hand). It consists mainly of expenditure on wages, salaries and supplements, purchases of goods and services, and the consumption of fixed capital (depreciation).
Sheriff and bailiff expenditure	Expenditure on court orderlies, court security, jury management and witness payment administration. For the civil jurisdiction, it can include expenditure (by or on behalf of the court) on bailiffs to enforce court orders. In the coronial jurisdiction, it can include expenditure on police officers permanently attached to the coroner for the purpose of assisting in coronial investigations. Excludes witness payments, fines enforcement (criminal jurisdiction) and prisoner security.
Specialist jurisdiction court	A court which has exclusive jurisdiction in a field of law presided over by a judicial officer with expertise in that area. Examples of these types of courts which are within the scope of this Report are the family courts, the Children's Courts and the Coroners' Courts. Examples of specialist jurisdiction courts which are excluded from this Report include Indigenous and circle sentencing courts and drug courts.

7.6 List of attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '7A' prefix (for example, table 7A.1). Attachment tables are available on the website (www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016).

Table 7A.1	Lodgments, criminal
Table 7A.2	Lodgments, criminal, homicide and related offences
Table 7A.3	Lodgments, civil
Table 7A.4	Lodgments, criminal, per 100 000 people
Table 7A.5	Lodgments, civil, per 100 000 people
Table 7A.6	Finalisations, criminal
Table 7A.7	Finalisations, criminal, homicide and related offences
Table 7A.8	Finalisations, civil
Table 7A.9	Finalisations, criminal , per 100 000 people
Table 7A.10	Finalisations, civil, per 100 000 people
Table 7A.11	Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000)
Table 7A.12	Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000)
Table 7A.13	Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000)
Table 7A.14	Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000)
Table 7A.15	Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000)
Table 7A.16	Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000)
Table 7A.17	Cost recovery – civil court fees collected as a proportion of civil expenditure excluding payroll tax (per cent)
Table 7A.18	Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2014-15 dollars (\$)
Table 7A.19	Backlog indicator, criminal (as at 30 June)
Table 7A.20	Backlog indicator, criminal, homicide and related offences (as at 30 June)
Table 7A.21	Backlog indicator, civil (as at 30 June)
Table 7A.22	Attendance indicator (average number of attendances per finalisation)
Table 7A.23	Attendance indicator (criminal, homicide and related offences)
Table 7A.24	Clearance rate – finalisations/lodgments, criminal (per cent)
Table 7A.25	Clearance rate, criminal, homicide and related offences
Table 7A.26	Clearance rate – finalisations/lodgments, civil (per cent)
Table 7A.27	Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people)
Table 7A.28	Judicial officers per 100 finalisations
Table 7A.29	Full time equivalent (FTE) staff per 100 finalisations
Table 7A.30	Full time equivalent (FTE) staff per judicial officer employed

-
- Table 7A.31** Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2014-15 dollars (\$)
- Table 7A.32** Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$)
- Table 7A.33** Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$)
- Table 7A.34** Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2014-15 dollars (\$)
- Table 7A.35** Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$)
- Table 7A.36** Treatment of assets by court agencies
- Table 7A.37** General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator index

7.7 References

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2015, *Criminal Courts, Australia, 2013–14*, Cat. no. 4513.0, Canberra.

Productivity Commission 2014, *Access to Justice Arrangements*, Inquiry Report No. 72, Canberra.

7A Courts— attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 7.6 of the chapter. Data in this Report are examined by the Courts Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. Data for past years have been revised for some jurisdictions, where this has occurred, totals and any derived data have been recalculated. For this reason data for past years presented in this Report may vary from figures published in earlier editions of this Report. Disaggregated figures may not add to the total figure because of rounding. Further, because of rounding of numbers and the application of national counting rules, figures presented in the Report may differ from counts published elsewhere, such as in jurisdictions' annual reports and the ABS criminal courts publication.

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

Courts — attachment

Table 7A.1	Lodgments, criminal
Table 7A.2	Lodgments, criminal, homicide and related offences
Table 7A.3	Lodgments, civil
Table 7A.4	Lodgments, criminal, per 100 000 people
Table 7A.5	Lodgments, civil, per 100 000 people
Table 7A.6	Finalisations, criminal
Table 7A.7	Finalisations, criminal, homicide and related offences
Table 7A.8	Finalisations, civil
Table 7A.9	Finalisations, criminal, per 100 000 people
Table 7A.10	Finalisations, civil, per 100 000 people
Table 7A.11	Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000)
Table 7A.12	Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000)
Table 7A.13	Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000)
Table 7A.14	Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000)
Table 7A.15	Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000)
Table 7A.16	Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000)
Table 7A.17	Cost recovery – civil court fees collected as a proportion of civil expenditure excluding payroll tax (per cent)
Table 7A.18	Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2014-15 dollars (\$)
Table 7A.19	Backlog indicator, criminal (as at 30 June)
Table 7A.20	Backlog indicator, criminal, homicide and related offences (as at 30 June)
Table 7A.21	Backlog indicator, civil (as at 30 June)
Table 7A.22	Attendance indicator, criminal and civil
Table 7A.23	Attendance indicator, criminal, homicide and related offences
Table 7A.24	Clearance rate - finalisations/lodgments, criminal (per cent)
Table 7A.25	Clearance rate, criminal, homicide and related offences (per cent)
Table 7A.26	Clearance rate – finalisations/lodgments, civil (per cent)
Table 7A.27	Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people)
Table 7A.28	Judicial officers per 100 finalisations
Table 7A.29	Full time equivalent (FTE) staff per 100 finalisations
Table 7A.30	Full time equivalent (FTE) staff per judicial officer employed
Table 7A.31	Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2014–15 dollars (\$)
Table 7A.32	Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2014–15 dollars (\$)
Table 7A.33	Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2014–15 dollars (\$)
Table 7A.34	Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2014–15 dollars (\$)
Table 7A.35	Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2014–15 dollars (\$)
Table 7A.36	Treatment of assets by courts authorities
Table 7A.37	General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (index)

TABLE 7A.1

Table 7A.1 **Lodgments, criminal (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme courts (b)										
Appeal										
2014-15	356	327	342	308	265	35	115	17	..	1 765
2013-14	395	319	367	361	265	22	138	19	..	1 886
2012-13	328	300	376	448	239	22	108	29	..	1 850
2011-12	370	358	391	405	296	28	115	21	..	1 984
2010-11	402	413	377	372	283	33	119	19	..	2 018
2009-10	407	555	349	338	250	22	102	34	..	2 057
Non-appeal										
2014-15	104	121	1 268	305	50	469	220	668	..	3 205
2013-14	88	117	963	298	65	454	242	482	..	2 709
2012-13	122	145	839	269	85	523	176	484	..	2 643
2011-12	137	83	1 068	257	58	564	280	519	..	2 966
2010-11	123	116	1 529	221	59	613	244	436	..	3 341
2009-10	100	125	1 403	231	90	658	312	417	..	3 336
Total										
2014-15	460	448	1 610	613	315	504	335	685	..	4 970
2013-14	483	436	1 330	659	330	476	380	501	..	4 595
2012-13	450	445	1 215	717	324	545	284	513	..	4 493
2011-12	507	441	1 459	662	354	592	395	540	..	4 950
2010-11	525	529	1 906	593	342	646	363	455	..	5 359
2009-10	507	680	1 752	569	340	680	414	451	..	5 393

TABLE 7A.1

Table 7A.1 **Lodgments, criminal (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
District/county courts (b), (c)										
Appeal										
2014-15	7 099	2 966	448	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 513
2013-14	6 937	2 820	427	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 184
2012-13	6 544	2 891	405	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 840
2011-12	6 729	2 697	529	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 955
2010-11	7 158	2 584	868	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 610
2009-10	8 173	2 836	399	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 408
Non-appeal										
2014-15	4 264	2 113	5 553	2 462	2 294	..	..	..	..	16 686
2013-14	4 086	2 350	5 232	2 093	2 371	..	..	..	..	16 132
2012-13	3 952	2 461	4 703	1 992	2 301	..	..	..	..	15 409
2011-12	3 636	2 211	5 120	1 977	2 048	..	..	..	..	14 992
2010-11	3 575	2 378	5 609	1 988	2 025	..	..	..	..	15 575
2009-10	3 454	2 232	6 207	2 337	2 031	..	..	..	..	16 261
Total										
2014-15	11 363	5 079	6 001	2 462	2 294	..	..	..	..	27 199
2013-14	11 023	5 170	5 659	2 093	2 371	..	..	..	..	26 316
2012-13	10 496	5 352	5 108	1 992	2 301	..	..	..	..	25 249
2011-12	10 365	4 908	5 649	1 977	2 048	..	..	..	..	24 947
2010-11	10 733	4 962	6 477	1 988	2 025	..	..	..	..	26 185
2009-10	11 627	5 068	6 606	2 337	2 031	..	..	..	..	27 669

TABLE 7A.1

Table 7A.1 **Lodgments, criminal (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (d), (e), (f)										
2014-15	168 979	247 025	205 905	91 004	49 476	17 024	6 219	15 646	..	801 278
2013-14	158 919	218 409	205 038	81 055	52 523	15 640	6 879	16 633	..	755 096
2012-13	153 065	175 345	188 524	83 912	54 357	15 876	5 119	15 492	..	691 690
2011-12	146 451	172 323	183 717	86 303	54 826	19 756	5 429	13 743	..	682 548
2010-11	179 181	166 791	178 567	90 865	50 208	21 508	5 293	12 721	..	705 134
2009-10	187 922	160 444	202 966	104 022	52 641	21 322	5 699	12 591		747 607
Children's courts										
2014-15	10 476	20 777	11 645	6 124	4 316	1 230	269	2 031	..	56 868
2013-14	9 881	19 951	12 000	6 414	5 088	1 305	338	2 128	..	57 105
2012-13	10 040	20 816	11 721	6 902	5 355	1 567	408	2 015	..	58 824
2011-12	10 572	19 747	12 306	7 163	5 967	2 130	527	1 840	..	60 252
2010-11	16 843	18 650	11 866	8 359	5 939	1 906	595	1 192	..	65 350
2009-10	16 764	22 916	12 222	10 785	6 475	2 315	622	1 304	..	73 403
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (d), (e), (f)										
2014-15	179 455	267 802	217 550	97 128	53 792	18 254	6 488	17 677	..	858 146
2013-14	168 800	238 360	217 038	87 469	57 611	16 945	7 217	18 761	..	812 201
2012-13	163 105	196 161	200 245	90 814	59 712	17 443	5 527	17 507	..	750 514
2011-12	157 023	192 070	196 023	93 466	60 793	21 886	5 956	15 583	..	742 800
2010-11	196 024	185 441	190 433	99 224	56 147	23 414	5 888	13 913	..	770 484
2009-10	204 686	183 360	215 188	114 807	59 116	23 637	6 321	13 895	..	821 010

TABLE 7A.1

Table 7A.1 **Lodgments, criminal (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
All criminal courts										
2014-15	191 278	273 329	225 161	100 203	56 401	18 758	6 823	18 362	..	890 315
2013-14	180 306	243 966	224 027	90 221	60 312	17 421	7 597	19 262	..	843 112
2012-13	174 051	201 958	206 568	93 523	62 337	17 988	5 811	18 020	..	780 256
2011-12	167 895	197 419	203 131	96 105	63 195	22 478	6 351	16 123	..	772 697
2010-11	207 282	190 932	198 816	101 805	58 514	24 060	6 251	14 368	..	802 028
2009-10	216 820	189 108	223 546	117 713	61 487	24 317	6 735	14 346	..	854 072

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Counting units for the criminal court lodgment data are based on: the number of defendants for State and Territory criminal courts; and the number of unpaid infringement notices for electronic infringement and enforcement systems. Unless otherwise noted, matters excluded from the criminal court lodgment data in this collection are: any lodgment that does not have a defendant element; extraordinary driver's licence applications; bail procedures (including applications and review); directions; warrants; and secondary processes — for example, interlocutory matters, breaches of penalties (that is, bail, suspended sentences, probation).
- (b) Queensland Supreme and District Court data for the number of originating criminal lodgments is based on a count of the number of defendants who had a Court Record entered on the computerised Case Management System in the financial year, it is not a count of the number of defendants committed to the Supreme Court and District Court for trial or sentencing.
- (c) In NSW, Victoria and Queensland, the criminal jurisdiction of the district/county courts can hear appeals. Appeals are not heard in this jurisdiction in WA or SA, instead they are heard in the Supreme courts in SA and WA. The District court does not operate in Tasmania, ACT or the NT.
- (d) In South Australia, changes to the Motor Vehicles Act for unregistered and uninsured offences resulted in a decrease in lodgment and finalisation counts for Magistrates and Children's courts during 2009-10. These offences are now handled by way of Infringement Notice.
- (e) In Queensland, legislative changes from 1 November 2010 have allowed the Magistrates Court to hear a larger number of indictable offences under certain conditions. This only applies to matters commenced in the court system after 1 November 2010. These changes will impact lodgments in the higher courts from 1 November 2010. From 8 November 2010, police officers were able to use discretion to issue infringement notices for a range of common offences. From 2010-11 there was also a reduction in traffic offences brought before the court.
- (f) The increase in the ACT Magistrates court criminal matters in 2013-14 was due to the prosecution of a large number of non-voting matters.

.. Not applicable.

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

TABLE 7A.2

Table 7A.2 **Lodgments, criminal, Homicide and related offences (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme courts									
Non-appeal									
2014-15	82	92	86	38	29	11	3	17	358
2013-14	74	53	79	49	45	16	3	30	349
2012-13	100	78	86	50	33	14	3	22	386
2011-12	107	54	93	31	38	6	7	8	344
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
District/county courts									
Non-appeal									
2014-15	65	30	6	39	10	..	..	..	150
2013-14	54	22	8	27	12	..	..	..	123
2012-13	81	31	15	31	9	..	..	..	167
2011-12	88	39	11	16	17	..	..	..	171
2010-11	na	48	na	na	na	..	..	..	48
2009-10	na	43	na	na	na	..	..	..	43
Magistrates' courts (excluding children's)									
2014-15	274	144	138	88	61	12	14	26	757
2013-14	261	126	94	92	60	14	25	23	695
2012-13	274	144	108	98	77	8	16	27	752
2011-12	286	118	98	79	65	10	17	24	697
2010-11	na	113	na	na	na	15	na	na	na
2009-10	na	148	na	na	na	14	na	na	na

TABLE 7A.2

Table 7A.2 **Lodgments, criminal, Homicide and related offences (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Children's courts									
2014-15	11	3	3	7	1	–	–	1	26
2013-14	8	1	5	14	1	na	–	2	31
2012-13	11	5	5	8	8	–	–	–	37
2011-12	19	8	3	5	9	na	1	1	46
2010-11	na	5	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	5	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All criminal courts									
2014-15	432	269	233	172	101	23	17	44	1 291
2013-14	397	202	186	182	118	30	28	55	1 198
2012-13	466	258	214	187	127	22	19	49	1 342
2011-12	500	219	205	131	129	16	25	33	1 258
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

(a) A lodgment for homicide is counted where any criminal matter initiated, commenced, lodged or filed in a particular court level includes a charge of murder, attempted murder, manslaughter or driving causing death. A defendant may have multiple charges of this type on the same file. Lodgments are based on the number of defendants with at least one charge of homicide, not the number of homicide charges brought before the court.

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

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

TABLE 7A.3

Table 7A.3 **Lodgments, civil (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme (excl. probate) (c), (d) /Federal Court (e)										
Appeal										
2014-15	670	365	282	206	111	94	56	132	910	2 826
2013-14	744	407	264	159	117	89	67	101	728	2 676
2012-13	791	442	284	183	128	90	55	119	633	2 725
2011-12	778	418	270	181	110	84	43	138	614	2 636
2010-11	772	377	239	166	126	92	48	128	638	2 586
2009-10	783	414	266	177	99	89	36	88	693	2 645
Non-appeal										
2014-15	7 949	7 501	3 101	2 296	1 089	833	517	139	3 445	26 870
2013-14	8 036	6 403	3 215	2 284	1 053	860	563	139	4 281	26 834
2012-13	8 653	6 644	3 516	2 390	1 127	1 052	505	138	5 169	29 194
2011-12	9 296	7 275	3 961	2 780	1 323	981	593	164	4 663	31 036
2010-11	10 546	6 659	5 185	2 661	1 267	893	766	173	4 303	32 453
2009-10	10 209	6 829	7 309	2 642	1 182	820	855	161	2 949	32 956
Total										
2014-15	8 619	7 866	3 383	2 502	1 200	927	573	271	4 355	29 696
2013-14	8 780	6 810	3 479	2 443	1 170	949	630	240	5 009	29 510
2012-13	9 444	7 086	3 800	2 573	1 255	1 142	560	257	5 802	31 919
2011-12	10 074	7 693	4 231	2 961	1 433	1 065	636	302	5 277	33 672
2010-11	11 318	7 036	5 424	2 827	1 393	985	814	301	4 941	35 039
2009-10	10 992	7 243	7 575	2 819	1 281	909	891	249	3 642	35 601

TABLE 7A.3

Table 7A.3 **Lodgments, civil (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
District/county courts (f)										
Appeal										
2014-15	107	49	61	119	183	..	..	..	..	519
2013-14	182	114	68	124	182	..	..	..	..	670
2012-13	180	157	53	121	209	..	..	..	..	720
2011-12	228	187	65	99	36	..	..	..	..	615
2010-11	218	132	52	103	30	..	..	..	..	535
2009-10	187	131	103	115	32	..	..	..	..	568
Non-appeal										
2014-15	7 082	6 736	5 322	4 843	1 589	..	..	..	..	25 572
2013-14	7 042	6 521	5 540	4 561	1 820	..	..	..	..	25 484
2012-13	7 307	6 682	5 543	4 467	2 909	..	..	..	..	26 908
2011-12	7 569	6 350	6 297	4 857	2 526	..	..	..	..	27 599
2010-11	8 171	6 674	5 415	6 139	2 964	..	..	..	..	29 363
2009-10	8 086	6 057	5 313	4 096	2 760	..	..	..	..	26 312
Total										
2014-15	7 189	6 785	5 383	4 962	1 772	..	..	..	..	26 091
2013-14	7 224	6 635	5 608	4 685	2 002	..	..	..	..	26 154
2012-13	7 487	6 839	5 596	4 588	3 118	..	..	..	..	27 628
2011-12	7 797	6 537	6 362	4 956	2 562	..	..	..	..	28 214
2010-11	8 389	6 806	5 467	6 242	2 994	..	..	..	..	29 898
2009-10	8 273	6 188	5 416	4 211	2 792	..	..	..	..	26 880

TABLE 7A.3

Table 7A.3 **Lodgments, civil (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (g), (h), (i)										
2014-15	127 290	89 041	55 325	50 688	26 872	6 467	3 751	6 855	..	366 289
2013-14	138 023	92 557	57 944	51 416	27 008	7 077	3 966	5 557	..	383 548
2012-13	146 819	98 644	55 239	50 600	28 879	7 844	4 014	6 623	..	398 662
2011-12	146 578	101 457	53 113	51 432	26 550	8 537	3 737	6 384	..	397 788
2010-11	175 692	101 741	54 401	53 077	26 307	9 547	3 419	5 908	..	430 092
2009-10	182 597	105 467	65 450	51 834	25 354	9 627	3 301	6 631	..	450 261
Children's courts (j), (k)										
2014-15	8 820	7 672	3 570	2 085	1 623	292	148	433	..	24 643
2013-14	8 893	7 000	3 499	2 616	1 091	284	122	407	..	23 912
2012-13	8 767	6 354	3 951	3 058	1 231	389	106	355	..	24 211
2011-12	8 662	6 476	3 776	1 880	1 324	452	117	347	..	23 034
2010-11	9 383	5 707	3 959	1 617	1 199	418	158	328	..	22 769
2009-10	8 925	5 201	3 532	1 626	1 281	436	161	387	..	21 549
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	136 110	96 713	58 895	52 773	28 495	6 759	3 899	7 288	..	390 932
2013-14	146 916	99 557	61 443	54 032	28 099	7 361	4 088	5 964	..	407 460
2012-13	155 586	104 998	59 190	53 658	30 110	8 233	4 120	6 978	..	422 873
2011-12	155 240	107 933	56 889	53 312	27 874	8 989	3 854	6 731	..	420 822
2010-11	185 075	107 448	58 360	54 694	27 506	9 965	3 577	6 236	..	452 861
2009-10	191 522	110 668	68 982	53 460	26 635	10 063	3 462	7 018	..	471 810

TABLE 7A.3

Table 7A.3 **Lodgments, civil (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Circuit Court and the coroners' courts)										
2014-15	151 918	111 364	67 661	60 237	31 467	7 686	4 472	7 559	4 355	446 719
2013-14	162 920	113 002	70 530	61 160	31 271	8 310	4 718	6 204	5 009	463 124
2012-13	172 517	118 923	68 586	60 819	34 483	9 375	4 680	7 235	5 802	482 420
2011-12	173 111	122 163	67 482	61 229	31 869	10 054	4 490	7 033	5 277	482 708
2010-11	204 782	121 290	69 251	63 763	31 893	10 950	4 391	6 537	4 941	517 798
2009-10	210 787	124 099	81 973	60 490	30 708	10 972	4 353	7 267	3 642	534 291
Family courts (e), (l)										
Appeal										
2014-15	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	389	395
2013-14	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	330	336
2012-13	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	326	330
2011-12	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	373	378
2010-11	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	328	332
2009-10	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	315	320
Non-appeal										
2014-15	..	..	..	15 533	..	..	..	..	20 397	35 930
2013-14	..	..	..	14 982	..	..	..	..	19 651	34 633
2012-13	..	..	..	14 899	..	..	..	..	17 834	32 733
2011-12	..	..	..	14 970	..	..	..	..	17 756	32 726
2010-11	..	..	..	15 022	..	..	..	..	17 431	32 453
2009-10	..	..	..	14 984	..	..	..	..	19 033	34 017

TABLE 7A.3

Table 7A.3 **Lodgments, civil (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total										
2014-15	..	..	..	15 539	..	..	..	..	20 786	36 325
2013-14	..	..	..	14 988	..	..	..	..	19 981	34 969
2012-13	..	..	..	14 903	..	..	..	..	18 160	33 063
2011-12	..	..	..	14 975	..	..	..	..	18 129	33 104
2010-11	..	..	..	15 026	..	..	..	..	17 759	32 785
2009-10	..	..	..	14 989	..	..	..	..	19 348	34 337
Federal Circuit Court (e)										
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95 385	95 385
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92 022	92 022
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 599	89 599
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92 542	92 542
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90 714	90 714
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91 678	91 678
Coronial										
Deaths reported (m), (n)										
2014-15	5 633	6 336	4 961	2 192	2 290	542	290	282	..	22 526
2013-14	5 578	6 260	4 682	2 009	2 248	581	289	292	..	21 939
2012-13	5 205	5 932	4 762	2 155	2 200	555	324	303	..	21 436
2011-12	5 503	5 028	4 461	1 916	2 088	478	332	301	..	20 107
2010-11	5 434	4 857	4 416	1 996	2 148	558	317	285	..	20 011
2009-10	5 930	5 305	4 256	1 864	1 929	571	345	299	..	20 499

TABLE 7A.3

Table 7A.3 **Lodgments, civil (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Fires reported (n)										
2014-15	113	7	..	..	..	–	683	..	..	803
2013-14	132	6	..	..	..	–	839	..	..	977
2012-13	192	2	..	..	..	–	1 014	..	..	1 208
2011-12	451	1	..	..	..	–	934	..	..	1 386
2010-11	370	–	..	..	..	..	861	..	..	1 231
2009-10	379	6	..	..	..	–	1 219	..	..	1 604
Total coroners' courts (incl. deaths and fires reported)										
2014-15	5 746	6 343	4 961	2 192	2 290	542	973	282	..	23 329
2013-14	5 710	6 266	4 682	2 009	2 248	581	1 128	292	..	22 916
2012-13	5 397	5 934	4 762	2 155	2 200	555	1 338	303	..	22 644
2011-12	5 954	5 029	4 461	1 916	2 088	478	1 266	301	..	21 493
2010-11	5 804	4 857	4 416	1 996	2 148	558	1 178	285	..	21 242
2009-10	6 309	5 311	4 256	1 864	1 929	571	1 564	299	..	22 103
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme courts										
2014-15	25 417	19 750	9 724	6 795	6 340	2 270	836	224	..	71 356
2013-14	24 118	18 983	9 444	6 543	5 641	2 305	782	230	..	68 046
2012-13	23 777	18 637	9 227	6 443	5 778	2 346	724	201	..	67 133
2011-12	24 161	18 627	8 220	5 982	5 493	2 319	710	156	..	65 668
2010-11	23 165	18 585	8 036	5 982	5 712	2 187	712	154	..	64 533
2009-10	21 823	18 101	7 693	5 975	5 085	2 118	684	161	..	61 640

TABLE 7A.3

Table 7A.3 **Lodgments, civil (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Aust cts = Australian courts.										
(a)	Counting units for civil court lodgment data are based on: the number of cases (except in children's courts where, if more than one child can be involved in an application, the counting unit is the number of children involved); and the number of reported deaths (and, if relevant, reported fires) for coroners' courts. Unless otherwise noted, the following types of matters are excluded from the civil lodgment data reported in this collection: admissions matters (original applications to practice and mutual recognition matters); extraordinary driver's licence applications; cross-claims; directions; secondary processes — for example, interlocutory matters, breaches of penalties (that is, bail, suspended sentences, probation); and <i>applications</i> for default judgments (because the application is a secondary process).									
(b)	In Queensland, legislative changes from 1 November 2010 amended the monetary jurisdictional limits for each court level. Lodgments in Queensland courts are not comparable to previous years by court level.									
(c)	Data quality auditing by the Tasmanian Supreme Court during 2011-12 identified a number of revisions to be made in previous years' figures.									
(d)	The Supreme Court of Victoria: The Commercial Court's workload continues to increase with the number of cases initiated growing by 31 per cent in 2014-15. This includes the judge management of high volume debt recovery proceedings following the finalisation of several class actions, which arose from failed management investment schemes including the Timbercorp and Great Southern proceedings. As a result of the increase in high volume debt recovery proceedings the Corporations List, which is one of the specialist lists within the Commercial Court, has experienced an increase in workload of 51 per cent from 2013-14 as well as Commissioner of Taxation winding up applications which has constituted 62 per cent of total Corporations List matters. This equates to an 83 per cent increase from 2013-14.									
(e)	In the WA Family Court, the rules associated with filing documents changed on 1 July 2007 following the introduction of Child Related Proceedings Model. Mediation is required for applicants prior to filing child related applications which have led to a reduction in lodgments of Final Orders. The introduction on 23 June 2000 of the Federal Magistrates Court (now the Federal Circuit Court) has had implications for the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court lodgment time series. The Family Court of WA does elements of Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court work, so direct comparisons need to be made with caution. In November 2003, a practice direction was issued by the Family Court of Australia requiring all divorce applications to be lodged in the Federal Circuit Court. However, a small number of divorce applications were still lodged and processed in the Family Court of Australia. Bankruptcy matters processed by the Federal Court on behalf of the Federal Circuit Court were previously included in Federal Court data. Data for 2009-10 and 2008-09 exclude these matters. These matters are included in Federal Circuit Court data.									
(f)	In Queensland, legislation was enacted in January 2010 resulting in criminal compensation matters no longer being lodged in the District Court.									
(g)	In the ACT, since 2 February 2009, small claims up to \$10 000 are no longer lodged with the Magistrates Court (they are now lodged with ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal).									
(h)	The number of civil cases lodged, finalised and pending since 30 June 2010 in the Queensland Magistrates Courts decreased due to the introduction of the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) on 1 December 2009. In the Magistrates Courts outside the South East Queensland region, magistrates are still responsible for hearing these civil cases, in addition to other disputes lodged with QCAT, such as cases including guardianship, anti-discrimination and children services, which are not within the scope of this report. Data prior to 2009-10 are not comparable.									

TABLE 7A.3

Table 7A.3 **Lodgments, civil (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(i)	The NT Magistrates' court has a small number of appeal matters (43 appeals lodged in 2014-15) which are excluded from the lodgments count in order to be consistent with Magistrates courts in other jurisdictions.									
(j)	NSW lodgment data for children in the civil court is based on a count of each child listed in all new applications for care and protection, not just the originating application.									
(k)	Queensland Children's Court data for civil cases is based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case.									
(l)	Family Court of Australia data do not include instances where its Registrars are given delegation to conduct Federal Circuit Court divorce applications or when conducting conciliation conferences on Federal Circuit Court matters. These are part of the 'free services' provided to the Federal Circuit Court. Some Bankruptcy and Immigration matters filed with the Federal Circuit Court are delegated to be dealt with by Federal Court registrars. Those matters finalised by Federal Court registrars are counted as part of the Federal Circuit Court matters as they are filed and funded by the Federal Circuit Court.									
(m)	Prior to 2009-10 WA Coroners Court lodgment data were compiled by a manual process of counting lodgments and only included the metropolitan area. In 2009-10 the WA Coroners Court implemented a new reporting system utilising WA Coroners Court data stored in the National Coroners Information System which now includes WA state-wide data.									
(n)	NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT report fires to the coroner in these jurisdictions. As of 1 December 2003 fires are no longer reported to the Coroner in Queensland.									
	.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.									

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

TABLE 7A.4

Table 7A.4 **Lodgments, criminal, per 100 000 people (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Supreme courts										
2014-15	6	8	34	24	19	98	86	280	..	21
2013-14	6	8	28	26	20	93	99	207	..	20
2012-13	6	8	26	29	19	106	75	217	..	20
2011-12	7	8	32	28	22	116	107	232	..	22
2010-11	7	10	43	26	21	127	99	198	..	24
2009-10	7	13	40	25	21	134	116	198	..	25
District/county courts										
2014-15	150	86	126	95	136	..	..	..	..	115
2013-14	148	89	121	82	141	..	..	..	..	113
2012-13	143	94	111	81	138	..	..	..	..	110
2011-12	143	88	125	83	124	..	..	..	..	111
2010-11	149	90	146	86	124	..	..	..	..	118
2009-10	164	94	151	103	125	..	..	..	..	127
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	2 234	4 197	4 334	3 526	2 925	3 304	1 604	6 405	..	3 392
2013-14	2 129	3 772	4 371	3 178	3 131	3 043	1 791	6 857	..	3 238
2012-13	2 083	3 087	4 089	3 394	3 270	3 098	1 349	6 540	..	3 020
2011-12	2 021	3 091	4 071	3 615	3 333	3 861	1 464	5 914	..	3 036
2010-11	2 496	3 035	4 025	3 918	3 076	4 215	1 451	5 524	..	3 180
2009-10	2 646	2 961	4 647	4 595	3 252	4 210	1 593	5 528	..	3 419

TABLE 7A.4

Table 7A.4 Lodgments, criminal, per 100 000 people (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
Children's courts										
2014-15	138	353	245	237	255	239	69	831	..	241
2013-14	132	345	256	251	303	254	88	877	..	245
2012-13	137	367	254	279	322	306	107	851	..	257
2011-12	146	354	273	300	363	416	142	792	..	268
2010-11	235	339	267	360	364	374	163	518	..	295
2009-10	236	423	280	476	400	457	174	572	..	336
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	2 372	4 549	4 580	3 763	3 180	3 543	1 674	7 237	..	3 632
2013-14	2 261	4 116	4 627	3 429	3 435	3 297	1 879	7 734	..	3 483
2012-13	2 219	3 454	4 343	3 673	3 592	3 404	1 456	7 391	..	3 276
2011-12	2 167	3 446	4 344	3 915	3 696	4 277	1 607	6 706	..	3 303
2010-11	2 730	3 374	4 292	4 279	3 439	4 589	1 614	6 041	..	3 475
2009-10	2 882	3 383	4 927	5 072	3 652	4 667	1 766	6 100	..	3 755
All criminal courts										
2014-15	2 528	4 643	4 740	3 882	3 334	3 641	1 760	7 517	..	3 768
2013-14	2 415	4 213	4 776	3 537	3 596	3 390	1 978	7 941	..	3 615
2012-13	2 368	3 556	4 480	3 782	3 750	3 510	1 531	7 608	..	3 406
2011-12	2 317	3 541	4 501	4 026	3 842	4 393	1 713	6 939	..	3 436
2010-11	2 887	3 474	4 481	4 390	3 584	4 716	1 713	6 239	..	3 617
2009-10	3 053	3 490	5 118	5 200	3 799	4 801	1 882	6 298	..	3 906

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Lodgments per 100 000 persons are derived from lodgment data presented in table 7A.1, and population data presented in table 2A.2. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.1 and 2A.2.

Table 7A.4 **Lodgments, criminal, per 100 000 people (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------------	------------------

(b) The financial year population estimate is based on the midpoint population estimate of the relevant financial year.

(c) The total number of lodgments for all states and territories in the financial year, divided by the Australian population (per 100 000 people).

.. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); Table 7A.1.

Population figures from Statistical Appendix Table 2A.2. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised. Estimated Residential Populations (ERPs) to June 2011 used to derive rates are revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased ERPs. The final ERP replaces the preliminary 2006 Census based ERPs used in the 2013 Report. ERP data from December 2011 are first preliminary estimates based on the 2011 Census. See Chapter 2 (table 2A.1-2) for details.

TABLE 7A.5

Table 7A.5 **Lodgments, civil, per 100 000 people (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2014-15	114	134	71	97	71	180	148	111	..	126
2013-14	118	118	74	96	70	185	164	99	..	127
2012-13	129	125	82	104	76	223	148	108	..	139
2011-12	139	138	94	124	87	208	172	130	..	150
2010-11	158	128	122	122	85	193	223	131	..	158
2009-10	155	134	173	125	79	179	249	109	..	163
District/county courts										
2014-15	95	115	113	192	105	..	..	..	..	110
2013-14	97	115	120	184	119	..	..	..	..	112
2012-13	102	120	121	186	188	..	..	..	..	121
2011-12	108	117	141	208	156	..	..	..	..	125
2010-11	117	124	123	269	183	..	..	..	..	135
2009-10	116	114	124	186	172	..	..	..	..	123
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	1 683	1 513	1 165	1 964	1 589	1 255	968	2 806	..	1 550
2013-14	1 849	1 598	1 235	2 016	1 610	1 377	1 032	2 291	..	1 645
2012-13	1 998	1 737	1 198	2 046	1 737	1 531	1 058	2 796	..	1 740
2011-12	2 022	1 820	1 177	2 154	1 614	1 668	1 008	2 747	..	1 769
2010-11	2 447	1 851	1 226	2 289	1 611	1 871	937	2 565	..	1 940
2009-10	2 571	1 946	1 499	2 290	1 566	1 901	922	2 911	..	2 059

TABLE 7A.5

Table 7A.5 **Lodgments, civil, per 100 000 people (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Children's courts										
2014-15	117	130	75	81	96	57	38	177	..	104
2013-14	119	121	75	103	65	55	32	168	..	103
2012-13	119	112	86	124	74	76	28	150	..	106
2011-12	120	116	84	79	80	88	32	149	..	102
2010-11	131	104	89	70	73	82	43	142	..	103
2009-10	126	96	81	72	79	86	45	170	..	99
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	1 799	1 643	1 240	2 044	1 685	1 312	1 006	2 984	..	1 655
2013-14	1 968	1 719	1 310	2 118	1 675	1 432	1 064	2 459	..	1 747
2012-13	2 117	1 849	1 284	2 170	1 811	1 607	1 085	2 946	..	1 846
2011-12	2 142	1 936	1 261	2 233	1 694	1 757	1 040	2 897	..	1 872
2010-11	2 578	1 955	1 315	2 358	1 685	1 953	980	2 708	..	2 042
2009-10	2 697	2 042	1 579	2 362	1 646	1 987	967	3 081	..	2 158
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2014-15	2 008	1 892	1 424	2 334	1 860	1 492	1 154	3 095	..	1 891
2013-14	2 182	1 951	1 504	2 398	1 864	1 617	1 228	2 558	..	1 986
2012-13	2 348	2 094	1 487	2 460	2 075	1 830	1 233	3 054	..	2 106
2011-12	2 389	2 191	1 495	2 565	1 937	1 965	1 211	3 027	..	2 147
2010-11	2 852	2 207	1 561	2 750	1 954	2 146	1 204	2 838	..	2 335
2009-10	2 968	2 290	1 877	2 672	1 897	2 166	1 216	3 190	..	2 444

Aust cts = Australian courts.

TABLE 7A.5

Table 7A.5 **Lodgments, civil, per 100 000 people (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
(a)	Lodgments per 100 000 persons are derived from lodgment data presented in table 7A.3, and population data presented in table 2A.2. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table, and/or its interpretation, is provided in tables 7A.3 and 2A.2.									
(b)	The financial year population estimate is based on the midpoint population estimate of the relevant financial year.									
(c)	The total number of lodgments for all states and territories in the financial year, divided by the Australian population (per 100 000 people). For the 'Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court' level, the total of all civil state and territory supreme court and Federal Court (not shown separately in the Aus cts column) lodgments in a financial year is divided by the Australian population (per 100 000 people).									
..	Not applicable.									

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); Table 7A.2.

Population figures from Statistical Appendix Table 2A.2. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised. Estimated Residential Populations (ERPs) to June 2011 used to derive rates are revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased ERPs. The final ERP replaces the preliminary 2006 Census based ERPs used in the 2013 Report. ERP data from December 2011 are first preliminary estimates based on the 2011 Census. See Chapter 2 (table 2A.1-2) for details.

TABLE 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, criminal (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme courts										
Appeal										
2014-15	453	350	323	323	237	26	110	19	..	1 841
2013-14	341	318	372	390	232	18	109	28	..	1 808
2012-13	358	338	349	440	238	25	132	15	..	1 895
2011-12	324	543	407	366	311	26	119	24	..	2 120
2010-11	420	656	337	363	264	34	97	28	..	2 199
2009-10	353	531	344	313	273	29	70	25	..	1 938
Non-appeal										
2014-15	110	101	1 136	271	46	422	199	568	..	2 853
2013-14	91	118	865	242	68	403	258	384	..	2 429
2012-13	158	129	993	264	98	536	309	456	..	2 943
2011-12	109	116	1 130	235	57	537	278	525	..	2 987
2010-11	83	132	1 504	210	67	616	287	364	..	3 263
2009-10	118	127	1 302	230	91	622	268	397	..	3 155
Total										
2014-15	563	451	1 459	594	283	448	309	587	..	4 694
2013-14	432	436	1 237	632	300	421	367	412	..	4 237
2012-13	516	467	1 342	704	336	561	441	471	..	4 838
2011-12	433	659	1 537	601	368	563	397	549	..	5 107
2010-11	503	788	1 841	573	331	650	384	392	..	5 462
2009-10	471	658	1 646	543	364	651	338	422	..	5 093

TABLE 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, criminal (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
District/county courts (c), (d)										
Appeal										
2014-15	6 975	3 216	408	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 599
2013-14	6 924	2 917	373	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 214
2012-13	6 492	2 664	1 101	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 257
2011-12	6 916	2 794	441	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 151
2010-11	7 198	2 860	334	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 392
2009-10	8 193	2 476	488	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 157
Non-appeal										
2014-15	3 661	2 224	5 360	1 872	2 122	..	..	..	..	15 239
2013-14	3 877	2 339	5 062	1 837	2 402	..	..	..	..	15 517
2012-13	3 539	2 366	4 981	2 019	2 192	..	..	..	..	15 097
2011-12	3 590	2 424	5 350	1 962	2 043	..	..	..	..	15 369
2010-11	3 104	2 321	5 854	2 058	2 180	..	..	..	..	15 517
2009-10	3 518	2 253	5 996	2 340	2 051	..	..	..	..	16 158
Total										
2014-15	10 636	5 440	5 768	1 872	2 122	..	..	..	..	25 838
2013-14	10 801	5 256	5 435	1 837	2 402	..	..	..	..	25 731
2012-13	10 031	5 030	6 082	2 019	2 192	..	..	..	..	25 354
2011-12	10 506	5 218	5 791	1 962	2 043	..	..	..	..	25 520
2010-11	10 302	5 181	6 188	2 058	2 180	..	..	..	..	25 909
2009-10	11 711	4 729	6 484	2 340	2 051	..	..	..	..	27 315

TABLE 7A.6

Table 7A.6 **Finalisations, criminal (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (e), (f), (g), (h)										
2014-15	170 886	275 552	200 589	94 083	50 825	15 651	5 949	16 259	..	829 794
2013-14	159 602	237 452	195 596	79 751	55 580	14 751	6 705	15 811	..	765 248
2012-13	150 596	188 537	183 832	80 239	54 767	17 157	5 060	16 695	..	696 883
2011-12	153 646	180 754	183 963	83 256	55 516	20 336	5 635	15 272	..	698 378
2010-11	181 122	180 337	186 399	88 665	53 944	21 161	5 214	12 723	..	729 565
2009-10	183 033	176 132	206 203	102 282	58 693	20 393	5 854	12 402	..	764 992
Children's courts										
2014-15	10 478	21 472	11 920	6 403	4 747	1 217	276	2 097	..	58 610
2013-14	10 073	21 280	12 153	6 414	5 353	1 321	355	1 934	..	58 883
2012-13	9 995	21 965	12 526	6 801	5 400	1 733	467	2 102	..	60 989
2011-12	11 163	20 088	12 526	7 264	6 078	2 019	567	1 635	..	61 340
2010-11	16 572	20 126	12 426	8 439	6 301	2 076	618	1 254	..	67 812
2009-10	15 426	23 927	12 247	10 236	6 754	2 080	657	1 186	..	72 513
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	181 364	297 024	212 509	100 486	55 572	16 868	6 225	18 356	..	888 404
2013-14	169 675	258 732	207 749	86 165	60 933	16 072	7 060	17 745	..	824 131
2012-13	160 591	210 502	196 358	87 040	60 167	18 890	5 527	18 797	..	757 872
2011-12	164 809	200 842	196 489	90 520	61 594	22 355	6 202	16 907	..	759 718
2010-11	197 694	200 463	198 825	97 104	60 245	23 237	5 832	13 977	..	797 377
2009-10	198 459	200 059	218 450	112 518	65 447	22 473	6 511	13 588	..	837 505

TABLE 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, criminal (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
All criminal courts										
2014-15	192 563	302 915	219 736	102 952	57 977	17 316	6 534	18 943	..	918 936
2013-14	180 908	264 424	214 421	88 634	63 635	16 493	7 427	18 157	..	854 099
2012-13	171 138	215 999	203 782	89 763	62 695	19 451	5 968	19 268	..	788 064
2011-12	175 748	206 719	203 817	93 083	64 005	22 918	6 599	17 456	..	790 345
2010-11	208 499	206 432	206 854	99 735	62 756	23 887	6 216	14 369	..	828 748
2009-10	210 641	205 446	226 580	115 401	67 862	23 124	6 849	14 010	..	869 913

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) The counting unit for finalisations is the same as for lodgments (Table 7A.1). A criminal matter is considered finalised at the date on which all charges laid against a defendant are regarded as formally completed by the court and the matter ceases to be an active unit of work to be dealt with by the court.
- (b) Criminal finalisations data in the WA District, Magistrates' and Children's courts between the financial years 2009-10 and 2011-12 were revised following a review of the data extraction processes, which revealed some discrepancies in the counting rules used to extract the data. These discrepancies have now been addressed to improve the integrity and accuracy of the data extracted. In the Magistrates' and Children's courts a filter has been applied to exclude breach matters to bring the data extraction process in line with the counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2009-10 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.
- (c) In NSW, Victoria and Queensland the criminal jurisdiction of the district/county courts can hear appeals. Appeals are not heard in this jurisdiction in WA or SA, instead they are heard in the Supreme courts in SA and WA. There is no district court in Tasmania, the ACT, the NT or the Australian courts.
- (d) The number of finalisations in the Queensland District appeal court for 2012-13 was unusually high due to a further appeal pending in a higher appeal court jurisdiction. The outcome of that higher court appeal set the precedent for those appeals pending in the district court (all related to the alcohol management program) which were all finalised together, resulting in a very high clearance rate.
- (e) In Queensland, legislative changes from 1 November 2010 have allowed the Magistrates court to finalise a larger number of indictable offences under certain conditions. This only applies to matters commenced in the court system after 1 November 2010. These changes will impact finalisations in the higher and lower courts from 1 November 2010.

Table 7A.6 **Finalisations, criminal (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(f)	Includes cases finalised by committals (except Queensland where committals data are not available).									
(g)	In South Australia, changes to the Motor Vehicles Act for unregistered and uninsured offences resulted in a decrease in lodgment and finalisation counts for Magistrates and Children's courts since 2009-10. These offences are now handled by way of Infringement Notice.									
(h)	The increase in the ACT Magistrates court criminal matters in 2013-14 was due to the prosecution of a large number of non-voting matters.									
	.. Not applicable									
	<i>Source</i> : Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).									

TABLE 7A.7

Table 7A.7 **Finalisations, criminal, homicide and related offences (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme courts									
Non-appeal									
2014-15	98	47	73	41	39	16	1	19	334
2013-14	82	62	90	36	41	5	10	12	338
2012-13	114	74	104	31	46	10	3	13	395
2011-12	101	65	101	34	54	6	2	19	382
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
District/county courts									
Non-appeal									
2014-15	56	36	5	36	8	..	..	..	141
2013-14	68	49	11	28	11	..	..	..	167
2012-13	77	43	15	20	13	..	..	..	168
2011-12	95	41	7	14	34	..	..	..	191
2010-11	na	46	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
2009-10	na	39	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
Magistrates' courts (excluding children's)									
2014-15	272	143	112	66	54	11	14	12	684
2013-14	244	103	87	77	74	8	20	18	631
2012-13	384	155	93	94	69	6	15	19	835
2011-12	335	99	81	73	75	7	21	11	702
2010-11	na	133	na	na	na	12	na	na	na
2009-10	na	127	na	na	na	11	na	na	na

TABLE 7A.7

Table 7A.7 **Finalisations, criminal, homicide and related offences (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Children's courts									
2014-15	13	1	2	11	1	–	–	–	28
2013-14	8	2	3	15	2	–	–	2	32
2012-13	15	7	7	4	6	–	–	1	40
2011-12	28	7	1	6	15	na	4	–	61
2010-11	na	6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All criminal courts									
2014-15	439	227	192	154	102	27	15	31	1 187
2013-14	402	216	191	156	128	13	30	32	1 168
2012-13	590	279	219	149	134	16	18	33	1 438
2011-12	559	212	190	127	178	na	27	30	1 323
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

(a) The counting unit for finalisations for homicide and related offences is the same as for lodgments (Table 7A.2). A criminal matter which includes a charge of homicide is considered finalised at the date on which the homicide charges laid against a defendant are regarded as formally completed by the court and the matter ceases to be an active unit of work to be dealt with by the court.

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

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

TABLE 7A.8

Table 7A.8 Finalisations, civil (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme (excl. probate) (c), (d) /Federal Court										
Appeal										
2014-15	750	405	213	168	101	80	65	126	766	2 674
2013-14	840	426	275	171	129	90	40	84	699	2 754
2012-13	721	468	283	194	111	95	44	132	634	2 682
2011-12	614	451	266	170	108	75	41	113	685	2 523
2010-11	791	377	250	164	120	88	29	134	612	2 565
2009-10	750	333	248	171	107	95	42	76	761	2 583
Non-appeal										
2014-15	8 815	6 907	3 153	2 249	1 066	864	550	138	3 150	26 892
2013-14	9 291	6 526	3 599	2 199	1 128	1 002	627	148	4 912	29 432
2012-13	11 741	6 991	3 960	2 632	1 195	950	818	166	5 922	34 375
2011-12	11 644	8 212	5 118	3 048	1 307	1 007	1 022	177	5 113	36 648
2010-11	9 266	6 815	6 721	2 475	1 207	912	1 008	169	4 036	32 609
2009-10	12 630	7 871	6 937	2 576	1 261	990	991	192	2 758	36 206
Total										
2014-15	9 565	7 312	3 366	2 417	1 167	944	615	264	3 916	29 566
2013-14	10 131	6 952	3 874	2 370	1 257	1 092	667	232	5 611	32 186
2012-13	12 462	7 459	4 243	2 826	1 306	1 045	862	298	6 556	37 057
2011-12	12 258	8 663	5 384	3 218	1 415	1 082	1 063	290	5 798	39 171
2010-11	10 057	7 192	6 971	2 639	1 327	1 000	1 037	303	4 648	35 174
2009-10	13 380	8 204	7 185	2 747	1 368	1 085	1 033	268	3 519	38 789

TABLE 7A.8

Table 7A.8 Finalisations, civil (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
District/county courts (e)										
Appeal										
2014-15	127	89	56	118	188	..	..	..	..	578
2013-14	181	143	57	105	206	..	..	..	..	692
2012-13	193	128	63	119	169	..	..	..	..	672
2011-12	243	205	71	119	37	..	..	..	..	675
2010-11	162	132	68	108	27	..	..	..	..	497
2009-10	219	127	102	95	41	..	..	..	..	584
Non-appeal										
2014-15	6 720	6 729	5 358	4 654	2 262	..	..	..	..	25 723
2013-14	7 315	6 542	5 304	4 476	2 769	..	..	..	..	26 406
2012-13	7 661	6 207	5 951	4 414	2 758	..	..	..	..	26 991
2011-12	8 096	6 146	5 973	5 189	3 144	..	..	..	..	28 548
2010-11	7 869	5 749	5 048	5 060	3 109	..	..	..	..	26 835
2009-10	8 101	5 521	5 006	4 046	2 573	..	..	..	..	25 247
Total										
2014-15	6 847	6 818	5 414	4 772	2 450	..	..	..	..	26 301
2013-14	7 496	6 685	5 361	4 581	2 975	..	..	..	..	27 098
2012-13	7 854	6 335	6 014	4 533	2 927	..	..	..	..	27 663
2011-12	8 339	6 351	6 044	5 308	3 181	..	..	..	..	29 223
2010-11	8 031	5 881	5 116	5 168	3 136	..	..	..	..	27 332
2009-10	8 320	5 648	5 108	4 141	2 614	..	..	..	..	25 831

TABLE 7A.8

Table 7A.8 Finalisations, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (f), (g)										
2014-15	133 768	96 376	57 956	49 104	27 596	6 904	3 908	6 756	..	382 368
2013-14	142 646	103 022	56 744	51 971	27 395	7 707	3 955	6 880	..	400 320
2012-13	146 072	106 204	53 866	50 662	26 367	8 404	3 758	7 003	..	402 336
2011-12	149 319	105 913	53 048	50 333	27 107	8 909	3 661	6 418	..	404 708
2010-11	162 134	106 784	60 040	54 162	26 820	9 460	3 341	5 826	..	428 567
2009-10	162 107	102 491	73 766	53 720	27 222	9 846	3 612	6 176	..	438 940
Children's courts (h)										
2014-15	8 389	6 635	3 514	2 192	1 430	354	107	444	..	23 065
2013-14	8 800	6 089	3 609	2 634	1 118	277	119	432	..	23 078
2012-13	8 798	6 241	3 921	2 757	1 256	423	119	367	..	23 882
2011-12	8 900	5 687	3 549	1 619	1 275	440	102	319	..	21 891
2010-11	8 414	4 943	3 798	1 540	1 236	443	156	313	..	20 843
2009-10	7 556	4 455	3 669	1 459	1 239	425	160	377	..	19 340
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	142 157	103 011	61 470	51 296	29 026	7 258	4 015	7 200	..	405 433
2013-14	151 446	109 111	60 353	54 605	28 513	7 984	4 074	7 312	..	423 398
2012-13	154 870	112 445	57 787	53 419	27 623	8 827	3 877	7 370	..	426 218
2011-12	158 219	111 600	56 597	51 952	28 382	9 349	3 763	6 737	..	426 599
2010-11	170 548	111 727	63 838	55 702	28 056	9 903	3 497	6 139	..	449 410
2009-10	169 663	106 946	77 435	55 179	28 461	10 271	3 772	6 553	..	458 280

TABLE 7A.8

Table 7A.8 Finalisations, civil (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2014-15	158 569	117 141	70 250	58 485	32 643	8 202	4 630	7 464	3 916	461 300
2013-14	169 073	122 748	69 588	61 556	32 745	9 076	4 741	7 544	5 611	482 682
2012-13	175 186	126 239	68 044	60 778	31 856	9 872	4 739	7 668	6 556	490 938
2011-12	178 816	126 614	68 025	60 478	32 978	10 431	4 826	7 027	5 798	494 993
2010-11	188 636	124 800	75 925	63 509	32 519	10 903	4 534	6 442	4 648	511 916
2009-10	191 363	120 798	89 728	62 067	32 443	11 356	4 805	6 821	3 519	522 900
Family courts (i), (j), (k), (l)										
Appeal										
2014-15	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	356	364
2013-14	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	349	354
2012-13	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	333	335
2011-12	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	332	336
2010-11	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	325	330
2009-10	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	345	349
Non-appeal										
2014-15	..	..	..	14 529	..	..	..	..	20 108	34 637
2013-14	..	..	..	14 227	..	..	..	..	19 338	33 565
2012-13	..	..	..	14 978	..	..	..	..	18 040	33 018
2011-12	..	..	..	15 153	..	..	..	..	17 682	32 835
2010-11	..	..	..	15 252	..	..	..	..	18 516	33 768
2009-10	..	..	..	13 357	..	..	..	..	19 069	32 426

TABLE 7A.8

Table 7A.8 Finalisations, civil (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total										
2014-15	..	..	..	14 537	..	..	..	..	20 464	35 001
2013-14	..	..	..	14 232	..	..	..	..	19 687	33 919
2012-13	..	..	..	14 980	..	..	..	..	18 373	33 353
2011-12	..	..	..	15 157	..	..	..	..	18 014	33 171
2010-11	..	..	..	15 257	..	..	..	..	18 841	34 098
2009-10				13 361					19 414	32 775
Federal Circuit Court (i), (j), (k)										
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 582	89 582
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 000	89 000
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90 563	90 563
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 557	89 557
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 344	89 344
2009-10									89 100	89 100
Coroners' courts (m)										
2014-15	6 097	6 884	4 621	2 021	2 441	489	1 016	257	..	23 826
2013-14	6 211	7 270	4 909	2 036	2 044	536	1 184	341	..	24 531
2012-13	5 985	5 534	4 999	2 217	1 853	450	1 391	302	..	22 731
2011-12	7 851	4 949	4 771	2 215	2 379	462	1 277	281	..	24 185
2010-11	6 314	5 586	4 408	1 372	2 058	519	1 140	286	..	21 683
2009-10	6 118	5 573	3 745	1 930	2 078	555	1 568	442	..	22 009

Aust cts = Australian courts.

TABLE 7A.8

Table 7A.8 **Finalisations, civil (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a)	The counting unit for finalisations is the same as for lodgments (Table 7A.3). In general a civil case is considered finalised at the date on which all matters pertaining to a file are regarded as formally completed by the court and the file ceases to be an active unit of work to be dealt with by the court. In the civil jurisdiction, (with the exception of appeals heard in the Supreme and District courts, the Federal Court of Australia, and all matters finalised in the Family court of Australia), cases may be deemed finalised if there is no action on a file for more than 12 months. From 2007-08, the Family Court of WA has deemed cases finalised if there has not been a court event for at least 12 months.									
(b)	In Queensland, legislative changes from 1 November 2010 amended the monetary jurisdictional limits for each court level. Finalisations in Queensland courts are not comparable to previous years by court level.									
(c)	Data quality auditing by the Tasmanian Supreme Court during 2011-12 identified a number of revisions to be made in previous years' figures.									
(d)	The Supreme Court of Victoria Trial Division was restructured on 1 September 2014 when the Commercial and Equity Division became known as the Commercial Court. Hence, the Trial Division now consists of the Commercial Court, Common Law Division, Criminal Division and Costs Court. New case management lists in Common Law Division have also been introduced to streamline processes, namely, Dust Diseases List, Testators Family Maintenance List and Civil Circuit List. All applications for further provision out of a deceased estate under Part IV of the Administration and Probate Act 1958 are now initiated in the Testators Family Maintenance List (effective 1 January 2015). Overall, common law matters have increased by about 11 per cent in the areas of Personal Injury list (22 per cent of initiations), Testators Family Maintenance List (16 per cent of initiations), Enforcement List (11 per cent of initiations) and Dust Diseases List (7 per cent of initiations). There has also been a 10 per cent increase in Commercial Court cases. This comprises, amongst other things, the Great Southern proceedings, a long-running class action dispute that related to loans provided to investors hit by the billion dollar collapse of the Great Southern agribusiness.									
(e)	WA District Court civil finalisations data between the financial years 2009-10 and 2011-12 were revised following a District court review and subsequent change to business practices related to the management of the court's civil inactive case list. Data for the reference periods prior to 2009-10 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.									
(f)	In the ACT, since 2 February 2009, small claims up to \$10 000 are no longer lodged with the Magistrates Court (they are now lodged with ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal).									
(g)	The number of civil cases lodged, finalised and pending as at 30 June 2010 in the Queensland Magistrates Courts decreased due to the introduction of the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) on 1 December 2009. In the Magistrates Courts outside the South East Queensland region, magistrates are still responsible for hearing these civil cases, in addition to other disputes lodged with QCAT, such as cases including guardianship, anti-discrimination and children services, which are not within the scope of this report. Data prior to 2009-10 are not comparable.									
(h)	Queensland Children's Court data for civil cases is based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case.									

TABLE 7A.8

Table 7A.8 **Finalisations, civil (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(i)	The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court (now Federal Circuit Court) has had implications for the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court lodgment time series. The Family Court of WA does elements of Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court work, so direct comparisons need to be made with caution. In November 2003, a practice direction was issued by the Family Court of Australia requiring all divorce applications to be lodged in the Federal Circuit Court. However, a small number of divorce applications were still lodged and processed in the Family Court of Australia. Bankruptcy matters processed by the Federal Court on behalf of the Federal Circuit Court were previously included in Federal Court data but have been excluded for 2009-10 and 2008-09. These matters are included in Federal Circuit Court data.									
(j)	The Federal Court of Australia has not applied the rule where a case is deemed to have been finalised if there is no action on a file in the last 12 months.									
(k)	Family Court of Australia data do not include instances where its registrars are given delegation to conduct Federal Circuit Court divorce applications, or when conducting conciliation conferences on Federal Circuit Court matters. These services are provided free of charge to the Federal Circuit Court. The Family Court of Australia does not deem a matter finalised even if it has not had a court event for at least 12 months as this is not consistent with its case management practices.									
(l)	Family Court of Western Australia civil finalisations data between the financial years 2009-10 and 2011-12 were revised following a review of the data extraction processes, which revealed some discrepancies in the counting rules used to extract the data. These discrepancies have now been addressed to bring the data extraction process in line with the counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2009-10 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.									
(m)	NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT include data on the finalisation of reported fires. Queensland included this data until 1 December 2003.									
	na Not available. .. Not applicable.									

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

TABLE 7A.9

Table 7A.9 Finalisations, criminal, per 100 000 people (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Supreme courts										
2014-15	7	8	31	23	17	87	80	240	..	20
2013-14	6	8	26	25	18	82	96	170	..	18
2012-13	7	8	29	28	20	109	116	199	..	21
2011-12	6	12	34	25	22	110	107	236	..	23
2010-11	7	14	41	25	20	127	105	170	..	25
2009-10	7	12	38	24	22	129	94	185	..	23
District/county courts										
2014-15	141	92	121	73	125	..	..	..	..	109
2013-14	145	91	116	72	143	..	..	..	..	110
2012-13	136	89	132	82	132	..	..	..	..	111
2011-12	145	94	128	82	124	..	..	..	..	113
2010-11	143	94	139	89	134	..	..	..	..	117
2009-10	165	87	148	103	127	..	..	..	..	125
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	2 259	4 681	4 222	3 645	3 005	3 038	1 535	6 656	..	3 512
2013-14	2 138	4 100	4 170	3 126	3 314	2 870	1 745	6 518	..	3 282
2012-13	2 049	3 320	3 987	3 245	3 295	3 348	1 333	7 048	..	3 042
2011-12	2 120	3 243	4 076	3 488	3 375	3 974	1 520	6 572	..	3 106
2010-11	2 523	3 281	4 201	3 823	3 304	4 147	1 429	5 525	..	3 290
2009-10	2 577	3 250	4 721	4 518	3 626	4 027	1 636	5 445	..	3 499

TABLE 7A.9

Table 7A.9 Finalisations, criminal, per 100 000 people (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Children's courts										
2014-15	138	365	251	248	281	236	71	858	..	248
2013-14	135	367	259	251	319	257	92	797	..	253
2012-13	136	387	272	275	325	338	123	887	..	266
2011-12	154	360	278	304	369	395	153	704	..	273
2010-11	231	366	280	364	386	407	169	545	..	306
2009-10	217	442	280	452	417	411	184	521	..	332
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	2 397	5 046	4 473	3 893	3 285	3 274	1 606	7 515	..	3 760
2013-14	2 273	4 468	4 429	3 378	3 633	3 127	1 838	7 315	..	3 534
2012-13	2 185	3 706	4 259	3 520	3 620	3 686	1 456	7 936	..	3 309
2011-12	2 274	3 603	4 354	3 792	3 744	4 369	1 673	7 276	..	3 379
2010-11	2 753	3 648	4 481	4 187	3 690	4 554	1 599	6 069	..	3 596
2009-10	2 795	3 692	5 002	4 970	4 043	4 437	1 819	5 965	..	3 830
All criminal courts										
2014-15	2 545	5 146	4 626	3 988	3 428	3 361	1 686	7 755	..	3 890
2013-14	2 423	4 566	4 571	3 475	3 794	3 209	1 933	7 485	..	3 663
2012-13	2 329	3 803	4 420	3 630	3 772	3 796	1 572	8 134	..	3 440
2011-12	2 425	3 708	4 516	3 899	3 891	4 479	1 780	7 512	..	3 515
2010-11	2 904	3 756	4 662	4 301	3 844	4 682	1 704	6 239	..	3 738
2009-10	2 966	3 791	5 188	5 098	4 193	4 566	1 914	6 151	..	3 978

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Finalisations per 100 000 persons are derived from finalisation data presented in table 7A.6, and population data* presented in table 2A.2. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table, and/or its interpretation, is provided in tables 7A.6 and 2A.2.

(b) The financial year population estimate is based on the midpoint population estimate of the relevant financial year.

(c) The total number of lodgments for all states and territories in the financial year, divided by the Australian population (per 100 000 people).

TABLE 7A.9

Table 7A.9 **Finalisations, criminal, per 100 000 people (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------------	------------------

.. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); Table 7A.6.

Population figures from Statistical Appendix Table 2A.2. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised. Estimated Residential Populations (ERPs) to June 2011 used to derive rates are revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased ERPs. The final ERP replaces the preliminary 2006 Census based ERPs used in the 2013 Report. ERP data from December 2011 are first preliminary estimates based on the 2011 Census. See Chapter 2 (table 2A.1-2) for details.

TABLE 7A.10

Table 7A.10 **Finalisations, civil, per 100 000 people (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (b)</i>
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2014-15	126	124	71	94	69	183	159	108	..	125
2013-14	136	120	83	93	75	212	174	96	..	138
2012-13	170	131	92	114	79	204	227	126	..	162
2011-12	169	155	119	135	86	211	287	125	..	174
2010-11	140	131	157	114	81	196	284	132	..	159
2009-10	188	151	165	121	85	214	289	118	..	177
District/county courts										
2014-15	91	116	114	185	145	..	..	..	..	111
2013-14	100	115	114	180	177	..	..	..	..	116
2012-13	107	112	130	183	176	..	..	..	..	121
2011-12	115	114	134	222	193	..	..	..	..	130
2010-11	112	107	115	223	192	..	..	..	..	123
2009-10	117	104	117	183	161	..	..	..	..	118
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	1 768	1 637	1 220	1 902	1 631	1 340	1 008	2 766	..	1 618
2013-14	1 911	1 779	1 210	2 037	1 633	1 500	1 030	2 836	..	1 717
2012-13	1 988	1 870	1 168	2 049	1 586	1 640	990	2 956	..	1 756
2011-12	2 060	1 900	1 175	2 108	1 648	1 741	988	2 762	..	1 800
2010-11	2 258	1 943	1 353	2 336	1 643	1 854	916	2 530	..	1 933
2009-10	2 283	1 891	1 689	2 373	1 682	1 944	1 009	2 711	..	2 007

TABLE 7A.10

Table 7A.10 Finalisations, civil, per 100 000 people (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (b)</i>
Children's courts										
2014-15	111	113	74	85	85	69	28	182	..	98
2013-14	118	105	77	103	67	54	31	178	..	99
2012-13	120	110	85	111	76	83	31	155	..	104
2011-12	123	102	79	68	78	86	28	137	..	97
2010-11	117	90	86	66	76	87	43	136	..	94
2009-10	106	82	84	64	77	84	45	166	..	88
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	1 879	1 750	1 294	1 987	1 716	1 409	1 036	2 948	..	1 716
2013-14	2 029	1 884	1 287	2 141	1 700	1 553	1 061	3 014	..	1 816
2012-13	2 107	1 980	1 253	2 160	1 662	1 723	1 021	3 111	..	1 861
2011-12	2 183	2 002	1 254	2 176	1 725	1 827	1 015	2 899	..	1 897
2010-11	2 375	2 033	1 439	2 402	1 719	1 941	959	2 666	..	2 027
2009-10	2 389	1 973	1 773	2 438	1 758	2 028	1 054	2 877	..	2 096
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2014-15	2 096	1 990	1 479	2 266	1 930	1 592	1 194	3 056	..	1 953
2013-14	2 265	2 120	1 483	2 413	1 952	1 766	1 234	3 110	..	2 070
2012-13	2 384	2 223	1 476	2 458	1 917	1 927	1 249	3 237	..	2 143
2011-12	2 467	2 271	1 507	2 533	2 005	2 038	1 302	3 024	..	2 201
2010-11	2 627	2 271	1 711	2 739	1 992	2 137	1 243	2 797	..	2 309
2009-10	2 695	2 229	2 054	2 742	2 004	2 242	1 343	2 995	..	2 391

TABLE 7A.10

Table 7A.10 Finalisations, civil, per 100 000 people (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (b)</i>
Family courts										
2014-15	..	..	..	563	..	..	..	..	87	148
2013-14	..	..	..	558	..	..	..	..	84	145
2012-13	..	..	..	606	..	..	..	..	80	146
2011-12	..	..	..	635	..	..	..	..	80	148
2010-11	..	..	..	658	..	..	..	..	85	154
2009-10	..	..	..	590	..	..	..	..	89	150
Federal Circuit Court										
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	379	379
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	382	382
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	395	395
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	398	398
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	403	403
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	407	407
Coroners' courts										
2014-15	81	117	97	78	144	95	262	105	..	101
2013-14	83	126	105	80	122	104	308	141	..	105
2012-13	81	97	108	90	111	88	366	127	..	99
2011-12	108	89	106	93	145	90	344	121	..	108
2010-11	88	102	99	59	126	102	312	124	..	98
2009-10	86	103	86	85	128	110	438	194	..	101

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Table 7A.10 **Finalisations, civil, per 100 000 people (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (b)</i>
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------------	------------------

(a) Finalisations per 100 000 people are derived from finalisation data presented in table 7A.8, and population data* presented in table 2A.2. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table, and/or its interpretation, is provided in tables 7A.8 and 2A.2.

*The financial year population estimate is based on the midpoint population estimate of the relevant financial year.

(b) The total number of lodgments for all states and territories in the financial year, divided by the Australian population (per 100 000 people). Totals for the 'Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court' level are derived by dividing the total of all civil state and territory supreme court, and Federal Court (not shown separately in the Aust cts column) lodgments in a financial year, by the Australian population (per 100 000 people).

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); Table 7A.8.

Population figures from Statistical Appendix Table 2A.2. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised. Estimated Residential Populations (ERPs) to June 2011 used to derive rates are revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased ERPs. The final ERP replaces the preliminary 2006 Census based ERPs used in the 2013 Report. ERP data from December 2011 are first preliminary estimates based on the 2011 Census. See Chapter 2 (table 2A.1-2) for details.

TABLE 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme courts										
2014-15	20 979	22 732	14 703	15 521	9 329	7 651	7 550	11 559	..	110 024
2013-14	18 538	21 825	15 688	13 672	8 624	7 923	7 443	10 418	..	104 130
2012-13	19 841	21 475	17 251	13 580	9 645	7 888	6 023	10 293	..	105 996
2011-12	19 466	22 859	15 857	12 789	9 391	7 851	5 383	9 028	..	102 623
2010-11	15 729	25 770	14 914	11 649	9 265	7 290	5 261	9 327	..	99 205
2009-10	14 620	22 096	15 511	11 590	8 419	7 209	4 643	8 536		92 625
District/county courts										
2014-15	68 339	80 279	43 922	38 535	20 715	..	..	..	..	251 790
2013-14	71 025	70 425	43 150	37 278	22 193	..	..	..	..	244 071
2012-13	69 518	77 987	47 088	37 803	24 089	..	..	..	..	256 485
2011-12	82 723	80 265	42 455	38 950	22 978	..	..	..	..	267 370
2010-11	72 966	79 102	41 554	35 588	22 946	..	..	..	..	252 156
2009-10	76 647	74 856	41 646	28 930	22 371					244 450
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	117 785	90 241	82 198	79 825	39 640	9 041	7 752	13 072	..	439 554
2013-14	116 708	85 976	82 499	79 421	33 100	10 074	7 114	12 929	..	427 822
2012-13	116 954	84 669	84 132	80 853	33 292	9 665	6 799	11 545	..	427 908
2011-12	128 638	85 381	85 024	78 204	33 946	9 484	7 378	11 011	..	439 067
2010-11	111 312	82 959	79 592	75 894	31 449	9 238	7 294	10 780	..	408 518
2009-10	117 953	73 748	79 471	75 149	33 401	9 499	8 274	9 945	..	407 439

TABLE 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Children's courts										
2014-15	7 337	3 808	7 772	6 328	3 535	706	1 044	1 697	..	32 226
2013-14	7 044	3 592	7 761	6 170	3 972	1 129	1 074	1 654	..	32 396
2012-13	7 798	3 014	9 207	5 924	3 975	1 085	924	1 500	..	33 426
2011-12	9 180	2 581	9 220	6 393	3 989	1 049	1 038	1 430	..	34 880
2010-11	15 951	2 221	9 076	6 252	3 712	1 094	1 023	1 015	..	40 345
2009-10	15 788	2 047	8 685	5 560	3 666	679	1 389	989	..	38 803
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	125 122	94 049	89 970	86 153	43 175	9 747	8 796	14 769	..	471 780
2013-14	123 752	89 568	90 260	85 591	37 072	11 203	8 188	14 583	..	460 218
2012-13	124 752	87 683	93 339	86 776	37 268	10 749	7 723	13 045	..	461 334
2011-12	137 818	87 962	94 245	84 597	37 936	10 533	8 416	12 441	..	473 947
2010-11	127 263	85 179	88 669	82 145	35 162	10 332	8 317	11 794	..	448 862
2009-10	133 741	75 795	88 156	80 709	37 067	10 178	9 663	10 934	..	446 242
All criminal courts										
2014-15	214 440	197 060	148 595	140 208	73 219	17 398	16 346	26 327	..	833 594
2013-14	213 315	181 818	149 098	136 541	67 888	19 126	15 631	25 001	..	808 419
2012-13	214 111	187 145	157 677	138 160	71 002	18 637	13 746	23 337	..	823 815
2011-12	240 007	191 086	152 556	136 335	70 304	18 383	13 799	21 469	..	843 941
2010-11	215 958	190 051	145 137	129 383	67 373	17 622	13 578	21 121	..	800 224
2009-10	225 008	172 747	145 314	121 228	67 857	17 387	14 306	19 470	..	783 317

TABLE 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts										
2014-15	21 629	23 333	14 712	15 521	9 664	7 651	7 550	11 788	..	111 848
2013-14	19 119	22 394	16 038	13 672	8 955	7 923	7 443	10 622	..	106 165
2012-13	20 423	22 049	17 607	13 580	10 007	7 927	6 023	10 551	..	108 168
2011-12	20 251	23 415	16 242	12 789	9 752	7 986	5 383	9 238	..	105 056
2010-11	16 402	26 507	15 324	11 649	9 601	7 425	5 261	9 536	..	101 705
2009-10	15 287	22 788	15 906	11 590	8 699	7 338	4 643	8 773	..	95 024
District/county courts										
2014-15	70 292	81 679	43 949	38 535	21 437	..	..	..	..	255 892
2013-14	73 062	71 702	44 026	37 278	22 973	..	..	..	..	249 041
2012-13	71 465	79 291	48 121	37 803	24 914	..	..	..	..	261 593
2011-12	85 511	81 559	43 379	38 950	23 806	..	..	..	..	273 206
2010-11	75 446	80 377	42 621	35 588	23 729	..	..	..	..	257 761
2009-10	79 312	76 092	42 666	28 930	23 128	..	..	..	..	250 128
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	121 949	92 662	82 282	79 825	40 951	9 041	7 752	13 414	..	447 876
2013-14	120 715	88 380	85 030	79 421	34 254	10 074	7 114	13 227	..	438 215
2012-13	120 872	87 021	86 531	80 853	34 459	9 713	6 799	11 897	..	438 145
2011-12	133 475	87 705	87 451	78 204	35 147	9 677	7 378	11 374	..	450 413
2010-11	116 058	85 223	82 086	75 894	32 552	9 415	7 294	11 071	..	419 593
2009-10	122 858	75 868	81 876	75 149	34 577	9 690	8 274	10 236	..	418 528

TABLE 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Children's courts										
2014-15	7 630	3 912	7 780	6 328	3 669	706	1 044	1 742	..	32 810
2013-14	7 322	3 687	7 958	6 170	4 126	1 129	1 074	1 692	..	33 160
2012-13	8 092	3 094	9 430	5 924	4 128	1 092	924	1 546	..	34 229
2011-12	9 673	2 650	9 461	6 393	4 143	1 072	1 038	1 473	..	35 903
2010-11	16 617	2 285	9 329	6 252	3 851	1 116	1 023	1 042	..	41 514
2009-10	16 442	2 107	8 929	5 560	3 802	696	1 389	1 018	..	39 943
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	129 579	96 574	90 062	86 153	44 620	9 747	8 796	15 156	..	480 686
2013-14	128 038	92 067	92 988	85 591	38 380	11 203	8 188	14 919	..	471 375
2012-13	128 964	90 115	95 961	86 776	38 587	10 805	7 723	13 443	..	472 374
2011-12	143 148	90 355	96 912	84 597	39 291	10 749	8 416	12 847	..	486 316
2010-11	132 675	87 507	91 415	82 145	36 404	10 531	8 317	12 113	..	461 108
2009-10	139 300	77 975	90 805	80 709	38 379	10 385	9 663	11 254	..	458 471
All criminal courts										
2014-15	221 500	201 586	148 723	140 208	75 721	17 398	16 346	26 944	..	848 426
2013-14	220 219	186 163	153 052	136 541	70 308	19 126	15 631	25 541	..	826 581
2012-13	220 852	191 455	161 689	138 160	73 508	18 732	13 746	23 994	..	842 135
2011-12	248 910	195 330	156 534	136 335	72 849	18 736	13 799	22 086	..	864 578
2010-11	224 523	194 392	149 360	129 383	69 733	17 955	13 578	21 649	..	820 574
2009-10	233 899	176 855	149 377	121 228	70 207	17 724	14 306	20 027	..	803 624

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Table 7A.11 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
(a)	To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax is excluded.									
(b)	Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2014-15=100) (table 7A.37). See table 2A.48 and Chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for more information.									
(c)	NSW accommodation expenditure for the primary Supreme Court building location includes depreciation and related contract fees. This is instead of the imputed rent which was reported in prior years. This change has been made to better reflect the actual ownership of the primary Supreme Court building. NSW majority owns the building and land and now reports the depreciation and related contract fees in proportion to its ownership. District court accommodation expenditure prior to 2013-14 included both depreciation and rent for the same premises. This was identified as an over-count. Accommodation expenditure for both the Supreme and District courts for the years prior to 2013-14 have been adjusted to reflect these changes and facilitate comparability.									
(d)	In 2014-15 Queensland government departments were no longer required to pay payroll tax on salaries and wages. Appropriation was reduced accordingly and the expense is no longer reflected in costs resulting in an overall reduction in total expenditure. In 2010-11 Queensland amended its methodology to calculate FTE to align with other states and territories. Expenditure data are based on FTE apportionment and may not be comparable prior to 2010-11.									
(e)	WA Courts FTE and financial data for 2010-11 have been revised following the deployment of a new model for 2011-12 data to calculate financial data and the number of FTE staff. The revised method has mapped the data in a more accurate manner against the counting rules. The model implemented a more definitive civil and criminal apportionment methodology, which has led to greater accuracy. Data prior to 2010-11 may not be comparable.									
(f)	In South Australia a new financial allocation modelling system was implemented in 2009-10 which included a detailed review of all allocation methodologies. This has resulted in better and more accurate apportionments of staffing, expenses and revenue which may have resulted in material variations from previous years' collections.									
(g)	The methodology used to calculate expenses in relation to the Judicial Pension Scheme was amended for 2008-09 data and onwards. For current judicial officers on unfunded or partially funded superannuation schemes, the expenses are deemed to be 40 per cent of the total applicable salary cost. Salary costs are determined to include the base salary for each judicial officer as well as long service leave expenses incurred, but exclude non salary remuneration such as vehicle costs and allowances, communication allowances, fringe benefits tax etc. A proportion of judges in Tasmania are in fully funded superannuation schemes.									

na Not available .. Not applicable.

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

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2015, Cat. no. 5206.0.* Table 2A.48.

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (h), (i)										
2014-15	70 546	52 769	21 418	24 991	10 272	4 047	5 275	5 057	102 089	296 463
2013-14	76 035	48 020	21 511	27 011	10 125	4 415	5 185	5 612	103 767	301 681
2012-13	71 825	48 816	21 275	26 558	10 011	4 938	5 764	5 647	98 180	293 015
2011-12	79 740	50 461	18 719	29 280	11 608	4 807	5 371	5 917	104 065	309 967
2010-11	73 674	42 959	16 865	26 728	10 867	4 414	5 463	6 082	98 477	285 528
2009-10	74 907	39 919	19 106	26 427	13 524	4 391	4 420	6 040	101 343	290 076
District/county courts										
2014-15	36 908	32 127	10 932	16 302	8 035	..	..	..	..	104 303
2013-14	35 117	31 890	10 414	15 877	7 039	..	..	..	..	100 337
2012-13	36 803	30 681	11 030	16 571	7 456	..	..	..	..	102 541
2011-12	29 509	28 577	9 909	15 668	7 615	..	..	..	..	91 278
2010-11	28 103	26 611	10 159	14 736	7 979	..	..	..	..	87 588
2009-10	30 695	29 268	10 276	21 209	8 889	..	..	..	..	100 338
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	58 384	41 800	22 652	19 662	9 879	2 420	6 573	5 756	..	167 126
2013-14	63 793	40 461	22 191	17 633	12 261	1 901	6 564	5 236	..	170 040
2012-13	70 691	39 837	22 746	16 829	12 257	1 820	6 365	5 325	..	175 869
2011-12	74 000	40 173	22 534	16 121	12 599	1 788	6 984	5 174	..	179 374
2010-11	63 013	39 038	23 499	15 843	12 911	1 840	7 077	5 792	..	169 012
2009-10	64 894	34 779	28 497	14 674	13 829	2 015	6 100	5 291	..	170 078

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Children's courts (j)										
2014-15	6 508	15 243	4 692	1 431	717	246	388	363	..	29 589
2013-14	6 450	14 369	4 705	1 619	804	561	407	385	..	29 299
2012-13	7 258	12 091	5 718	1 599	787	504	410	292	..	28 658
2011-12	7 281	10 355	6 124	1 358	877	539	513	300	..	27 348
2010-11	10 759	8 916	5 684	1 363	1 045	594	512	319	..	29 193
2009-10	10 706	8 186	5 445	1 075	1 070	42	692	333	..	27 550
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	64 892	57 043	27 344	21 093	10 596	2 667	6 961	6 118	..	196 714
2013-14	70 243	54 830	26 896	19 251	13 065	2 462	6 971	5 621	..	199 339
2012-13	77 948	51 928	28 464	18 428	13 044	2 324	6 774	5 617	..	204 527
2011-12	81 281	50 529	28 658	17 480	13 476	2 327	7 497	5 474	..	206 722
2010-11	73 772	47 954	29 183	17 206	13 957	2 434	7 589	6 111	..	198 205
2009-10	75 600	42 965	33 942	15 750	14 898	2 057	6 791	5 623	..	197 628
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2014-15	172 346	141 939	59 694	62 386	28 903	6 713	12 236	11 175	102 089	597 481
2013-14	181 395	134 740	58 821	62 139	30 229	6 877	12 156	11 233	103 767	601 357
2012-13	186 576	131 425	60 769	61 557	30 511	7 262	12 538	11 265	98 180	600 084
2011-12	190 530	129 567	57 286	62 427	32 699	7 134	12 868	11 390	104 065	607 967
2010-11	175 549	117 524	56 207	58 670	32 802	6 848	13 052	12 193	98 477	571 322
2009-10	181 202	112 152	63 324	63 386	37 312	6 448	11 212	11 663	101 343	588 042

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Family courts (k)										
2014-15	..	..	..	28 966	..	..	..	..	70 413	99 379
2013-14	..	..	..	27 999	..	..	..	..	70 083	98 082
2012-13	..	..	..	29 436	..	..	..	..	96 580	126 017
2011-12	..	..	..	27 987	..	..	..	..	110 479	138 467
2010-11	..	..	..	27 138	..	..	..	..	113 211	140 349
2009-10				26 763					119 545	146 308
Federal Circuit Court (k), (l)										
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135 341	135 341
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138 829	138 829
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107 519	107 519
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108 840	108 840
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102 455	102 455
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104 982	104 982
Coroners' courts (m), (n)										
2014-15	5 427	12 226	9 736	5 735	3 358	960	1 982	996	..	40 420
2013-14	5 619	12 914	9 078	5 483	3 281	418	1 651	1 011	..	39 455
2012-13	5 315	15 093	11 467	6 410	3 160	409	1 088	1 228	..	44 170
2011-12	4 664	14 904	13 189	4 976	3 122	455	1 128	1 182	..	43 619
2010-11	6 070	14 365	11 276	4 681	3 126	564	1 546	1 154	..	42 783
2009-10	5 616	12 689	10 829	3 842	3 135	646	887	1 812	..	39 456

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12	Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)									
	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (g)
<i>Probate (o)</i>										
Supreme courts										
2014-15	1 179	873	266	537	695	247	66	51	..	3 914
2013-14	979	829	271	464	640	107	78	46	..	3 414
2012-13	922	831	274	518	646	118	73	60	..	3 441
2011-12	822	780	209	468	548	142	36	33	..	3 038
2010-11	1 366	761	271	379	562	138	34	41	..	3 552
2009-10	1 369	732	285	451	615	126	32	32	..	3 642
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (h), (i)										
2014-15	73 036	54 170	21 435	24 991	10 629	4 047	5 275	5 155	102 089	300 827
2013-14	78 554	49 348	22 054	27 011	10 505	4 415	5 185	5 722	103 767	306 562
2012-13	74 242	50 156	21 778	26 558	10 380	4 957	5 764	5 787	98 180	297 801
2011-12	82 964	51 757	19 243	29 280	12 058	4 880	5 371	6 057	104 065	315 674
2010-11	76 870	44 215	17 402	26 728	11 260	4 487	5 463	6 229	98 477	291 131
2009-10	78 303	41 148	19 662	26 427	14 001	4 460	4 420	6 198	101 343	295 963
District/county courts										
2014-15	38 151	32 716	10 942	16 302	8 332	..	..	..	..	106 443
2013-14	36 235	32 511	10 679	15 877	7 305	..	..	..	..	102 607
2012-13	37 969	31 228	11 314	16 571	7 734	..	..	..	..	104 817
2011-12	30 604	29 059	10 182	15 668	7 908	..	..	..	..	93 421
2010-11	29 145	27 059	10 458	14 736	8 276	..	..	..	..	89 674
2009-10	31 847	29 768	10 569	21 209	9 217	..	..	..	..	102 611

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	60 285	42 939	22 677	19 662	10 177	2 420	6 573	5 906	..	170 640
2013-14	65 818	41 592	22 791	17 633	12 633	1 901	6 564	5 356	..	174 288
2012-13	72 889	40 943	23 320	16 829	12 638	1 829	6 365	5 490	..	180 302
2011-12	76 368	41 268	23 092	16 121	13 000	1 823	6 984	5 333	..	183 990
2010-11	65 274	40 104	24 140	15 843	13 315	1 873	7 077	5 956	..	173 581
2009-10	67 143	35 777	29 294	14 674	14 252	2 053	6 100	5 446	..	174 738
Children's courts (j)										
2014-15	6 769	15 659	4 697	1 431	744	246	388	372	..	30 307
2013-14	6 706	14 748	4 828	1 619	835	561	407	394	..	30 097
2012-13	7 531	12 413	5 866	1 599	817	507	410	301	..	29 444
2011-12	7 637	10 631	6 285	1 358	912	550	513	308	..	28 194
2010-11	11 169	9 172	5 844	1 363	1 083	604	512	328	..	30 075
2009-10	11 111	8 429	5 600	1 075	1 107	42	692	343	..	28 399
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	67 054	58 598	27 374	21 093	10 922	2 667	6 961	6 279	..	200 947
2013-14	72 524	56 340	27 620	19 251	13 467	2 462	6 971	5 750	..	204 385
2012-13	80 420	53 357	29 186	18 428	13 455	2 336	6 774	5 791	..	209 746
2011-12	84 005	51 899	29 377	17 480	13 912	2 373	7 497	5 641	..	212 184
2010-11	76 443	49 276	29 984	17 206	14 397	2 477	7 589	6 284	..	203 656
2009-10	78 254	44 205	34 894	15 750	15 359	2 095	6 791	5 788	..	203 137

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2014-15	178 241	145 484	59 751	62 386	29 883	6 713	12 236	11 434	102 089	608 217
2013-14	187 313	138 199	60 352	62 139	31 278	6 877	12 156	11 472	103 767	613 555
2012-13	192 631	134 741	62 278	61 557	31 569	7 293	12 538	11 578	98 180	612 365
2011-12	197 573	132 714	58 803	62 427	33 878	7 253	12 868	11 697	104 065	621 279
2010-11	182 459	120 551	57 844	58 670	33 933	6 964	13 052	12 513	98 477	584 461
2009-10	188 405	115 122	65 125	63 386	38 577	6 555	11 212	11 986	101 343	601 711
Family courts (k)										
2014-15	..	..	..	28 966	..	..	..	..	70 413	99 379
2013-14	..	..	..	27 999	..	..	..	..	70 083	98 082
2012-13	..	..	..	29 436	..	..	..	..	96 580	126 017
2011-12	..	..	..	27 987	..	..	..	..	110 479	138 467
2010-11	..	..	..	27 138	..	..	..	..	113 211	140 349
2009-10	..	..	..	26 763	..	..	..	..	119 545	146 308
Federal Circuit Court (k) (l)										
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135 341	135 341
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138 829	138 829
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107 519	107 519
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108 840	108 840
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102 455	102 455
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104 982	104 982

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
<i>Coroners' courts (m), (n)</i>										
2014-15	5 650	12 582	9 747	5 735	3 477	960	1 982	1 016	..	41 148
2013-14	5 851	13 297	9 254	5 483	3 393	418	1 651	1 039	..	40 388
2012-13	5 555	15 474	11 840	6 410	3 277	409	1 088	1 257	..	45 310
2011-12	4 939	15 334	13 520	4 976	3 241	463	1 128	1 213	..	44 815
2010-11	6 351	14 776	11 590	4 681	3 238	571	1 546	1 183	..	43 937
2009-10	5 871	13 113	11 087	3 842	3 250	654	887	1 845	..	40 549
<i>Autopsy (n), (p), (q)</i>										
<i>Coroners' courts autopsy expenditure</i>										
2014-15	19 562	3 866	2 374	10 931	4 100	400	1 001	471	..	42 705
2013-14	18 504	2 705	2 491	8 722	3 991	489	1 040	442	..	38 384
2012-13	17 573	2 665	2 642	10 236	3 846	452	1 007	415	..	38 836
2011-12	18 399	2 019	2 700	8 862	3 668	462	1 098	464	..	37 673
2010-11	16 752	2 209	2 524	8 192	3 592	493	644	410	..	34 816
2009-10	17 589	1 608	2 752	6 434	3 925	519	761	373	..	33 962
<i>Probate (o)</i>										
<i>Supreme courts</i>										
2014-15	1 179	873	266	537	695	247	66	51	..	3 914
2013-14	979	829	271	464	640	107	78	46	..	3 414
2012-13	922	831	274	518	646	118	73	60	..	3 441
2011-12	822	780	209	468	548	142	36	33	..	3 038
2010-11	1 366	761	271	379	562	138	34	41	..	3 552
2009-10	1 369	732	285	451	615	126	32	32	..	3 642

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
(a)	To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax is excluded.									
(b)	Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2014-15=100) (table 7A.37). See table 2A.48 and Chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for more information.									
(c)	NSW accommodation expenditure for the primary Supreme Court building location includes depreciation and related contract fees. This is instead of the imputed rent which was reported in prior years. This change has been made to better reflect the actual ownership of the primary Supreme Court building. NSW majority owns the building and land and now reports the depreciation and related contract fees in proportion to its ownership. District court accommodation expenditure prior to 2013-14 included both depreciation and rent for the same premises. This was identified as an over-count. Accommodation expenditure for both the Supreme and District courts for the years prior to 2013-14 have been adjusted to reflect these changes and facilitate comparability.									
(d)	In 2014-15 Queensland government departments were no longer required to pay payroll tax on salaries and wages. Appropriation was reduced accordingly and the expense is no longer reflected in costs resulting in an overall reduction in total expenditure. In 2010-11 Queensland amended its methodology to calculate FTE to align with other states and territories. Expenditure data are based on FTE apportionment and may not be comparable prior to 2010-11.									
(e)	WA Courts FTE and financial data for 2010-11 were revised following the deployment of a new model for 2011-12 data to calculate financial data and the number of FTE staff. The revised method has mapped the data in a more accurate manner against the counting rules. The model implemented a more definitive civil and criminal apportionment methodology, which has led to greater accuracy. Data prior to 2010-11 may not be comparable.									
(f)	A new financial allocation modelling system was implemented in South Australian courts in 2009-10, resulting in more accurate apportionments of staffing, expenses and revenue, which may not be comparable with data for previous years.									
(g)	The methodology used to calculate expenses in relation to the Judicial Pension Scheme was amended for 2008-09 and onward. For current judicial officers on unfunded or partially funded superannuation schemes, the expenses are deemed to be 40% of the total applicable salary cost. Salary costs are determined to include the base salary for each judicial officer as well as long service leave expenses incurred, but exclude non salary remuneration such as vehicle costs and allowances, communication allowances, fringe benefits tax etc. A proportion of judges in Tasmania are in fully funded superannuation schemes.									
(h)	The increase in WA Supreme Court expenditure in 2010-11 was mainly attributable to the 'once off' costs of the Bell Group litigation appeal (\$2.1M in 2010-11).									
(i)	Data for the Federal Court of Australia exclude the costs of resources provided free of charge to the Federal Circuit Court.									

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (g)
(j)	In Tasmania, civil matters in the children's court (care and protection orders) are dealt with by the criminal registry and therefore civil expenditure from the children's court is included in criminal expenditure figures.									
(k)	From 1 July 2013 the Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court prescribed agencies were merged into a single prescribed agency, however remain as separate Chapter III courts. A single set of financial statements is maintained on behalf of the single entity and expenses/assets have been attributed to each jurisdiction on the basis of either being directly attributed to the jurisdiction or an estimated allocation to the jurisdiction. Prior to 1 July 2013 the Family Court of Australia expenditure figures had been discounted (estimated) for resources and services (work of Court staff and accommodation) provided free of charge to the Federal Circuit Court in accordance with the Federal Magistrates Act 1999. In addition, the Family Court of Australia provided further shared services, including IT services, accommodation, work of court staff and depreciation and amortisation that is currently not quantified and as such no additional discount could be applied.									
(l)	The Federal Circuit Court expenditure data include some resources received free of charge from the Federal Court of Australia and prior to 1 July 2013 it also included resources received free of charge from the Family Court of Australia. Expenditure is based on total expenditure and does not isolate family law work from general federal law work. Some bankruptcy and immigration matters filed with the Federal Circuit Court are delegated to be dealt with by the Federal Court of Australia registrars. The Federal Circuit Court fully funds the Federal Court to undertake this work on its behalf. Those matters finalised by Federal Court of Australia registrars are counted as part of the Federal Circuit Court matters as they form part of the Federal Circuit Court filings and expenditure and contribute to cost per finalisation.									
(m)	Excludes expenditure associated with autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees. Expenditure for autopsy and chemical analysis work is inconsistent between states and territories. In some states and territories autopsy expenses are shared with health departments and are not recognised in the court's expenditure.									
(n)	Expenditure data for the Queensland Coroners Court and the Victorian Coroners Court include the full costs of government assisted burials/cremations, legal fees incurred in briefing counsel assisting for inquests and costs of preparing matters for inquest, including the costs of obtaining independent expert reports.									
(o)	Payroll tax could not be estimated and deducted for probate registries.									
(p)	Refers to costs for autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees.									
(q)	Data for the WA Coroner's court in 2011-12 excludes a refund of an autopsy invoice for \$415,000 as this amount was reimbursed income from expenses of autopsy from the previous year.									

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

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

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2015, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.48.*

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Criminal income										
Supreme courts										
2014-15	107	–	91	69	507	–	49	292	..	1 115
2013-14	139	–	86	60	458	–	80	234	..	1 058
2012-13	98	–	196	67	495	–	46	239	..	1 142
2011-12	150	–	185	80	528	–	28	242	..	1 214
2010-11	104	11	115	73	454	–	79	202	..	1 037
2009-10	231	32	122	26	463	–	6	214	..	1 094
District/county courts										
2014-15	2 842	–	333	93	569	..	..	..	..	3 837
2013-14	2 387	–	316	79	603	..	..	..	..	3 385
2012-13	2 699	–	647	43	708	..	..	..	..	4 098
2011-12	3 250	–	595	123	777	..	..	..	..	4 744
2010-11	3 408	–	417	80	772	..	..	..	..	4 676
2009-10	3 106	–	402	65	705	..	..	..	..	4 278
Magistrates' courts (e), (f)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	12 086	–	1 338	7 564	791	751	542	95	..	23 167
2013-14	11 511	–	1 335	7 061	2 363	599	312	86	..	23 267
2012-13	9 421	–	1 530	6 879	3 883	927	141	28	..	22 808
2011-12	10 270	–	1 419	8 011	4 035	977	259	28	..	25 000
2010-11	8 725	–	1 655	8 227	4 864	1 226	443	46	..	25 185
2009-10	11 622	–	1 670	8 661	5 180	1 442	387	56	..	29 019

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA	SA (d)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Children's courts										
2014-15	–	–	180	19	20	3	–	7	..	228
2013-14	1	–	190	26	40	4	9	6	..	277
2012-13	1	–	184	40	58	5	–	1	..	289
2011-12	67	–	172	45	56	3	–	3	..	347
2010-11	11	–	204	22	66	–	–	4	..	307
2009-10	3	–	182	13	71	–	–	5	..	274
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	12 086	–	1 518	7 582	811	754	542	101	..	23 395
2013-14	11 512	–	1 525	7 087	2 403	603	321	92	..	23 544
2012-13	9 422	–	1 713	6 920	3 940	932	141	29	..	23 097
2011-12	10 336	–	1 591	8 056	4 091	980	259	32	..	25 346
2010-11	8 736	–	1 859	8 249	4 929	1 226	443	50	..	25 492
2009-10	11 625	–	1 852	8 674	5 252	1 442	387	61	..	29 293
All criminal courts										
2014-15	15 035	–	1 942	7 744	1 888	754	591	393	..	28 347
2013-14	14 038	–	1 928	7 227	3 464	603	402	326	..	27 987
2012-13	12 219	–	2 557	7 030	5 143	932	188	268	..	28 336
2011-12	13 737	–	2 371	8 260	5 396	980	287	274	..	31 305
2010-11	12 247	11	2 391	8 402	6 155	1 226	521	252	..	31 205
2009-10	14 962	32	2 375	8 765	6 420	1 442	393	275	..	34 665

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Civil income										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (g)										
2014-15	27 060	11 473	6 699	5 818	4 405	784	1 415	546	19 854	78 053
2013-14	29 739	11 386	6 891	5 634	4 440	830	1 828	556	22 862	84 166
2012-13	30 198	10 284	7 169	5 491	4 852	800	1 235	358	20 946	81 333
2011-12	32 143	9 326	6 761	6 030	5 346	583	1 125	339	15 720	77 372
2010-11	30 286	8 374	5 904	5 614	4 110	593	1 044	337	13 916	70 178
2009-10	26 816	9 252	6 770	5 050	3 753	583	1 975	415	11 007	65 621
District/county courts										
2014-15	13 702	10 803	5 355	5 112	2 066	..	..	..	..	37 038
2013-14	13 253	12 224	5 506	4 871	2 404	..	..	..	..	38 259
2012-13	13 564	9 785	5 541	4 622	3 739	..	..	..	..	37 251
2011-12	12 805	8 398	5 985	4 379	3 215	..	..	..	..	34 782
2010-11	12 456	8 505	4 301	4 545	3 107	..	..	..	..	32 915
2009-10	13 563	8 904	4 080	4 268	2 961	..	..	..	..	33 777
Magistrates' courts (e), (f)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	24 388	23 198	7 536	7 269	4 954	898	1 520	422	..	70 185
2013-14	24 707	24 078	8 285	6 908	5 143	798	1 503	371	..	71 793
2012-13	26 991	22 500	7 992	6 564	6 031	1 038	1 080	324	..	72 519
2011-12	27 781	16 725	7 268	5 750	5 648	974	995	380	..	65 520
2010-11	23 442	17 354	7 710	6 104	5 600	1 113	827	400	..	62 549
2009-10	30 248	19 112	8 254	7 070	5 820	1 050	835	454	..	72 844

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA	SA (d)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Children's courts										
2014-15	1	–	117	24	5	–	–	1	..	148
2013-14	1	–	124	25	4	–	4	1	..	159
2012-13	1	–	122	28	7	–	–	–	..	157
2011-12	55	–	115	22	7	–	–	1	..	200
2010-11	5	1	135	14	8	–	–	–	..	163
2009-10	2	–	123	9	10	–	–	3	..	147
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	24 389	23 198	7 653	7 293	4 959	898	1 520	423	..	70 333
2013-14	24 708	24 079	8 409	6 933	5 147	798	1 507	372	..	71 952
2012-13	26 992	22 500	8 113	6 592	6 037	1 038	1 080	324	..	72 676
2011-12	27 836	16 725	7 382	5 772	5 655	974	995	381	..	65 720
2010-11	23 447	17 355	7 845	6 118	5 609	1 113	827	400	..	62 712
2009-10	30 250	19 112	8 377	7 079	5 830	1 050	835	457	..	72 990
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2014-15	65 151	45 474	19 707	18 223	11 431	1 682	2 935	969	19 854	185 425
2013-14	67 700	47 688	20 806	17 438	11 991	1 628	3 335	928	22 862	194 376
2012-13	70 754	42 568	20 824	16 705	14 628	1 838	2 315	681	20 946	191 260
2011-12	72 784	34 450	20 129	16 180	14 216	1 557	2 120	720	15 720	177 875
2010-11	66 189	34 233	18 051	16 278	12 825	1 706	1 870	737	13 916	165 805
2009-10	70 628	37 268	19 228	16 397	12 545	1 633	2 810	872	11 007	172 388

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Family courts (g), (h)										
2014-15	..	..	..	6 387	..	..	..	..	6 508	12 895
2013-14	..	..	..	5 852	..	..	..	..	6 243	12 095
2012-13	..	..	..	4 741	..	..	..	..	6 029	10 770
2011-12	..	..	..	3 962	..	..	..	..	5 824	9 786
2010-11	..	..	..	3 739	..	..	..	..	6 913	10 652
2009-10				2 768					6 659	9 427
Federal Circuit Court										
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53 245	53 245
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51 398	51 398
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 363	40 363
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32 965	32 965
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32 094	32 094
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 026	23 026
Coroners' courts (i)										
2014-15	98	–	51	62	37	–	26	10	..	284
2013-14	126	–	28	69	29	2	47	–	..	302
2012-13	145	–	119	85	42	2	41	–	..	434
2011-12	127	–	150	49	33	4	16	–	..	380
2010-11	171	–	167	49	38	4	11	–	..	440
2009-10	193	–	141	20	41	6	24	462	..	886

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA	SA (d)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme courts										
2014-15	33 731	6 178	5 988	1 909	6 955	1 326	1 075	263	..	57 425
2013-14	29 942	5 862	5 715	1 624	6 127	1 298	1 000	263	..	51 831
2012-13	28 823	6 923	5 660	1 355	6 165	1 287	884	185	..	51 279
2011-12	27 418	6 308	4 939	1 269	5 734	889	555	170	..	47 283
2010-11	25 865	5 872	4 619	1 247	5 134	859	548	178	..	44 321
2009-10	24 839	5 292	4 636	1 288	4 770	871	541	164	..	42 401

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Income is derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines).
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2014-15=100) (table 7A.37). See table 2A.48 and Chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for more information.
- (c) In Queensland legislative change from 1 November 2010 amended the monetary jurisdictional limits for claims lodged in each court level, resulting in changes to lodgment fees collected by court level. Legislative change re-structuring court fees was effected from 1 September 2011. Civil income in Queensland courts is not comparable to previous years by court level.
- (d) In South Australia a new financial allocation modelling system was implemented in 2009-10 which included a detailed review of all allocation methodologies. This has resulted in better and more accurate apportionments of staffing, expenses and revenue which may have resulted in material variations from previous years' collections.
- (e) The Victorian Magistrates Court is currently unable to differentiate criminal fees from the total civil income. Therefore, the civil income for the Magistrates court in Victoria is slightly over-estimated.
- (f) 2009-10 data for the Tasmanian Magistrates Court includes fees collected by the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Services on behalf of the Magistrates Court.
- (g) Many lodgments and hearings in the Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court do not attract fees and a proportion of fees are reduced or exempted. From 1 July 2012 compulsory hearing fees were introduced and since that date a number of significant increases to fee rates have applied. On 1 July 2013 Conciliation Conference fees were introduced.

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(h)	Family Court of Western Australia total court fees collected data for financial years 2009-10 to 2012-13 have been revised following a review and change to business practices related to the sourcing and reporting of court fees data. Data for the reference periods prior to 2009-10 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.									
(i)	Income in 2011-12 for the WA Coroner's court excludes a refund of an autopsy invoice for \$415,000 as this amount was reimbursed income from expenses of autopsy from the previous year.									
	.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.									

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

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2015, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.48.*

TABLE 7A.14

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme courts										
2014-15	20 872	22 732	14 612	15 452	8 822	7 651	7 501	11 267	..	108 909
2013-14	18 399	21 825	15 601	13 612	8 166	7 923	7 362	10 184	..	103 072
2012-13	19 744	21 475	17 055	13 513	9 149	7 888	5 977	10 053	..	104 854
2011-12	19 316	22 859	15 672	12 708	8 863	7 851	5 354	8 786	..	101 409
2010-11	15 625	25 759	14 799	11 576	8 811	7 290	5 183	9 125	..	98 169
2009-10	14 390	22 064	15 390	11 564	7 957	7 208	4 637	8 323	..	91 531
District/county courts										
2014-15	65 497	80 279	43 589	38 442	20 146	..	..	..	..	247 953
2013-14	68 639	70 425	42 833	37 198	21 590	..	..	..	..	240 685
2012-13	66 819	77 987	46 440	37 760	23 381	..	..	..	..	252 387
2011-12	79 473	80 265	41 860	38 827	22 201	..	..	..	..	262 626
2010-11	69 558	79 102	41 137	35 508	22 174	..	..	..	..	247 480
2009-10	73 541	74 856	41 244	28 865	21 666	..	..	..	..	240 172
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	105 699	90 241	80 860	72 261	38 849	8 290	7 210	12 977	..	416 387
2013-14	105 197	85 976	81 165	72 360	30 737	9 475	6 802	12 842	..	404 554
2012-13	107 533	84 669	82 602	73 973	29 410	8 738	6 658	11 517	..	405 100
2011-12	118 369	85 381	83 605	70 192	29 911	8 507	7 119	10 982	..	414 067
2010-11	102 587	82 959	77 937	67 667	26 586	8 012	6 851	10 734	..	383 332
2009-10	106 331	73 748	77 801	66 488	28 221	8 057	7 886	9 889	..	378 420

TABLE 7A.14

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Children's courts										
2014-15	7 337	3 808	7 592	6 309	3 515	703	1 044	1 690	..	31 998
2013-14	7 043	3 592	7 571	6 144	3 932	1 125	1 065	1 648	..	32 120
2012-13	7 797	3 014	9 024	5 884	3 918	1 079	924	1 499	..	33 138
2011-12	9 113	2 581	9 048	6 348	3 933	1 046	1 038	1 427	..	34 534
2010-11	15 941	2 221	8 873	6 229	3 646	1 094	1 023	1 010	..	40 038
2009-10	15 785	2 047	8 503	5 548	3 594	679	1 389	984	..	38 529
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	113 036	94 049	88 452	78 570	42 364	8 993	8 254	14 667	..	448 385
2013-14	112 240	89 568	88 736	78 504	34 669	10 600	7 867	14 491	..	436 674
2012-13	115 330	87 683	91 626	79 857	33 327	9 818	7 581	13 016	..	438 237
2011-12	127 482	87 962	92 653	76 540	33 844	9 553	8 157	12 409	..	448 601
2010-11	118 528	85 179	86 810	73 896	30 232	9 106	7 875	11 744	..	423 370
2009-10	122 116	75 795	86 305	72 035	31 815	8 736	9 276	10 872	..	416 949
All criminal courts										
2014-15	199 405	197 060	146 653	132 464	71 332	16 644	15 755	25 934	..	805 247
2013-14	199 278	181 818	147 170	129 315	64 425	18 523	15 229	24 675	..	780 432
2012-13	201 892	187 145	155 121	131 130	65 858	17 705	13 558	23 069	..	795 478
2011-12	226 271	191 086	150 185	128 075	64 909	17 403	13 512	21 195	..	812 636
2010-11	203 711	190 040	142 746	120 981	61 218	16 396	13 057	20 870	..	769 019
2009-10	210 046	172 715	142 939	112 464	61 437	15 944	13 913	19 195	..	748 652

TABLE 7A.14

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts										
2014-15	21 522	23 333	14 621	15 452	9 157	7 651	7 501	11 496	..	110 733
2013-14	18 980	22 394	15 951	13 612	8 497	7 923	7 362	10 388	..	105 107
2012-13	20 325	22 049	17 411	13 513	9 511	7 927	5 977	10 312	..	107 026
2011-12	20 100	23 415	16 057	12 708	9 224	7 986	5 354	8 996	..	103 842
2010-11	16 298	26 497	15 209	11 576	9 147	7 425	5 183	9 334	..	100 669
2009-10	15 056	22 756	15 785	11 564	8 237	7 338	4 637	8 559	..	93 930
District/county courts										
2014-15	67 450	81 679	43 616	38 442	20 868	..	..	..	..	252 055
2013-14	70 675	71 702	43 710	37 198	22 370	..	..	..	..	245 656
2012-13	68 766	79 291	47 473	37 760	24 206	..	..	..	..	257 496
2011-12	82 261	81 559	42 785	38 827	23 030	..	..	..	..	268 462
2010-11	72 038	80 377	42 204	35 508	22 957	..	..	..	..	253 085
2009-10	76 206	76 092	42 265	28 865	22 423	..	..	..	..	245 850
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	109 863	92 662	80 944	72 261	40 159	8 290	7 210	13 319	..	424 709
2013-14	109 204	88 380	83 695	72 360	31 891	9 475	6 802	13 140	..	414 948
2012-13	111 452	87 021	85 001	73 973	30 576	8 787	6 658	11 870	..	415 337
2011-12	123 206	87 705	86 032	70 192	31 112	8 700	7 119	11 346	..	425 414
2010-11	107 333	85 223	80 431	67 667	27 689	8 189	6 851	11 025	..	394 408
2009-10	111 236	75 868	80 206	66 488	29 397	8 248	7 886	10 180	..	389 509

TABLE 7A.14

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Children's courts										
2014-15	7 630	3 912	7 600	6 309	3 649	703	1 044	1 735	..	32 582
2013-14	7 321	3 687	7 768	6 144	4 086	1 125	1 065	1 687	..	32 883
2012-13	8 091	3 094	9 246	5 884	4 070	1 087	924	1 545	..	33 940
2011-12	9 606	2 650	9 288	6 348	4 087	1 069	1 038	1 470	..	35 556
2010-11	16 606	2 285	9 125	6 229	3 786	1 116	1 023	1 038	..	41 208
2009-10	16 439	2 107	8 747	5 548	3 731	696	1 389	1 013	..	39 669
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	117 493	96 574	88 544	78 570	43 809	8 993	8 254	15 054	..	457 291
2013-14	116 526	92 067	91 463	78 504	35 977	10 600	7 867	14 827	..	447 831
2012-13	119 542	90 115	94 247	79 857	34 647	9 873	7 581	13 414	..	449 277
2011-12	132 812	90 355	95 321	76 540	35 200	9 769	8 157	12 816	..	460 970
2010-11	123 939	87 507	89 556	73 896	31 474	9 305	7 875	12 063	..	435 616
2009-10	127 675	77 975	88 953	72 035	33 127	8 944	9 276	11 193	..	429 178
All criminal courts										
2014-15	206 465	201 586	146 781	132 464	73 834	16 644	15 755	26 551	..	820 078
2013-14	206 181	186 163	151 124	129 315	66 844	18 523	15 229	25 215	..	798 594
2012-13	208 633	191 455	159 132	131 130	68 365	17 800	13 558	23 726	..	813 799
2011-12	235 173	195 330	154 163	128 075	67 453	17 755	13 512	21 812	..	833 273
2010-11	212 276	194 382	146 969	120 981	63 578	16 729	13 057	21 397	..	789 369
2009-10	218 938	176 823	147 002	112 464	63 787	16 281	13 913	19 752	..	768 959

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in table 7A.11 and income data presented in table 7A.13. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in the footnotes to these tables.

.. Not applicable.

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

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2014-15	43 486	41 296	14 719	19 173	5 867	3 263	3 860	4 511	82 235	218 410
2013-14	46 296	36 634	14 620	21 377	5 685	3 585	3 357	5 056	80 906	217 515
2012-13	41 627	38 533	14 106	21 066	5 160	4 138	4 529	5 290	77 234	211 683
2011-12	47 597	41 135	11 958	23 250	6 262	4 224	4 246	5 578	88 345	232 595
2010-11	43 389	34 585	10 961	21 114	6 757	3 821	4 419	5 745	84 561	215 350
2009-10	48 091	30 666	12 336	21 378	9 770	3 807	2 445	5 625	90 336	224 455
District/county courts										
2014-15	23 206	21 324	5 577	11 190	5 968	..	..	..	..	67 265
2013-14	21 864	19 665	4 908	11 006	4 634	..	..	..	..	62 078
2012-13	23 239	20 896	5 489	11 949	3 717	..	..	..	..	65 290
2011-12	16 704	20 179	3 924	11 289	4 400	..	..	..	..	56 496
2010-11	15 646	18 106	5 858	10 191	4 872	..	..	..	..	54 673
2009-10	17 132	20 364	6 195	16 941	5 928	..	..	..	..	66 561
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	33 996	18 602	15 116	12 393	4 925	1 522	5 053	5 333	..	96 940
2013-14	39 086	16 383	13 906	10 724	7 118	1 104	5 061	4 864	..	98 247
2012-13	43 700	17 337	14 755	10 264	6 226	781	5 285	5 002	..	103 350
2011-12	46 219	23 448	15 266	10 372	6 951	814	5 990	4 794	..	113 854
2010-11	39 571	21 685	15 789	9 739	7 311	727	6 250	5 392	..	106 463
2009-10	34 646	15 667	20 242	7 604	8 008	965	5 264	4 837	..	97 234

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Children's courts										
2014-15	6 507	15 243	4 575	1 407	712	246	388	362	..	29 441
2013-14	6 449	14 369	4 581	1 594	800	561	403	385	..	29 140
2012-13	7 257	12 091	5 596	1 571	780	504	410	292	..	28 500
2011-12	7 226	10 355	6 009	1 336	870	539	513	298	..	27 148
2010-11	10 754	8 915	5 549	1 349	1 037	594	512	319	..	29 030
2009-10	10 705	8 186	5 323	1 067	1 060	42	692	329	..	27 404
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	40 503	33 845	19 691	13 800	5 637	1 769	5 441	5 695	..	126 381
2013-14	45 535	30 752	18 487	12 318	7 918	1 664	5 464	5 249	..	127 387
2012-13	50 957	29 428	20 351	11 836	7 006	1 286	5 695	5 293	..	131 851
2011-12	53 445	33 804	21 276	11 708	7 821	1 353	6 503	5 092	..	141 002
2010-11	50 325	30 600	21 338	11 088	8 348	1 322	6 762	5 711	..	135 493
2009-10	45 351	23 854	25 565	8 671	9 068	1 007	5 956	5 166	..	124 637
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2014-15	107 195	96 465	39 987	44 163	17 472	5 031	9 301	10 207	82 235	412 056
2013-14	113 695	87 051	38 015	44 701	18 237	5 249	8 821	10 305	80 906	406 981
2012-13	115 823	88 857	39 945	44 851	15 883	5 424	10 223	10 583	77 234	408 824
2011-12	117 746	95 117	37 158	46 247	18 484	5 577	10 748	10 670	88 345	430 093
2010-11	109 360	83 291	38 156	42 392	19 977	5 142	11 181	11 456	84 561	405 517
2009-10	110 574	74 885	44 096	46 990	24 766	4 815	8 401	10 791	90 336	415 654

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Family courts										
2014-15	..	..	..	22 579	..	..	..	..	63 905	86 484
2013-14	..	..	..	22 146	..	..	..	..	63 841	85 987
2012-13	..	..	..	24 695	..	..	..	..	90 551	115 246
2011-12	..	..	..	24 025	..	..	..	..	104 656	128 681
2010-11	..	..	..	23 400	..	..	..	..	106 298	129 697
2009-10	..	..	..	23 995	..	..	..	..	112 886	136 881
Federal Circuit Court										
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82 096	82 096
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87 431	87 431
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67 156	67 156
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75 875	75 875
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70 360	70 360
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81 956	81 956
Coroners' courts										
2014-15	5 329	12 226	9 685	5 672	3 321	960	1 956	986	..	40 136
2013-14	5 492	12 914	9 050	5 414	3 251	416	1 605	1 011	..	39 153
2012-13	5 170	15 093	11 348	6 325	3 118	407	1 046	1 228	..	43 736
2011-12	4 536	14 904	13 039	4 927	3 090	450	1 112	1 182	..	43 239
2010-11	5 899	14 365	11 109	4 632	3 088	559	1 535	1 154	..	42 343
2009-10	5 423	12 689	10 689	3 823	3 094	641	863	1 350	..	38 570

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme courts										
2014-15	- 32 552	- 5 305	- 5 722	- 1 372	- 6 261	- 1 079	- 1 009	- 212	..	- 53 512
2013-14	- 28 963	- 5 033	- 5 445	- 1 160	- 5 487	- 1 191	- 922	- 217	..	- 48 417
2012-13	- 27 901	- 6 092	- 5 386	- 837	- 5 519	- 1 169	- 810	- 124	..	- 47 838
2011-12	- 26 596	- 5 529	- 4 730	- 800	- 5 187	- 747	- 519	- 137	..	- 44 245
2010-11	- 24 499	- 5 110	- 4 348	- 868	- 4 572	- 721	- 514	- 138	..	- 40 769
2009-10	- 23 470	- 4 560	- 4 352	- 837	- 4 156	- 744	- 509	- 132	..	- 38 760
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2014-15	45 976	42 697	14 736	19 173	6 224	3 263	3 860	4 610	82 235	222 773
2013-14	48 816	37 963	15 163	21 377	6 065	3 585	3 357	5 165	80 906	222 397
2012-13	44 044	39 872	14 609	21 066	5 528	4 157	4 529	5 429	77 234	216 468
2011-12	50 821	42 431	12 483	23 250	6 712	4 297	4 246	5 718	88 345	238 302
2010-11	46 585	35 842	11 498	21 114	7 150	3 894	4 419	5 892	84 561	220 954
2009-10	51 488	31 896	12 892	21 378	10 248	3 877	2 445	5 783	90 336	230 342
District/county courts										
2014-15	24 449	21 913	5 587	11 190	6 265	..	..	..	..	69 404
2013-14	22 982	20 287	5 173	11 006	4 901	..	..	..	..	64 349
2012-13	24 405	21 444	5 773	11 949	3 995	..	..	..	..	67 566
2011-12	17 799	20 661	4 196	11 289	4 693	..	..	..	..	58 639
2010-11	16 689	18 554	6 156	10 191	5 168	..	..	..	..	56 758
2009-10	18 284	20 864	6 489	16 941	6 256	..	..	..	..	68 834

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	35 897	19 741	15 141	12 393	5 224	1 522	5 053	5 484	..	100 455
2013-14	41 111	17 514	14 507	10 724	7 490	1 104	5 061	4 985	..	102 495
2012-13	45 898	18 443	15 328	10 264	6 608	791	5 285	5 167	..	107 783
2011-12	48 587	24 542	15 824	10 372	7 353	850	5 990	4 953	..	118 470
2010-11	41 832	22 751	16 430	9 739	7 714	760	6 250	5 557	..	111 032
2009-10	36 895	16 665	21 039	7 604	8 432	1 003	5 264	4 992	..	101 894
Children's courts										
2014-15	6 768	15 659	4 580	1 407	739	246	388	372	..	30 159
2013-14	6 705	14 747	4 704	1 594	831	561	403	393	..	29 938
2012-13	7 530	12 413	5 744	1 571	810	507	410	301	..	29 287
2011-12	7 582	10 631	6 170	1 336	905	550	513	307	..	27 994
2010-11	11 163	9 171	5 709	1 349	1 075	604	512	328	..	29 912
2009-10	11 109	8 429	5 478	1 067	1 097	42	692	339	..	28 253
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	42 665	35 400	19 721	13 800	5 963	1 769	5 441	5 856	..	130 614
2013-14	47 816	32 261	19 211	12 318	8 321	1 664	5 464	5 378	..	132 433
2012-13	53 428	30 857	21 072	11 836	7 418	1 298	5 695	5 468	..	137 070
2011-12	56 169	35 173	21 995	11 708	8 257	1 399	6 503	5 259	..	146 464
2010-11	52 996	31 921	22 139	11 088	8 789	1 364	6 762	5 884	..	140 944
2009-10	48 005	25 094	26 517	8 671	9 529	1 045	5 956	5 331	..	130 147

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2014-15	113 090	100 010	40 044	44 163	18 452	5 031	9 301	10 465	82 235	422 792
2013-14	119 613	90 511	39 546	44 701	19 287	5 249	8 821	10 544	80 906	419 179
2012-13	121 877	92 172	41 455	44 851	16 941	5 455	10 223	10 897	77 234	421 105
2011-12	124 789	98 265	38 674	46 247	19 663	5 696	10 748	10 977	88 345	443 404
2010-11	116 270	86 318	39 793	42 392	21 107	5 258	11 181	11 776	84 561	418 656
2009-10	117 776	77 854	45 897	46 990	26 032	4 922	8 401	11 114	90 336	429 323
Family courts										
2014-15	..	..	..	22 579	..	..	..	..	63 905	86 484
2013-14	..	..	..	22 146	..	..	..	..	63 841	85 987
2012-13	..	..	..	24 695	..	..	..	..	90 551	115 246
2011-12	..	..	..	24 025	..	..	..	..	104 656	128 681
2010-11	..	..	..	23 400	..	..	..	..	106 298	129 697
2009-10	..	..	..	23 995	..	..	..	..	112 886	136 881
Federal Circuit Court										
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82 096	82 096
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87 431	87 431
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67 156	67 156
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75 875	75 875
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70 360	70 360
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81 956	81 956

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Coroners' courts</i>										
2014-15	5 552	12 582	9 696	5 672	3 440	960	1 956	1 006	..	40 864
2013-14	5 725	13 297	9 226	5 414	3 363	416	1 605	1 039	..	40 086
2012-13	5 409	15 474	11 722	6 325	3 235	407	1 046	1 257	..	44 876
2011-12	4 812	15 334	13 370	4 927	3 209	459	1 112	1 213	..	44 436
2010-11	6 180	14 776	11 424	4 632	3 200	567	1 535	1 183	..	43 498
2009-10	5 678	13 113	10 946	3 823	3 209	648	863	1 383	..	39 662
<i>Probate</i>										
<i>Supreme courts</i>										
2014-15	- 32 552	- 5 305	- 5 722	- 1 372	- 6 261	- 1 079	- 1 009	- 212	..	- 53 512
2013-14	- 28 963	- 5 033	- 5 445	- 1 160	- 5 487	- 1 191	- 922	- 217	..	- 48 417
2012-13	- 27 901	- 6 092	- 5 386	- 837	- 5 519	- 1 169	- 810	- 124	..	- 47 838
2011-12	- 26 596	- 5 529	- 4 730	- 800	- 5 187	- 747	- 519	- 137	..	- 44 245
2010-11	- 24 499	- 5 110	- 4 348	- 868	- 4 572	- 721	- 514	- 138	..	- 40 769
2009-10	- 23 470	- 4 560	- 4 352	- 837	- 4 156	- 744	- 509	- 132	..	- 38 760

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in table 7A.12 and income data presented in table 7A.13. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in the footnotes to these tables.

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

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

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2014-15	64 358	64 028	29 331	34 625	14 689	10 914	11 361	15 778	82 235	327 319
2013-14	64 695	58 459	30 221	34 989	13 851	11 508	10 719	15 240	80 906	320 588
2012-13	61 370	60 008	31 161	34 580	14 309	12 026	10 505	15 343	77 234	316 537
2011-12	66 913	63 994	27 630	35 959	15 125	12 074	9 600	14 364	88 345	334 003
2010-11	59 013	60 344	25 760	32 690	15 568	11 110	9 602	14 871	84 561	313 519
2009-10	62 481	52 730	27 725	32 941	17 727	11 016	7 082	13 948	90 336	315 986
District/county courts										
2014-15	88 703	101 603	49 166	49 632	26 114	..	..	..	..	315 218
2013-14	90 503	90 091	47 742	48 204	26 224	..	..	..	..	302 763
2012-13	90 058	98 884	51 929	49 709	27 098	..	..	..	..	317 677
2011-12	96 178	100 443	45 784	50 116	26 601	..	..	..	..	319 122
2010-11	85 205	97 208	46 995	45 699	27 046	..	..	..	..	302 153
2009-10	90 673	95 221	47 440	45 806	27 594	..	..	..	..	306 733
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	139 695	108 843	95 976	84 654	43 774	9 812	12 263	18 310	..	513 327
2013-14	144 284	102 358	95 071	83 084	37 855	10 579	11 863	17 707	..	502 801
2012-13	151 233	102 006	97 357	84 238	35 636	9 520	11 942	16 518	..	508 450
2011-12	164 588	108 830	98 871	80 564	36 863	9 321	13 109	15 776	..	527 922
2010-11	142 158	104 643	93 726	77 405	33 897	8 739	13 101	16 126	..	489 796
2009-10	140 977	89 415	98 044	74 091	36 229	9 022	13 151	14 725	..	475 654

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Children's courts										
2014-15	13 844	19 051	12 167	7 716	4 227	949	1 431	2 053	..	61 439
2013-14	13 491	17 961	12 152	7 737	4 732	1 686	1 468	2 033	..	61 260
2012-13	15 054	15 104	14 620	7 455	4 697	1 584	1 334	1 791	..	61 638
2011-12	16 339	12 936	15 057	7 684	4 803	1 585	1 551	1 725	..	61 681
2010-11	26 694	11 136	14 421	7 579	4 683	1 689	1 536	1 329	..	69 068
2009-10	26 490	10 233	13 826	6 614	4 654	721	2 081	1 313		65 933
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	153 539	127 894	108 143	92 370	48 001	10 761	13 695	20 363	..	574 766
2013-14	157 775	120 319	107 223	90 822	42 587	12 264	13 331	19 740	..	564 062
2012-13	166 287	117 110	111 976	91 693	40 334	11 103	13 276	18 309	..	570 088
2011-12	180 927	121 766	113 929	88 248	41 666	10 906	14 660	17 501	..	589 603
2010-11	168 852	115 779	108 148	84 984	38 580	10 428	14 637	17 455	..	558 863
2009-10	167 467	99 648	111 869	80 706	40 883	9 743	15 232	16 038		541 587
All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2014-15	306 600	293 525	186 640	176 627	88 804	21 675	25 056	36 141	82 235	1 217 303
2013-14	312 973	268 869	185 185	174 016	82 662	23 772	24 051	34 980	80 906	1 187 412
2012-13	317 715	276 002	195 066	175 981	81 741	23 129	23 781	33 652	77 234	1 204 302
2011-12	344 017	286 203	187 343	174 322	83 393	22 980	24 260	31 865	88 345	1 242 728
2010-11	313 071	273 332	180 902	163 373	81 195	21 538	24 239	32 326	84 561	1 174 536
2009-10	320 620	247 599	187 035	159 453	86 204	20 759	22 314	29 986	90 336	1 164 306

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Family courts										
2014-15	..	..	..	22 579	..	..	..	..	63 905	86 484
2013-14	..	..	..	22 146	..	..	..	..	63 841	85 987
2012-13	..	..	..	24 695	..	..	..	..	90 551	115 246
2011-12	..	..	..	24 025	..	..	..	..	104 656	128 681
2010-11	..	..	..	23 400	..	..	..	..	106 298	129 697
2009-10	..	..	..	23 995	..	..	..	..	112 886	136 881
Federal Circuit Court										
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82 096	82 096
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87 431	87 431
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67 156	67 156
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75 875	75 875
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70 360	70 360
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81 956	81 956
Coroners' courts										
2014-15	5 329	12 226	9 685	5 672	3 321	960	1 956	986	..	40 136
2013-14	5 492	12 914	9 050	5 414	3 251	416	1 605	1 011	..	39 153
2012-13	5 170	15 093	11 348	6 325	3 118	407	1 046	1 228	..	43 736
2011-12	4 536	14 904	13 039	4 927	3 090	450	1 112	1 182	..	43 239
2010-11	5 899	14 365	11 109	4 632	3 088	559	1 535	1 154	..	42 343
2009-10	5 423	12 689	10 689	3 823	3 094	641	863	1 350	..	38 570

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2014-15	67 498	66 030	29 357	34 625	15 381	10 914	11 361	16 106	82 235	333 506
2013-14	67 796	60 357	31 114	34 989	14 562	11 508	10 719	15 553	80 906	327 504
2012-13	64 369	61 922	32 021	34 580	15 040	12 084	10 505	15 741	77 234	323 495
2011-12	70 921	65 845	28 540	35 959	15 936	12 283	9 600	14 714	88 345	342 143
2010-11	62 883	62 339	26 707	32 690	16 297	11 318	9 602	15 226	84 561	321 623
2009-10	66 544	54 652	28 676	32 941	18 485	11 214	7 082	14 342	90 336	324 272
District/county courts										
2014-15	91 899	103 592	49 203	49 632	27 133	..	..	..	..	321 459
2013-14	93 657	91 989	48 883	48 204	27 271	..	..	..	..	310 004
2012-13	93 171	100 734	53 246	49 709	28 201	..	..	..	..	325 062
2011-12	100 061	102 220	46 981	50 116	27 723	..	..	..	..	327 101
2010-11	88 727	98 932	48 360	45 699	28 125	..	..	..	..	309 843
2009-10	94 490	96 956	48 753	45 806	28 679	..	..	..	..	314 685
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	145 760	112 403	96 085	84 654	45 383	9 812	12 263	18 803	..	525 164
2013-14	150 315	105 894	98 201	83 084	39 381	10 579	11 863	18 125	..	517 443
2012-13	157 349	105 464	100 329	84 238	37 184	9 577	11 942	17 036	..	523 120
2011-12	171 793	112 248	101 857	80 564	38 465	9 550	13 109	16 299	..	543 884
2010-11	149 166	107 973	96 861	77 405	35 403	8 949	13 101	16 582	..	505 440
2009-10	148 131	92 533	101 246	74 091	37 828	9 251	13 151	15 172	..	491 403

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Children's courts										
2014-15	14 398	19 571	12 180	7 716	4 388	949	1 431	2 107	..	62 741
2013-14	14 026	18 434	12 472	7 737	4 917	1 686	1 468	2 080	..	62 821
2012-13	15 621	15 507	14 991	7 455	4 880	1 594	1 334	1 846	..	63 227
2011-12	17 188	13 281	15 459	7 684	4 992	1 619	1 551	1 776	..	63 550
2010-11	27 770	11 455	14 834	7 579	4 860	1 720	1 536	1 366	..	71 119
2009-10	27 549	10 536	14 224	6 614	4 827	738	2 081	1 352	..	67 922
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	160 158	131 974	108 265	92 370	49 772	10 761	13 695	20 910	..	587 905
2013-14	164 342	124 328	110 673	90 822	44 298	12 264	13 331	20 205	..	580 264
2012-13	172 970	120 971	115 320	91 693	42 064	11 171	13 276	18 882	..	586 347
2011-12	188 981	125 529	117 316	88 248	43 457	11 168	14 660	18 075	..	607 434
2010-11	176 935	119 429	111 695	84 984	40 263	10 669	14 637	17 947	..	576 559
2009-10	175 680	103 069	115 470	80 706	42 656	9 989	15 232	16 523	..	559 325
All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2014-15	319 555	301 596	186 825	176 627	92 286	21 675	25 056	37 016	82 235	1 242 870
2013-14	325 795	276 674	190 670	174 016	86 131	23 772	24 051	35 758	80 906	1 217 772
2012-13	330 511	283 627	200 587	175 981	85 305	23 255	23 781	34 623	77 234	1 234 904
2011-12	359 963	293 594	192 837	174 322	87 116	23 451	24 260	32 789	88 345	1 276 678
2010-11	328 545	280 699	186 762	163 373	84 686	21 987	24 239	33 173	84 561	1 208 025
2009-10	336 714	254 677	192 900	159 453	89 819	21 203	22 314	30 865	90 336	1 198 282

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2014-15 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Family courts										
2014-15	..	..	..	22 579	..	..	..	..	63 905	86 484
2013-14	..	..	..	22 146	..	..	..	..	63 841	85 987
2012-13	..	..	..	24 695	..	..	..	..	90 551	115 246
2011-12	..	..	..	24 025	..	..	..	..	104 656	128 681
2010-11	..	..	..	23 400	..	..	..	..	106 298	129 697
2009-10	..	..	..	23 995	..	..	..	..	112 886	136 881
Federal Circuit Court										
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82 096	82 096
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87 431	87 431
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67 156	67 156
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75 875	75 875
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70 360	70 360
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81 956	81 956
Coroners' courts										
2014-15	5 552	12 582	9 696	5 672	3 440	960	1 956	1 006	..	40 864
2013-14	5 725	13 297	9 226	5 414	3 363	416	1 605	1 039	..	40 086
2012-13	5 409	15 474	11 722	6 325	3 235	407	1 046	1 257	..	44 876
2011-12	4 812	15 334	13 370	4 927	3 209	459	1 112	1 213	..	44 436
2010-11	6 180	14 776	11 424	4 632	3 200	567	1 535	1 183	..	43 498
2009-10	5 678	13 113	10 946	3 823	3 209	648	863	1 383	..	39 662

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in tables 7A.11 (criminal) and 7A.12 (civil), and income data presented in table 7A.13. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in the footnotes to these tables.

.. Not applicable.

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

TABLE 7A.17

Table 7A.17 **Cost recovery – civil court fees collected as a proportion of civil expenditure excluding payroll tax (per cent)**
(a) (b) (c) (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2014-15	35.8	25.4	30.6	21.8	34.6	14.4	26.1	8.3	16.0	24.6
2013-14	35.0	25.5	31.4	19.6	36.0	15.4	31.8	7.7	18.3	25.3
2012-13	39.5	21.0	32.5	19.2	40.3	13.0	20.6	4.1	17.7	25.3
2011-12	39.3	18.4	35.0	19.4	38.5	10.2	19.8	3.0	10.4	22.5
2010-11	39.5	19.4	34.2	20.1	31.2	11.3	17.6	3.3	11.2	22.6
2009-10	32.6	24.0	34.6	17.4	22.5	10.7	26.2	4.5	7.7	20.0
District/county courts										
2014-15	32.1	33.6	48.1	30.1	21.5	..	..	..	..	33.1
2013-14	34.7	38.3	52.0	29.2	29.3	..	..	..	..	36.4
2012-13	31.6	31.9	49.0	27.1	44.4	..	..	..	..	33.8
2011-12	40.3	29.4	59.3	26.8	36.3	..	..	..	..	36.3
2010-11	40.1	32.0	41.5	29.9	33.2	..	..	..	..	35.5
2009-10	40.0	30.4	38.8	19.0	28.4	..	..	..	..	31.6
Magistrates' courts (g)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	38.0	50.8	30.8	34.8	33.1	23.8	12.9	7.2	..	37.3
2013-14	35.0	54.6	34.7	36.8	27.3	30.7	12.5	6.9	..	37.5
2012-13	34.0	51.6	32.6	37.1	35.0	38.1	6.6	6.0	..	36.4
2011-12	34.9	37.4	29.9	34.4	30.6	37.6	5.2	7.1	..	32.6
2010-11	35.7	40.1	28.9	37.5	29.2	43.8	2.5	6.9	..	33.2
2009-10	44.9	49.7	25.5	36.8	28.8	37.7	2.8	7.5	..	37.9

TABLE 7A.17

Table 7A.17 **Cost recovery – civil court fees collected as a proportion of civil expenditure excluding payroll tax (per cent)**
(a) (b) (c) (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Children's courts (h)										
2014-15	–	–	–	–	0.3	..	..	..	..	–
2013-14	–	–	–	–	0.1	..	..	..	..	–
2012-13	–	–	–	–	0.4	..	..	..	..	–
2011-12	–	–	–	–	0.4	..	..	..	..	–
2010-11	–	–	–	0.3	0.3	..	..	..	..	–
2009-10	–	–	–	–	0.4	..	..	..	..	–
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	34.2	37.2	25.5	32.4	30.8	21.6	12.2	6.7	..	31.7
2013-14	31.8	40.3	28.6	33.7	25.6	23.7	11.8	6.4	..	32.0
2012-13	30.9	39.6	26.1	33.9	32.9	29.8	6.2	5.7	..	31.3
2011-12	31.8	29.7	23.5	31.7	28.6	28.9	4.8	6.7	..	28.3
2010-11	30.5	32.6	23.3	34.5	27.0	33.1	2.3	6.5	..	28.3
2009-10	38.6	40.2	21.4	34.3	26.8	36.9	2.5	7.0	..	32.6
Family courts (i)										
2014-15	..	..	..	21.7	..	..	..	..	6.4	10.9
2013-14	..	..	..	20.6	..	..	..	..	6.2	10.3
2012-13	..	..	..	15.8	..	..	..	..	3.3	6.2
2011-12	..	..	..	13.7	..	..	..	..	2.3	4.6
2010-11	..	..	..	13.1	..	..	..	..	2.1	4.3
2009-10	..	..	..	10.1	..	..	..	..	0.9	2.6

Table 7A.17 **Cost recovery – civil court fees collected as a proportion of civil expenditure excluding payroll tax (per cent)**
(a) (b) (c) (d)

	NSW	Vic (e)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (f)
Federal Circuit Court (i)										
2014-15	39.3	39.3
2013-14	37.0	37.0
2012-13	37.3	37.3
2011-12	30.2	30.2
2010-11	31.3	31.3
2009-10	21.6	21.6

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Expenditure is real recurrent expenditure with no income or revenue deducted (table 7A.12). Further information relating specifically to expenditure, and which is pertinent to the interpretation of data in this table, is provided in table 7A.12.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2014-15=100) (table 7A.37). See table 2A.48 and Chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for more information.
- (c) To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax is excluded. Civil court fees collected exclude enforcement, transcript, probate and mediation fees.
- (d) Some jurisdictions charge corporations twice the amount individuals are charged. Therefore, the average fees do not always represent the charge to individuals.
- (e) The Victorian supreme court fees include photocopying fees derived from the administration of probate matters.
- (f) The total amount of civil court fees collected, divided by the total real recurrent expenditure (table 7A.10).
- (g) The Victorian magistrates' court fees figure incorporates both the criminal and civil jurisdictions (though the criminal component is relatively small).
- (h) Victoria, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT do not collect court fees in the civil jurisdiction of the children's courts.
- (i) The Family Court of WA does elements of work of both the Federal Circuit Court and the Family Court of Australia, so direct comparisons with each are not possible. Many of the Family Court of Australia's applications do not attract a fee.

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

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

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2015, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.48.*

TABLE 7A.18

Table 7A.18 Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2014-15 dollars (\$) (a) (b) (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Supreme (excl. probate) (g)/Federal Court										
2014-15	2 930	1 702	1 936	2 181	2 961	629	2 403	1 552	3 747	2 455
2013-14	3 032	1 795	1 945	2 171	3 117	715	2 619	1 792	3 791	2 586
2012-13	3 001	1 445	1 821	1 981	3 215	563	2 124	891	2 993	2 320
2011-12	3 110	1 207	1 549	1 923	3 122	459	1 673	585	2 050	2 075
2010-11	2 569	1 183	1 065	1 901	2 431	505	1 183	672	2 227	1 844
2009-10	2 219	1 324	873	1 635	2 372	518	1 301	1 093	2 131	1 627
District/county courts										
2014-15	1 649	1 592	976	989	976	..	..	..	..	1 324
2013-14	1 689	1 842	966	991	1 029	..	..	..	..	1 397
2012-13	1 554	1 431	966	978	1 063	..	..	..	..	1 253
2011-12	1 524	1 285	923	847	1 080	..	..	..	..	1 174
2010-11	1 344	1 250	771	707	884	..	..	..	..	1 039
2009-10	1 484	1 439	737	956	905					1 180
Magistrates' courts (h)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	175	238	126	135	122	89	226	60	..	170
2013-14	162	238	133	126	124	83	207	65	..	166
2012-13	164	208	134	123	148	88	105	48	..	161
2011-12	176	148	127	108	145	79	96	57	..	147
2010-11	128	154	125	112	143	84	52	68	..	130
2009-10	160	164	111	104	157	79	52	60	..	143

TABLE 7A.18

Table 7A.18 Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2014-15 dollars (\$) (a) (b) (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Children's courts										
2014-15	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	..	–
2013-14	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	..	–
2012-13	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	..	–
2011-12	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	..	–
2010-11	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	..	–
2009-10	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	..	–
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	163	219	119	130	115	85	217	57	..	160
2013-14	152	222	125	120	119	79	201	61	..	156
2012-13	155	196	125	116	143	84	103	46	..	151
2011-12	166	139	118	104	138	75	94	54	..	139
2010-11	122	146	116	109	137	81	49	64	..	124
2009-10	152	156	105	101	150	76	50	56	..	137
Family courts (i)										
2014-15	..	..	..	405	..	..	..	..	218	298
2013-14	..	..	..	384	..	..	..	..	216	288
2012-13	..	..	..	312	..	..	..	..	176	238
2011-12	..	..	..	256	..	..	..	..	142	193
2010-11	..	..	..	236	..	..	..	..	137	182
2009-10	..	..	..	180	..	..	..	..	57	111

TABLE 7A.18

Table 7A.18 Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2014-15 dollars (\$) (a) (b) (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Federal Circuit Court (i)										
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	558	558
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	559	559
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	447	447
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	355	355
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	354	354
2009-10									248	248
Probate										
Supreme courts										
2014-15	1 327	362	616	281	1 097	584	1 286	1 175	..	818
2013-14	1 241	357	605	248	1 086	563	1 279	1 143	..	775
2012-13	1 212	371	613	210	1 067	548	1 220	919	..	764
2011-12	1 135	339	601	212	1 044	383	781	1 092	..	720
2010-11	1 117	316	575	208	899	393	769	1 159	..	687
2009-10	1 138	285	603	216	938	411	791	1 020		686

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Further information relating specifically to lodgment data, and which is pertinent to the interpretation of data in this table, is provided in table 7A.3. Civil court fees collected exclude enforcement, transcript, probate and mediation fees.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2014-15=100) (table 7A.37). See table 2A.48 and Chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for more information.
- (c) Some jurisdictions charge corporations twice the amount individuals are charged. Therefore the average fees do not always represent the charge to individuals.
- (d) In Queensland legislative change restructuring court fees was effected from 1 September 2011.
- (e) During 2010-11 the federal government imposed minimum filing and hearing fees even for parties that are eligible for exemptions or waivers.
- (f) The total court fees collected, divided by the total number of lodgments.

Table 7A.18 **Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2014-15 dollars (\$) (a) (b) (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
(g)	The Victorian supreme court fees include photocopying fees derived from the administration of probate matters.									
(h)	The Victorian magistrates' court fees figure incorporates both the criminal and civil jurisdictions, but the civil court fees are likely to encompass a significant proportion.									
(i)	The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia (now the Federal Circuit Court) has reduced fees received by the Family Court of Australia. Under the regulations relevant to the federal family law courts and the Family Court of WA, filing and hearing fees may be waived or exempted in certain circumstances. The Family Court of WA does elements of work of both the Federal Circuit Court and the Family Court of Australia, so direct comparisons with each are not possible.									

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

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

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2015, Cat. no. 5206.0.* Table 2A.48.

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Supreme courts — appeal (b), (c)										
Pending case load										
2014-15	(no.)	173	177	226	195	134	26	85	9	..
2013-14	(no.)	270	200	205	211	105	17	81	11	..
2012-13	(no.)	216	199	208	241	71	14	60	18	..
2011-12	(no.)	246	236	180	236	76	18	122	6	..
2010-11	(no.)	200	421	196	198	95	16	105	9	..
2009-10	(no.)	218	569	156	187	79	17	82	17	
Cases >12 mths										
2014-15	(no.)	25	14	9	31	15	2	26	1	..
2013-14	(no.)	35	12	10	11	9	1	3	1	..
2012-13	(no.)	31	29	15	12	1	—	7	—	..
2011-12	(no.)	28	45	7	7	2	1	29	—	..
2010-11	(no.)	9	165	5	17	1	—	9	—	..
2009-10	(no.)	17	217	8	7	2	2	13	—	
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	(%)	14.5	7.9	4.0	15.9	11.2	7.7	30.6	11.1	..
2013-14	(%)	13.0	6.0	4.8	5.2	8.6	5.9	3.7	9.1	..
2012-13	(%)	14.4	14.6	7.2	5.0	1.4	—	11.7	—	..
2011-12	(%)	11.4	19.1	3.9	3.0	2.6	5.6	23.8	—	..
2010-11	(%)	4.5	39.2	2.6	8.6	1.1	—	8.6	—	..
2009-10	(%)	7.8	38.1	5.1	3.7	2.5	11.8	15.9	—	

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths										
2014-15	(no.)	5	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	..
2013-14	(no.)	11	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	..
2012-13	(no.)	9	2	–	1	1	–	3	–	..
2011-12	(no.)	3	22	–	–	–	–	5	–	..
2010-11	(no.)	1	19	–	1	–	–	1	–	..
2009-10	(no.)	7	34	1	–	–	–	3	–	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	(%)	2.9	–	0.4	–	1.5	3.8	–	–	..
2013-14	(%)	4.1	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	–	..
2012-13	(%)	4.2	1.0	–	0.4	1.4	–	5.0	–	..
2011-12	(%)	1.2	9.3	–	–	–	–	4.1	–	..
2010-11	(%)	0.5	4.5	–	0.5	–	–	1.0	–	..
2009-10	(%)	3.2	6.0	0.6	–	–	–	3.7	–	..
Supreme courts — non-appeal (b), (c)										
Pending case load										
2014-15	(no.)	99	118	548	156	45	388	183	221	..
2013-14	(no.)	105	98	439	172	41	348	176	179	..
2012-13	(no.)	108	99	345	125	40	316	194	124	..
2011-12	(no.)	144	83	502	120	44	351	340	153	..
2010-11	(no.)	101	106	486	106	35	285	234	181	..
2009-10	(no.)	80	99	530	93	49	334	387	155	..

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths										
2014-15	(no.)	15	31	76	14	5	107	28	10	..
2013-14	(no.)	32	18	67	9	4	92	31	5	..
2012-13	(no.)	22	7	91	9	8	79	85	3	..
2011-12	(no.)	34	24	126	6	14	46	145	8	..
2010-11	(no.)	2	30	28	2	–	15	56	2	..
2009-10	(no.)	16	24	83	11	6	52	142	11	
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	(%)	15.2	26.3	13.9	9.0	11.1	27.6	15.3	4.5	..
2013-14	(%)	30.5	18.4	15.3	5.2	9.8	26.4	17.6	2.8	..
2012-13	(%)	20.4	7.1	26.4	7.2	20.0	25.0	43.8	2.4	..
2011-12	(%)	23.6	28.9	25.1	5.0	31.8	13.1	42.6	5.2	..
2010-11	(%)	2.0	28.3	5.8	1.9	–	5.3	23.9	1.1	..
2009-10	(%)	20.0	24.2	15.7	11.8	12.2	15.6	36.7	7.1	
Cases >24 mths										
2014-15	(no.)	3	1	29	1	–	34	7	–	..
2013-14	(no.)	4	2	28	3	2	21	11	–	..
2012-13	(no.)	3	2	35	1	–	33	33	–	..
2011-12	(no.)	6	10	32	1	4	20	56	2	..
2010-11	(no.)	2	30	28	2	–	15	56	2	..
2009-10	(no.)	1	9	20	2	1	13	38	–	

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	(%)	3.0	0.8	5.3	0.6	—	8.8	3.8	—	..
2013-14	(%)	3.8	2.0	6.4	1.7	4.9	6.0	6.3	—	..
2012-13	(%)	2.8	2.0	10.1	0.8	—	10.4	17.0	—	..
2011-12	(%)	4.2	12.0	6.4	0.8	9.1	5.7	16.5	1.3	..
2010-11	(%)	2.0	28.3	5.8	1.9	—	5.3	23.9	1.1	..
2009-10	(%)	1.3	9.1	3.8	2.2	2.0	3.9	9.8	—	
District/county courts — appeal (c), (d), (e)										
Pending case load										
2014-15	(no.)	1 450	913	249	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(no.)	1 320	1 030	208	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(no.)	1 297	1 080	161	..	..	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	1 234	892	855	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	1 421	1 012	755	..	..	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	1 448	1 281	237						
Cases >12 mths										
2014-15	(no.)	18	39	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(no.)	17	80	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(no.)	17	69	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	8	120	541	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	18	130	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	9	97	33						

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	(%)	1.2	4.3	16.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(%)	1.3	7.8	9.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(%)	1.3	6.4	8.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	0.6	13.5	63.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	1.3	12.8	7.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	0.6	7.6	13.9						
Cases >24 mths										
2014-15	(no.)	3	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(no.)	1	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(no.)	–	18	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	–	47	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	1	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	–	17	1						
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	(%)	0.2	0.7	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(%)	0.1	1.0	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(%)	–	1.7	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	–	5.3	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	0.1	3.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	–	1.3	0.4						

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
District/county courts — non-appeal (c), (d), (e)										
Pending case load										
2014-15	(no.)	3 672	1 424	1 901	1 243	1 420	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(no.)	3 037	1 604	1 698	1 060	1 332	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(no.)	2 805	1 637	1 490	986	1 485	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	2 372	1 587	1 757	1 093	1 370	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	2 324	1 820	1 993	1 034	1 289	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	1 697	1 851	2 271	1 139	1 575				
Cases >12 mths										
2014-15	(no.)	666	309	274	81	314	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(no.)	574	276	212	75	265	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(no.)	305	296	259	69	261	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	252	363	315	123	263	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	251	433	377	121	303	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	95	488	357	90	372				
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	(%)	18.1	21.7	14.4	6.5	22.1	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(%)	18.9	17.2	12.5	7.1	19.9	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(%)	10.9	18.1	17.4	7.0	17.6	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	10.6	22.9	17.9	11.3	19.2	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	10.8	23.8	18.9	11.7	23.5	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	5.6	26.4	15.7	7.9	23.6				

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths										
2014-15	(no.)	135	35	82	7	75	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(no.)	87	53	75	11	54	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(no.)	31	53	80	13	47	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	34	72	97	31	72	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	24	94	102	31	55	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	7	139	143	18	93				
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	(%)	3.7	2.5	4.3	0.6	5.3	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(%)	2.9	3.3	4.4	1.0	4.1	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(%)	1.1	3.2	5.4	1.3	3.2	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	1.4	4.5	5.5	2.8	5.3	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	1.0	5.2	5.1	3.0	4.3	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	0.4	7.5	6.3	1.6	5.9				
Magistrates' courts only (excluding children's) (d)										
Pending case load										
2014-15	(no.)	39 331	45 762	41 033	12 201	15 883	7 312	1 915	2 718	..
2013-14	(no.)	34 539	39 216	36 228	10 467	16 288	5 938	1 858	3 207	..
2012-13	(no.)	34 567	36 686	31 131	10 039	18 429	5 566	1 604	2 468	..
2011-12	(no.)	31 645	32 149	29 300	9 542	19 583	7 380	1 574	2 341	..
2010-11	(no.)	23 493	30 593	25 297	9 433	17 176	8 121	1 558	2 815	..
2009-10	(no.)	21 859	30 506	29 503	10 290	18 703	8 543	1 450	3 040	

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >6 mths										
2014-15	(no.)	4 948	10 599	12 847	3 458	3 749	2 360	519	848	..
2013-14	(no.)	4 044	9 968	10 788	2 814	4 077	1 595	455	932	..
2012-13	(no.)	4 232	8 678	8 230	2 733	4 888	1 545	433	539	..
2011-12	(no.)	3 988	8 328	7 322	2 476	4 739	2 349	374	567	..
2010-11	(no.)	2 584	7 378	7 114	2 444	4 623	2 757	375	1 349	..
2009-10	(no.)	2 423	8 126	8 803	2 872	5 528	2 826	284	1 309	
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	(%)	12.6	23.2	31.3	28.3	23.6	32.3	27.1	31.2	..
2013-14	(%)	11.7	25.4	29.8	26.9	25.0	26.9	24.5	29.1	..
2012-13	(%)	12.2	23.7	26.4	27.2	26.5	27.8	27.0	21.8	..
2011-12	(%)	12.6	25.9	25.0	25.9	24.2	31.8	23.8	24.2	..
2010-11	(%)	11.0	24.1	28.1	25.9	26.9	33.9	24.1	47.9	..
2009-10	(%)	11.1	26.6	29.8	27.9	29.6	33.1	19.6	43.1	
Cases >12 mths										
2014-15	(no.)	778	3 192	5 474	1 083	1 243	1 007	165	424	..
2013-14	(no.)	586	3 065	4 429	867	1 460	698	125	354	..
2012-13	(no.)	836	2 777	3 445	906	1 654	715	148	262	..
2011-12	(no.)	732	2 782	3 277	853	1 728	1 016	121	233	..
2010-11	(no.)	517	2 420	3 307	840	1 803	1 213	139	929	..
2009-10	(no.)	492	2 555	4 161	970	2 219	1 253	104	919	

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	(%)	2.0	7.0	13.3	8.9	7.8	13.8	8.6	15.6	..
2013-14	(%)	1.7	7.8	12.2	8.3	9.0	11.8	6.7	11.0	..
2012-13	(%)	2.4	7.6	11.1	9.0	9.0	12.8	9.2	10.6	..
2011-12	(%)	2.3	8.7	11.2	8.9	8.8	13.8	7.7	10.0	..
2010-11	(%)	2.2	7.9	13.1	8.9	10.5	14.9	8.9	33.0	..
2009-10	(%)	2.3	8.4	14.1	9.4	11.9	14.7	7.2	30.2	
Children's courts (d)										
Pending case load										
2014-15	(no.)	2 739	4 223	2 394	927	1 110	438	115	597	..
2013-14	(no.)	2 573	3 424	2 339	1 081	1 468	412	124	637	..
2012-13	(no.)	3 009	3 605	2 285	1 172	1 643	524	135	497	..
2011-12	(no.)	2 924	3 668	2 574	1 213	1 604	718	185	525	..
2010-11	(no.)	2 821	3 499	2 353	1 637	1 612	609	205	306	..
2009-10	(no.)	2 550	4 157	2 504	1 860	1 811	847	223	385	
Cases >6 mths										
2014-15	(no.)	367	433	655	122	225	122	42	193	..
2013-14	(no.)	374	445	597	207	248	91	32	165	..
2012-13	(no.)	430	530	544	290	305	152	41	92	..
2011-12	(no.)	455	565	601	346	320	186	43	109	..
2010-11	(no.)	237	565	604	491	300	178	39	121	..
2009-10	(no.)	214	687	615	536	341	236	36	112	

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	(%)	13.4	10.3	27.4	13.2	20.3	27.9	36.5	32.3	..
2013-14	(%)	14.5	13.0	25.5	19.1	16.9	22.1	25.8	25.9	..
2012-13	(%)	14.3	14.7	23.8	24.7	18.6	29.0	30.4	18.5	..
2011-12	(%)	15.6	15.4	23.3	28.5	20.0	25.9	23.2	20.8	..
2010-11	(%)	8.4	16.1	25.7	30.0	18.6	29.2	19.0	39.5	..
2009-10	(%)	8.4	16.5	24.6	28.8	18.8	27.9	16.1	29.1	..
Cases >12 mths										
2014-15	(no.)	45	123	337	29	76	53	20	100	..
2013-14	(no.)	42	154	219	75	72	43	15	67	..
2012-13	(no.)	69	146	248	109	52	69	17	43	..
2011-12	(no.)	69	134	235	134	77	50	16	34	..
2010-11	(no.)	25	153	275	241	79	71	15	54	..
2009-10	(no.)	24	146	248	167	95	92	18	67	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	(%)	1.6	2.9	14.1	3.1	6.8	12.1	17.4	16.8	..
2013-14	(%)	1.6	4.5	9.4	6.9	4.9	10.4	12.1	10.5	..
2012-13	(%)	2.3	4.0	10.9	9.3	3.2	13.2	12.6	8.7	..
2011-12	(%)	2.4	3.7	9.1	11.0	4.8	7.0	8.6	6.5	..
2010-11	(%)	0.9	4.4	11.7	14.7	4.9	11.7	7.3	17.6	..
2009-10	(%)	0.9	3.5	9.9	9.0	5.2	10.9	8.1	17.4	..

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
(a)	This indicator compares the age (in elapsed time) of a court's pending caseload against agreed time standards. Pending counts are taken at 30 June each year. In the criminal jurisdiction, those lodgments that have bench warrants associated with them have been excluded from the count. The aim has been to focus on those matters that are part of an active pending population. Jurisdictions diverting from this national counting rule are footnoted.									
(b)	The criminal casemix of the NSW Supreme Court is principally murder and manslaughter cases and therefore not directly comparable with supreme courts in other states and territories.									
(c)	Queensland Supreme and District Court data in respect to the age of pending non-appeal cases are calculated based on the date the Court Record was entered on the computerised Case Management System in the Supreme Court, not the committal order date in the Magistrates Courts.									
(d)	Criminal pending matters in the WA District, Magistrates' and Children's courts between the financial years 2008-09 and 2011-12 were revised following a review of the data extraction processes, which revealed some discrepancies in the counting rules used to extract the data. These discrepancies have now been addressed to improve the integrity and accuracy of the data extracted. In the Magistrates' and Children's courts a filter has been applied to exclude breach matters to bring the data extraction process in line with the counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2009-10 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.									
(e)	The criminal jurisdiction of the District Courts in SA and WA do not have appellate jurisdiction. All appeals from the magistrates (criminal) court go directly to the supreme (criminal) courts in these two states.									

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

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

TABLE 7A.20

Table 7A.20 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal, homicide and related offences (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Supreme courts — non-appeal (b), (c)										
Pending case load										
2014-15	(no.)	73	87	59	35	27	9	4	11	..
2013-14	(no.)	89	49	47	42	27	20	3	23	..
2012-13	(no.)	97	52	58	34	22	14	7	10	..
2011-12	(no.)	111	48	76	21	29	5	8	3	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Cases >12 mths										
2014-15	(no.)	8	14	7	6	5	2	1	3	..
2013-14	(no.)	25	7	8	3	2	3	2	—	..
2012-13	(no.)	16	3	10	4	6	3	4	—	..
2011-12	(no.)	23	9	22	3	8	na	3	1	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	(%)	11.0	16.1	11.9	17.1	18.5	22.2	25.0	27.3	..
2013-14	(%)	28.1	14.3	17.0	7.1	7.4	15.0	66.7	—	..
2012-13	(%)	16.5	5.8	17.2	11.8	27.3	21.4	57.1	—	..
2011-12	(%)	20.7	18.8	28.9	14.3	27.6	na	37.5	33.3	..
2010-11	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	

TABLE 7A.20

Table 7A.20 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal, homicide and related offences (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths										
2014-15	(no.)	1	–	3	1	–	–	1	–	..
2013-14	(no.)	1	–	2	1	2	1	–	–	..
2012-13	(no.)	–	–	5	1	2	1	1	–	..
2011-12	(no.)	–	2	6	–	4	na	na	–	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	(%)	1.4	–	5.1	2.9	–	–	25.0	–	..
2013-14	(%)	1.1	–	4.3	2.4	7.4	5.0	–	–	..
2012-13	(%)	–	–	8.6	2.9	9.1	7.1	14.3	–	..
2011-12	(%)	–	4.2	7.9	–	13.8	–	–	–	..
2010-11	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
District/county courts — non-appeal (c), (d)										
Pending case load										
2014-15	(no.)	71	15	4	16	12	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(no.)	58	8	3	15	10	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(no.)	67	18	6	17	11	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	79	na	6	6	16	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na				

TABLE 7A.20

Table 7A.20 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal, homicide and related offences (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths										
2014-15	(no.)	15	5	1	–	6	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(no.)	17	4	–	1	1	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(no.)	10	8	–	–	3	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	8	na	1	–	4	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na				
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	(%)	21.1	33.3	25.0	–	50.0	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(%)	29.3	50.0	–	6.7	10.0	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(%)	14.9	44.4	–	–	27.3	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	10.1	na	16.7	–	25.0	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	na	na	na	na	na				
Cases >24 mths										
2014-15	(no.)	4	–	–	–	1	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(no.)	1	–	–	–	1	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(no.)	–	1	–	–	–	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	1	na	–	–	–	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na				

TABLE 7A.20

Table 7A.20 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal, homicide and related offences (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	(%)	5.6	–	–	–	8.3	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(%)	1.7	–	–	–	10.0	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(%)	–	5.6	–	–	–	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	1.3	na	–	–	–	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	na	na	na	na	na				
Magistrates' courts only (excluding children's)										
Pending case load										
2014-15	(no.)	213	83	148	52	29	2	7	19	..
2013-14	(no.)	222	98	124	48	21	1	9	10	..
2012-13	(no.)	183	81	117	53	39	3	9	22	..
2011-12	(no.)	219	98	102	54	31	4	11	19	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	86	na	na	na	4	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	110	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Cases >6 mths										
2014-15	(no.)	104	18	85	8	4	–	2	5	..
2013-14	(no.)	108	27	75	9	4	–	2	6	..
2012-13	(no.)	83	26	66	17	10	1	1	6	..
2011-12	(no.)	180	44	50	16	6	2	na	9	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	30	na	na	na	–	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	40	na	na	na	na	na	na	

TABLE 7A.20

Table 7A.20 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal, homicide and related offences (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	(%)	48.8	21.7	57.4	15.4	13.8	–	28.6	26.3	..
2013-14	(%)	48.6	27.6	60.5	18.8	19.0	–	22.2	60.0	..
2012-13	(%)	45.4	32.1	56.4	32.1	25.6	33.3	11.1	27.3	..
2011-12	(%)	82.2	44.9	49.0	29.6	19.4	50.0	na	47.4	..
2010-11	(%)	na	34.9	na	na	na	–	na	na	..
2009-10	(%)	na	36.4	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Cases >12 mths										
2014-15	(no.)	35	2	26	–	–	–	1	1	..
2013-14	(no.)	21	5	40	1	–	–	1	1	..
2012-13	(no.)	26	8	30	3	–	1	–	3	..
2011-12	(no.)	39	12	25	4	–	1	na	–	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	9	na	na	na	–	na	na	
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	(%)	16.4	2.4	17.6	–	–	–	14.3	5.3	..
2013-14	(%)	9.5	5.1	32.3	2.1	–	–	11.1	10.0	..
2012-13	(%)	14.2	9.9	25.6	5.7	–	33.3	–	13.6	..
2011-12	(%)	17.8	12.2	24.5	7.4	–	25.0	na	–	..
2010-11	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(%)	na	8.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	

TABLE 7A.20

Table 7A.20 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal, homicide and related offences (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Children's courts										
Pending case load										
2014-15	(no.)	6	2	4	1	3	–	–	1	..
2013-14	(no.)	7	–	3	6	3	na	–	–	..
2012-13	(no.)	10	1	1	7	5	–	–	–	..
2011-12	(no.)	17	4	3	2	3	na	na	1	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	2	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	3	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Cases >6 mths										
2014-15	(no.)	3	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	..
2013-14	(no.)	3	–	1	–	3	na	–	–	..
2012-13	(no.)	6	–	1	1	5	–	–	–	..
2011-12	(no.)	13	3	2	1	3	na	na	1	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	2	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	1	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	(%)	50.0	–	75.0	–	66.7	–	–	–	..
2013-14	(%)	42.9	–	33.3	–	100.0	na	–	–	..
2012-13	(%)	60.0	–	100.0	14.3	100.0	–	–	–	..
2011-12	(%)	76.5	75.0	66.7	50.0	100.0	na	na	100.0	..
2010-11	(%)	na	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(%)	na	33.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	

TABLE 7A.20

Table 7A.20 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal, homicide and related offences (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths										
2014-15	(no.)	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	..
2013-14	(no.)	1	–	1	–	2	na	–	–	..
2012-13	(no.)	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	..
2011-12	(no.)	4	–	–	–	2	na	na	–	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	(%)	–	–	50.0	–	66.7	–	–	–	..
2013-14	(%)	14.3	–	33.3	–	66.7	na	–	–	..
2012-13	(%)	40.0	–	–	–	40.0	–	–	–	..
2011-12	(%)	23.5	–	–	–	66.7	na	na	–	..
2010-11	(%)	na	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(%)	na	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) This indicator compares the age (in elapsed time) of a court's pending caseload against agreed time standards. Pending counts are taken at 30 June each year. In the criminal jurisdiction, those lodgments that have bench warrants associated with them have been excluded from the count. The aim has been to focus on those matters that are part of an active pending population. Jurisdictions diverting from this national counting rule are footnoted.
- (b) The criminal casemix of the NSW Supreme Court is principally murder and manslaughter cases and therefore not directly comparable with supreme courts in other states and territories.
- (c) Queensland Supreme and District Court data in respect to the age of pending non-appeal cases are calculated based on the date the Court Record was entered on the computerised Case Management System in the Supreme Court, not the committal order date in the Magistrates Courts.

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

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

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Supreme/Federal Court — appeal (b), (c)										
Pending case load										
2014-15	no.	452	246	164	147	48	62	76	62	474
2013-14	no.	543	286	103	110	42	50	86	56	317
2012-13	no.	669	297	114	127	56	56	59	41	282
2011-12	no.	543	319	105	138	75	61	47	56	266
2010-11	no.	572	348	101	128	74	52	43	30	324
2009-10	no.	459	345	112	129	63	44	25	37	280
Cases >12 mths										
2014-15	no.	71	42	24	19	6	7	36	4	31
2013-14	no.	97	45	—	20	3	9	37	3	2
2012-13	no.	174	75	—	18	6	8	20	1	18
2011-12	no.	88	77	—	25	10	15	17	2	25
2010-11	no.	157	107	—	22	11	5	9	4	22
2009-10	no.	53	98	—	20	14	11	5	1	29
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	%	15.7	17.1	14.6	12.9	12.5	11.3	47.4	6.5	6.5
2013-14	%	17.9	15.7	—	18.2	7.1	18.0	43.0	5.4	0.6
2012-13	%	26.0	25.3	—	14.2	10.7	14.3	33.9	2.4	6.4
2011-12	%	16.2	24.1	—	18.1	13.3	24.6	36.2	3.6	9.4
2010-11	%	27.4	30.7	—	17.2	14.9	9.6	20.9	13.3	6.8
2009-10	%	11.5	28.4	—	15.5	22.2	25.0	20.0	2.7	10.4

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths										
2014-15	no.	12	10	5	2	1	1	20	–	3
2013-14	no.	23	15	–	1	–	3	13	–	2
2012-13	no.	69	12	–	2	3	2	7	1	6
2011-12	no.	33	18	–	2	2	–	3	–	4
2010-11	no.	48	30	–	7	2	1	–	1	5
2009-10	no.	14	27	–	2	5	1	–	–	6
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	%	2.7	4.1	3.0	1.4	2.1	1.6	26.3	–	0.6
2013-14	%	4.2	5.2	–	0.9	–	6.0	15.1	–	0.6
2012-13	%	10.3	4.0	–	1.6	5.4	3.6	11.9	2.4	2.1
2011-12	%	6.1	5.6	–	1.4	2.7	–	6.4	–	1.5
2010-11	%	8.4	8.6	–	5.5	2.7	1.9	–	3.3	1.5
2009-10	%	3.1	7.8	–	1.6	7.9	2.3	–	–	2.1
Supreme (excl probate) / Federal Court — non-appeal (b), (c), (d)										
Pending case load										
2014-15	no.	5 336	4 796	2 574	2 276	786	806	572	86	2 388
2013-14	no.	5 788	4 202	2 637	2 343	667	809	632	87	2 044
2012-13	no.	6 609	4 164	3 054	2 296	703	898	723	104	2 602
2011-12	no.	7 402	4 447	3 512	2 618	736	802	1 042	133	2 337
2010-11	no.	7 256	5 247	4 694	2 720	707	828	1 404	166	2 732
2009-10	no.	6 620	4 906	6 263	3 278	698	846	1 557	166	2 494

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths										
2014-15	no.	1 514	1 092	623	867	242	281	210	29	952
2013-14	no.	1 706	1 219	755	887	214	256	215	26	589
2012-13	no.	2 010	1 205	903	850	219	253	353	37	991
2011-12	no.	2 096	1 259	987	983	194	242	524	51	1 056
2010-11	no.	1 887	1 709	1 563	926	203	274	729	62	929
2009-10	no.	1 946	1 339	1 512	935	219	330	800	81	1 082
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	%	28.4	22.8	24.2	38.1	30.8	34.9	36.7	33.7	39.9
2013-14	%	29.5	29.0	28.6	37.9	32.1	31.6	34.0	29.9	28.8
2012-13	%	30.4	28.9	29.6	37.0	31.2	28.2	48.8	35.6	38.1
2011-12	%	28.3	28.3	28.1	37.5	26.4	30.2	50.3	38.3	45.2
2010-11	%	26.0	32.6	33.3	34.0	28.7	33.1	51.9	37.3	34.0
2009-10	%	29.4	27.3	24.1	28.5	31.4	39.0	51.4	48.8	43.4
Cases >24 mths										
2014-15	no.	616	447	185	340	101	89	66	10	587
2013-14	no.	725	533	209	396	123	73	70	12	389
2012-13	no.	944	505	308	397	102	74	173	12	601
2011-12	no.	904	517	353	407	85	74	284	17	611
2010-11	no.	860	742	338	393	93	103	381	31	572
2009-10	no.	915	456	336	422	94	98	368	32	774

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	%	11.5	9.3	7.2	14.9	12.8	11.0	11.5	11.6	24.6
2013-14	%	12.5	12.7	7.9	16.9	18.4	9.0	11.1	13.8	19.0
2012-13	%	14.3	12.1	10.1	17.3	14.5	8.2	23.9	11.5	23.1
2011-12	%	12.2	11.6	10.1	15.5	11.5	9.2	27.3	12.8	26.1
2010-11	%	11.9	14.1	7.2	14.4	13.2	12.4	27.1	18.7	20.9
2009-10	%	13.8	9.3	5.4	12.9	13.5	11.6	23.6	19.3	31.0
District/county courts — appeal (e)										
Pending case load										
2014-15	no.	61	18	51	71	48	..	..	..	..
2013-14	no.	81	53	48	72	53	..	..	..	..
2012-13	no.	80	91	38	59	77	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	97	66	45	57	14	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	95	79	51	77	11	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	63	59	69	80	9	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths										
2014-15	no.	8	1	18	12	2	..	..	..	..
2013-14	no.	6	8	7	7	6	..	..	..	..
2012-13	no.	7	10	9	5	6	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	13	12	10	15	—	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	5	13	22	10	—	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	3	6	17	11	—	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	%	13.1	5.6	35.3	16.9	4.2	..	..	..	..
2013-14	%	7.4	15.1	14.6	9.7	11.3	..	..	..	..
2012-13	%	8.8	11.0	23.7	8.5	7.8	..	..	..	..
2011-12	%	13.4	18.2	22.2	26.3	–	..	..	..	..
2010-11	%	5.3	16.5	43.1	13.0	–	..	..	..	..
2009-10	%	4.8	10.2	24.6	13.8	–	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths										
2014-15	no.	1	1	5	2	–	..	..	..	..
2013-14	no.	1	1	3	2	–	..	..	..	..
2012-13	no.	–	2	4	–	1	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	–	4	2	3	–	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	–	5	2	–	–	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	–	–	2	1	–	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	%	1.6	5.6	9.8	2.8	–	..	..	..	..
2013-14	%	1.2	1.9	6.3	2.8	–	..	..	..	..
2012-13	%	–	2.2	10.5	–	1.3	..	..	..	..
2011-12	%	–	6.1	4.4	5.3	–	..	..	..	..
2010-11	%	–	6.3	3.9	–	–	..	..	..	..
2009-10	%	–	–	2.9	1.3	–	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
District/county courts — non-appeal (e)										
Pending case load										
2014-15	no.	6 844	7 362	4 895	3 822	2 209	..	..	..	..
2013-14	no.	6 459	7 159	4 935	3 785	2 697	..	..	..	..
2012-13	no.	6 520	7 350	4 710	3 758	3 518	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	6 714	6 818	5 125	3 708	3 245	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	7 281	6 805	4 816	4 125	3 378	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	6 720	6 189	4 465	2 848	3 521	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths										
2014-15	no.	1 564	2 433	1 001	1 429	1 095	..	..	..	..
2013-14	no.	1 427	2 306	968	1 451	1 432	..	..	..	..
2012-13	no.	1 507	2 296	935	1 378	1 354	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	1 470	1 933	929	1 332	1 525	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	1 660	1 625	986	640	1 427	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	1 159	1 556	877	563	1 577	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	%	22.9	33.0	20.4	37.4	49.6	..	..	..	..
2013-14	%	22.1	32.2	19.6	38.3	53.1	..	..	..	..
2012-13	%	23.1	31.2	19.9	36.7	38.5	..	..	..	..
2011-12	%	21.9	28.4	18.1	35.9	47.0	..	..	..	..
2010-11	%	22.8	23.9	20.5	15.5	42.2	..	..	..	..
2009-10	%	17.2	25.1	19.6	19.8	44.8	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths										
2014-15	no.	373	966	206	466	571	..	..	..	..
2013-14	no.	307	1 156	203	482	590	..	..	..	..
2012-13	no.	326	973	182	426	677	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	279	700	152	268	768	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	331	574	187	122	719	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	294	505	168	122	699	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	%	5.5	13.1	4.2	12.2	25.8	..	..	..	..
2013-14	%	4.8	16.1	4.1	12.7	21.9	..	..	..	..
2012-13	%	5.0	13.2	3.9	11.3	19.2	..	..	..	..
2011-12	%	4.2	10.3	3.0	7.2	23.7	..	..	..	..
2010-11	%	4.5	8.4	3.9	3.0	21.3	..	..	..	..
2009-10	%	4.4	8.2	3.8	4.3	19.9	..	..	..	..
Magistrates' courts (excluding children's courts)										
Pending case load										
2014-15	no.	49 563	6 944	24 594	20 518	14 675	3 729	981	1 796	..
2013-14	no.	52 518	11 814	26 562	21 137	15 284	4 203	1 157	1 846	..
2012-13	no.	58 514	11 857	25 212	22 100	14 773	4 848	1 112	2 056	..
2011-12	no.	58 977	12 079	23 289	22 192	12 876	5 457	864	2 370	..
2010-11	no.	na	11 668	23 287	22 769	12 899	5 789	795	2 328	..
2009-10	no.	na	11 222	28 275	22 378	13 237	5 773	720	2 201	..

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >6 mths										
2014-15	no.	12 430	1 787	11 784	9 482	6 071	1 637	407	838	..
2013-14	no.	12 865	4 201	11 176	8 855	6 930	1 803	471	660	..
2012-13	no.	14 922	4 544	10 421	10 101	5 167	1 922	425	833	..
2011-12	no.	14 333	4 854	9 556	10 014	5 041	2 337	255	709	..
2010-11	no.	na	4 767	10 291	7 011	5 153	2 575	286	828	..
2009-10	no.	na	4 447	14 072	8 666	5 673	2 373	294	873	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	%	25.1	25.7	47.9	46.2	41.4	43.9	41.5	46.7	..
2013-14	%	24.5	35.6	42.1	41.9	45.3	42.9	40.7	35.8	..
2012-13	%	25.5	38.3	41.3	45.7	35.0	39.6	38.2	40.5	..
2011-12	%	24.3	40.2	41.0	45.1	39.2	42.8	29.5	29.9	..
2010-11	%	na	40.9	44.2	30.8	39.9	44.5	36.0	35.6	..
2009-10	%	na	39.6	49.8	38.7	42.9	41.1	40.8	39.7	..
Cases >12 mths										
2014-15	no.	421	1 086	2 611	2 071	1 625	460	168	130	..
2013-14	no.	284	2 429	1 945	1 701	2 393	472	168	107	..
2012-13	no.	249	2 576	2 499	1 972	1 073	492	165	129	..
2011-12	no.	299	2 730	1 857	2 051	1 108	670	83	189	..
2010-11	no.	na	2 711	1 721	823	1 068	563	91	157	..
2009-10	no.	na	2 378	2 185	1 339	1 234	580	113	168	..

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	%	0.8	15.6	10.6	10.1	11.1	12.3	17.1	7.2	..
2013-14	%	0.5	20.6	7.3	8.0	15.7	11.2	14.5	5.8	..
2012-13	%	0.4	21.7	9.9	8.9	7.3	10.1	14.8	6.3	..
2011-12	%	0.5	22.6	8.0	9.2	8.6	12.3	9.6	8.0	..
2010-11	%	na	23.2	7.4	3.6	8.3	9.7	11.4	6.7	..
2009-10	%	na	21.2	7.7	6.0	9.3	10.0	15.7	7.6	..
Children's courts										
Pending case load										
2014-15	no.	na	2 454	1 036	760	180	45	110	94	..
2013-14	no.	na	2 305	974	902	67	86	56	124	..
2012-13	no.	na	1 709	1 073	896	95	79	52	55	..
2011-12	no.	na	2 003	1 039	616	120	113	59	68	..
2010-11	no.	na	1 663	795	497	72	101	52	47	..
2009-10	no.	na	1 515	662	522	104	126	56	23	..
Cases >6 mths										
2014-15	no.	na	805	351	332	3	7	35	22	..
2013-14	no.	na	636	321	422	12	11	10	17	..
2012-13	no.	na	491	336	420	11	22	21	26	..
2011-12	no.	na	564	359	235	14	24	19	13	..
2010-11	no.	na	440	214	173	12	29	12	7	..
2009-10	no.	na	436	206	180	17	35	9	—	..

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	%	na	32.8	33.9	43.7	1.7	15.6	31.8	23.4	..
2013-14	%	na	27.6	33.0	46.8	17.9	12.8	17.9	13.7	..
2012-13	%	na	28.7	31.3	46.9	11.6	27.8	40.4	47.3	..
2011-12	%	na	28.2	34.6	38.1	11.7	21.2	32.2	19.1	..
2010-11	%	na	26.5	26.9	34.8	16.7	28.7	23.1	14.9	..
2009-10	%	na	28.8	31.1	34.5	16.3	27.8	16.1	–	..
Cases >12 mths										
2014-15	no.	na	427	117	123	1	4	6	3	..
2013-14	no.	na	287	91	133	5	3	2	–	..
2012-13	no.	na	228	92	100	2	17	4	–	..
2011-12	no.	na	224	111	92	7	8	–	–	..
2010-11	no.	na	209	37	73	4	12	4	–	..
2009-10	no.	na	198	51	81	4	17	3	–	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	%	na	17.4	11.3	16.2	0.6	8.9	5.5	3.2	..
2013-14	%	na	12.5	9.3	14.7	7.5	3.5	3.6	–	..
2012-13	%	na	13.3	8.6	11.2	2.1	21.5	7.7	–	..
2011-12	%	na	11.2	10.7	14.9	5.8	7.1	–	–	..
2010-11	%	na	12.6	4.7	14.7	5.6	11.9	7.7	–	..
2009-10	%	na	13.1	7.7	15.5	3.8	13.5	5.4	–	..

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Family courts — appeal (e), (f), (g)										
Pending case load										
2014-15	no.	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	289
2013-14	no.	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	237
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	273
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	273
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	203
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	201
Cases >12 mths										
2014-15	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	89
2013-14	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	91
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	84
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	71
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	54
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	48
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	30.8
2013-14	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	38.4
2012-13	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	30.8
2011-12	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	26.0
2010-11	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	26.6
2009-10	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	23.9

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths										
2014-15	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	40
2013-14	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	31
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	27
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	26
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	17
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	15
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	13.8
2013-14	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	13.1
2012-13	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	9.9
2011-12	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	9.5
2010-11	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	8.4
2009-10	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	7.5
Family courts — non-appeal (e), (f), (g)										
Pending case load										
2014-15	no.	..	..	..	9 596	..	..	..	..	5 644
2013-14	no.	..	..	..	8 743	..	..	..	..	5 321
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	8 034	..	..	..	..	4 997
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	8 150	..	..	..	..	5 155
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	8 338	..	..	..	..	5 190
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	8 607	..	..	..	..	5 873

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths										
2014-15	no.	..	..	..	2 403	..	..	..	..	1 486
2013-14	no.	..	..	..	2 053	..	..	..	..	1 357
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	2 015	..	..	..	..	1 475
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	1 997	..	..	..	..	1 403
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	2 203	..	..	..	..	1 540
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	2 093	..	..	..	..	1 631
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	%	..	..	..	25.0	..	..	..	..	26.3
2013-14	%	..	..	..	23.5	..	..	..	..	25.5
2012-13	%	..	..	..	25.1	..	..	..	..	29.5
2011-12	%	..	..	..	24.5	..	..	..	..	27.2
2010-11	%	..	..	..	26.4	..	..	..	..	29.7
2009-10	%	..	..	..	24.3	..	..	..	..	27.8
Cases >24 mths										
2014-15	no.	..	..	..	574	..	..	..	..	593
2013-14	no.	..	..	..	494	..	..	..	..	567
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	468	..	..	..	..	560
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	515	..	..	..	..	559
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	533	..	..	..	..	602
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	488	..	..	..	..	612

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	%	..	..	..	6.0	..	..	..	..	10.5
2013-14	%	..	..	..	5.7	..	..	..	..	10.7
2012-13	%	..	..	..	5.8	..	..	..	..	11.2
2011-12	%	..	..	..	6.3	..	..	..	..	10.8
2010-11	%	..	..	..	6.4	..	..	..	..	11.6
2009-10	%	..	..	..	5.7	..	..	..	..	10.4
Federal Circuit Court (f), (g)										
Pending case load										
2014-15	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39 452
2013-14	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34 010
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 067
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 444
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 207
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 930
Cases >6 mths										
2014-15	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 272
2013-14	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 598
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 688
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 653
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 804
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 755

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.6
2013-14	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.1
2012-13	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.4
2011-12	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.7
2010-11	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.1
2009-10	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.8
Cases >12 mths										
2014-15	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 475
2013-14	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 769
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 117
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 683
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 129
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 701
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.9
2013-14	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.0
2012-13	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.3
2011-12	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.7
2010-11	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.4
2009-10	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.3

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Coroners' courts (h)										
Pending case load										
2014-15	no.	2 489	3 895	2 185	2 027	1 747	518	137	427	..
2013-14	no.	2 841	4 209	1 844	1 891	1 862	479	150	407	..
2012-13	no.	3 331	5 306	2 069	1 926	1 661	440	234	454	..
2011-12	no.	2 543	4 956	2 333	1 994	1 249	481	281	397	..
2010-11	no.	2 586	4 509	2 719	2 310	1 669	357	249	344	..
2009-10	no.	3 098	5 586	2 707	1 685	1 456	321	236	360	..
Cases >12 mths										
2014-15	no.	695	1 242	565	397	619	172	53	159	..
2013-14	no.	1 009	1 366	515	416	472	174	53	119	..
2012-13	no.	1 221	2 106	549	425	465	110	85	134	..
2011-12	no.	316	2 048	701	570	307	112	81	106	..
2010-11	no.	682	2 246	858	840	459	109	77	109	..
2009-10	no.	1 181	2 585	628	568	432	95	65	71	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	%	27.9	31.9	25.9	19.6	35.4	33.2	38.7	37.2	..
2013-14	%	35.5	32.5	27.9	22.0	25.3	36.3	35.3	29.2	..
2012-13	%	36.7	39.7	26.5	22.1	28.0	25.0	36.3	29.5	..
2011-12	%	12.4	41.3	30.0	28.6	24.6	23.3	28.8	26.7	..
2010-11	%	26.4	49.8	31.6	36.4	27.5	30.5	30.9	31.7	..
2009-10	%	38.1	46.3	23.2	33.7	29.7	29.6	27.5	19.7	..

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths										
2014-15	no.	463	601	263	170	225	65	33	95	..
2013-14	no.	698	646	219	189	207	62	27	80	..
2012-13	no.	742	1 072	211	189	175	45	40	88	..
2011-12	no.	63	1 203	328	259	133	48	45	73	..
2010-11	no.	112	1 396	320	337	146	37	30	45	..
2009-10	no.	403	1 027	205	300	161	30	28	38	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2014-15	%	18.6	15.4	12.0	8.4	12.9	12.5	24.1	22.2	..
2013-14	%	24.6	15.3	11.9	10.0	11.1	12.9	18.0	19.7	..
2012-13	%	22.3	20.2	10.2	9.8	10.5	10.2	17.1	19.4	..
2011-12	%	2.5	24.3	14.1	13.0	10.6	10.0	16.0	18.4	..
2010-11	%	4.3	31.0	11.8	14.6	8.7	10.4	12.0	13.1	..
2009-10	%	13.0	18.4	7.6	17.8	11.1	9.3	11.9	10.6	..

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Care should be taken when interpreting data in this table as the states and territories are not identical in their allocation of civil business between their court levels. This indicator compares the age (in elapsed time) of a court's pending caseload against agreed time standards. Unless otherwise specified, pending counts are taken at 30 June each year. In the civil jurisdiction those lodgments that have not been acted upon in the last 12 months are deemed finalised and excluded from the pending population counts. The deeming rule does not apply to appeal cases. The aim has been to focus on those matters that are part of an 'active pending' population. Jurisdictions diverting from this national counting rule are footnoted.
- (b) Data quality auditing by the Tasmanian Supreme Court during 2011-12 identified a number of revisions in previous years' figures.
- (c) The Supreme Court of Victoria: The voluminous debt recovery cases lodged in the Commercial Court during the year have not yet been finalised. Consequently, this has resulted in an increase in pending completion rates of cases greater than 12 months.
- (d) Non-appeal matters for the Federal Court include a significant number of Native Title matters which by nature are both long and complex.

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
(e)	WA District court and WA Family Court pending civil matters data between financial years 2009-10 and 2011-12 were revised following a review of data extraction processes and a subsequent change to business practices related to the management of the District court's civil inactive case list. Discrepancies in the WA Family Court data extraction process have now been addressed to bring the data extraction process in line with the counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2008-09 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.									
(f)	The Australian Courts do not apply the "deeming" rule. The Family Court of Australia does not deem a matter finalised even if it has not had a court event for at least 12 months as this is not consistent with its case management practices. Therefore some matters may be affected by proceedings in other courts and are counted as pending but are currently inactive. The more complex and entrenched Family Law disputes commence with the Family Court so a higher proportion of its cases require more lengthy and intensive case management. The Federal Court and the Federal Circuit Court do not apply the deeming rule.									
(g)	As the Federal Circuit Court undertakes a higher proportion of simpler Family Law matters, the more complex and entrenched disputes remain with the Family Court and therefore a higher proportion of its cases now require more lengthy and intensive case management.									
(h)	Prior to 2009-10 WA Coroners Court lodgment data were compiled by a manual process of counting lodgments and only included the metropolitan area. In 2009-10 the WA Coroners Court implemented a new reporting system utilising WA Coroners Court data stored in the National Coroners Information System which now includes WA state-wide data.									

na Not available. **..** Not applicable. **–** Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

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

TABLE 7A.22

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

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>
Criminal — attendances per finalisation									
Supreme courts (e)									
2014-15	na	na	4.0	2.9	3.5	7.0	6.6	6.8	..
2013-14	na	na	3.5	2.5	3.7	6.0	8.6	6.1	..
2012-13	na	na	3.0	2.6	3.7	5.6	10.1	6.7	..
2011-12	na	na	3.0	2.6	3.5	5.4	7.4	6.6	..
2010-11	na	na	2.9	2.4	3.3	6.9	5.3	7.5	..
2009-10	na	1.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	6.2	6.7	6.9	..
District/county courts (f)									
2014-15	3.2	4.7	4.3	3.7	6.1	..	..	..	..
2013-14	3.1	4.7	4.3	3.6	6.0	..	..	..	..
2012-13	na	4.9	3.9	3.8	6.3	..	..	..	..
2011-12	na	5.1	4.0	4.0	6.3	..	..	..	..
2010-11	na	4.7	4.0	3.8	6.5	..	..	..	..
2009-10	na	7.8	3.8	3.8	6.5	—	—	—	..
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (f), (g), (h)									
2014-15	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.3	..
2013-14	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.4	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.1	..
2012-13	na	2.2	2.4	2.3	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.0	..
2011-12	na	2.2	2.4	2.2	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.3	..
2010-11	na	2.2	2.4	2.1	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.5	..
2009-10	na	2.3	2.3	2.1	3.5	3.6	3.3	4.0	..

TABLE 7A.22

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

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>
Children's courts (f), (h), (i)									
2014-15	3.6	2.2	2.7	3.8	3.9	5.1	3.9	4.8	..
2013-14	3.9	2.1	2.8	3.8	4.2	5.6	6.8	4.3	..
2012-13	na	2.7	3.0	4.0	4.1	5.5	6.8	4.2	..
2011-12	na	2.9	2.9	4.0	3.8	5.2	5.6	4.7	..
2010-11	na	3.1	2.8	4.0	3.6	5.6	6.6	5.8	..
2009-10	na	3.1	2.7	3.7	3.4	4.8	6.9	5.6	..
Civil — attendances per finalisation									
Supreme (excl probate)/Federal Court (e)									
2014-15	na	na	1.2	2.2	4.0	1.8	5.9	4.2	3.2
2013-14	na	na	1.2	2.4	3.9	1.9	7.2	4.4	3.0
2012-13	na	na	1.0	2.1	3.4	1.9	4.9	4.5	2.5
2011-12	na	na	1.1	2.2	4.0	2.1	4.9	4.5	3.2
2010-11	na	na	1.0	2.6	4.3	2.0	4.3	3.6	3.6
2009-10	na	1.0	1.0	2.6	4.0	1.8	4.8	5.6	3.8
District/county courts (f)									
2014-15	3.7	0.8	0.4	1.2	4.0	..	..	..	..
2013-14	3.4	0.9	0.3	1.3	3.5	..	..	..	..
2012-13	na	1.0	0.2	1.2	4.1	..	..	..	..
2011-12	na	1.2	0.4	1.1	3.7	..	..	..	..
2010-11	na	1.6	0.6	1.0	3.7	..	..	..	..
2009-10	na	2.3	0.7	1.4	4.5	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7A.22

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

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (g), (h)									
2014-15	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.1	..
2013-14	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.1	..
2012-13	na	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.8	1.0	..
2011-12	na	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.3	..
2010-11	na	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.8	1.1	..
2009-10	na	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	na	1.5	1.0	..
Children's courts (h), (i)									
2014-15	na	1.8	3.5	4.0	2.5	5.4	5.7	3.7	..
2013-14	na	1.7	3.7	3.6	2.5	5.9	7.3	3.1	..
2012-13	na	1.6	3.5	3.1	2.8	5.3	8.0	3.2	..
2011-12	na	1.6	3.2	4.5	2.6	5.2	7.9	2.4	..
2010-11	na	1.8	2.9	4.1	2.7	5.2	6.1	1.7	..
2009-10	na	1.8	3.0	5.0	2.7	4.6	6.5	1.5	..
Family courts (f), (j)									
2014-15	..	..	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	2.2
2013-14	..	..	..	1.9	..	..	..	..	2.2
2012-13	..	..	..	1.9	..	..	..	..	2.4
2011-12	..	..	..	2.0	..	..	..	..	2.4
2010-11	..	..	..	1.9	..	..	..	..	2.5
2009-10	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	2.6

TABLE 7A.22

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

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>
Federal Circuit Court (k)									
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.1
Coroners' courts									
2014-15	4.0	1.0	3.8	2.7	1.9	1.0	3.4	1.0	..
2013-14	3.8	1.0	3.3	1.4	1.5	1.0	8.5	1.0	..
2012-13	na	1.0	3.6	4.6	1.5	1.0	5.8	1.0	..
2011-12	na	1.0	3.4	2.1	1.5	1.0	2.6	1.0	..
2010-11	na	1.0	3.9	1.0	1.5	1.0	3.1	1.0	..
2009-10	na	0.9	3.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	3.9	1.0	..

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) The attendance index is based on a count of the number of times each case actually comes before the court before it is finalised. An attendance is defined as the number of times that parties or their representatives were required to be present in court (including any appointment which is adjourned or rescheduled) for all finalised matters during the year. Unless otherwise noted, a court appearance extending over more than one day is counted as one attendance. Attendances are heard by a judicial officer or mediator/arbitrator.
- (b) NSW attendance indicator data have been sourced from a combination of recently developed reports and manual interpretation. The reporting process continues to be refined.
- (c) Although Victorian Supreme Court attendance data have been provided for previous editions of this report, data for this edition were not provided.
- (d) Attendance data for WA are based on number of hearings listed, not the number which actually occurred.
- (e) Queensland Supreme Court data for the count of attendances in the criminal and civil jurisdictions do not include appeal cases.

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

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>
(f)	Criminal attendance indicator data in the WA District, Magistrates' and Children's courts and civil attendance indicator data in the WA District court between the financial years 2009-10 and 2011-12 were revised following a review of the data extraction processes, which revealed some discrepancies in the counting rules used to extract the data. In the Magistrates' and Children's criminal courts a filter has been applied to exclude breach matters to bring the data extraction process in line with the counting rules. WA District court civil attendance indicator data between 2009-10 and 2011-12 were revised following a District Court review and subsequent change to business practices related to the management of the court's civil inactive case list. Family Court of Western Australia attendance data between 2009-10 and 2013-14 have been revised following a review of the data extraction processes. Some discrepancies were revealed in the counting rules previously used to extract the data. These discrepancies have been addressed to bring the data extraction process in line with the counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2009-10 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis for the above-mentioned Western Australian courts.								
(g)	Queensland Magistrates Court data for criminal finalisations include cases finalised due to a committal hearing. The number of civil cases lodged in and finalised by the Queensland Magistrates Court has decreased due to the introduction of the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) on 1 December 2009. Prior to the introduction of QCAT, claims relating to minor civil disputes were lodged with the Magistrates Court for adjudication.								
(h)	For the civil jurisdiction of the ACT Magistrates and Children's court, data are based on all listings for a case, including return of subpoenas, settlement and case management conferences and multiple attendances are counted for a single event. For the criminal jurisdiction of the ACT Magistrates and Children's court, data are based on all listings for a case and multiple attendances are counted for a single event.								
(i)	Queensland Children's Court finalisation data are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case.								
(j)	Family Court of Australia data include all conference events that may have a binding order made. It also contains divorce hearings that may not require the attendance of parties, however these are included as they form part of the lodgment and finalisation data. Attendances for appeal matters have only been included since 2008-09.								
(k)	Excludes responses to applications.								
	na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.								

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

TABLE 7A.23

Table 7A.23 Attendance indicator, criminal (Homicide and related offences) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>
Criminal — attendances per finalisation									
Supreme courts (non-appeal)									
2014-15	na	na	6.5	7.8	9.4	14.5	50.0	11.1	..
2013-14	na	na	7.2	6.0	10.6	14.0	15.2	10.3	..
2012-13	na	na	6.2	6.4	12.6	8.5	12.3	13.0	..
2011-12	na	na	4.0	5.6	7.9	17.0	14.0	11.7	..
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
District/county courts (non-appeal)									
2014-15	6.2	5.6	4.8	3.4	7.0	..	..	..	..
2013-14	4.4	5.3	5.2	3.5	7.5	..	..	..	..
2012-13	na	5.2	4.1	2.8	9.1	..	..	..	..
2011-12	na	5.0	5.1	3.4	5.9	..	..	..	..
2010-11	na	5.5	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2009-10	na	5.2	na	na	na	—	—	—	..
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)									
2014-15	6.5	6.8	11.7	5.4	6.1	4.7	5.6	8.1	..
2013-14	8.0	6.7	9.8	6.0	6.9	2.0	4.9	6.4	..
2012-13	na	7.1	9.4	6.0	5.4	3.0	6.5	8.7	..
2011-12	na	6.4	9.7	6.7	6.7	4.3	na	8.9	..
2010-11	na	6.2	na	na	na	3.8	na	na	..
2009-10	na	8.3	na	na	na	3.5	na	na	..

TABLE 7A.23

Table 7A.23 **Attendance indicator, criminal (Homicide and related offences) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>
Children's courts (d), (e)									
2014-15	5.7	13.0	11.5	6.0	7.0	–	–	–	..
2013-14	8.9	3.5	6.0	8.5	18.5	na	–	12.5	..
2012-13	na	5.1	6.9	12.3	8.3	–	–	20.0	..
2011-12	na	14.0	8.0	11.2	8.1	na	na	–	..
2010-11	na	7.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	na	11.7	na	na	na	na	na	na	..

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) The attendance index is based on a count of the number of times each case actually comes before the court before it is finalised. An attendance is defined as the number of times that parties or their representatives were required to be present in court (including any appointment which is adjourned or rescheduled) for all finalised matters during the year. Unless otherwise noted, a court appearance extending over more than one day is counted as one attendance. Attendances are heard by a judicial officer or mediator/arbitrator.
- (b) Although Victorian Supreme Court attendance data have been provided for previous editions of this report, data for this edition were not provided.
- (c) Attendance data for WA are based on number of hearings listed, not the number which actually occurred.
- (d) For the criminal jurisdiction of the ACT Magistrates and Children's court, data are based on all listings for a case and multiple attendances are counted for a single event.
- (e) Queensland Children's Court finalisation data are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case.

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

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

TABLE 7A.24

Table 7A.24	Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, criminal (per cent) (a), (b)								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Supreme courts									
Appeal									
2014-15	127.2	107.0	94.4	104.9	89.4	74.3	95.7	111.8	104.3
2013-14	86.3	99.7	101.4	108.0	87.5	81.8	79.0	147.4	95.9
2012-13	109.1	112.7	92.8	98.2	99.6	113.6	122.2	51.7	102.4
2011-12	87.6	151.7	104.1	90.4	105.1	92.9	103.5	114.3	106.9
2010-11	104.5	158.8	89.4	97.6	93.3	103.0	81.5	147.4	109.0
2009-10	86.7	95.7	98.6	92.6	109.2	131.8	68.6	73.5	94.2
Non-appeal									
2014-15	105.8	83.5	89.6	88.9	92.0	90.0	90.5	85.0	89.0
2013-14	103.4	100.9	89.8	81.2	104.6	88.8	106.6	79.7	89.7
2012-13	129.5	89.0	118.4	98.1	115.3	102.5	175.6	94.2	111.4
2011-12	79.6	139.8	105.8	91.4	98.3	95.2	99.3	101.2	100.7
2010-11	67.5	113.8	98.4	95.0	113.6	100.5	117.6	83.5	97.7
2009-10	118.0	101.6	92.8	99.6	101.1	94.5	85.9	95.2	94.6
All matters									
2014-15	122.4	100.7	90.6	96.9	89.8	88.9	92.2	85.7	94.4
2013-14	89.4	100.0	93.0	95.9	90.9	88.4	96.6	82.2	92.2
2012-13	114.7	104.9	110.5	98.2	103.7	102.9	155.3	91.8	107.7
2011-12	85.4	149.4	105.3	90.8	104.0	95.1	100.5	101.7	103.2
2010-11	95.8	149.0	96.6	96.6	96.8	100.6	105.8	86.2	101.9
2009-10	92.9	96.8	93.9	95.4	107.1	95.7	81.6	93.6	94.4

TABLE 7A.24

Table 7A.24 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, criminal (per cent) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
District/county courts (d)									
Appeal									
2014-15	98.3	108.4	91.1	..	..	..	..	..	100.8
2013-14	99.8	103.4	87.4	..	..	..	..	..	100.3
2012-13	99.2	92.1	271.9	..	..	..	..	..	104.2
2011-12	102.8	103.6	83.4	..	..	..	..	..	102.0
2010-11	100.6	110.7	38.5	..	..	..	..	..	97.9
2009-10	100.2	87.3	122.3						97.8
Non-appeal									
2014-15	85.9	105.3	96.5	76.0	92.5	..	..	..	91.3
2013-14	94.9	99.5	96.8	87.8	101.3	..	..	..	96.2
2012-13	89.5	96.1	105.9	101.4	95.3	..	..	..	98.0
2011-12	98.7	109.6	104.5	99.2	99.8	..	..	..	102.5
2010-11	86.8	97.6	104.4	103.5	107.7	..	..	..	99.6
2009-10	101.9	100.9	96.6	100.1	101.0				99.4
All matters									
2014-15	93.6	107.1	96.1	76.0	92.5	..	..	..	95.0
2013-14	98.0	101.7	96.0	87.8	101.3	..	..	..	97.8
2012-13	95.6	94.0	119.1	101.4	95.3	..	..	..	100.4
2011-12	101.4	106.3	102.5	99.2	99.8	..	..	..	102.3
2010-11	96.0	104.4	95.5	103.5	107.7	..	..	..	98.9
2009-10	100.7	93.3	98.2	100.1	101.0				98.7

TABLE 7A.24

Table 7A.24 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, criminal (per cent) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Magistrates' courts									
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)									
2014-15	101.1	111.5	97.4	103.4	102.7	91.9	95.7	103.9	103.6
2013-14	100.4	108.7	95.4	98.4	105.8	94.3	97.5	95.1	101.3
2012-13	98.4	107.5	97.5	95.6	100.8	108.1	98.8	107.8	100.8
2011-12	104.9	104.9	100.1	96.5	101.3	102.9	103.8	111.1	102.3
2010-11	101.1	108.1	104.4	97.6	107.4	98.4	98.5	100.0	103.5
2009-10	97.4	109.8	101.6	98.3	111.5	95.6	102.7	98.5	102.3
Children's courts									
2014-15	100.0	103.3	102.4	104.6	110.0	98.9	102.6	103.2	103.1
2013-14	101.9	106.7	101.3	100.0	105.2	101.2	105.0	90.9	103.1
2012-13	99.6	105.5	106.9	98.5	100.8	110.6	114.5	104.3	103.7
2011-12	105.6	101.7	101.8	101.4	101.9	94.8	107.6	88.9	101.8
2010-11	98.4	107.9	104.7	101.0	106.1	108.9	103.9	105.2	103.8
2009-10	92.0	104.4	100.2	94.9	104.3	89.8	105.6	91.0	98.8
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)									
2014-15	101.1	110.9	97.7	103.5	103.3	92.4	95.9	103.8	103.5
2013-14	100.5	108.5	95.7	98.5	105.8	94.8	97.8	94.6	101.5
2012-13	98.5	107.3	98.1	95.8	100.8	108.3	100.0	107.4	101.0
2011-12	105.0	104.6	100.2	96.8	101.3	102.1	104.1	108.5	102.3
2010-11	100.9	108.1	104.4	97.9	107.3	99.2	99.0	100.5	103.5
2009-10	97.0	109.1	101.5	98.0	110.7	95.1	103.0	97.8	102.0

TABLE 7A.24

Table 7A.24 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, criminal (per cent) (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (c)
All criminal courts									
2014-15	100.7	110.8	97.6	102.7	102.8	92.3	95.8	103.2	103.2
2013-14	100.3	108.4	95.7	98.2	105.5	94.7	97.8	94.3	101.3
2012-13	98.3	107.0	98.7	96.0	100.6	108.1	102.7	106.9	101.0
2011-12	104.7	104.7	100.3	96.9	101.3	102.0	103.9	108.3	102.3
2010-11	100.6	108.1	104.0	98.0	107.2	99.3	99.4	100.0	103.3
2009-10	97.2	108.6	101.4	98.0	110.4	95.1	101.7	97.7	101.9

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Note: < 100: There were more lodgments than finalisations in the reported year.

100: There were the same number of lodgments as finalisations in the reported year.

>100: There were more finalisations than lodgments in the reported year.

- (a) The clearance indicator is derived by dividing the number of finalisations in the reporting period, by the number of lodgments in the same period. The result is multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage. The clearance rate should be interpreted alongside lodgment and finalisation data (tables 7A.1 and 7A.6), and the backlog indicator (table 7A.19). Trends over time should also be considered. The clearance rate can be affected by external factors (such as those causing changes in lodgment rates), as well as by changes in a court's case management practices. The following can assist in interpretation of this indicator: • a figure of 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised as many cases as were lodged, and the pending caseload should be similar to the pending caseload 12 months earlier, • a figure greater than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised more cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have decreased, • a figure less than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised fewer cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have increased.
- (b) Clearance indicator data are derived from finalisation data presented in table 7A.6 and lodgment data presented in table 7A.1. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.6 and 7A.1.
- (c) The total number of finalisations (table 7A.1), divided by the total number of lodgments (table 7A.6) expressed as a percentage.
- (d) The number of finalisations in the Queensland District appeal court for 2012-13 was unusually high due to a further appeal pending in a higher appeal court jurisdiction. The outcome of that higher court appeal set the precedent for those appeals pending in the district court (all related to the alcohol management program) which were all finalised together, resulting in a very high clearance rate.

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.1 and 7A.6.

TABLE 7A.25

Table 7A.25	Clearance indicator – criminal, homicide and related offences (per cent) (a), (b)								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (c)
Supreme courts									
Non-appeal									
2014-15	119.5	51.1	84.9	107.9	134.5	145.5	33.3	111.8	93.3
2013-14	110.8	117.0	113.9	73.5	91.1	31.3	333.3	40.0	96.8
2012-13	114.0	94.9	120.9	62.0	139.4	71.4	100.0	59.1	102.3
2011-12	94.4	120.4	108.6	109.7	142.1	100.0	28.6	237.5	111.0
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
District/county courts									
Non-appeal									
2014-15	86.2	120.0	83.3	92.3	80.0	..	..	..	94.0
2013-14	125.9	222.7	137.5	103.7	91.7	..	..	..	135.8
2012-13	95.1	138.7	100.0	64.5	144.4	..	..	..	100.6
2011-12	108.0	105.1	63.6	87.5	200.0	..	..	..	111.7
2010-11	na	95.8	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
2009-10	na	90.7	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
Magistrates' courts									
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)									
2014-15	99.3	99.3	81.2	75.0	88.5	91.7	100.0	46.2	90.4
2013-14	93.5	81.7	92.6	83.7	123.3	57.1	80.0	78.3	90.8
2012-13	140.1	107.6	86.1	95.9	89.6	75.0	93.8	70.4	111.0
2011-12	117.1	83.9	82.7	92.4	115.4	70.0	123.5	45.8	100.7
2010-11	na	117.7	na	na	na	80.0	na	na	na
2009-10	na	85.8	na	na	na	78.6	na	na	na

TABLE 7A.25

Table 7A.25 Clearance indicator – criminal, homicide and related offences (per cent) (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (c)
Children's courts									
2014-15	118.2	33.3	66.7	157.1	100.0	na	–	–	107.7
2013-14	100.0	200.0	60.0	107.1	200.0	na	–	100.0	103.2
2012-13	136.4	140.0	140.0	50.0	75.0	na	–	–	108.1
2011-12	147.4	87.5	33.3	120.0	166.7	na	400.0	–	132.6
2010-11	na	120.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	120.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All criminal courts									
2014-15	101.6	84.4	82.4	89.5	101.0	117.4	88.2	70.5	91.9
2013-14	101.3	106.9	102.7	85.7	108.5	43.3	107.1	58.2	97.5
2012-13	126.6	108.1	102.3	79.7	105.5	72.7	94.7	67.3	107.2
2011-12	111.8	96.8	92.7	96.9	138.0	na	108.0	90.9	105.2
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Note: < 100: There were more lodgments than finalisations in the reported year.

100: There were the same number of lodgments as finalisations in the reported year.

>100: There were more finalisations than lodgments in the reported year.

- (a) The clearance indicator for homicide and related offences is derived by dividing the number of homicide and related offence finalisations in the reporting period, by the number of homicide and related offence lodgments in the same period. The result is multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage. The clearance rate should be interpreted alongside lodgment and finalisation data (tables 7A.2 and 7A.7), and the backlog indicator (table 7A.20). Trends over time should also be considered. The clearance rate can be affected by external factors (such as those causing changes in lodgment rates), as well as by changes in a court's case management practices. The following can assist in interpretation of this indicator: • a figure of 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised as many cases as were lodged, and the pending caseload should be similar to the pending caseload 12 months earlier, • a figure greater than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised more cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have decreased, • a figure less than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised fewer cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have increased.

Table 7A.25 **Clearance indicator – criminal, homicide and related offences (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	------------------

- (b) Clearance indicator data are derived from finalisation data presented in table 7A.7 and lodgment data presented in table 7A.2. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.7 and 7A.2.
- (c) The total number of finalisations (table 7A.7), divided by the total number of lodgments (table 7A.2) expressed as a percentage.

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

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.2 and 7A.7.

TABLE 7A.26

Table 7A.26 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, civil (per cent) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
Appeal										
2014-15	111.9	111.0	75.5	81.6	91.0	85.1	116.1	95.5	84.2	94.6
2013-14	112.9	104.7	104.2	107.5	110.3	101.1	59.7	83.2	96.0	102.9
2012-13	91.2	105.9	99.6	106.0	86.7	105.6	80.0	110.9	100.2	98.4
2011-12	78.9	107.9	98.5	93.9	98.2	89.3	95.3	81.9	111.6	95.7
2010-11	102.5	100.0	104.6	98.8	95.2	95.7	60.4	104.7	95.9	99.2
2009-10	95.8	80.4	93.2	96.6	108.1	106.7	116.7	86.4	109.8	97.7
Non-appeal										
2014-15	110.9	92.1	101.7	98.0	97.9	103.7	106.4	99.3	91.4	100.1
2013-14	115.6	101.9	111.9	96.3	107.1	116.5	111.4	106.5	114.7	109.7
2012-13	135.7	105.2	112.6	110.1	106.0	90.3	162.0	120.3	114.6	117.7
2011-12	125.3	112.9	129.2	109.6	98.8	102.7	172.3	107.9	109.7	118.1
2010-11	87.9	102.3	129.6	93.0	95.3	102.1	131.6	97.7	93.8	100.5
2009-10	123.7	115.3	94.9	97.5	106.7	120.7	115.9	119.3	93.5	109.9
All matters										
2014-15	111.0	93.0	99.5	96.6	97.3	101.8	107.3	97.4	89.9	99.6
2013-14	115.4	102.1	111.4	97.0	107.4	115.1	105.9	96.7	112.0	109.1
2012-13	132.0	105.3	111.7	109.8	104.1	91.5	153.9	116.0	113.0	116.1
2011-12	121.7	112.6	127.3	108.7	98.7	101.6	167.1	96.0	109.9	116.3
2010-11	88.9	102.2	128.5	93.3	95.3	101.5	127.4	100.7	94.1	100.4
2009-10	121.7	113.3	94.9	97.4	106.8	119.4	115.9	107.6	96.6	109.0

TABLE 7A.26

Table 7A.26 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, civil (per cent) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
District/county courts										
Appeal										
2014-15	118.7	181.6	91.8	99.2	102.7	..	..	..	..	111.4
2013-14	99.5	125.4	83.8	84.7	113.2	..	..	..	..	103.3
2012-13	107.2	81.5	118.9	98.3	80.9	..	..	..	..	93.3
2011-12	106.6	109.6	109.2	120.2	102.8	..	..	..	..	109.8
2010-11	74.3	100.0	130.8	104.9	90.0	..	..	..	..	92.9
2009-10	117.1	96.9	99.0	82.6	128.1	..	..	..	..	102.8
Non-appeal										
2014-15	94.9	99.9	100.7	96.1	142.4	..	..	..	..	100.6
2013-14	103.9	100.3	95.7	98.1	152.1	..	..	..	..	103.6
2012-13	104.8	92.9	107.4	98.8	94.8	..	..	..	..	100.3
2011-12	107.0	96.8	94.9	106.8	124.5	..	..	..	..	103.4
2010-11	96.3	86.1	93.2	82.4	104.9	..	..	..	..	91.4
2009-10	100.2	91.2	94.2	98.8	93.2	..	..	..	..	96.0
All matters										
2014-15	95.2	100.5	100.6	96.2	138.3	..	..	..	..	100.8
2013-14	103.8	100.8	95.6	97.8	148.6	..	..	..	..	103.6
2012-13	104.9	92.6	107.5	98.8	93.9	..	..	..	..	100.1
2011-12	107.0	97.2	95.0	107.1	124.2	..	..	..	..	103.6
2010-11	95.7	86.4	93.6	82.8	104.7	..	..	..	..	91.4
2009-10	100.6	91.3	94.3	98.3	93.6	..	..	..	..	96.1

TABLE 7A.26

Table 7A.26 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, civil (per cent) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	105.1	108.2	104.8	96.9	102.7	106.8	104.2	98.6	..	104.4
2013-14	103.3	111.3	97.9	101.1	101.4	108.9	99.7	123.8	..	104.4
2012-13	99.5	107.7	97.5	100.1	91.3	107.1	93.6	105.7	..	100.9
2011-12	101.9	104.4	99.9	97.9	102.1	104.4	98.0	100.5	..	101.7
2010-11	92.3	105.0	110.4	102.0	102.0	99.1	97.7	98.6	..	99.6
2009-10	88.8	97.2	112.7	103.6	107.4	102.3	109.4	93.1		97.5
Children's courts										
2014-15	95.1	86.5	98.4	105.1	88.1	121.2	72.3	102.5	..	93.6
2013-14	99.0	87.0	103.1	100.7	102.5	97.5	97.5	106.1	..	96.5
2012-13	100.4	98.2	99.2	90.2	102.0	108.7	112.3	103.4	..	98.6
2011-12	102.7	87.8	94.0	86.1	96.3	97.3	87.2	91.9	..	95.0
2010-11	89.7	86.6	95.9	95.2	103.1	106.0	98.7	95.4	..	91.5
2009-10	84.7	85.7	103.9	89.7	96.7	97.5	99.4	97.4		89.7
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	104.4	106.5	104.4	97.2	101.9	107.4	103.0	98.8	..	103.7
2013-14	103.1	109.6	98.2	101.1	101.5	108.5	99.7	122.6	..	103.9
2012-13	99.5	107.1	97.6	99.6	91.7	107.2	94.1	105.6	..	100.8
2011-12	101.9	103.4	99.5	97.4	101.8	104.0	97.6	100.1	..	101.4
2010-11	92.2	104.0	109.4	101.8	102.0	99.4	97.8	98.4	..	99.2
2009-10	88.6	96.6	112.3	103.2	106.9	102.1	109.0	93.4		97.1

TABLE 7A.26

Table 7A.26 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, civil (per cent) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Circuit Court and the coroners' courts)										
2014-15	104.4	105.2	103.8	97.1	103.7	106.7	103.5	98.7	89.9	103.3
2013-14	103.8	108.6	98.7	100.6	104.7	109.2	100.5	121.6	112.0	104.2
2012-13	101.5	106.2	99.2	99.9	92.4	105.3	101.3	106.0	113.0	101.8
2011-12	103.3	103.6	100.8	98.8	103.5	103.7	107.5	99.9	109.9	102.5
2010-11	92.1	102.9	109.6	99.6	102.0	99.6	103.3	98.5	94.1	98.9
2009-10	90.8	97.3	109.5	102.6	105.6	103.5	110.4	93.9	96.6	97.9
Family courts										
Appeal										
2014-15	..	..	..	133.3	..	..	..	..	91.5	92.2
2013-14	..	..	..	83.3	..	..	..	..	105.8	105.4
2012-13	..	..	..	50.0	..	..	..	..	102.1	101.5
2011-12	..	..	..	80.0	..	..	..	..	89.0	88.9
2010-11	..	..	..	125.0	..	..	..	..	99.1	99.4
2009-10	..	..	..	80.0	..	..	..	..	109.5	109.1
Non-appeal										
2014-15	..	..	..	93.5	..	..	..	..	98.6	96.4
2013-14	..	..	..	95.0	..	..	..	..	98.4	96.9
2012-13	..	..	..	100.5	..	..	..	..	101.2	100.9
2011-12	..	..	..	101.2	..	..	..	..	99.6	100.3
2010-11	..	..	..	101.5	..	..	..	..	106.2	104.1
2009-10	..	..	..	89.1	..	..	..	..	100.2	95.3

TABLE 7A.26

Table 7A.26 Clearance indicator – finalisations/ lodgments, civil (per cent) (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
All matters										
2014-15	..	..	..	93.6	..	..	..	..	98.5	96.4
2013-14	..	..	..	95.0	..	..	..	..	98.5	97.0
2012-13	..	..	..	100.5	..	..	..	..	101.2	100.9
2011-12	..	..	..	101.2	..	..	..	..	99.4	100.2
2010-11	..	..	..	101.5	..	..	..	..	106.1	104.0
2009-10	..	..	..	89.1	..	..	..	..	100.3	95.5
Federal Circuit Court										
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93.9	93.9
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96.7	96.7
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.1	101.1
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96.8	96.8
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.5	98.5
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.2	97.2
Coroners' courts										
2014-15	106.1	108.5	93.1	92.2	106.6	90.2	104.4	91.1	..	102.1
2013-14	108.8	116.0	104.8	101.3	90.9	92.3	105.0	116.8	..	107.0
2012-13	110.9	93.3	105.0	102.9	84.2	81.1	104.0	99.7	..	100.4
2011-12	131.9	98.4	106.9	115.6	113.9	96.7	100.9	93.4	..	112.5
2010-11	108.8	115.0	99.8	68.7	95.8	93.0	96.8	100.4	..	102.1
2009-10	97.0	104.9	88.0	103.5	107.7	97.2	100.3	147.8	..	99.6

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Note: < 100: There were more lodgments than finalisations in the reported year.

100: There were the same number of lodgments as finalisations in the reported year.

>100: There were more finalisations than lodgments in the reported year.

Table 7A.26 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, civil (per cent) (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
(a)	The clearance indicator is derived by dividing the number of finalisations in the reporting period, by the number of lodgments in the same period. The result is multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage. The clearance rate should be interpreted alongside lodgment and finalisation data (tables 7A.2 and 7A.6), and the backlog indicator (table 7A.18). Trends over time should also be considered. The clearance rate can be affected by external factors (such as those causing changes in lodgment rates), as well as by changes in a court's case management practices. The following can assist in interpretation of this indicator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a figure of 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised as many cases as were lodged, and the pending caseload should be similar to the pending caseload 12 months earlier, • a figure greater than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised more cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have decreased, • a figure less than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised fewer cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have increased. 									
(b)	Clearance indicator data are derived from finalisation data presented in table 7A.6 and lodgment data presented in table 7A.2. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.6 and 7A.2.									
(c)	The total number of finalisations (table 7A.2), divided by the total number of lodgments (table 7A.6) expressed as a percentage.									

na Not available .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.2 and 7A.6.

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27		Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)									
Unit (b)		NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (e)	Total (f)
Criminal											
Number of FTE judicial officers											
Supreme courts (g), (h)											
2014-15	(no. FTE)	12.3	17.4	9.6	10.0	6.5	3.9	3.4	4.4	..	67.6
2013-14	(no. FTE)	11.6	16.4	10.2	8.3	6.3	3.9	3.4	4.1	..	64.3
2012-13	(no. FTE)	12.1	16.1	10.6	8.6	7.2	3.9	3.1	4.0	..	65.6
2011-12	(no. FTE)	13.5	16.1	10.9	9.0	6.6	3.9	2.6	3.7	..	66.3
2010-11	(no. FTE)	12.7	19.1	10.9	9.0	6.5	3.9	2.8	3.6	..	68.5
2009-10	(no. FTE)	11.5	16.2	10.5	7.4	4.8	3.8	2.6	3.8	..	60.5
District/county courts (i)											
2014-15	(no. FTE)	38.6	43.0	29.5	17.5	12.3	..	..	..	..	140.9
2013-14	(no. FTE)	38.0	41.0	28.1	16.9	14.0	..	..	..	..	138.0
2012-13	(no. FTE)	37.5	42.7	28.0	18.3	15.8	..	..	..	..	142.3
2011-12	(no. FTE)	37.6	43.9	28.4	18.4	15.4	..	..	..	..	143.7
2010-11	(no. FTE)	41.0	43.9	28.1	19.6	15.2	..	..	..	..	147.8
2009-10	(no. FTE)	45.9	41.0	26.5	18.4	14.7	..	..	..	..	146.5
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)											
2014-15	(no. FTE)	91.8	71.8	70.0	36.7	27.3	8.6	4.0	8.8	..	319.1
2013-14	(no. FTE)	88.5	72.4	69.2	37.2	24.7	9.9	3.8	8.3	..	314.0
2012-13	(no. FTE)	89.0	70.9	67.3	38.3	25.1	9.9	3.7	8.5	..	312.7
2011-12	(no. FTE)	108.3	72.9	64.6	34.6	26.0	9.9	3.5	8.2	..	328.0
2010-11	(no. FTE)	107.4	68.8	64.1	34.6	26.0	9.9	3.4	8.3	..	322.5
2009-10	(no. FTE)	107.0	69.4	59.6	40.5	26.7	9.5	4.8	7.7	..	325.1

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27		Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)									
	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (e)	Total (f)
Children's courts (j)											
2014-15	(no. FTE)	11.9	2.5	3.6	3.7	3.0	1.1	0.4	1.2	..	27.3
2013-14	(no. FTE)	12.3	2.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	1.1	0.4	1.1	..	28.6
2012-13	(no. FTE)	12.7	2.4	5.2	3.6	3.8	1.1	0.4	1.1	..	30.3
2011-12	(no. FTE)	13.8	2.0	5.3	3.9	3.6	1.1	0.4	1.1	..	31.1
2010-11	(no. FTE)	8.8	1.8	5.1	4.0	3.4	1.1	0.4	0.8	..	25.4
2009-10	(no. FTE)	11.2	1.6	4.6	4.1	3.4	0.8	1.1	0.8	..	27.6
Total number FTE judicial officers for criminal courts											
2014-15	(no. FTE)	154.6	134.7	112.7	67.9	49.1	13.6	7.9	14.4	..	554.9
2013-14	(no. FTE)	150.4	132.4	111.1	66.1	48.8	14.9	7.6	13.5	..	544.8
2012-13	(no. FTE)	151.3	132.1	111.1	68.8	51.9	14.9	7.1	13.6	..	550.8
2011-12	(no. FTE)	173.2	134.9	109.2	65.9	51.6	14.9	6.5	13.0	..	569.1
2010-11	(no. FTE)	169.8	133.7	108.2	67.2	51.1	14.9	6.6	12.7	..	564.2
2009-10	(no. FTE)	175.6	128.2	101.2	70.4	49.6	14.1	8.4	12.2	..	559.6
Civil											
Number of FTE judicial officers											
Supreme/Federal Court (g), (h)											
2014-15	(no. FTE)	45.9	40.5	14.5	19.4	6.2	3.1	2.1	3.8	55.2	190.6
2013-14	(no. FTE)	48.7	38.2	14.2	21.3	6.9	3.1	2.1	4.1	61.0	199.6
2012-13	(no. FTE)	45.5	37.6	13.2	20.9	6.4	3.1	3.0	4.1	56.0	189.8
2011-12	(no. FTE)	47.2	37.7	13.5	25.0	7.8	3.1	2.8	4.6	57.0	198.6
2010-11	(no. FTE)	47.8	32.4	12.8	24.7	7.2	3.1	2.9	4.5	50.0	185.3
2009-10	(no. FTE)	49.9	28.8	12.9	22.0	9.0	3.1	2.7	4.4	52.0	184.7

TABLE 7A.27

	<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
District/county courts (h)											
2014-15	(no. FTE)	25.7	19.7	7.0	9.8	5.9	..	..	..	..	68.1
2013-14	(no. FTE)	26.4	20.6	6.5	9.1	5.2	..	..	..	..	67.8
2012-13	(no. FTE)	27.1	18.6	6.3	9.9	5.4	..	..	..	..	67.3
2011-12	(no. FTE)	28.0	17.0	6.5	9.9	5.6	..	..	..	..	67.0
2010-11	(no. FTE)	18.5	16.0	6.6	10.5	6.2	..	..	..	..	57.8
2009-10	(no. FTE)	19.8	17.7	5.8	10.3	6.7	..	..	..	..	60.3
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)											
2014-15	(no. FTE)	19.5	33.8	11.9	8.6	6.0	1.9	2.7	5.7	..	90.1
2013-14	(no. FTE)	22.8	34.1	11.2	8.7	8.2	1.8	2.5	4.9	..	94.1
2012-13	(no. FTE)	24.0	33.4	10.9	9.0	8.4	1.8	2.4	6.2	..	96.1
2011-12	(no. FTE)	5.7	34.3	9.8	12.8	8.7	1.8	2.5	6.2	..	81.8
2010-11	(no. FTE)	7.7	32.0	9.2	12.8	8.7	1.8	3.3	6.0	..	81.4
2009-10	(no. FTE)	7.0	33.0	11.8	5.5	8.9	1.9	2.0	5.7	..	75.8
Children's courts (j)											
2014-15	(no. FTE)	10.6	10.1	2.2	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	..	25.3
2013-14	(no. FTE)	10.9	10.4	2.2	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.4	..	26.7
2012-13	(no. FTE)	11.3	9.6	3.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.3	..	27.3
2011-12	(no. FTE)	11.3	8.0	3.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	..	25.7
2010-11	(no. FTE)	16.2	7.3	3.2	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	..	29.8
2009-10	(no. FTE)	8.9	6.4	3.0	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	..	21.8

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27		Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)										
	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (e)	Total (f)	
Family courts (k)												
	2014-15	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	14.8	..	..	..	..	32.7	47.5
	2013-14	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	14.0	..	..	..	..	33.4	47.4
	2012-13	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	15.9	..	..	..	..	31.2	47.1
	2011-12	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	14.0	..	..	..	..	31.0	45.0
	2010-11	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	15.7	..	..	..	..	33.3	49.0
	2009-10	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	12.6	..	..	..	..	35.4	48.0
Federal Circuit Court (k)												
	2014-15	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.2	62.2
	2013-14	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64.8	64.8
	2012-13	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.5	62.5
	2011-12	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.4	62.4
	2010-11	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60.8	60.8
	2009-10	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59.3	59.3
Coroners' courts (l)												
	2014-15	(no. FTE)	5.0	9.3	8.0	4.0	2.0	2.5	0.9	1.5	..	33.1
	2013-14	(no. FTE)	5.0	9.5	8.0	3.3	2.0	0.4	0.8	1.5	..	30.5
	2012-13	(no. FTE)	5.0	9.5	9.5	4.0	2.0	0.4	0.8	1.5	..	32.7
	2011-12	(no. FTE)	5.0	9.5	10.2	2.5	2.0	0.4	0.8	1.5	..	31.9
	2010-11	(no. FTE)	5.0	9.0	8.1	2.2	2.0	0.4	0.7	1.5	..	28.9
	2009-10	(no. FTE)	5.0	9.0	6.4	2.0	2.0	0.6	0.2	1.6	..	26.8

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27		Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)									
	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (e)	Total (f)
Total number FTE judicial officers for civil courts											
2014-15	(no. FTE)	106.7	113.3	43.6	57.6	20.8	7.8	5.7	11.3	150.1	516.9
2013-14	(no. FTE)	113.7	112.8	42.1	57.6	23.2	5.9	5.5	10.9	159.2	530.9
2012-13	(no. FTE)	112.9	108.7	43.2	60.9	23.1	5.9	6.3	12.1	149.7	522.7
2011-12	(no. FTE)	97.1	106.5	43.6	65.2	24.9	5.9	6.1	12.7	150.4	512.4
2010-11	(no. FTE)	95.1	96.7	39.9	67.0	25.0	5.9	7.1	12.3	144.1	493.1
2009-10	(no. FTE)	90.6	94.9	39.9	53.9	27.5	6.2	5.1	11.9	146.7	476.8
Criminal and civil											
Number of FTE judicial officers											
Supreme/ Federal Court											
2014-15	(no. FTE)	58.2	57.9	24.1	29.4	12.7	7.0	5.5	8.2	55.2	258.2
2013-14	(no. FTE)	60.4	54.6	24.4	29.5	13.2	7.0	5.5	8.3	61.0	263.8
2012-13	(no. FTE)	57.6	53.7	23.8	29.5	13.6	7.0	6.1	8.1	56.0	255.4
2011-12	(no. FTE)	60.7	53.8	24.4	34.0	14.4	7.0	5.3	8.3	57.0	264.9
2010-11	(no. FTE)	60.4	51.5	23.7	33.7	13.7	7.0	5.7	8.1	50.0	253.8
2009-10	(no. FTE)	61.4	45.0	23.3	29.4	13.8	6.9	5.2	8.2	52.0	245.1
District/county courts											
2014-15	(no. FTE)	64.3	62.7	36.5	27.3	18.2	..	..	..	..	209.0
2013-14	(no. FTE)	64.4	61.6	34.6	26.0	19.2	..	..	..	..	205.8
2012-13	(no. FTE)	64.6	61.3	34.3	28.2	21.2	..	..	..	..	209.6
2011-12	(no. FTE)	65.6	60.9	34.9	28.3	21.0	..	..	..	..	210.7
2010-11	(no. FTE)	59.5	59.9	34.7	30.1	21.4	..	..	..	..	205.6
2009-10	(no. FTE)	65.7	58.7	32.3	28.8	21.4	..	..	..	..	206.9

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27		Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)									
	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (e)	Total (f)
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)											
2014-15	(no. FTE)	111.3	105.6	81.9	45.4	33.3	10.5	6.7	14.6	..	409.2
2013-14	(no. FTE)	111.3	106.5	80.4	45.9	32.9	11.7	6.2	13.2	..	408.1
2012-13	(no. FTE)	113.0	104.3	78.2	47.3	33.5	11.7	6.1	14.6	..	408.8
2011-12	(no. FTE)	114.0	107.2	74.4	47.4	34.7	11.7	6.0	14.4	..	409.8
2010-11	(no. FTE)	115.0	100.8	73.3	47.4	34.7	11.7	6.7	14.3	..	403.9
2009-10	(no. FTE)	114.0	102.4	71.4	46.0	35.6	11.4	6.7	13.4	..	400.9
Children's courts											
2014-15	(no. FTE)	22.5	12.6	5.8	4.7	3.7	1.4	0.5	1.5	..	52.6
2013-14	(no. FTE)	23.2	13.0	5.8	4.9	4.7	1.7	0.5	1.4	..	55.2
2012-13	(no. FTE)	24.0	12.0	8.5	4.8	4.7	1.7	0.4	1.4	..	57.6
2011-12	(no. FTE)	25.0	10.0	8.9	4.9	4.4	1.7	0.4	1.4	..	56.8
2010-11	(no. FTE)	25.0	9.2	8.3	5.1	4.3	1.7	0.5	1.1	..	55.2
2009-10	(no. FTE)	20.1	8.0	7.6	5.6	4.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	..	49.4
Total number FTE judicial officers for criminal and civil courts											
2014-15	(no. FTE)	261.3	248.0	156.3	125.5	69.9	21.4	13.6	25.8	150.1	1 071.8
2013-14	(no. FTE)	264.2	245.3	153.2	123.6	72.0	20.8	13.0	24.4	159.2	1 075.7
2012-13	(no. FTE)	264.2	240.8	154.3	129.7	75.0	20.8	13.5	25.7	149.7	1 073.6
2011-12	(no. FTE)	270.3	241.4	152.8	131.1	76.5	20.8	12.5	25.7	150.4	1 081.5
2010-11	(no. FTE)	264.9	230.4	148.1	134.2	76.1	20.8	13.7	25.0	144.1	1 057.3
2009-10	(no. FTE)	266.2	223.1	141.1	124.4	77.1	20.3	13.5	24.2	146.7	1 036.4

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27		Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)									
Unit (b)		NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (e)	Total (f)
Criminal											
Number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people											
Supreme courts											
2014-15	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.8	..	0.3
2013-14		0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.7	..	0.3
2012-13		0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.7	..	0.3
2011-12		0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.6	..	0.3
2010-11		0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.6	..	0.3
2009-10		0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.7		0.3
District/county courts											
2014-15	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.6
2013-14		0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	..	..	..	..	0.6
2012-13		0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0	..	..	..	..	0.6
2011-12		0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	..	..	..	..	0.6
2010-11		0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	..	..	..	..	0.7
2009-10		0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	..	..	..	..	0.7
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)											
2014-15	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.0	3.6	..	1.4
2013-14		1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.0	3.4	..	1.3
2012-13		1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.0	3.6	..	1.4
2011-12		1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.0	3.5	..	1.5
2010-11		1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	0.9	3.6	..	1.5
2009-10		1.5	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.3	3.4	..	1.5

TABLE 7A.27

<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	
Children's courts											
2014-15	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	–	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	..	0.1
2013-14		0.2	–	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	..	0.1
2012-13		0.2	–	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	..	0.1
2011-12		0.2	–	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	..	0.1
2010-11		0.1	–	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	..	0.1
2009-10		0.2	–	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	..	0.1
Total for criminal courts											
2014-15	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.0	5.9	..	2.4
2013-14		2.0	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.0	5.6	..	2.3
2012-13		2.1	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.9	1.9	5.7	..	2.4
2011-12		2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.9	1.7	5.6	..	2.5
2010-11		2.4	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.9	1.8	5.5	..	2.5
2009-10		2.5	2.4	2.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.3	5.4	..	2.6
Civil											
Number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people											
Supreme/Federal Court											
2014-15	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.8
2013-14		0.7	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.9
2012-13		0.6	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.8
2011-12		0.7	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	2.0	0.3	0.9
2010-11		0.7	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.9	0.2	0.8
2009-10		0.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.9	0.2	0.8

TABLE 7A.27

<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
District/county courts										
2014-15	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	..	..	..	0.3
2013-14		0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	..	..	..	0.3
2012-13		0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	..	..	..	0.3
2011-12		0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	..	..	..	0.3
2010-11		0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	..	..	..	0.3
2009-10		0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	..	..	..	0.3
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	2.3	0.4
2013-14		0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	2.0	0.4
2012-13		0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	2.6	0.4
2011-12		0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	2.7	0.4
2010-11		0.1	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	2.6	0.4
2009-10		0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	2.5	0.3
Children's courts										
2014-15	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.1	0.2	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.1	0.1
2013-14		0.1	0.2	–	–	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	0.1
2012-13		0.2	0.2	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	0.1
2011-12		0.2	0.1	0.1	–	–	0.1	–	0.1	0.1
2010-11		0.2	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	0.1
2009-10		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

TABLE 7A.27

<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Family courts										
2014-15	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2
2013-14	..	..	..	0.5	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2
2012-13	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2
2011-12	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2
2010-11	..	..	..	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2
2009-10				0.6					0.2	0.2
Federal Circuit Court										
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
2009-10									0.3	0.3
Coroner's court										
2014-15	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.6	..	0.1
2013-14	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	..	0.1
2012-13	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	..	0.1
2011-12	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	..	0.1
2010-11	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	..	0.1
2009-10	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	..	0.1

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27		Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)									
Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (e)	Total (f)	
Total for civil courts											
2014-15	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	1.4	1.9	0.9	2.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	4.6	0.6	2.2
2013-14		1.5	1.9	0.9	2.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	4.5	0.7	2.3
2012-13		1.5	1.9	0.9	2.5	1.4	1.2	1.7	5.1	0.7	2.3
2011-12		1.3	1.9	1.0	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.6	5.4	0.7	2.3
2010-11		1.3	1.8	0.9	2.9	1.5	1.2	1.9	5.3	0.6	2.2
2009-10		1.3	1.8	0.9	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	5.2	0.7	2.2
Criminal and civil											
Number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people											
Supreme/Federal Court											
2014-15	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.4	3.4	0.2	1.1
2013-14		0.8	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.4	3.4	0.3	1.1
2012-13		0.8	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.6	3.4	0.2	1.1
2011-12		0.8	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.4	3.6	0.3	1.2
2010-11		0.8	0.9	0.5	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.6	3.5	0.2	1.1
2009-10		0.9	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.5	3.6	0.2	1.1
District/county courts											
2014-15	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	..	..	..	..	0.9
2013-14		0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.1	..	..	..	..	0.9
2012-13		0.9	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.3	..	..	..	..	0.9
2011-12		0.9	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.3	..	..	..	..	0.9
2010-11		0.8	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	0.9
2009-10		0.9	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	0.9

TABLE 7A.27

<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)											
2014-15	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.7	6.0	..	1.7
2013-14		1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.6	5.5	..	1.8
2012-13		1.5	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.6	6.2	..	1.8
2011-12		1.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.6	6.2	..	1.8
2010-11		1.6	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.8	6.2	..	1.8
2009-10		1.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.9	5.9	..	1.8
Children's courts											
2014-15	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	..	0.2
2013-14		0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	..	0.2
2012-13		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	..	0.3
2011-12		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	..	0.3
2010-11		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	..	0.2
2009-10		0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	..	0.2
Total for criminal and civil courts											
2014-15	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	3.5	4.2	3.3	4.9	4.1	4.2	3.5	10.5	0.6	4.5
2013-14		3.5	4.2	3.3	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.4	10.1	0.7	4.6
2012-13		3.6	4.2	3.3	5.2	4.5	4.1	3.5	10.8	0.7	4.7
2011-12		3.7	4.3	3.4	5.5	4.7	4.1	3.4	11.0	0.7	4.8
2010-11		3.7	4.2	3.3	5.8	4.7	4.1	3.7	10.9	0.6	4.8
2009-10		3.7	4.1	3.2	5.5	4.8	4.0	3.8	10.6	0.7	4.7

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Judicial officers are defined as: judges; magistrates; masters; coroners; judicial registrars; and all other officers who, following argument and giving of evidence, make enforceable orders of the court. The data are provided on the basis of the proportion of time spent on the judicial activity.
- (b) no. FTE = number of full time equivalent judicial officers.
- (c) From 2010-11 Queensland has amended its methodology to calculate FTE to align with other states and territories. Expenditure data are based on FTE apportionment.

Table 7A.27 **Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)**

	<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
(d)	WA Courts FTE data for 2010-11 have been revised following the deployment of a new model for 2011-12 data to calculate financial data and the number of FTE staff. The revised method has mapped the data in a more accurate manner against the counting rules. The model implemented a more definitive civil and criminal apportionment methodology, which has led to greater accuracy. Data prior to 2010-11 may not be comparable.										
(e)	For the Australian courts, the number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people is derived by dividing the number of FTE officers for each court by the Australian population. Population is estimated by taking the midpoint population estimate of the relevant financial year (31 December).										
(f)	FTE totals in this column are the sum of all states and territories, and the Australian courts, as applicable. Totals for the number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people are derived by dividing the total number of judicial FTE in the financial year by the Australian population (per 100,000 people) for the relevant reference period.										
(g)	In the NSW Supreme Court the FTE counts for permanent judges are based on the appointments in place at 30 June; for acting judges the FTE counts are based on actual days paid for during the reporting period.										
(h)	WA Supreme Court Judicial FTEs include both General Division and Court of Appeal judicial officers. For 2013-14 the total FTE does not include an acting Justice of Appeal (0.23 FTE) appointed to hear a high profile criminal appeal under a special arrangement with the Supreme Court of Victoria. The slight increase in the attendance indicator in 2010-11 was due to extra judicial officers engaged to hear the Bell Group litigation appeal. This result was expected to be maintained for 2011-12 as those judicial officers were appointed until the appeal was finalised.										
(i)	Appeals are not heard in the criminal jurisdiction of the district courts in WA or SA, instead they are heard in the supreme courts in WA and SA.										
(j)	In Tasmania, all children's court judicial resources are included in the criminal jurisdiction. Child protection matters are lodged in the Criminal Registry.										
(k)	The Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court prescribed agencies were merged from 1 July 2013 into a single prescribed agency. As a result FCoA and FCC share resources for administration and some judicial type functions. The FTE values have been attributed to each jurisdiction on the basis of either being directly attributed to the jurisdiction or allocated to the jurisdiction on a proportional basis of the total services that jurisdiction has generated and subsequently likely to have consumed to deliver that service. These are estimates only.										
(l)	In response to the bushfires and heat related deaths during 2009, additional fixed term judicial officers were appointed to the Coroners Court of Victoria.										

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

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

Population figures from Statistical Appendix Table 2A.2. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised. Estimated Residential Populations (ERPs) to June 2011 used to derive rates are revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased ERPs. The final ERP replaces the preliminary 2006 Census based ERPs used in the 2013 Report. ERP data from December 2011 are first preliminary estimates based on the 2011 Census. See Chapter 2 (table 2A.1-2) for details.

TABLE 7A.28

Table 7A.28 **Judicial officers per 100 finalisations (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Criminal										
Supreme courts										
2014-15	2.2	3.9	0.7	1.7	2.3	0.9	1.1	0.8	..	1.4
2013-14	2.7	3.8	0.8	1.3	2.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	..	1.5
2012-13	2.3	3.4	0.8	1.2	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	..	1.4
2011-12	3.1	2.4	0.7	1.5	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	..	1.3
2010-11	2.5	2.4	0.6	1.6	2.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	..	1.3
2009-10	2.4	2.5	0.6	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	..	1.2
District/county courts										
2014-15	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.6
2013-14	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.5
2012-13	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.6
2011-12	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.8	..	..	..	..	0.6
2010-11	0.4	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.6
2009-10	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.5
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.05	..	0.04
2013-14	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.05	..	0.04
2012-13	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.05	..	0.04
2011-12	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	..	0.05
2010-11	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.07	..	0.04
2009-10	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.06	..	0.04

TABLE 7A.28

Table 7A.28 **Judicial officers per 100 finalisations (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Children's courts										
2014-15	0.11	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.05	..	0.05
2013-14	0.12	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.11	0.05	..	0.05
2012-13	0.13	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.05	..	0.05
2011-12	0.12	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07	..	0.05
2010-11	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	..	0.04
2009-10	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.17	0.06		0.04
Total criminal										
2014-15	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.08	..	0.06
2013-14	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.07	..	0.06
2012-13	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.07	..	0.07
2011-12	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.07	..	0.07
2010-11	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.09	..	0.07
2009-10	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.12	0.09	..	0.06
Civil										
Supreme/Federal Court										
2014-15	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.4	0.6
2013-14	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.1	0.6
2012-13	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.5
2011-12	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.0	0.5
2010-11	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.1	0.5
2009-10	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.5	0.5

TABLE 7A.28

Table 7A.28 **Judicial officers per 100 finalisations (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
District/county courts										
2014-15	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.3
2013-14	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.3
2012-13	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.2
2011-12	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.2
2010-11	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.2
2009-10	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	0.2
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.08	..	0.02
2013-14	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.07	..	0.02
2012-13	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.09	..	0.02
2011-12	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.10	..	0.02
2010-11	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.10	..	0.02
2009-10	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.09	..	0.02
Children's courts										
2014-15	0.13	0.15	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.08	..	0.11
2013-14	0.12	0.17	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.22	0.07	0.08	..	0.12
2012-13	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.14	0.06	0.09	..	0.11
2011-12	0.13	0.14	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.14	0.09	0.10	..	0.12
2010-11	0.19	0.15	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.10	0.11	..	0.14
2009-10	0.12	0.14	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.14	0.17	0.08	..	0.11

TABLE 7A.28

Table 7A.28 **Judicial officers per 100 finalisations (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total civil (excluding family courts, federal magistrates court and coroners courts)										
2014-15	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.13	1.41	0.08
2013-14	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.12	1.09	0.08
2012-13	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.12	0.14	0.85	0.08
2011-12	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.11	0.16	0.98	0.08
2010-11	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.14	0.17	1.08	0.07
2009-10	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.10	0.15	1.48	0.07
Family courts										
2014-15	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.16	0.14
2013-14	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.17	0.14
2012-13	..	..	..	0.11	..	..	..	..	0.17	0.14
2011-12	..	..	..	0.09	..	..	..	..	0.17	0.14
2010-11	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.18	0.14
2009-10				0.09					0.18	0.15
Federal Circuit Court										
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
2009-10									0.07	0.07

TABLE 7A.28

Table 7A.28 **Judicial officers per 100 finalisations (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Coroners' courts										
2014-15	0.08	0.13	0.17	0.20	0.08	0.51	0.09	0.57	..	0.14
2013-14	0.08	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.44	..	0.12
2012-13	0.08	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.11	0.09	0.06	0.50	..	0.14
2011-12	0.06	0.19	0.21	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.53	..	0.13
2010-11	0.08	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.52	..	0.13
2009-10	0.08	0.16	0.17	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.01	0.36	..	0.12
Criminal and Civil										
Supreme/Federal Court										
2014-15	0.57	0.75	0.50	0.98	0.88	0.50	0.60	0.96	1.41	0.75
2013-14	0.57	0.74	0.48	0.98	0.85	0.46	0.53	1.28	1.09	0.72
2012-13	0.44	0.68	0.43	0.84	0.83	0.44	0.47	1.05	0.85	0.61
2011-12	0.48	0.58	0.35	0.89	0.81	0.43	0.36	0.99	0.98	0.60
2010-11	0.57	0.65	0.27	1.05	0.83	0.42	0.40	1.17	1.08	0.62
2009-10	0.44	0.51	0.26	0.89	0.80	0.40	0.38	1.18	1.48	0.56
District/county courts										
2014-15	0.37	0.51	0.33	0.41	0.40	..	..	..	..	0.40
2013-14	0.35	0.52	0.32	0.41	0.36	..	..	..	..	0.39
2012-13	0.36	0.54	0.28	0.43	0.41	..	..	..	..	0.40
2011-12	0.35	0.53	0.29	0.39	0.40	..	..	..	..	0.38
2010-11	0.32	0.54	0.31	0.42	0.40	..	..	..	..	0.39
2009-10	0.33	0.57	0.28	0.44	0.46	..	..	..	..	0.39

TABLE 7A.28

Table 7A.28 **Judicial officers per 100 finalisations (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.06	..	0.03
2013-14	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	..	0.04
2012-13	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.06	..	0.04
2011-12	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.07	..	0.04
2010-11	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.08	..	0.03
2009-10	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.07	..	0.03
Children's courts										
2014-15	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.06	..	0.06
2013-14	0.12	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.06	..	0.07
2012-13	0.13	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.06	..	0.07
2011-12	0.12	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	..	0.07
2010-11	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	..	0.06
2009-10	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	..	0.17	0.07	..	0.05
Total criminal and civil										
2014-15	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.07
2013-14	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.07
2012-13	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.08
2011-12	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.08
2010-11	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.07
2009-10	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.07

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Judicial officers are defined as: judges; magistrates; masters; coroners; judicial registrars; and all other officers who, following argument and giving of evidence, make enforceable orders of the court. The data are provided on the basis of the proportion of time spent on the judicial activity.

Table 7A.28 **Judicial officers per 100 finalisations (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------------	--------------

(b) Judicial officers per 100 finalisations are derived from FTE judicial officer data presented in table 7A.27 and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.6 and 7A.8. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.6, 7A.8 and 7A.27.

.. Not applicable

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

TABLE 7A.29

Table 7A.29 Full time equivalent (FTE) staff per 100 finalisations (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Criminal										
Total criminal courts										
2014-15	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.4	..	0.4
2013-14	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	..	0.4
2012-13	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.4	..	0.5
2011-12	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.4	..	0.5
2010-11	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	..	0.5
2009-10	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.5	..	0.5
Civil										
Total civil courts (excluding family courts, federal magistrates court and coroners courts)										
2014-15	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.7	7.8	0.6
2013-14	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.7	5.6	0.6
2012-13	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.7	4.6	0.6
2011-12	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.8	5.2	0.6
2010-11	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.8	6.6	0.5
2009-10	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.7	9.0	0.5
Family courts										
2014-15	..	..	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	1.2	1.1
2013-14	..	..	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	1.3	1.2
2012-13	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	1.9	1.5
2011-12	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	2.0	1.5
2010-11	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	2.0	1.5
2009-10	..	..	..	1.1	..	..	..	..	2.1	1.7

TABLE 7A.29

Table 7A.29 Full time equivalent (FTE) staff per 100 finalisations (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Federal Circuit Court										
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.6
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.6
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.5
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.5
2010-11									0.3	0.3
2009-10									0.5	0.5
Coroners' courts										
2014-15	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.7	..	1.0
2013-14	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.1	..	1.0
2012-13	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.3	..	1.2
2011-12	0.5	1.8	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.4	..	1.1
2010-11	0.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.4		1.2
2009-10	0.6	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.3	1.0		1.1

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) FTE staff include: Judicial officers, judicial support staff, registry court staff, court security and sheriff type staff, court reporters, library staff, information technology staff, counsellors and mediators, interpreters, cleaners, gardening and maintenance staff, first line support staff, probate staff and corporate administration staff.
- (b) FTE staff per 100 finalisations are derived from FTE staff data and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.6 and 7A.8. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.6 and 7A.8.
- (c) The Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court prescribed agencies were merged from 1 July 2013 into a single prescribed agency. As a result FCoA and FCC share resources for administration and some judicial type functions. The FTE values have been attributed to each jurisdiction on the basis of either being directly attributed to the jurisdiction or allocated to the jurisdiction on a proportional basis of the total services that jurisdiction has generated and subsequently likely to have consumed to deliver that service. These are estimates only.

.. Not applicable

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

TABLE 7A.30

Table 7A.30 Full time equivalent (FTE) staff per judicial officer employed (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Criminal										
Total criminal courts										
2014-15	8.2	7.1	5.9	7.0	8.4	5.8	8.3	5.7	..	7.2
2013-14	7.7	6.4	6.0	7.4	8.3	6.0	8.2	5.9	..	7.0
2012-13	7.9	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.2	5.9	7.8	5.1	..	7.3
2011-12	7.8	6.2	7.4	8.1	8.1	5.8	8.8	5.2	..	7.3
2010-11	7.6	6.4	7.5	7.8	7.9	6.0	7.7	5.0	..	7.2
2009-10	7.6	6.4	7.3	11.2	8.1	6.3	8.3	5.3	..	7.7
Civil										
Total civil courts (excluding family courts, federal circuit court and coroners courts)										
2014-15	10.4	6.9	8.4	7.0	8.6	7.3	10.9	5.2	5.5	7.9
2013-14	9.4	6.2	8.5	6.5	8.2	7.1	11.6	5.5	5.1	7.3
2012-13	10.0	6.4	9.6	6.3	8.6	7.2	9.5	4.8	5.4	7.7
2011-12	10.8	6.0	9.9	5.3	8.4	7.3	10.4	4.8	5.3	7.5
2010-11	10.8	6.3	11.1	5.2	8.5	7.4	7.8	4.6	6.2	7.8
2009-10	11.6	6.3	10.7	7.0	8.1	7.2	11.7	4.8	6.1	8.3
Family courts										
2014-15	..	..	..	9.6	..	..	..	..	7.8	8.4
2013-14	..	..	..	9.9	..	..	..	..	7.6	8.3
2012-13	..	..	..	8.9	..	..	..	..	11.1	10.3
2011-12	..	..	..	9.7	..	..	..	..	11.5	11.0
2010-11	..	..	..	8.7	..	..	..	..	11.4	10.5
2009-10	..	..	..	12.0	..	..	..	..	11.3	11.5

TABLE 7A.30

Table 7A.30 Full time equivalent (FTE) staff per judicial officer employed (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Federal Circuit Court										
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.4	8.4
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.2	8.2
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.3	7.3
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.2	7.2
2010-11									5.1	5.1
2009-10									7.3	7.3
Coroners' courts										
2014-15	9.0	8.3	7.3	7.4	10.7	2.2	9.5	2.9	..	7.5
2013-14	8.4	8.3	7.0	8.7	10.6	5.8	8.6	2.5	..	7.9
2012-13	8.7	8.9	7.5	7.7	11.1	5.8	6.0	2.6	..	8.0
2011-12	7.9	9.6	7.8	9.2	10.7	6.0	6.4	2.6	..	8.4
2010-11	8.3	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.9	6.3	7.5	2.6	..	9.1
2009-10	7.5	9.4	9.7	9.9	11.0	5.3	18.1	2.9	..	8.9

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) FTE staff include: Judicial officers, judicial support staff, registry court staff, court security and sheriff type staff, court reporters, library staff, information technology staff, counsellors and mediators, interpreters, cleaners, gardening and maintenance staff, first line support staff, probate staff and corporate administration staff.
- (b) FTE staff per judicial officer data are derived from full time equivalent staff data and judicial officer data presented in table 7A.27. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in table 7A.27.

.. Not applicable

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

TABLE 7A.31

Table 7A.31 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme courts										
2014-15	37 073	50 404	10 015	26 013	31 173	17 078	24 275	19 194	..	23 202
2013-14	42 590	50 057	12 612	21 539	27 219	18 819	20 060	24 719	..	24 327
2012-13	38 263	45 986	12 708	19 195	27 231	14 060	13 553	21 345	..	21 673
2011-12	44 609	34 687	10 196	21 146	24 085	13 944	13 487	16 003	..	19 857
2010-11	31 063	32 689	8 039	20 203	26 621	11 215	13 496	23 279	..	17 973
2009-10	30 551	33 531	9 350	21 296	21 859	11 073	13 719	19 722		17 972
District/county courts										
2014-15	6 158	14 757	7 557	20 535	9 494	..	..	..	..	9 596
2013-14	6 355	13 399	7 881	20 250	8 988	..	..	..	..	9 354
2012-13	6 661	15 504	7 636	18 702	10 667	..	..	..	..	9 955
2011-12	7 565	15 382	7 228	19 789	10 867	..	..	..	..	10 291
2010-11	6 752	15 268	6 648	17 254	10 172	..	..	..	..	9 552
2009-10	6 280	15 829	6 361	12 335	10 563					8 793
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	619	327	403	768	764	530	1 212	798	..	502
2013-14	659	362	415	907	553	642	1 014	812	..	529
2012-13	714	449	449	922	537	509	1 316	690	..	581
2011-12	770	472	454	843	539	418	1 263	719	..	593
2010-11	566	460	418	763	493	379	1 314	844	..	525
2009-10	581	419	377	650	481	395	1 347	797		495

TABLE 7A.31

Table 7A.31 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Children's courts										
2014-15	700	177	637	985	740	577	3 781	806	..	546
2013-14	699	169	623	958	735	852	3 000	852	..	545
2012-13	780	137	720	865	725	623	1 978	713	..	543
2011-12	816	128	722	874	647	518	1 831	873	..	563
2010-11	962	110	714	738	579	527	1 656	806	..	590
2009-10	1 023	86	694	542	532	326	2 115	829		531
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	623	317	416	782	762	533	1 326	799	..	505
2013-14	662	346	427	911	569	660	1 114	817	..	530
2012-13	718	417	467	917	554	520	1 372	692	..	578
2011-12	774	438	472	846	549	427	1 315	734	..	590
2010-11	600	425	437	761	502	392	1 350	840	..	531
2009-10	615	379	395	640	486	389	1 425	800		498
All criminal courts										
2014-15	1 036	651	667	1 287	1 230	961	2 411	1 369	..	876
2013-14	1 102	688	686	1 459	1 012	1 123	2 050	1 359	..	914
2012-13	1 180	866	761	1 461	1 050	910	2 272	1 197	..	1 009
2011-12	1 287	924	737	1 376	1 014	759	2 048	1 214	..	1 028
2010-11	977	921	690	1 213	975	686	2 101	1 452	..	928
2009-10	997	841	631	975	905	690	2 031	1 370		861

TABLE 7A.31

Table 7A.31 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts										
2014-15	38 227	51 736	10 021	26 013	32 357	17 078	24 275	19 585	..	23 590
2013-14	43 934	51 363	12 895	21 539	28 322	18 819	20 060	25 213	..	24 807
2012-13	39 390	47 215	12 974	19 195	28 308	14 130	13 553	21 894	..	22 122
2011-12	46 421	35 531	10 447	21 146	25 066	14 185	13 487	16 386	..	20 333
2010-11	32 401	33 625	8 261	20 203	27 635	11 423	13 496	23 812	..	18 431
2009-10	31 966	34 583	9 590	21 296	22 628	11 272	13 719	20 282		18 443
District/county courts										
2014-15	6 342	15 015	7 562	20 535	9 834	..	..	..	..	9 755
2013-14	6 543	13 642	8 042	20 250	9 313	..	..	..	..	9 547
2012-13	6 855	15 764	7 806	18 702	11 043	..	..	..	..	10 156
2011-12	7 830	15 630	7 388	19 789	11 272	..	..	..	..	10 520
2010-11	6 993	15 514	6 820	17 254	10 531	..	..	..	..	9 768
2009-10	6 507	16 091	6 518	12 335	10 933	..	..	..	..	9 001
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	643	336	404	768	790	530	1 212	819	..	512
2013-14	684	372	428	907	574	642	1 014	831	..	542
2012-13	740	462	462	922	558	512	1 316	711	..	596
2011-12	802	485	468	843	560	428	1 263	743	..	609
2010-11	593	473	431	763	513	387	1 314	867	..	541
2009-10	608	431	389	650	501	404	1 347	821	..	509

TABLE 7A.31

Table 7A.31 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Children's courts										
2014-15	728	182	638	985	769	577	3 781	827	..	556
2013-14	727	173	639	958	763	852	3 000	872	..	558
2012-13	809	141	738	865	754	627	1 978	735	..	556
2011-12	861	132	742	874	672	529	1 831	899	..	580
2010-11	1 002	114	734	738	601	537	1 656	828	..	608
2009-10	1 066	88	714	542	552	334	2 115	854		547
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	648	325	417	782	788	533	1 326	820	..	515
2013-14	687	356	440	911	590	660	1 114	836	..	543
2012-13	744	428	480	917	576	523	1 372	714	..	593
2011-12	806	450	485	846	571	437	1 315	758	..	607
2010-11	627	437	450	761	522	400	1 350	863	..	546
2009-10	643	390	407	640	506	398	1 425	824		512
All criminal courts										
2014-15	1 072	665	668	1 287	1 273	961	2 411	1 402	..	892
2013-14	1 140	704	705	1 459	1 050	1 123	2 050	1 389	..	935
2012-13	1 219	886	781	1 461	1 090	915	2 272	1 231	..	1 033
2012-13	1 338	945	756	1 376	1 054	775	2 048	1 250	..	1 054
2010-11	1 018	942	710	1 213	1 013	700	2 101	1 489	..	952
2009-10	1 039	861	649	975	940	704	2 031	1 410		884

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in tables 7A.11, income data presented in table 7A.13 and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.6. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.11, 7A.13 and 7A.6.

Table 7A.31 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------------	------------------

(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2014-15=100) (table 7A.37). See table 2A.48 and Chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for more information.

(c) The total (i.e. for all states and territories) expenditure in the financial year, divided by the total (i.e. for all states and territories) number of finalisations for the same reference period.

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.6, 7A.11 and 7A.13.

ABS Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2015, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.48.

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2014-15	4 546	5 648	4 373	7 933	5 027	3 456	6 276	17 088	21 000	7 387
2013-14	4 570	5 270	3 774	9 020	4 523	3 283	5 033	21 792	14 419	6 758
2012-13	3 340	5 166	3 325	7 454	3 951	3 960	5 254	17 751	11 781	5 712
2011-12	3 883	4 748	2 221	7 225	4 426	3 904	3 994	19 235	15 237	5 938
2010-11	4 314	4 809	1 572	8 001	5 092	3 821	4 262	18 961	18 193	6 122
2009-10	3 594	3 738	1 717	7 782	7 142	3 509	2 367	20 989	25 671	5 787
District/county courts										
2014-15	3 389	3 128	1 030	2 345	2 436	..	..	..	..	2 558
2013-14	2 917	2 942	916	2 403	1 558	..	..	..	..	2 291
2012-13	2 959	3 299	913	2 636	1 270	..	..	..	..	2 360
2011-12	2 003	3 177	649	2 127	1 383	..	..	..	..	1 933
2010-11	1 948	3 079	1 145	1 972	1 554	..	..	..	..	2 000
2009-10	2 059	3 606	1 213	4 091	2 268	..	..	..	..	2 577
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	254	193	261	252	178	220	1 293	789	..	254
2013-14	274	159	245	206	260	143	1 280	707	..	245
2012-13	299	163	274	203	236	93	1 406	714	..	257
2011-12	310	221	288	206	256	91	1 636	747	..	281
2010-11	244	203	263	180	273	77	1 871	926	..	248
2009-10	214	153	274	142	294	98	1 457	783	..	222

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Children's courts										
2014-15	776	2 297	1 302	642	498	696	3 624	816	..	1 276
2013-14	733	2 360	1 269	605	715	2 024	3 389	890	..	1 263
2012-13	825	1 937	1 427	570	621	1 192	3 444	795	..	1 193
2011-12	812	1 821	1 693	825	683	1 225	5 029	936	..	1 240
2010-11	1 278	1 804	1 461	876	839	1 342	3 284	1 019	..	1 393
2009-10	1 417	1 838	1 451	731	855	100	4 323	874	..	1 417
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	285	329	320	269	194	244	1 355	791	..	312
2013-14	301	282	306	226	278	208	1 341	718	..	301
2012-13	329	262	352	222	254	146	1 469	718	..	309
2011-12	338	303	376	225	276	145	1 728	756	..	331
2010-11	295	274	334	199	298	133	1 934	930	..	301
2009-10	267	223	330	157	319	98	1 579	788		272
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2014-15	676	823	569	755	535	613	2 009	1 367	21 000	893
2013-14	672	709	546	726	557	578	1 861	1 366	14 419	843
2012-13	661	704	587	738	499	549	2 157	1 380	11 781	833
2011-12	658	751	546	765	560	535	2 227	1 518	15 237	869
2010-11	580	667	503	667	614	472	2 466	1 778	18 193	792
2009-10	578	620	491	757	763	424	1 748	1 582	25 671	795

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Family courts										
2014-15	..	..	..	1 553	..	..	..	..	3 123	2 471
2013-14	..	..	..	1 556	..	..	..	..	3 243	2 535
2012-13	..	..	..	1 649	..	..	..	..	4 929	3 455
2011-12	..	..	..	1 585	..	..	..	..	5 810	3 879
2010-11	..	..	..	1 534	..	..	..	..	5 642	3 804
2009-10	..	..	..	1 796	..	..	..	..	5 815	4 176
Federal Circuit Court										
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	916	916
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	982	982
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	742	742
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	847	847
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	788	788
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	920	920
Coroners' courts (d)										
2014-15	874	1 776	2 096	2 807	1 360	1 962	1 925	3 838	..	1 685
2013-14	884	1 776	1 844	2 659	1 591	776	1 355	2 965	..	1 596
2012-13	864	2 727	2 270	2 853	1 683	905	752	4 065	..	1 924
2011-12	578	3 011	2 733	2 224	1 299	975	871	4 206	..	1 788
2010-11	934	2 572	2 520	3 376	1 501	1 078	1 347	4 035	..	1 953
2009-10	886	2 277	2 854	1 981	1 489	1 154	550	3 054	..	1 752

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2014-15	4 807	5 839	4 378	7 933	5 333	3 456	6 276	17 461	21 000	7 535
2013-14	4 818	5 461	3 914	9 020	4 825	3 283	5 033	22 265	14 419	6 910
2012-13	3 534	5 346	3 443	7 454	4 233	3 978	5 254	18 218	11 781	5 841
2011-12	4 146	4 898	2 318	7 225	4 744	3 971	3 994	19 718	15 237	6 084
2010-11	4 632	4 984	1 649	8 001	5 388	3 894	4 262	19 445	18 193	6 282
2009-10	3 848	3 888	1 794	7 782	7 491	3 573	2 367	21 578	25 671	5 938
District/county courts										
2014-15	3 571	3 214	1 032	2 345	2 557	..	..	..	..	2 639
2013-14	3 066	3 035	965	2 403	1 647	..	..	..	..	2 375
2012-13	3 107	3 385	960	2 636	1 365	..	..	..	..	2 442
2011-12	2 134	3 253	694	2 127	1 475	..	..	..	..	2 007
2010-11	2 078	3 155	1 203	1 972	1 648	..	..	..	..	2 077
2009-10	2 198	3 694	1 270	4 091	2 393	..	..	..	..	2 665
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	268	205	261	252	189	220	1 293	812	..	263
2013-14	288	170	256	206	273	143	1 280	725	..	256
2012-13	314	174	285	203	251	94	1 406	738	..	268
2011-12	325	232	298	206	271	95	1 636	772	..	293
2010-11	258	213	274	180	288	80	1 871	954	..	259
2009-10	228	163	285	142	310	102	1 457	808	..	232

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Children's courts										
2014-15	807	2 360	1 303	642	517	696	3 624	837	..	1 308
2013-14	762	2 422	1 303	605	743	2 024	3 389	911	..	1 297
2012-13	856	1 989	1 465	570	645	1 199	3 444	820	..	1 226
2011-12	852	1 869	1 739	825	710	1 249	5 029	961	..	1 279
2010-11	1 327	1 855	1 503	876	869	1 364	3 284	1 048	..	1 435
2009-10	1 470	1 892	1 493	731	885	100	4 323	900	..	1 461
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	300	344	321	269	205	244	1 355	813	..	322
2013-14	316	296	318	226	292	208	1 341	736	..	313
2012-13	345	274	365	222	269	147	1 469	742	..	322
2011-12	355	315	389	225	291	150	1 728	781	..	343
2010-11	311	286	347	199	313	138	1 934	959	..	314
2009-10	283	235	342	157	335	102	1 579	814	..	284
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2014-15	713	854	570	755	565	613	2 009	1 402	21 000	917
2013-14	707	737	568	726	589	578	1 861	1 398	14 419	868
2012-13	696	730	609	738	532	553	2 157	1 421	11 781	858
2011-12	698	776	569	765	596	546	2 227	1 562	15 237	896
2010-11	616	692	524	667	649	482	2 466	1 828	18 193	818
2009-10	615	645	512	757	802	433	1 748	1 629	25 671	821

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Family courts										
2014-15	..	..	..	1 553	..	..	..	..	3 123	2 471
2013-14	..	..	..	1 556	..	..	..	..	3 243	2 535
2012-13	..	..	..	1 649	..	..	..	..	4 929	3 455
2011-12	..	..	..	1 585	..	..	..	..	5 810	3 879
2010-11	..	..	..	1 534	..	..	..	..	5 642	3 804
2009-10				1 796					5 815	4 176
Federal Circuit Court										
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	916	916
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	982	982
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	742	742
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	847	847
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	788	788
2009-10									920	920
Coroners' courts (d)										
2014-15	911	1 828	2 098	2 807	1 409	1 962	1 925	3 915	..	1 715
2013-14	922	1 829	1 879	2 659	1 645	776	1 355	3 048	..	1 634
2012-13	904	2 796	2 345	2 853	1 746	905	752	4 164	..	1 974
2011-12	613	3 098	2 802	2 224	1 349	993	871	4 318	..	1 837
2010-11	979	2 645	2 592	3 376	1 555	1 092	1 347	4 135 ..		2 006
2009-10	928	2 353	2 923	1 981	1 544	1 168	550	3 129		1 802

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in table 7A.12, income data presented in table 7A.13 and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.8. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.12, 7A.13 and 7A.8.

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------------	------------------

(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2014-15=100) (table 7A.37). See table 2A.48 and Chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for more information.

(c) The total (i.e. for all states and territories, and the Australian courts where applicable) expenditure in the financial year, divided by the total (i.e. for all states and territories, and the Australian courts where applicable) number of finalisations for the same reference period.

(d) Excludes expenditure associated with autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees. Expenditure for autopsy and chemical analysis work is inconsistent between states and territories. In some states and territories autopsy expenses are shared with health departments and are not recognised in the court's expenditure.

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

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

ABS Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2015, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.48.

TABLE 7A.33

Table 7A.33 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2014-15	6 354	8 248	6 079	11 500	10 130	7 840	12 295	18 541	21 000	9 554
2013-14	6 125	7 913	5 913	11 655	8 896	7 606	10 367	23 664	14 419	8 802
2012-13	4 729	7 571	5 579	9 796	8 714	7 488	8 062	19 952	11 781	7 555
2011-12	5 272	6 865	3 992	9 416	8 483	7 340	6 575	17 120	15 237	7 543
2010-11	5 588	7 562	2 923	10 177	9 390	6 734	6 757	21 397	18 193	7 715
2009-10	4 511	5 950	3 140	10 012	10 235	6 345	5 166	20 214	25 671	7 201
District/county courts										
2014-15	5 074	8 289	4 397	7 470	5 712	..	..	..	..	6 046
2013-14	4 946	7 545	4 422	7 511	4 877	..	..	..	..	5 731
2012-13	5 035	8 701	4 293	7 587	5 294	..	..	..	..	5 992
2011-12	5 104	8 682	3 869	6 893	5 092	..	..	..	..	5 829
2010-11	4 648	8 788	4 157	6 324	5 088	..	..	..	..	5 675
2009-10	4 527	9 176	4 092	7 068	5 915	..	..	..	..	5 772
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	459	293	371	591	558	435	1 244	796	..	423
2013-14	477	301	377	631	456	471	1 113	780	..	431
2012-13	510	346	410	644	439	372	1 354	697	..	463
2011-12	543	380	417	603	446	319	1 410	727	..	479
2010-11	414	364	380	542	420	285	1 531	869	..	423
2009-10	408	321	350	475	422	298	1 389	793	..	395

TABLE 7A.33

Table 7A.33 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Children's courts										
2014-15	734	678	788	898	684	604	3 737	808	..	752
2013-14	715	656	771	855	731	1 055	3 098	859	..	747
2012-13	801	535	889	780	706	734	2 276	725	..	726
2011-12	814	502	937	865	653	645	2 318	883	..	741
2010-11	1 068	444	889	759	621	670	1 984	848	..	779
2009-10	1 153	361	869	566	582	288	2 547	840	..	718
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	475	320	395	609	567	446	1 337	797	..	444
2013-14	491	327	400	645	476	510	1 197	788	..	452
2012-13	527	363	441	653	459	401	1 412	700	..	481
2011-12	560	390	450	619	463	344	1 471	740	..	497
2010-11	459	371	412	556	437	315	1 569	868	..	448
2009-10	455	325	378	481	435	298	1 481	796	..	418
All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2014-15	873	699	644	1 094	980	849	2 244	1 369	21 000	882
2013-14	894	694	652	1 159	858	930	1 977	1 361	14 419	888
2012-13	917	806	718	1 169	865	789	2 221	1 249	11 781	942
2011-12	970	859	689	1 135	860	689	2 123	1 302	15 237	967
2010-11	788	825	640	1 001	852	619	2 255	1 553	18 193	876
2009-10	798	759	591	898	859	602	1 915	1 439	25 671	836

TABLE 7A.33

Table 7A.33 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2014-15	6 664	8 506	6 084	11 500	10 608	7 840	12 295	18 926	21 000	9 735
2013-14	6 418	8 170	6 088	11 655	9 353	7 606	10 367	24 151	14 419	8 992
2012-13	4 960	7 812	5 733	9 796	9 159	7 524	8 062	20 469	11 781	7 722
2011-12	5 588	7 063	4 124	9 416	8 938	7 467	6 575	17 538	15 237	7 727
2010-11	5 955	7 812	3 031	10 177	9 829	6 860	6 757	21 908	18 193	7 915
2009-10	4 804	6 167	3 247	10 012	10 672	6 460	5 166	20 785	25 671	7 390
District/county courts										
2014-15	5 256	8 451	4 400	7 470	5 935	..	..	..	..	6 165
2013-14	5 119	7 704	4 528	7 511	5 072	..	..	..	..	5 868
2012-13	5 209	8 864	4 402	7 587	5 509	..	..	..	..	6 131
2011-12	5 310	8 836	3 970	6 893	5 307	..	..	..	..	5 975
2010-11	4 840	8 943	4 278	6 324	5 291	..	..	..	..	5 820
2009-10	4 717	9 343	4 206	7 068	6 148	..	..	..	..	5 921
Magistrates' courts										
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	495	330	395	609	588	446	1 337	818	..	454
2013-14	512	338	413	645	495	510	1 197	806	..	465
2012-13	548	375	454	653	479	403	1 412	722	..	495
2011-12	585	402	464	619	483	352	1 471	764	..	512
2010-11	480	383	425	556	456	322	1 569	892	..	462
2009-10	477	336	390	481	454	305	1 481	820	..	432

TABLE 7A.33

Table 7A.33 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	478	302	372	591	579	435	1 244	817	..	433
2013-14	497	311	389	631	475	471	1 113	799	..	444
2012-13	530	358	422	644	458	375	1 354	719	..	476
2011-12	567	392	430	603	466	327	1 410	751	..	493
2010-11	435	376	393	542	438	292	1 531	894	..	436
2009-10	429	332	362	475	440	306	1 389	817	..	408
Children's courts										
2014-15	763	696	789	898	710	604	3 737	829	..	768
2013-14	743	674	791	855	760	1 055	3 098	879	..	766
2012-13	831	550	911	780	733	739	2 276	748	..	745
2011-12	857	515	962	865	679	658	2 318	909	..	764
2010-11	1 111	457	914	759	645	683	1 984	871	..	802
2009-10	1 199	371	894	566	604	295	2 547	865	..	739
All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2014-15	910	718	644	1 094	1 018	849	2 244	1 402	21 000	900
2013-14	931	715	671	1 159	894	930	1 977	1 391	14 419	911
2012-13	954	829	738	1 169	902	793	2 221	1 285	11 781	966
2011-12	1 015	881	709	1 135	898	703	2 123	1 339	15 237	993
2010-11	827	847	660	1 001	889	632	2 255	1 594	18 193	901
2009-10	838	781	610	898	895	615	1 915	1 482	25 671	860

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Table 7A.33 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
(a)	Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in tables 7A.11 (criminal) and 7A.12 (civil), income data presented in table 7A.13 and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.6 (criminal) and 7A.8 (civil). Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.11, 7A.12, 7A.13, 7A.6 and 7A.8.									
(b)	Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2014-15=100) (table 7A.37). See table 2A.48 and Chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for more information.									
(c)	The total (i.e. for all states and territories, and the Australian courts where applicable) expenditure in the financial year, divided by the total (i.e. for all states and territories, and the Australian courts where applicable) number of finalisations for the same reference period.									

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.5-6, 7A.9-10 and 7A.11.
ABS Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2015, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.48.

TABLE 7A.34

Table 7A.34 Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme courts										
2014-15	37 263	50 404	10 077	26 129	32 966	17 078	24 434	19 691	..	23 439
2013-14	42 912	50 057	12 682	21 634	28 745	18 819	20 279	25 287	..	24 576
2012-13	38 453	45 986	12 854	19 290	28 705	14 060	13 658	21 853	..	21 909
2011-12	44 956	34 687	10 317	21 279	25 519	13 944	13 558	16 445	..	20 095
2010-11	31 270	32 703	8 101	20 331	27 992	11 215	13 701	23 794	..	18 163
2009-10	31 041	33 581	9 424	21 344	23 130	11 073	13 737	20 229	..	18 187
District/county courts										
2014-15	6 425	14 757	7 615	20 585	9 762	..	..	..	..	9 745
2013-14	6 576	13 399	7 939	20 293	9 239	..	..	..	..	9 485
2012-13	6 930	15 504	7 742	18 724	10 990	..	..	..	..	10 116
2011-12	7 874	15 382	7 331	19 852	11 247	..	..	..	..	10 477
2010-11	7 083	15 268	6 715	17 293	10 526	..	..	..	..	9 732
2009-10	6 545	15 829	6 423	12 363	10 907	..	..	..	..	8 949
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	689	327	410	848	780	578	1 303	804	..	530
2013-14	731	362	422	996	596	683	1 061	818	..	559
2012-13	777	449	458	1 008	608	563	1 344	691	..	614
2011-12	837	472	462	939	611	466	1 309	721	..	629
2010-11	615	460	427	856	583	437	1 399	847	..	560
2009-10	644	419	385	735	569	466	1 413	802	..	533

TABLE 7A.34

Table 7A.34 Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Children's courts										
2014-15	700	177	652	988	745	580	3 781	809	..	550
2013-14	699	169	639	962	742	855	3 026	855	..	550
2012-13	780	137	735	871	736	626	1 978	714	..	548
2011-12	822	128	736	880	656	520	1 831	875	..	569
2010-11	963	110	730	741	589	527	1 656	809	..	595
2009-10	1 023	86	709	543	543	326	2 115	834	..	535
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	690	317	423	857	777	578	1 413	805	..	531
2013-14	729	346	434	993	608	697	1 160	822	..	558
2012-13	777	417	475	997	619	569	1 397	694	..	609
2011-12	836	438	480	935	616	471	1 357	736	..	624
2010-11	644	425	446	846	584	445	1 426	844	..	563
2009-10	674	379	404	717	566	453	1 484	805	..	533
All criminal courts										
2014-15	1 114	651	676	1 362	1 263	1 005	2 502	1 390	..	907
2013-14	1 179	688	695	1 541	1 067	1 160	2 105	1 377	..	947
2012-13	1 251	866	774	1 539	1 132	958	2 303	1 211	..	1 045
2011-12	1 366	924	748	1 465	1 098	802	2 091	1 230	..	1 068
2010-11	1 036	921	702	1 297	1 074	738	2 184	1 470	..	966
2009-10	1 068	841	641	1 050	1 000	752	2 089	1 390	..	900

TABLE 7A.34

Table 7A.34 Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts										
2014-15	38 417	51 736	10 084	26 129	34 149	17 078	24 434	20 082	..	23 828
2013-14	44 257	51 363	12 965	21 634	29 848	18 819	20 279	25 781	..	25 057
2012-13	39 579	47 215	13 120	19 290	29 782	14 130	13 658	22 402	..	22 358
2011-12	46 769	35 531	10 568	21 279	26 500	14 185	13 558	16 827	..	20 571
2010-11	32 608	33 639	8 324	20 331	29 005	11 423	13 701	24 327	..	18 621
2009-10	32 456	34 632	9 664	21 344	23 899	11 272	13 737	20 789	..	18 658
District/county courts										
2014-15	6 609	15 015	7 619	20 585	10 102	..	..	..	..	9 904
2013-14	6 764	13 642	8 101	20 293	9 564	..	..	..	..	9 679
2012-13	7 124	15 764	7 912	18 724	11 366	..	..	..	..	10 318
2011-12	8 139	15 630	7 491	19 852	11 653	..	..	..	..	10 706
2010-11	7 323	15 514	6 888	17 293	10 885	..	..	..	..	9 949
2009-10	6 772	16 091	6 580	12 363	11 277	..	..	..	..	9 157
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	714	336	410	848	806	578	1 303	825	..	540
2013-14	756	372	435	996	616	683	1 061	837	..	573
2012-13	803	462	471	1 008	629	566	1 344	713	..	629
2011-12	869	485	475	939	633	476	1 309	745	..	645
2010-11	641	473	440	856	603	445	1 399	870	..	575
2009-10	671	431	397	735	589	475	1 413	825	..	547

TABLE 7A.34

Table 7A.34 Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Children's courts										
2014-15	728	182	653	988	773	580	3 781	830	..	560
2013-14	727	173	655	962	771	855	3 026	875	..	563
2012-13	810	141	753	871	764	630	1 978	735	..	561
2011-12	867	132	755	880	682	531	1 831	901	..	585
2010-11	1 003	114	751	741	611	537	1 656	831	..	612
2009-10	1 066	88	729	543	563	334	2 115	858	..	551
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	714	325	424	857	803	578	1 413	826	..	541
2013-14	755	356	448	993	630	697	1 160	841	..	572
2012-13	803	428	489	997	641	572	1 397	715	..	623
2011-12	869	450	493	935	638	481	1 357	760	..	640
2010-11	671	437	460	846	604	453	1 426	867	..	578
2009-10	702	390	416	717	586	462	1 484	828	..	547
All criminal courts										
2014-15	1 150	665	677	1 362	1 306	1 005	2 502	1 422	..	923
2013-14	1 217	704	714	1 541	1 105	1 160	2 105	1 407	..	968
2012-13	1 290	886	793	1 539	1 172	963	2 303	1 245	..	1 069
2012-13	1 416	945	768	1 465	1 138	818	2 091	1 265	..	1 094
2010-11	1 077	942	722	1 297	1 111	752	2 184	1 507	..	990
2009-10	1 110	861	659	1 050	1 035	766	2 089	1 429	..	924

Table 7A.34 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------------	------------------

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Real recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in tables 7A.11 and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.6. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.11 and 7A.6.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2014-15=100) (table 7A.37). See table 2A.48 and Chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for more information.
- (c) The total (i.e. for all states and territories) expenditure in the financial year, divided by the total (i.e. for all states and territories) number of finalisations for the same reference period.
- .. Not applicable.

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

ABS Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2015, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.48.

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2014-15	7 375	7 217	6 363	10 340	8 802	4 287	8 577	19 155	26 070	10 027
2013-14	7 505	6 907	5 553	11 397	8 055	4 043	7 774	24 189	18 494	9 373
2012-13	5 764	6 545	5 014	9 398	7 666	4 725	6 686	18 951	14 976	7 907
2011-12	6 505	5 825	3 477	9 099	8 203	4 442	5 053	20 403	17 948	7 913
2010-11	7 326	5 973	2 419	10 128	8 189	4 414	5 268	20 073	21 187	8 118
2009-10	5 598	4 866	2 659	9 620	9 886	4 047	4 279	22 537	28 799	7 478
District/county courts										
2014-15	5 390	4 712	2 019	3 416	3 279	..	..	..	..	3 966
2013-14	4 685	4 770	1 943	3 466	2 366	..	..	..	..	3 703
2012-13	4 686	4 843	1 834	3 656	2 547	..	..	..	..	3 707
2011-12	3 539	4 500	1 639	2 952	2 394	..	..	..	..	3 123
2010-11	3 499	4 525	1 986	2 851	2 544	..	..	..	..	3 205
2009-10	3 689	5 182	2 012	5 122	3 401	..	..	..	..	3 884
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	436	434	391	400	358	351	1 682	852	..	437
2013-14	447	393	391	339	448	247	1 660	761	..	425
2012-13	484	375	422	332	465	217	1 694	760	..	437
2011-12	496	379	425	320	465	201	1 908	806	..	443
2010-11	389	366	391	293	481	194	2 118	994	..	394
2009-10	400	339	386	273	508	205	1 689	857	..	387

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Children's courts										
2014-15	776	2 297	1 335	653	502	696	3 624	817	..	1 283
2013-14	733	2 360	1 304	614	719	2 024	3 423	892	..	1 270
2012-13	825	1 937	1 458	580	626	1 192	3 444	795	..	1 200
2011-12	818	1 821	1 726	839	688	1 225	5 029	939	..	1 249
2010-11	1 279	1 804	1 496	885	846	1 342	3 284	1 019	..	1 401
2009-10	1 417	1 838	1 484	737	863	100	4 323	883	..	1 425
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	456	554	445	411	365	367	1 734	850	..	485
2013-14	464	503	446	353	458	308	1 711	769	..	471
2012-13	503	462	493	345	472	263	1 747	762	..	480
2011-12	514	453	506	336	475	249	1 992	812	..	485
2010-11	433	429	457	309	497	246	2 170	995	..	441
2009-10	446	402	438	285	523	200	1 800	858	..	431
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2014-15	1 087	1 212	850	1 067	885	818	2 643	1 497	26 070	1 295
2013-14	1 073	1 098	845	1 009	923	758	2 564	1 489	18 494	1 246
2012-13	1 065	1 041	893	1 013	958	736	2 646	1 469	14 976	1 222
2011-12	1 066	1 023	842	1 032	992	684	2 666	1 621	17 948	1 228
2010-11	931	942	740	924	1 009	628	2 879	1 893	21 187	1 116
2009-10	947	928	706	1 021	1 150	568	2 333	1 710	28 799	1 125

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Family courts										
2014-15	..	..	..	1 993	..	..	..	..	3 441	2 839
2013-14	..	..	..	1 967	..	..	..	..	3 560	2 892
2012-13	..	..	..	1 965	..	..	..	..	5 257	3 778
2011-12	..	..	..	1 847	..	..	..	..	6 133	4 174
2010-11	..	..	..	1 779	..	..	..	..	6 009	4 116
2009-10				2 003					6 158	4 464
Federal Circuit Court										
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 511	1 511
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 560	1 560
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 187	1 187
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 215	1 215
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 147	1 147
2009-10									1 178	1 178
Coroners' courts (d)										
2014-15	890	1 776	2 107	2 838	1 376	1 962	1 951	3 877	..	1 696
2013-14	905	1 776	1 849	2 693	1 605	780	1 395	2 965	..	1 608
2012-13	888	2 727	2 294	2 891	1 706	910	782	4 065	..	1 943
2011-12	594	3 011	2 764	2 246	1 313	984	883	4 206	..	1 804
2010-11	961	2 572	2 558	3 412	1 519	1 086	1 356	4 035	..	1 973
2009-10	918	2 277	2 892	1 991	1 509	1 164	565	4 100	..	1 793

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2014-15	7 636	7 408	6 368	10 340	9 108	4 287	8 577	19 528	26 070	10 175
2013-14	7 754	7 098	5 693	11 397	8 358	4 043	7 774	24 662	18 494	9 525
2012-13	5 958	6 724	5 133	9 398	7 948	4 743	6 686	19 418	14 976	8 036
2011-12	6 768	5 974	3 574	9 099	8 521	4 510	5 053	20 886	17 948	8 059
2010-11	7 643	6 148	2 496	10 128	8 485	4 487	5 268	20 556	21 187	8 277
2009-10	5 852	5 016	2 737	9 620	10 235	4 110	4 279	23 125	28 799	7 630
District/county courts										
2014-15	5 572	4 798	2 021	3 416	3 401	..	..	..	..	4 047
2013-14	4 834	4 863	1 992	3 466	2 456	..	..	..	..	3 787
2012-13	4 834	4 930	1 881	3 656	2 642	..	..	..	..	3 789
2011-12	3 670	4 576	1 685	2 952	2 486	..	..	..	..	3 197
2010-11	3 629	4 601	2 044	2 851	2 639	..	..	..	..	3 281
2009-10	3 828	5 271	2 069	5 122	3 526	..	..	..	..	3 972
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2014-15	451	446	391	400	369	351	1 682	874	..	446
2013-14	461	404	402	339	461	247	1 660	778	..	435
2012-13	499	386	433	332	479	218	1 694	784	..	448
2011-12	511	390	435	320	480	205	1 908	831	..	455
2010-11	403	376	402	293	496	198	2 118	1 022	..	405
2009-10	414	349	397	273	524	209	1 689	882	..	398

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Children's courts										
2014-15	807	2 360	1 337	653	521	696	3 624	839	..	1 314
2013-14	762	2 422	1 338	614	747	2 024	3 423	913	..	1 304
2012-13	856	1 989	1 496	580	650	1 199	3 444	820	..	1 233
2011-12	858	1 869	1 771	839	715	1 249	5 029	964	..	1 288
2010-11	1 327	1 856	1 539	885	876	1 364	3 284	1 048	..	1 443
2009-10	1 470	1 892	1 526	737	893	100	4 323	909	..	1 468
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2014-15	472	569	445	411	376	367	1 734	872	..	496
2013-14	479	516	458	353	472	308	1 711	786	..	483
2012-13	519	475	505	345	487	265	1 747	786	..	492
2011-12	531	465	519	336	490	254	1 992	837	..	497
2010-11	448	441	470	309	513	250	2 170	1 024	..	453
2009-10	461	413	451	285	540	204	1 800	883	..	443
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2014-15	1 124	1 242	851	1 067	915	818	2 643	1 532	26 070	1 318
2013-14	1 108	1 126	867	1 009	955	758	2 564	1 521	18 494	1 271
2012-13	1 100	1 067	915	1 013	991	739	2 646	1 510	14 976	1 247
2011-12	1 105	1 048	864	1 032	1 027	695	2 666	1 665	17 948	1 255
2010-11	967	966	762	924	1 043	639	2 879	1 942	21 187	1 142
2009-10	985	953	726	1 021	1 189	577	2 333	1 757	28 799	1 151

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Family courts										
2014-15	..	..	..	1 993	..	..	..	..	3 441	2 839
2013-14	..	..	..	1 967	..	..	..	..	3 560	2 892
2012-13	..	..	..	1 965	..	..	..	..	5 257	3 778
2011-12	..	..	..	1 847	..	..	..	..	6 133	4 174
2010-11	..	..	..	1 779	..	..	..	..	6 009	4 116
2009-10				2 003					6 158	4 464
Federal Circuit Court										
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 511	1 511
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 560	1 560
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 187	1 187
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 215	1 215
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 147	1 147
2009-10									1 178	1 178
Coroners' courts (d)										
2014-15	927	1 828	2 109	2 838	1 424	1 962	1 951	3 954	..	1 727
2013-14	942	1 829	1 885	2 693	1 660	780	1 395	3 048	..	1 646
2012-13	928	2 796	2 369	2 891	1 769	910	782	4 164	..	1 993
2011-12	629	3 098	2 834	2 246	1 362	1 002	883	4 318	..	1 853
2010-11	1 006	2 645	2 629	3 412	1 573	1 100	1 356	4 135	..	2 026
2009-10	960	2 353	2 960	1 991	1 564	1 178	565	4 175	..	1 842

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 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 cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------------	------------------

- (a) Real recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in table 7A.12 and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.8. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.12 and 7A.8.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2014-15=100) (table 7A.37). See table 2A.48 and Chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for more information.
- (c) The total (i.e. for all states and territories, and the Australian courts where applicable) expenditure in the financial year, divided by the total (i.e. for all states and territories, and the Australian courts where applicable) number of finalisations for the same reference period.
- (d) Excludes expenditure associated with autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees. Expenditure for autopsy and chemical analysis work is inconsistent between states and territories. In some states and territories autopsy expenses are shared with health departments and are not recognised in the court's expenditure.

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

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

ABS Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2015, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.48.

Table 7A.36 Treatment of assets by court authorities

		<i>Federal Court of Australia</i>	<i>Federal Circuit Court</i>	<i>Family Court of Australia</i>	<i>NSW (a)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Revaluation method	Land	na	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	na	..	Market	Deprival	Fair value	na	Fair value
	Buildings	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	na	..	Market	Deprival	Fair value	na	Fair value
	Other assets	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	na	..	..	Deprival	Fair value	na	Fair value
Frequency of revaluations	Land, buildings	3yrs	sufficient regularity to avoid material misstatement	sufficient regularity to avoid material misstatement	5yrs	5yrs	5yrs	na	3yrs	5yrs	5yrs	sufficient regularity to avoid material misstatement
	Other assets	3yrs	na	na	..	..	..	na	3yrs	5yrs	5yrs	na
Useful asset lives (c)	Buildings	na	na	na	various	40yrs	50yrs	40–50yrs	30–60yrs	50yrs	na	50yrs
	General equipment	4–10yrs	4–8yrs	1–10yrs	4–10yrs	5–10yrs	3–7yrs	5–10yrs	3–10yrs	5–20yrs	na	5–10yrs
	IT	4yrs	4–8yrs	1–10yrs	3–4yrs	3–5yrs	3–4yrs	3–10yrs	3–10yrs	na	na	3–6yrs
	Office equipment	8yrs	4–8yrs	1–10yrs	4–10yrs	10yrs	3–5yrs	5–10yrs	5–10yrs	na	na	5–10yrs
	Vehicles	na	na	na	na	5yrs	na	2–8yrs	na	na	na	na
	Library material	10–40yrs	na	10yrs	na	na	Infinite	na	5–25 years	20yrs	na	na
Capitalisation threshold	Buildings	2 000	2 000	2 000	3 000	na	10 000	1 000	5 000	5 000	2 000	5 000
	IT	1 500	2 000	2 000	3 000	na	5 000	1 000	5 000	5 000	2 000	5 000
	Other assets	2 000	2 000	2 000	3 000	5 000	5 000	1 000	5 000	5 000	2 000	5 000

(a) NSW: Land and buildings are revalued at least every five years. Property, plant and equipment are measured on an existing use basis, where there are no feasible alternative uses in the existing natural, legal, financial and socio-political environment. The straight line method of depreciation is used.

(b) In Queensland non-current physical assets measured at Fair value are comprehensively revalued at least every five years with interim valuations, using appropriate indices, being otherwise performed on an annual basis where there has been a material variation in the index.

(c) Asset lives for some assets have been grouped with other classifications. For some jurisdictions, IT equipment includes software.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments.

**Table 7A.37 General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE)
chain price deflator (index)**

Years	2014-15=100
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.48.

Data quality information — Courts, chapter 7

Data quality information

Data quality information (DQI) provides information against the seven Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data quality framework dimensions, for all of the performance indicators in the Courts chapter.

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

DQI Contents

Fees paid by applicants	2
Judicial officers (as expressed per 100 000 population)	4
Backlog	6
Attendance	8
Clearance	10
Judicial officers per 100 finalisations	12
Full time equivalent (FTE) staff per 100 finalisations	14
Cost per finalisation	16

Fees paid by applicants

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Secretariat in consultation with the Courts Working Group and the Courts Practitioner Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Courts Equity – Access – Affordability
Indicator	Fees paid by applicants
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>The average court fees paid per lodgment.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total court fees collected in a financial year <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of lodgments in a financial year <p><u>Computation</u></p> <p>Numerator is divided by the denominator.</p> <p>Data for the numerator are adjusted by applying the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (see Chapter 2 section 2.5 for an explanation of statistical concepts used in the Report).</p>
Data source/s	Court fees collected and lodgment data are unpublished and are sourced from Australian, State and Territory courts authorities and departments.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the courts authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p>
Relevance	<p>'Fees paid by applicants' is intended to be an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of keeping services accessible through charging affordable court fees for services provided.</p> <p>However, court fees are only a small component of the broader legal costs incurred by applicants. Given that using the courts is often only practically possible with the assistance of lawyers, this indicator should not be interpreted as an indicator of general accessibility to legal services or processes.</p> <p>Also fee structures and the associated bases for charging differ across jurisdictions, e.g. corporate entities pay more than individuals. Jurisdictions also exempt and waive fees in special circumstances and this affects the amounts of fees paid in the ROGS.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The reference period is the 2014-15 financial year. Data are provided in September 2015, for publication in January 2016.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p>
Accuracy	<p>The data are sourced from finance and case management systems, which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls, reconciliation, and validation processes to ensure accuracy. Financial data are also independently audited at jurisdictional level for annual reporting purposes.</p>

Coherence	<p>For the last five years, the data have been counted and reported relatively consistently and no significant factors have been identified which have prevented or affected the consistent compilation of time series data. Exceptions are footnoted in attachment tables.</p> <p>In some jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, e.g. annual reports. In the other jurisdictions there are differences due to the ROGS counting rules.</p>
Accessibility	<p>Data are supplied for the RoGS according to the specific RoGS counting rules.</p> <p>In many cases the RoGS aligns with data published in jurisdictional reports, e.g. annual reports. Some jurisdictions may also publish different data which may not align with RoGS.</p>
Interpretability	<p>Contextual information for fees collected and lodgment data are provided in the Courts chapter and attachment tables.</p>

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues	<p>The Steering Committee notes the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• While ‘fees paid by applicants’ is an indicator of accessibility to court services, the broader legal costs for applicants are much higher and are likely to have a greater impact on accessibility.
------------------------------	--

Judicial officers (as expressed per 100 000 population)

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Secretariat in consultation with the Courts Working Group and the Courts Practitioner Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Courts Equity – Access – Geographical access
Indicator	Judicial officers (as expressed per 100 000 population)
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>The number of officers who can make enforceable orders of the court. This can include judges, associate judges, magistrates, coroners and judicial registrars.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of full time equivalent judicial officers. Where judicial officers have both judicial and non-judicial work, refers to the proportion of time allocated to judicial work. <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Estimated residential population in relevant jurisdiction as at 31 December <p><u>Computation</u></p> <p>Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 100 000.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Data are unpublished and sourced from Australian, State and Territory courts authorities and departments.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) (unpublished) 2015 and previous years, <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i>, Cat no. 3101.0, Canberra. For more detail about the population data used in the Report see RoGS Attachment Table 2A statistical context.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Estimated residential population</p> <p>For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financial and government arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see <i>ABS Institutional Environment</i>.</p> <p>The calculations associated with the use of ABS data are applied by the Report on Government Services Secretariat.</p>
Relevance	<p>This indicator seeks to reflect the availability of judicial officers to the community, by relating the number of judicial officers to the size of the jurisdictional population. However geographical and other factors such as remoteness of populations and workload, which are not represented in the indicator, need to be considered when comparing results.</p>
Timeliness	<p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>The reference period is the 2014-15 financial year. Data are provided in September 2015, for publication in January 2016.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>The reference period for population data is the financial year midpoint (31 December)</p>

Accuracy	<p>estimate.</p> <p>The identification of judicial officer numbers is done using data in payroll and human resource management systems. This is mostly electronic with some manual data counting. This is then adjusted to meet the RoGS data collection rules.</p> <p>The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules and the data reported are for all court levels in each jurisdiction. In order to meet the needs of the RoGS, costings and resourcing are apportioned across civil and criminal categories. This is mostly done on activity based costing approaches and the use of estimations. This may affect accuracy.</p> <p>The data come from payroll and human resource management systems, which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls and reconciliation and validation processes to ensure accuracy. Preparation of the data for the RoGS by court authorities also undergoes checking and verification procedures, including investigation of significant variances with previous years.</p>
Coherence	<p>For the last five years the data have been counted and reported relatively consistently and no significant factors have been identified which have prevented or affected the consistent compilation of time series data. Exceptions are noted in attachment tables. In some jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, e.g. annual reports. In other jurisdictions there are differences due to the FTE approach and exclusions set out in the ROGS counting rules.</p>
Accessibility	<p>Data on judicial officers are supplied for the RoGS according to the specific RoGS counting rules. Other data on judicial officers can be accessed through annual reports and court websites within most jurisdictions and in some jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, e.g. annual reports. However, some data obtained from these other sources in the other jurisdictions may not align with the RoGS due to the specific RoGS counting rules.</p> <p>Also, while courts in most jurisdictions make information available as to who holds a commission as a judge or master and which officers of the court are registrars, the information is not necessarily designed to provide a FTE number that can be matched to the number reported in RoGS.</p>
Interpretability	<p>Contextual information for judicial officers data are provided in the Courts chapter and attachment tables.</p>

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues	<p>The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jurisdictions may need to apportion or estimate FTE judicial staff numbers between criminal and civil levels of the magistrates, children’s, district/county and supreme courts. This may affect accuracy and comparability of data. • Not all jurisdictions calculate judicial officer FTEs in the same way for purposes of RoGS data collection. This may affect comparability of data.
------------------------------	--

Backlog

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Secretariat in consultation with the Courts Working Group and the Courts Practitioner Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Courts Effectiveness – Access – Timeliness
Indicator	Backlog
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>The age of a court's pending caseload against nominated time standards.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of cases pending longer than 12 months in a financial year (Higher Courts, Federal Court, family courts & Coroners Courts)• Number of cases pending longer than 24 months in a financial year (Higher Courts, Federal Court, family courts & Coroners Courts)• Number of cases pending longer than 6 months in a financial year (Federal Circuit Court, magistrates' courts and children's courts)• Number of cases pending longer than 12 months in a financial year (Federal Circuit Court, magistrates' courts and children's courts) <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of cases pending in a financial year <p><u>Computation</u></p> <p>The number of cases in the nominated age category is expressed as a percentage of the total pending caseload. It is derived by dividing the numerator by the denominator and multiplied by 100.</p> <p>In calculating this measure, some matters are excluded, eg. civil cases affected by deeming rules and matters that are inactive due to the issue of bench warrants that have not been executed.</p>
Data source/s	Backlog data are unpublished and sourced from Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p>
Relevance	<p>'Backlog' is intended to be an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of processing matters in an expeditious and timely manner.</p> <p>However time taken to process cases is not necessarily due to court delay. Some delays are caused by factors other than those related to the workload of the court. These factors will vary across jurisdictions and can include any or all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• parties' refusal of the first available hearing date in favour of a later date• referral of cases to diversionary programs, or to alternative dispute resolution lengthening the duration of a case but offering better quality and more cost-effective outcomes for parties and the community• time taken to process interlocutory appeals in appellate courts• time taken to ensure that interlocutory or pre-trial issues are resolved so that a fair outcome ensues• a witness being unavailable• delays in the finalisation of post mortem reports for Coroner's Court in jurisdictions where post mortems are undertaken by agencies outside the court jurisdiction.

	For further information on the backlog indicator refer to Box 7.9, Box 7.10, and Box 7.11 in chapter 7 of the Report.
Timeliness	The reference period is the 2014-15 financial year. Data are provided in September 2015, for publication in January 2016. Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.
Accuracy	The identification of backlog data is generally done using electronic case management reporting systems except for the following. Exceptions are noted in attachment tables. The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules, eg. rules relating to deeming, warrants, bail matters, consolidations etc. and are reported in a consistent manner for all court levels in each jurisdiction, except the NSW civil children's court. The data are extracted from case management systems which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls, reconciliation and validation processes to ensure accuracy.
Coherence	For the last five years backlog data have been counted and reported relatively consistently. Exceptions are noted in attachment tables. In most jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, eg. annual reports, while in other jurisdictions there are differences due to the ROGS counting rules in relation to exclusions.
Accessibility	Pending caseload data are provided for the Report on Government Services according to the specific RoGS counting rules. Other data on pending cases is available through court annual reports, court websites, on application from the Chief Jurisdictional Officer in the relevant state, territory or federal jurisdiction. Pending case data for the Australian Capital Territory courts can also be found in the Justice & Community Safety Directorate's Annual Report.
Interpretability	Backlogs can be caused by factors not associated with the performance of the court as detailed previously under "Relevance". Additionally, comparisons over time and between courts must take into consideration the impact of an increase/decrease in the number of complex cases or cases that typically take longer to finalise, or alternatively an increase/decrease in the number of undefended or typically straightforward cases that are quickly finalised. These will eventually alter the composition of the pending caseload and hence the age profile of that caseload (as measured by the backlog indicator) over time. For further information on the backlog indicator refer to Box 7.9, Box 7.10, and Box 7.11 in chapter 7 of the Report.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues	<p>The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to limitations of the data management system, NSW has been unable to provide pending caseload or backlog data for the civil children's courts. It is hoped that this situation may be rectified for future reports.
------------------------------	---

Attendance

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Secretariat in consultation with the Courts Working Group and the Courts Practitioner Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Courts Efficiency – Inputs per unit of output – Attendance
Indicator	Attendance indicator
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>The average number of attendances recorded for those cases that were finalised in a financial year. The number of attendances is the number of times that parties or their representatives are required to be present in court to be heard by a judicial officer or mediator/arbitrator where binding orders can be made. The number includes appointments that are adjourned or rescheduled.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of attendances in a financial year. <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of cases finalised in a financial year. <p><u>Computation</u></p> <p>Numerator divided by the denominator.</p>
Data source/s	Data are unpublished and sourced from Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p>
Relevance	<p>‘Attendance’ is intended to be an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner. However the results for this indicator may not relate to the performance of the courts as the number of attendances in a case can be influenced by many factors outside the control of the court, eg. prosecution readiness, defence availability, nature of issues and offence, whether a case is defended or undefended.</p> <p>For further information on the attendance indicator refer to Box 7.12 in chapter 7 of the Report.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The reference period is the 2014-15 financial year. Data are provided in September 2015, for publication in January 2016.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p>
Accuracy	<p>The identification of attendances is done using mainly electronic case management reporting systems but can also involve manual data extraction. Exceptions are noted in the attachment tables.</p> <p>The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules and are reported for all court levels in each jurisdiction, except the NSW Supreme court, NSW children’s court and the Victorian Supreme court.</p> <p>The data are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls, reconciliation and validation processes to ensure accuracy.</p>
Coherence	<p>Data for 2014-15 are reported for all jurisdictions and court levels except the NSW “Supreme court, the NSW children’s court and the Victorian Supreme court.</p>
Accessibility	<p>Data are provided for the Report on Government Services according to the specific RoGS counting rules. Other data on attendances and finalisations may be available</p>

through court annual reports, court websites, on application from the Chief Jurisdictional Officer in the relevant state, territory or federal jurisdiction. Attendance data for the Australian Capital Territory courts can also be found in the Justice & Community Safety Directorate's Annual Report.

Interpretability

Fewer attendances may suggest a more efficient process. However, this should be balanced against the likelihood that the number of attendances will increase if rehabilitation or diversionary programs are used, or if intensive case management is used. Both of these paths are believed to improve the quality of outcomes.

For further information on the attendance indicator refer to Box 7.12 in chapter 7 of the Report.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

**Key data gaps/
issues**

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Due to limitations of the data management system, NSW is currently unable to provide attendance data for the Supreme court or the children's court. The Victorian supreme court did not provide attendance data for the 2014-15 report.

Clearance

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Secretariat in consultation with the Courts Working Group and the Courts Practitioner Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Courts Efficiency – Inputs per unit of output – Clearance
Indicator	Clearance indicator
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>Whether the volume of case finalisations has matched the number of case lodgments during the reporting period. It can also indicate whether a court's pending caseload would have increased or decreased over that period.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of cases finalised in a financial year <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of cases lodged in a financial year <p><u>Computation</u></p> <p>Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 100.</p>
Data source/s	Data are unpublished and sourced from Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, data are collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p>
Relevance	<p>'Clearance' is intended to be an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner. However variations in the rate over time do not necessarily relate to the performance of the court. The clearance indicator can be affected by external factors outside of the court system which cause changes in lodgment rates, as well as by changes in a court's case management practices.</p> <p>For further information on the clearance indicator refer to Box 7.13 in chapter 7 of the Report.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The reference period is the 2014-15 financial year. Data are provided in September 2015, for publication in January 2016.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p>
Accuracy	<p>The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules and are reported for all court levels in each jurisdiction.</p> <p>The data are extracted from case management systems which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls, reconciliation and validation processes to ensure accuracy.</p>
Coherence	<p>For the last five years lodgment and finalisation data have been collected, counted and reported relatively consistently. Exceptions are noted in the attachment tables.</p> <p>In most jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, eg. annual reports, while in other jurisdictions there are differences due to the ROGS counting rules in relation to exclusions and differing definitions. Finalisation counting rules for civil courts in this report also include a "deeming rule" which means that RoGS finalisation data are unlikely to match the court's own published data.</p>
Accessibility	<p>Lodgment and finalisation data are provided for the Report on Government Services according to the specific RoGS counting rules. Other data on lodgments and finalisations may be available through court annual reports, court websites, on</p>

application from the Chief Jurisdictional Officer in the relevant state, territory or federal jurisdiction.

Interpretability

The clearance indicator should be interpreted alongside lodgment and finalisation data and the backlog indicator. Trends over time should also be considered. The clearance indicator can be affected by external factors outside of the court system such as complexity of cases, capacity to handle workload, changes in lodgment rates, as well as changes in a court's case management practices.

The application of the deeming rule can complicate the counting of finalisations because deemed finalisations for the reporting year have to be added to the court's actual disposal count, and actual finalisations that have been counted in any previous year as a 'deemed finalisation' need to be removed from the finalisation count for RoGS for the current year.

The usual interpretation is that a clearance rate of 100% or more is good. The rate at which cases are lodged is as much responsible for the clearance indicator results as is the finalisation rate. Any surge in lodgments during the final months of the reporting period will worsen the clearance rate result because those cases are unlikely to be ready for finalisation before the reporting period closes. That surge in lodgments may well produce a surge in finalisations in the following year, which then favourably impact the next reporting period as finalisations – these fluctuations may or may not reflect efficiency.

For further information on the clearance indicator refer to Box 7.13 in chapter 7 of the Report.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

**Key data gaps/
issues**

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- As noted under 'Interpretability'

Judicial officers per 100 finalisations

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Secretariat in consultation with the Courts Working Group and the Courts Practitioner Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Courts Efficiency – Inputs per unit of output – Judicial officers per finalisation
Indicator	Judicial officers per 100 finalisations
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>The number of judicial officers per 100 finalisations.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of full time equivalent judicial officers within each court level <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of cases finalised in a financial year. <p><u>Computation</u></p> <p>Numerator divided by denominator, multiplied by 100.</p>
Data source/s	Data are unpublished and sourced from Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p>
Relevance	<p>‘Judicial officers per 100 finalisations’ is an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner.</p> <p>For further information on this indicator refer to Boxes 7.7 and 7.14 in Chapter 7 of the Report.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The reference period is the 2014-15 financial year. Data are provided in September 2015, for publication in January 2016.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p>
Accuracy	<p>The identification of judicial officer numbers is done using data in payroll and human resource management systems. This is mostly electronic with some manual data counting. This is then adjusted to meet the RoGS data collection rules.</p> <p>The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules and the requested data reported are for all court levels in each jurisdiction. In order to meet the needs of the RoGS, costings and resourcing are apportioned across civil and criminal categories. This is mostly done on activity based costing approaches and the use of estimations. This may affect accuracy.</p> <p>Preparation of the data for the RoGS by court authorities also undergoes checking and verification procedures, including investigation of significant variances with previous years.</p>
Coherence	<p>For the last five years the data have been counted and reported relatively consistently and no significant factors have been identified which have prevented or affected the consistent compilation of time series data. Exceptions are noted in the attachment tables.</p> <p>In some jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, e.g. annual reports, in relation to judicial officer numbers. In the other jurisdictions there are differences due to the FTE approach and exclusions set out in the ROGS counting rules.</p>
Accessibility	Data on judicial officers are supplied for the RoGS according to the specific RoGS counting rules. Other data on judicial officers can be accessed through annual reports and court websites within most jurisdictions and in some jurisdictions there is an

alignment with other publications, e.g. annual reports. However, some data obtained from these other sources in the other jurisdictions may not align with the RoGS due to the specific RoGS counting rules.

Also, while courts in most jurisdictions make information available as to who holds a commission as a judge or master and which officers of the court are registrars, the information is not necessarily designed to provide a FTE number that can be matched to the number reported in RoGS.

Interpretability Contextual information for judicial officers data are provided in the Courts chapter and attachment tables.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

**Key data gaps/
issues**

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Jurisdictions may need to apportion or estimate FTE judicial staff numbers between criminal and civil levels of the magistrates, children's, district/county and supreme courts. This may affect accuracy and comparability of data.
- Not all jurisdictions calculate judicial officer FTEs in the same way for purposes of RoGS data collection. This may affect comparability of data.
- The deeming rule can complicate the counting of finalisations.

Full time equivalent (FTE) staff per 100 finalisations

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Secretariat in consultation with the Courts Working Group and the Courts Practitioner Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Courts Efficiency – Inputs per unit of output – FTE staff per finalisation
Indicator Measure (computation)	Full time equivalent staff per 100 finalisations <u>Definition</u> Number of full time equivalent staff (including judicial officers) per 100 matters finalised. <u>Numerator</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of full time equivalent staff employed by courts or umbrella authorities <u>Denominator</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of cases finalised in a financial year. <u>Computation</u> Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 100.
Data source/s	Data are unpublished and sourced from Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.
Relevance	‘Total FTE staff per 100 finalisations’ is an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner. For further information on this indicator refer to Box 7.15 in Chapter 7 of the Report.
Timeliness	The reference period is the 2014-15 financial year. Data are provided in September 2015, for publication in January 2016. Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.
Accuracy	The identification of total FTE staff numbers is done using data in payroll and human resource management systems. This is mostly electronic with some manual data counting. This is then adjusted to meet the RoGS data collection rules. The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules and the requested data reported are for all court levels in each jurisdiction. In order to meet the needs of the RoGS, costings and resourcing are apportioned across civil and criminal categories. This is mostly done on activity based costing approaches and the use of estimations. This may affect accuracy. The data come from payroll and human resource management systems, which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls and reconciliation and validation processes to ensure accuracy. Preparation of the data for the RoGS by court authorities also undergoes checking and verification procedures, including investigation of significant variances with previous years.
Coherence	For the last three years the data have been counted and reported relatively consistently and no significant factors have been identified which have prevented or affected the consistent compilation of time series data. Exceptions are noted in attachment tables. In some jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, e.g. annual reports, in relation to judicial officer numbers. In the other jurisdictions there are differences due to the FTE approach and exclusions set out in the ROGS counting rules.
Accessibility	Data on FTE staff are supplied for the RoGS according to the specific RoGS counting rules.

Also, while courts in most jurisdictions make information available as to who holds a commission as a judge or master and which officers of the court are registrars, the information is not necessarily designed to provide a FTE number that can be matched to the number reported in RoGS.

Interpretability Contextual information for total FTE staff data are provided in the Courts chapter and attachment tables.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

**Key data gaps/
issues**

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Jurisdictions may need to apportion or estimate FTE staff numbers between criminal and civil levels of the magistrates, children's, district/county and supreme courts. This may affect accuracy and comparability of data.
- The deeming rule can complicate the counting of finalisations.

Cost per finalisation

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Secretariat in consultation with the Courts Working Group and the Courts Practitioner Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Court Efficiency – Inputs per unit of output – Cost per finalisation
Indicator Measure (computation)	Cost per finalisation <u>Definition</u> Cost per case finalised, excluding payroll tax. This is not a measure of the actual cost per case. <u>Numerator</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total net recurrent expenditure in a financial year, excluding payroll tax <u>Denominator</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of cases finalised in a financial year <u>Computation</u> Numerator divided by denominator.
Data source/s	Expenditure, income and case finalisation data are sourced from administrative data collected by Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.
Relevance	'Cost per finalisation' is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner. This indicator is not a measure of the actual cost per case. For further information on the cost per finalisation indicator refer to Box 7.16 in chapter 7 of the Report.
Timeliness	The reference period is the 2014-15 financial year. Data are provided in September 2015, for publication in January 2016. Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.
Accuracy	In all jurisdictions the identification of total net recurrent expenditure is done using electronic case management and financial systems which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls, reconciliation and validation processes to ensure accuracy. Due to the financial nature of the data it is also independently audited at jurisdictional level for annual reporting purposes. The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules and the requested data reported are for all court levels in each jurisdiction.
Coherence	For the last five years data associated with net recurrent expenditure have been reported relatively consistently. Exceptions are noted in the attachment tables. Data are comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions.
Accessibility	Data on net recurrent expenditure and finalised cases are provided for the Report on Government Services according to the specific RoGS counting rules. Other data on net recurrent expenditure and finalisations may be available through court annual reports, court websites, on application from the Chief Jurisdictional Officer in the relevant state, territory or federal jurisdiction.

Interpretability The application of the deeming rule can complicate the counting of finalisations because deemed finalisations for the reporting year have to be added to the court's actual disposal count, and actual finalisations that have been counted in any previous year as a 'deemed finalisation' need to be removed from the finalisation count for RoGS for the current year.

For further information on the cost per finalisation indicator refer to Box 7.16 in chapter 7 of the Report.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- The 'cost per finalisation' indicator is not yet directly comparable across jurisdictions and is under ongoing review to improve consistency and comparability in how income and expenditure data are extracted and reported.

8 Corrective services

CONTENTS

8.1	Profile of corrective services	8.2
8.2	Framework of performance indicators	8.9
8.3	Key performance indicator results	8.11
8.4	Future directions in performance reporting	8.30
8.5	Definitions of key terms	8.31
8.6	List of attachment tables	8.36
8.7	References	8.38

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

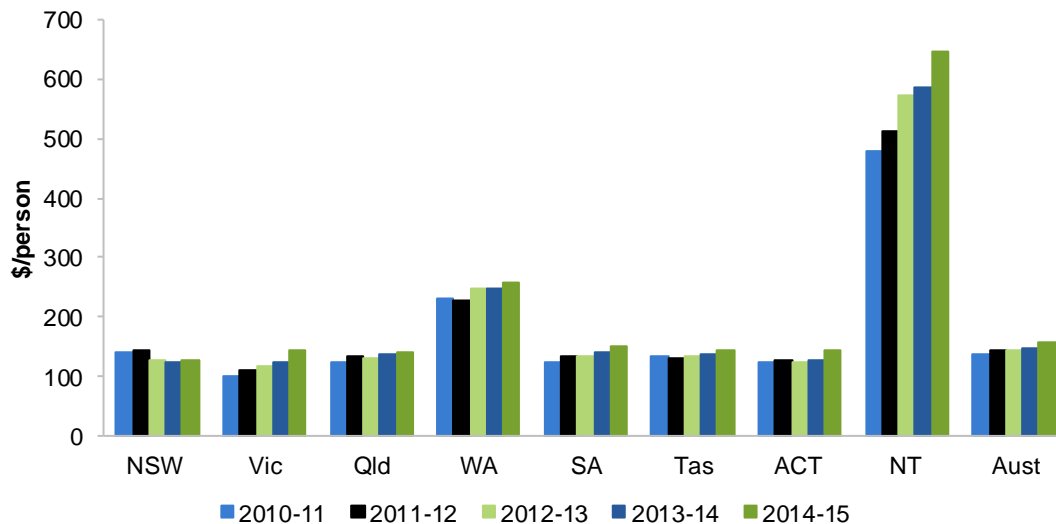
Reported recurrent expenditure on prisons and periodic detention centres, net of operating revenues and excluding capital costs (depreciation, user cost of capital and debt service fees), payroll tax and expenditure on transport/escort services² totalled \$2.9 billion nationally in 2014-15. The equivalent 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.

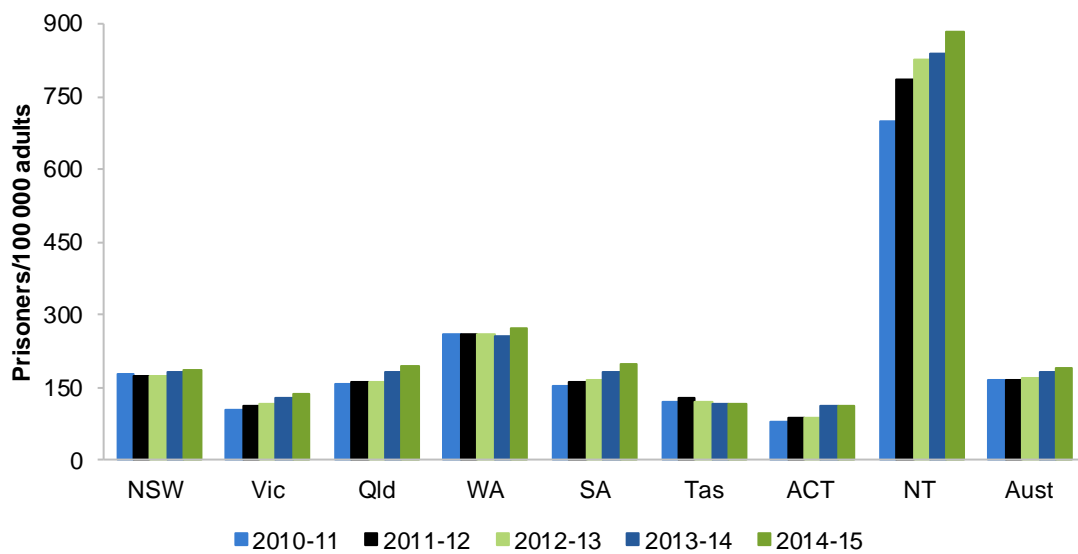
Excluding periodic detainees, 21.5 per cent of prisoners were held in open prisons and 78.5 per cent were held in secure facilities in 2014-15. A daily average of 6394 prisoners (18.3 per cent of the total national prisoner population, excluding periodic detainees) was held in privately operated facilities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



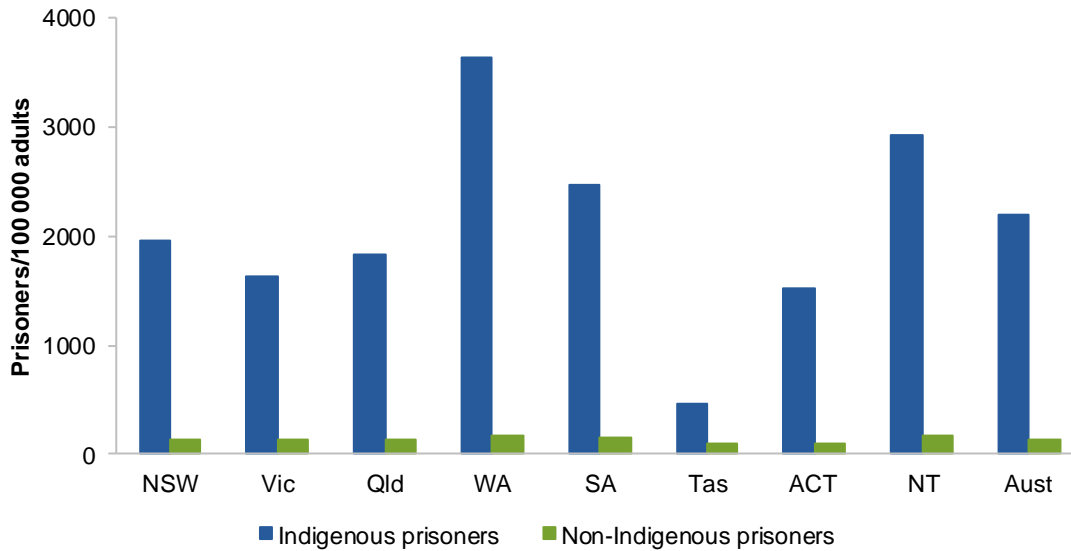
^a See table 8A.5 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

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}**



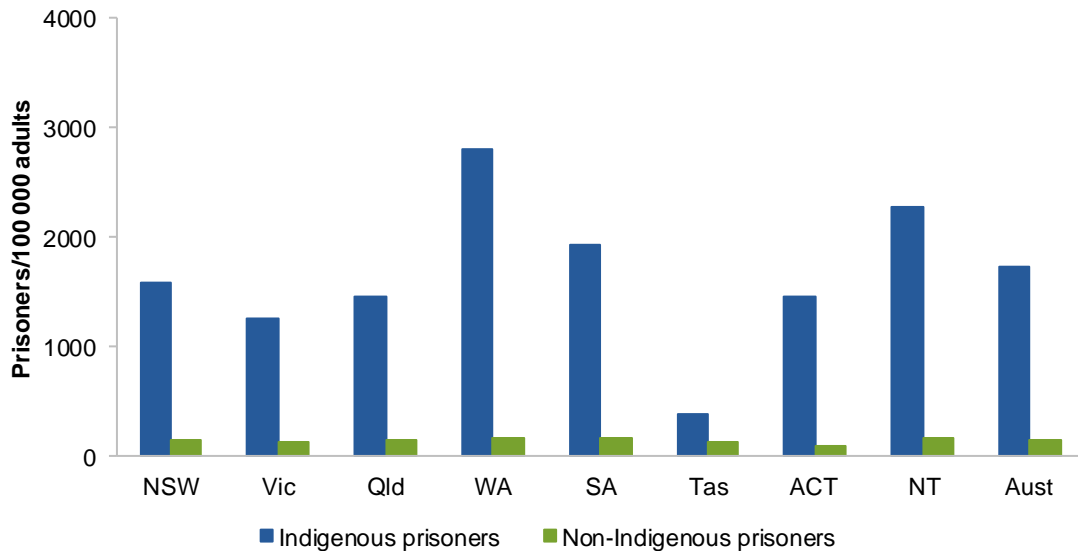
^a Excludes prisoners whose Indigenous status was reported as unknown. ^b See table 8A.4 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

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.

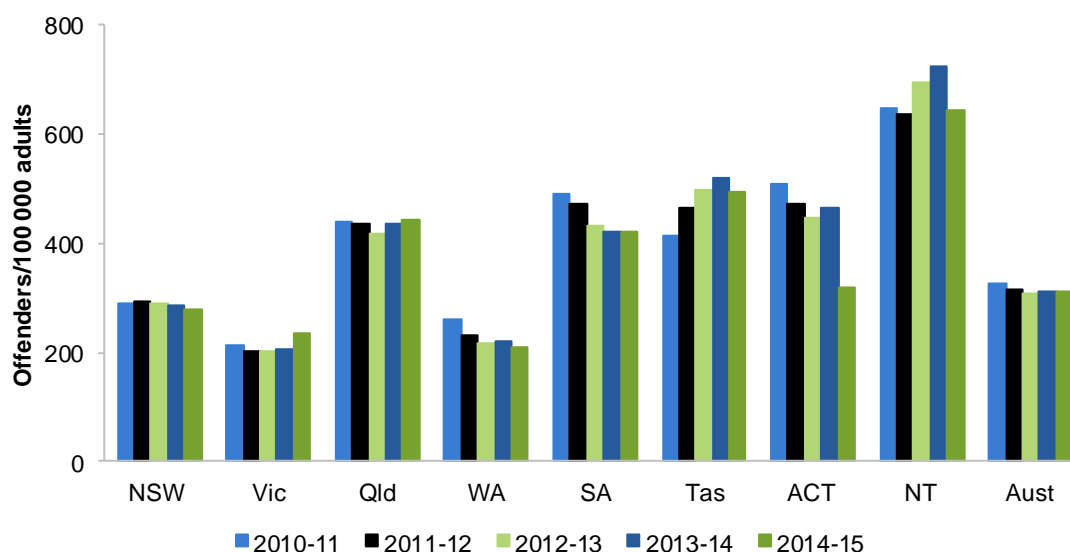
These services vary in the extent and nature of supervision, the conditions of the order (such as a community work component or a requirement to attend an offender program) and the level of restriction placed on the offender's freedom of movement in the

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



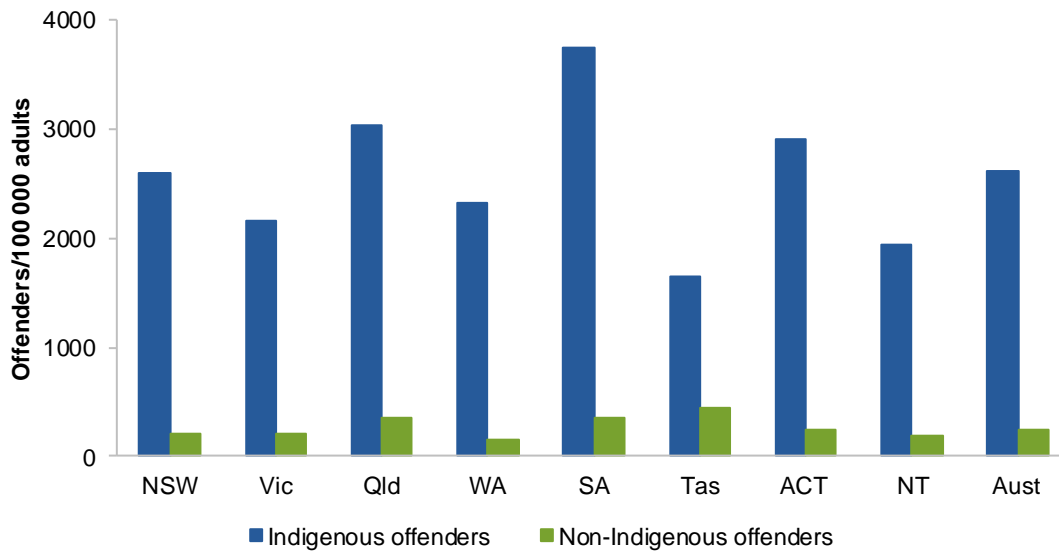
^a See table 8A.5 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

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.

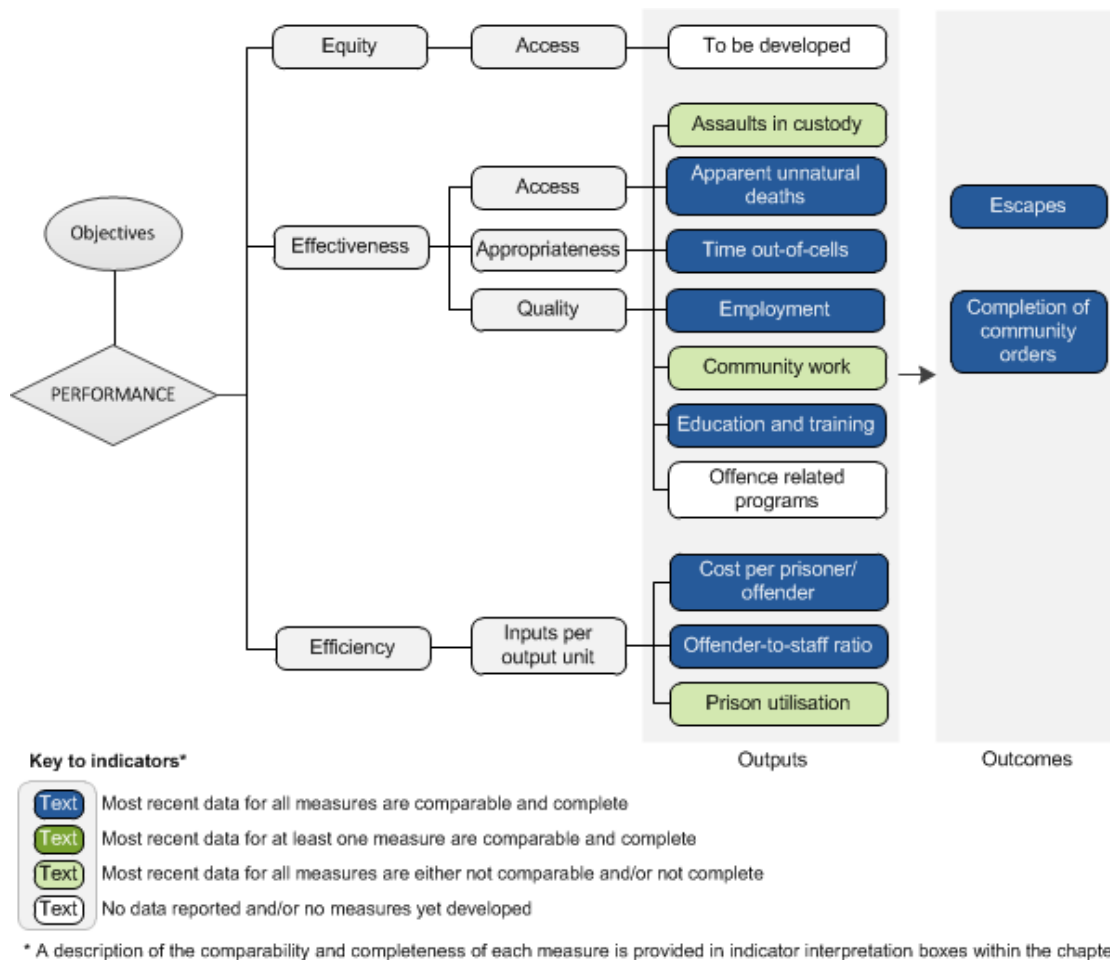
These objectives are to be met through the provision of services in an equitable, effective and efficient manner.

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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:

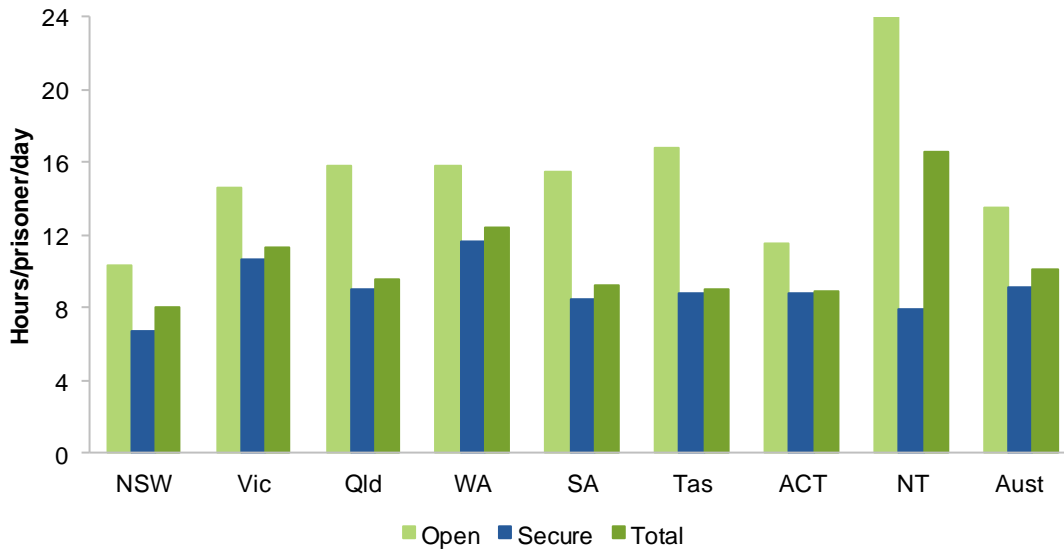
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time, except for NT in 2014-15, which were based on a single point in time (30 June)
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

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

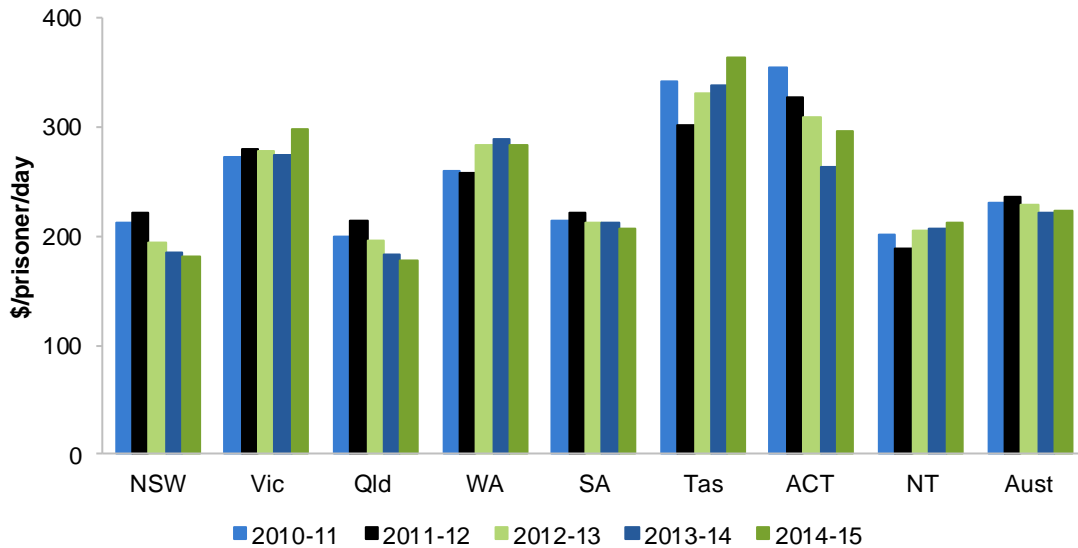


^a See box 8.11 and table 8A.7 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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**

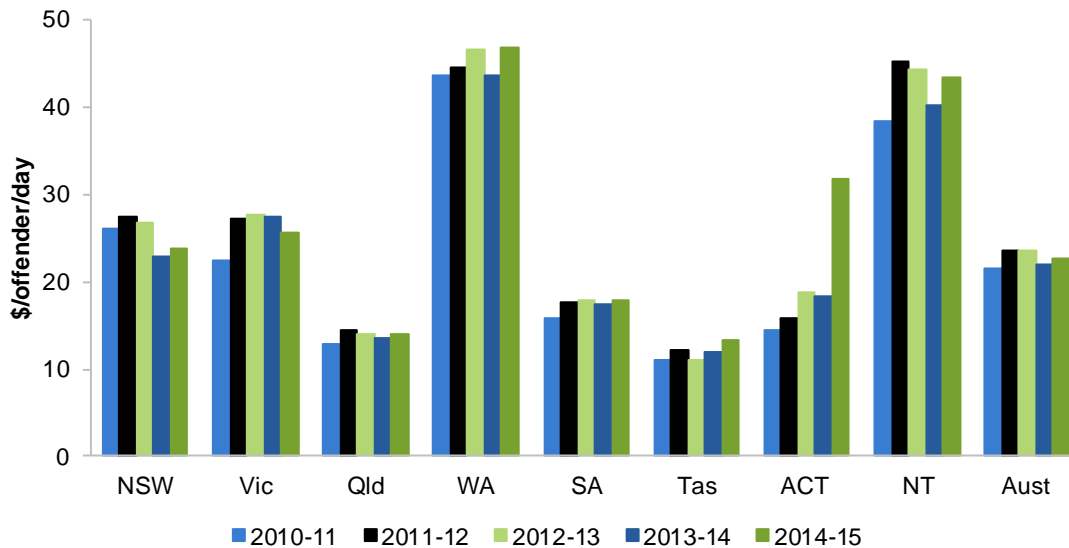


^a See box 8.11 and table 8A.9 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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.

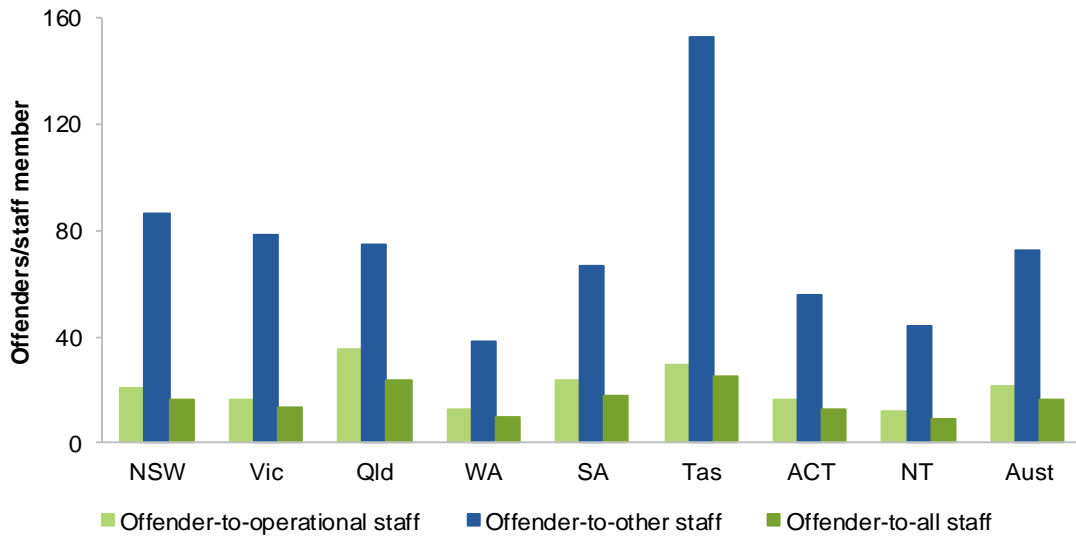
Data reported for this measure are:

- 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'.

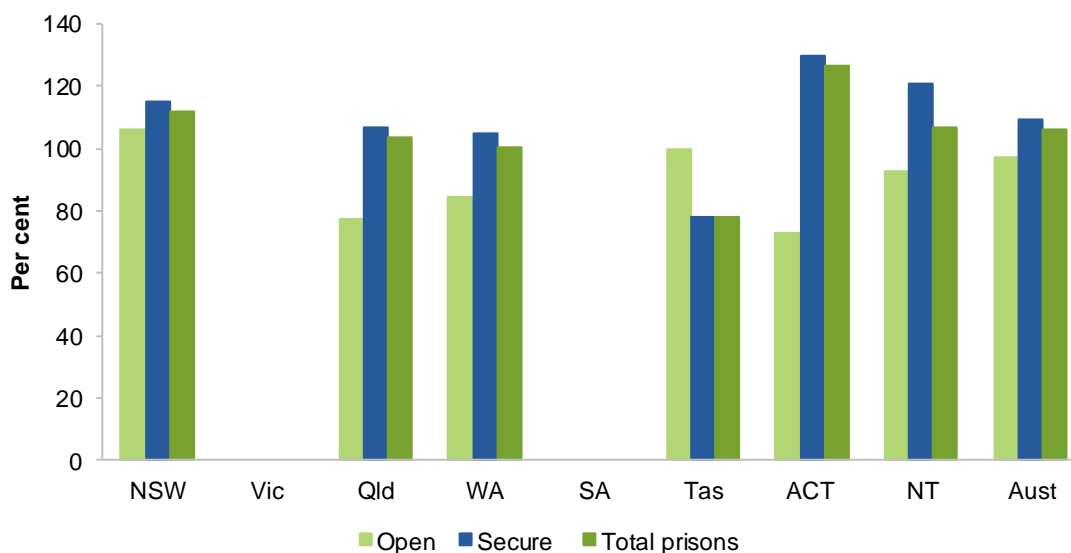
Data reported for this measure are:

- 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.

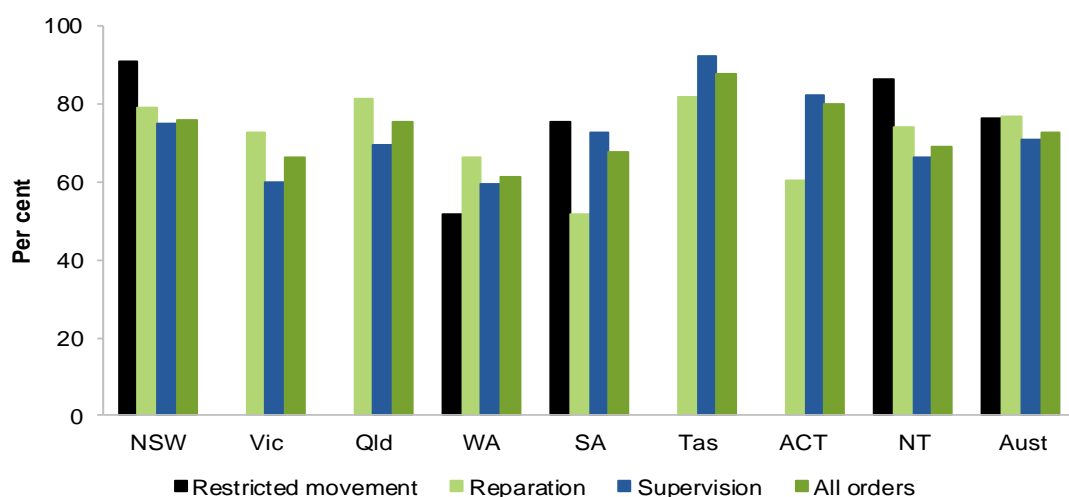
Data reported for this measure are:

- 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
Table 8A.4	Imprisonment, periodic detention and community corrections rates, by sex and Indigenous status (per 100 000 adults)
Table 8A.5	Imprisonment, periodic detention and community corrections rates, by year (per 100 000 adults)
Table 8A.6	Total recurrent expenditure on prisons and community corrections, 2014-15
Table 8A.7	Net recurrent expenditure, per prisoner and offender, per day 2014-15
Table 8A.8	Real net operating expenditure on prisons (2014-15 \$'000)
Table 8A.9	Real net operating expenditure, per prisoner per day (2014-15 dollars)
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)
Table 8A.13	Real net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation, per head of population per year (2014-15 dollars)
Table 8A.14	Assaults in custody, 2014-15 (per 100 prisoners/detainees)
Table 8A.15	Deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by Indigenous status, 2014-15 (per 100 prisoners/detainees)
Table 8A.16	Deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by year and Indigenous status (per 100 prisoners)
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
Table 8A.21	Prisoner education and training, 2014-15 (per cent of eligible prisoners)
Table 8A.22	Community corrections offender-to-staff ratios, 2014-15
Table 8A.23	Prison/detention centre design capacity utilisation, 2014-15 (per cent)
Table 8A.24	Categorisation of sanctions administered by corrective services during 2014-15
Single Jurisdiction Data — NSW	
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
--------------------	----------------------

Table 8A.58	Effectiveness, prisons
Table 8A.59	Efficiency, prisons
Table 8A.60	Descriptors, community corrections
Table 8A.61	Effectiveness, community corrections
Table 8A.62	Efficiency, community corrections
Single jurisdiction data — ACT	
Table 8A.63	Descriptors, prisons
Table 8A.64	Effectiveness, prisons
Table 8A.65	Descriptors, periodic detention
Table 8A.66	Effectiveness, periodic detention
Table 8A.67	Efficiency, prison and periodic detention
Table 8A.68	Descriptors, community corrections
Table 8A.69	Effectiveness, community corrections
Table 8A.70	Efficiency, community corrections
Single jurisdiction data — NT	
Table 8A.71	Descriptors, prisons
Table 8A.72	Effectiveness, prisons
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).

Attachment contents

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
Table 8A.4	Imprisonment, periodic detention and community corrections rates, by sex and Indigenous status (per 100 000 adults)
Table 8A.5	Imprisonment, periodic detention and community corrections rates, by year (per 100 000 adults)
Table 8A.6	Total recurrent expenditure on prisons and community corrections, 2014-15
Table 8A.7	Net recurrent expenditure, per prisoner and offender, per day 2014-15
Table 8A.8	Real net operating expenditure on prisons (2014-15 \$'000)
Table 8A.9	Real net operating expenditure, per prisoner per day (2014-15 dollars)
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)
Table 8A.13	Real net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation, per head of population per year (2014-15 dollars)
Table 8A.14	Assaults in custody, 2014-15 (per 100 prisoners/detainees)
Table 8A.15	Deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by Indigenous status, 2014-15 (per 100 prisoners/detainees)
Table 8A.16	Deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by year and Indigenous status (per 100 prisoners)
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 relevant population) and offender community work (average hours), 2014-15
Table 8A.21	Prisoner education and training, 2014-15 (per cent of eligible prisoners)
Table 8A.22	Community corrections offender-to-staff ratios, 2014-15
Table 8A.23	Prison/detention centre design capacity utilisation, 2014-15 (per cent)
Table 8A.24	Categorisation of sanctions administered by corrective services during 2014-15
Single Jurisdiction Data _ NSW	
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

Attachment contents

Single jurisdiction data _ Vic

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 _ Qld

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 _ Tas

Table 8A.57	Descriptors, prisons
Table 8A.58	Effectiveness, prisons
Table 8A.59	Efficiency, prisons
Table 8A.60	Descriptors, community corrections
Table 8A.61	Effectiveness, community corrections
Table 8A.62	Efficiency, community corrections

Single jurisdiction data _ ACT

Table 8A.63	Descriptors, prisons
Table 8A.64	Effectiveness, prisons

Attachment contents

Table 8A.65	Descriptors, periodic detention
Table 8A.66	Effectiveness, periodic detention
Table 8A.67	Efficiency, prison and periodic detention
Table 8A.68	Descriptors, community corrections
Table 8A.69	Effectiveness, community corrections
Table 8A.70	Efficiency, community corrections
Single jurisdiction data _ NT	
Table 8A.71	Descriptors, prisons
Table 8A.72	Effectiveness, prisons
Table 8A.73	Efficiency, prisons
Table 8A.74	Descriptors, community corrections
Table 8A.75	Effectiveness, community corrections
Table 8A.76	Efficiency, community corrections
GGFCE chain price deflator (index)	
Table 8A.77	General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (index)

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>
--	-------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-------------

(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 **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>
(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>
--	-------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-------------

(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>
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-------------

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

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
--	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

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 years.					
(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.

DQI Contents

Escapes	2
Completion of community orders	4
Apparent unnatural deaths	6
Assaults in custody	8
Offender-to-staff ratio	10
Employment	12
Time out of cells	14
Community work	15
Education and training	17
Cost per prisoner/offender per day	19
Prison utilisation	21

Escapes

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework - outcome indicator
Indicator	Rate of escapes from corrective services custody (per 100 prisoners/detainees)
Measure (computation)	<p>The indicator is defined as the rate of escapes from corrective services custody in each State/Territory during the reference period.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Number of escapes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisoners, disaggregated by open and secure prisons• periodic detainees. <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Annual average population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisoners, disaggregated by open and secure prisons• periodic detainees. <p>The indicator is calculated as the number of escapes, divided by the annual average prisoner population, multiplied by 100.</p> <p>The indicator is reported as the annual rate of escapes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisoners, disaggregated by open and secure prisons• periodic detainees.
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The data for the escape rates is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory.
Relevance	<p>The rate of escapes is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment.</p> <p>The prison escape rate represents all escapes by prisoners under the direct supervision of corrective services officers, including escapes during transfer between prisons, during transfer to or from a medical facility and escapes that occurred from direct supervision by corrective services outside a prison, for example during escort to a funeral or medical appointment.</p> <p>The periodic detainee rate for periodic detainees represents all detainees who have been convicted of escape from lawful custody.</p> <p>The escape rates exclude circumstances where the prisoner or detainee is not under direct corrective services supervision, for example, failure to return to prison from unescorted leave. Incidents occurring during transfer to/from court or from within a court complex are also excluded, as such security arrangements are usually delivered by other agencies.</p>
Timeliness	Data on escapes of prisoners/periodic detainees is published annually following the end of the reference period in which the escapes occurred.
Accuracy	All escapes are recorded by corrective services agencies and the escape rates are calculated based on all escapes by prisoners and periodic detainees during the reference period.
Coherence	All States/Territories apply the same definition for reporting prisoner and periodic

detainee escapes and no substantive changes have been made to the indicator since reporting commenced.

Accessibility Five-year trend data for escape rates are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services. The data for the numerators and denominators for the escape rates are also reported in the attachment tables.

Interpretability Rates of escape of prisoners and periodic detainees should be interpreted with caution. A single occurrence in a jurisdiction with a relatively small prisoner population, can significantly increase the rate in that jurisdiction, but would have only a minor impact in jurisdictions with larger prisoner populations.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues None.

Completion of community orders

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework - outcome indicator
Indicator	Completion of community corrections orders (per cent)
Measure (computation)	<p>This indicator is defined as the number of orders successfully completed as a percentage of all community corrections orders completed during the reference period.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Number of orders successfully completed in the counting period.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Number of orders completed in the counting period.</p> <p>The indicator is calculated as the number of orders successfully completed, divided by the number of total number of orders completed, multiplied by 100.</p> <p>The indicator is reported as the percentage of orders successfully completed disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• restricted movement• reparation• supervision. <p>Order completion rates are reported separately for each State/Territory and Australia.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The data for the completion of community orders indicator is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory.
Relevance	<p>Completion of community corrections orders is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing an effective community corrections environment.</p> <p>The indicator represents all community based orders administered by Corrective Services that were successfully completed as a percentage of all orders completed, both successfully and unsuccessfully, in the reference period.</p> <p>An order is successfully completed if the requirements of the order are satisfied. An order is unsuccessfully completed if the requirements of the order were breached for failure to meet the order requirements or because further offences were committed.</p> <p>Orders discharged by corrective services or set aside by the court for reasons other than completion of the order or breaches of the conditions, for example, due to death or illness of the offender, are excluded from the count of completed orders.</p>
Timeliness	Data on community corrections order completions is published annually following the end of the reference period in which the order completions occurred.
Accuracy	All order completions are recorded by corrective services agencies and the percentage of community corrections orders completed is based on all orders completed, both successfully and unsuccessfully, during the reference period.
Coherence	All States/Territories apply the same definition for reporting community corrections order completions and there have been no substantive changes to the indicator since reporting commenced.

Accessibility Five-year trend data for order completion rates are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services.

Interpretability Community corrections order completions should be interpreted with caution. The percentage of order completions may be affected by differences in the overall risk profiles of offender populations in jurisdictions and in the risk assessment and breach procedures applied by jurisdictions.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues None.

Apparent unnatural deaths

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework - Effectiveness
Indicator	Rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes in corrective services custody (per 100 prisoners/detainees)
Measure (computation)	<p>The indicator is defined as the rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes of prisoners and periodic detainees in the custody of corrective services in each State/Territory during the reference period.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Number of deaths from apparent unnatural causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisoners, disaggregated by open and secure prisons• periodic detainees. <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Annual average population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisoners, disaggregated by open and secure prisons• periodic detainees. <p>The indicator is calculated as the number of deaths from apparent unnatural causes, divided by the annual average prisoner population, multiplied by 100.</p> <p>The indicator is reported as the annual rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisoners and periodic detainees• Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status. <p>Rates of deaths from apparent unnatural causes are reported separately for each State/Territory and Australia.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>The data for the apparent unnatural deaths rate is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory.</p> <p>Coroners investigate the circumstances surrounding all 'reportable' deaths to establish the cause of death. Reportable deaths include deaths of persons held in custody.</p> <p>Deaths that occur in corrective services custody are also reported to the National Deaths in Custody Program.</p>
Relevance	<p>The rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment.</p> <p>The indicator represents all deaths of prisoners and periodic detainees from apparent unnatural causes in corrective services custody. This includes deaths that occur within prisons and periodic detention centres, during transfer to or from prison, within a medical facility following transfer from prison, or in the custody of corrective services outside a custodial facility.</p> <p>The rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes does not include deaths from apparent natural or apparent unknown causes, or deaths of persons in the custody of police or juvenile justice agencies.</p>

Timeliness Data on deaths of prisoners/periodic detainees from apparent unnatural causes is published annually following the end of the reference period in which the deaths occurred.

Accuracy The rates of deaths from apparent unnatural causes are calculated based on all prisoner and periodic detainee deaths that occur during the reference period.

Deaths of prisoners and periodic detainees in corrective services custody are provisionally classified as apparent natural or unnatural based on the circumstances of the death, but the classification may be revised at the conclusion of the coronial inquiry.

Coherence All States/Territories apply the same definition for reporting prisoner and periodic detainee deaths and no substantive changes have been made to the indicator since reporting commenced.

Accessibility Five-year trend data for apparent unnatural death rates are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services. The data for the numerators and denominators for the rates of death from apparent unnatural causes are also reported in the attachment tables.

Interpretability The rates of deaths of prisoners and periodic detainees from apparent unnatural causes should be interpreted with caution. A single occurrence in a jurisdiction with a relatively small prisoner population, can significantly increase the rate in that jurisdiction, but would have only a minor impact in jurisdictions with larger prisoner populations.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues None.

Assaults in custody

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

Indicator definition and description

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

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

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

Timeliness	Data on assaults by prisoners/periodic detainees on other prisoners, periodic detainees and staff are published annually following the end of the reference period in which the assaults occurred.
Accuracy	<p>Incidents involving assaults by prisoners and periodic detainees within corrective services facilities are recorded by corrective services agencies. The assault rates are based on information provided in the reports on such incidents that occurred during the reference period.</p> <p>In some jurisdictions, the corrective services agency does not have reliable access to information that is relevant to the classification of an assault, e.g. whether a victim required overnight hospitalisation or on-going medical treatment.</p>
Coherence	All States/Territories apply the same definition for reporting assaults by prisoners and periodic detainees on other prisoners, detainees and staff. The assault definition is subject to review by corrective services agencies to improve consistency and comparability.
Accessibility	Five-year trend data for assault rates are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	The rates of assaults on prisoners, periodic detainees and staff should be interpreted with caution. A single occurrence in a jurisdiction with a relatively small prisoner/detainee population, can significantly increase the rate in that jurisdiction, but would have only a minor impact in jurisdictions with larger prisoner/detainee populations.
<u>Data Gaps/Issues Analysis</u>	
Key data gaps /issues	The assaults indicator is not completely comparable due to differences between jurisdictions in the availability of information that is relevant to the classification of an assault.

Offender-to-staff ratio

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework – Efficiency
Indicator	Offender-to-staff ratio
Measure (computation)	<p>The indicator is defined as the ratio of offenders under corrective services supervision in the community to the number of active full-time equivalent (FTE) employees in community corrections in each State/Territory.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Annual average offender population.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Average number of staff disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• operational staff• other staff. <p>The indicator is calculated as the annual average offender population, divided by the number of active FTE staff in community corrections.</p> <p>The indicator is reported as the ratio of offenders to community corrections staff disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• operational staff• other staff. <p>Offender-to-staff ratios are reported separately for each State/Territory and Australia.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The data for the offender-to-staff is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory.
Relevance	<p>The ratio of offenders to full-time community corrections staff is an indicator of governments' achievement in efficient resource management by corrective services.</p> <p>The ratio is based on the average number of full-time staff equivalent positions directly employed in community corrections at the end of each month, disaggregated by operational staff and other staff.</p> <p>Operational staff refers to staff whose main responsibility involves the supervision or provision of support services directly to offenders. Other staff refers to staff whose responsibilities are primarily managerial or administrative.</p> <p>'Active employee' means a person who attends work and is paid or is on paid leave in the last pay period before the end of the reference period.</p>
Timeliness	Data on the ratio of offenders to community corrections staff is published annually following the end of the reference period.
Accuracy	The offender-to-staff ratio is based on corrective services administrative data on the numbers of offenders under supervision by community corrections and the number of staff directly employed in community corrections during the reference period.
Coherence	All States/Territories apply the same definition for reporting community corrections staff numbers and no substantive changes have been made to the indicator since reporting commenced.

Accessibility Five-year trend data for offender-to-staff ratios are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services.

Interpretability Offender-to-staff ratios should be interpreted in conjunction with other factors such as the supervision and program requirements of the offender populations as well differences in geographic dispersion and isolation factors.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues None.

Employment

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

Indicator definition and description

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

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The data for the prisoner employment indicator is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory.
Relevance	<p>The percentage of prisoners/periodic detainees employed is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment.</p> <p>The employment indicator represents the number of prisoners/periodic detainees employed as a percentage of those eligible to participate in employment.</p> <p>Prisoners/periodic detainees not eligible for employment may include those unable to participate in work programs because of full-time education, ill health, age-related factors or relatively short periods of imprisonment.</p>
Timeliness	Data on prisoner/periodic detainee employment is published annually following the end of the reference period.
Accuracy	The prisoner/periodic detainee employment rates are based on corrective services administrative data on prisoners/periodic detainees participating in work and the number of prisoners/periodic detainees ineligible to participate in work during the reference period.
Coherence	All States/Territories apply the same definition for reporting prisoner/periodic detainee employment. The definition allows jurisdictions to use either an average of the end-of-month data or an end-of-year snapshot of prisoner employment and prisoner population data.
Accessibility	Five-year trend data for the percentage of prisoners in employment are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government

Services.

Interpretability The percentage of the total prison population ineligible to participate in employment varies between jurisdictions depending on the number of prisoners in the defined exclusion categories.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues None.

Time out of cells

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

Indicator definition and description

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

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The data for the time out-of-cells indicator is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory.
Relevance	<p>Average time out-of-cell is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment.</p> <p>The total out-of-cell hours include all the hours when prisoners are free to leave their cells/units, for example for meals, exercise, work, study and recreation. The count of out-of-cell hours excludes periods for regular lock-ins or irregular lock-downs.</p> <p>In locations where a curfew applies but prisoners are not locked in their cells due to the configuration of the prison/unit for other reasons, time out-of-cell is calculated as the time during which the curfew does not apply.</p>
Timeliness	Data on average time out-of-cell is published annually following the end of the reference period.
Accuracy	<p>Average time-out-of-cell is based on corrective services administrative data on the total out-of-cell hours for all prisoners during the reference period.</p> <p>The average out-of-cell hours is based on the total out-of-cell hours for all prisoners during the year.</p>
Coherence	All States/Territories apply the same definition for calculating the average time out-of-cell and no substantive changes have been made to the indicator since reporting commenced.
Accessibility	Five-year trend data for the average time out-of-cell are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	No issues.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues	None.
------------------------------	-------

Community work

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework – Effectiveness
Indicator	Ratio of community work hours ordered to hours worked
Measure (computation)	<p>The indicator is defined as the ratio between (i) the number of community work hours directed to be worked on new orders made during the year, plus the hours of community work remaining on orders made in the previous year that were still in force and (ii) the number of hours actually worked during the current year.</p> <p>The indicator is calculated as the total community work hours ordered to be worked divided by the total number of hours actually worked by offenders.</p> <p>The ratio of community work hours ordered to hours worked is reported separately for each State/Territory and Australia.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Number of hours directed to be worked.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Number of hours actually worked.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The data for the ratio of hours orders to orders worked is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory.
Relevance	The community work indicator is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing an effective community corrections environment.
Timeliness	Data on community work is published annually following the end of the reference period.
Accuracy	<p>The ratio of community work hours ordered to hours worked is based on corrective services administrative data on offenders' compliance with the requirements of their orders.</p> <p>All hours ordered to be worked on community corrections orders and all hours actually worked are recorded by corrective services agencies in order to monitor offenders' compliance with the requirements of their orders.</p>
Coherence	All States/Territories that report data for this indicator apply the same definition for community work hours ordered and hours worked and no substantive changes have been made to the indicator since reporting commenced.
Accessibility	Five year trend data for the ratio of community work hours ordered to hours worked are reported in the attachment tables the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	<p>The community work hours actually worked during the current reference period may relate to hours imposed as part of orders made in the previous year. The hours ordered to be worked in the current counting period may not need to be completed until the following year, depending on the expiry date of the order. Therefore, the community work ratio does not represent a direct measure of the hours ordered to be worked and the hours actually worked in relation to individual orders or, a particular offender's compliance with the requirements of their order.</p> <p>The ratio can be affected by factors such as availability of suitable community work projects in some geographic areas or for some categories of offenders, the levels of</p>

general compliance across all offenders with the requirements of their orders and by variations in the number of orders with community work requirements made by the courts.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues Two jurisdictions do not currently report all the data items required for the calculation of the ratio.

Education and training

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework – effectiveness
Indicator	Prisoners participating in education and training (per cent)
Measure (computation)	<p>The indicator is defined as the number of prisoners participating in one or more accredited education and training courses under the Australian Qualifications Framework as a percentage of those eligible to participate.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Number of prisoners participating in one or more accredited education and training courses.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Number of prisoners eligible to participate in education and training programs.</p> <p>The indicator is reported as the rate of prisoner participation in education disaggregated by course category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• pre-certificate level 1• vocational education and training• secondary school education• higher education. <p>The percentage of prisoners participating in education is reported separately for each State/Territory and Australia.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The data for the education indicator is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory .
Relevance	<p>The percentage of prisoners participating in education is an indicator of governments' objective of providing program interventions to reduce the risk of re-offending.</p> <p>Education participation does not include participation in non-accredited education programs or a range of offence related programs that are provided in prisons, such as drug and alcohol programs, psychological programs, psychological counselling and personal development courses.</p> <p>Prisoners may be ineligible or unable to participate in education for reasons of ill health, relatively short period of imprisonment or other reason.</p>
Timeliness	Data on prisoner education is published annually following the end of the reference period.
Accuracy	The percentage of prisoners participating in education is based on corrective services administrative data on prisoners participating in education and the number of prisoners eligible to participate in education during the reference period.
Coherence	All States/Territories apply the same definition for reporting prisoner/periodic detainee participation in education. The definition allows jurisdictions to use either an average of the end-of- month data or an end-of-year snapshot of prisoner education and prisoner population data.
Accessibility	Five-year trend data for the percentage of prisoners participating in education are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on

Government Services.

Interpretability The education participation rates should be interpreted with caution as the indicator does not assess participation relative to individual prisoner needs, or measure successful completion of education programs.

The percentage of the total prison population ineligible to participate in education varies between jurisdictions depending on the number of prisoners in the defined exclusion categories.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues None.

Cost per prisoner/offender per day

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework – Efficiency
Indicator	Annual average operating expenditure per prisoner/offender per day
Measure (computation)	<p>The indicator is defined as the net operating expenditure per prisoner/offender per day during the reference period:</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Annual net operating expenditure on corrective services by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisons, disaggregated by; secure, open (including periodic detention) and total• community corrections. <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Annual average population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisons, disaggregated by; secure, open (including periodic detention) and total• offenders. <p>The indicator is calculated as the annual net operating expenditure on prisons/community corrections divided by the annual average prisoner/offender population and 365.25, multiplied by 100.</p> <p>The indicator is reported as the average operating expenditure per:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisoner per day:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- open prisons(including periodic detainees)- secure prisons- offender per day. <p>The average operating expenditure per prisoner/offender per days is reported separately for each State/Territory and Australia.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The data for the operating expenditure per prisoner/offender is derived from the administrative and financial databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory.
Relevance	<p>The average operating expenditure per prisoner/offender is an indicator of governments' achievement of efficient resource management by corrective services.</p> <p>Operating expenditure is expenditure of an on-going or recurrent nature incurred by government in the delivery of corrective services, i.e. for the management, security and supervision of prisoners/periodic detainees in the custody of, and offenders under the supervision of, corrective services.</p>
Timeliness	Data on the operating expenditure per prisoner/offender is published annually following the end of the reference period.
Accuracy	The operating expenditure per prisoner/offender is based on the full direct and indirect recurrent costs to government for the delivery of corrective services and the annual average prisoner/offender populations.
Coherence	All States/Territories apply the same definition for reporting the operating expenditure per prisoner/offender. The operating expenditure is reported net of payroll tax, depreciation, revenue from own sources and prisoner transport costs.

Accessibility Five year trend data for cost per prisoner/offender are reported in the attachment tables the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services. The numerators and denominators for the cost per prisoner/offender are also reported in the attachment tables.

Interpretability Efficiency indicators are difficult to interpret in isolation and need to be considered in conjunction with effectiveness indicators. A low cost per prisoner, for example, can reflect less emphasis on providing prisoner programs to address the risk of re-offending.

Unit costs are also affected by differences in the profile of the prisoner and offender populations, geographic dispersion and isolation factors that

limit opportunities to reduce overheads through economies of scale.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues A review of the cost per prisoner/ offender found that all jurisdictions comply with the agreed national counting rules however there is variation in the extent to which prisoner health services costs are included in the operating expenditure as a result of differences in the service delivery and funding arrangements. Corrective services is currently addressing this issue.

Prison utilisation

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework – Efficiency
Indicator	Utilisation of prison and periodic detention centre design capacity (per cent)
Measure (computation)	<p>The indicator is defined as the utilisation rate of the prison design capacity during the reference period.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Annual average population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisoners, disaggregated by open and secure prisons• periodic detainees. <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Annual average design capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisons, disaggregated by open and secure prisons• periodic detention centres. <p>The indicator is calculated as the number of prisoners/periodic detainees, divided by the average design capacity, multiplied by 100.</p> <p>The indicator is reported as the utilisation rate disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• open prisons• secure prisons• periodic detention centres. <p>Prison utilisation is reported separately for each State/Territory and Australia.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The data for the prison utilisation is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory.
Relevance	<p>The prison utilisation rate is an indicator of governments' achievement of efficient resource management by corrective services.</p> <p>The prison utilisation rate is an indicator of the extent to which the design capacity meets the demand for prison and periodic detention accommodation.</p> <p>Included in the prison design capacity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisons• transitional centres• 24 hour court cells administered by corrective services• cells in police facilities administered by corrective services. <p>Design capacity does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• additional bed places that have been placed in cells or units over and above the design capacity• accommodation used for special purposes, i.e. disciplinary segregation; observation or crisis care; or hospital or infirmary accommodation unless it is special accommodation for the long term accommodation for aged prisoners or prisoners with long term illnesses• facilities or sections of facilities that have been decommissioned

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cells out of commission for maintenance or refurbishment.
Timeliness	Data on the utilisation rates for prisons and periodic detention centres is published annually following the end of the reference period.
Accuracy	The utilisation rates are based on capacity data maintained by the corrective services agencies for the management of the prison and periodic detention systems.
Coherence	All States/Territories that report data for this indicator apply the same definition of design capacity. No substantive changes have been made to the indicator since reporting commenced.
Accessibility	Five-year trend data for the prison utilisation rates are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	All prison systems require spare capacity to cater for the transfer of prisoners, special-purpose accommodation such as protection units, separate facilities for males and females and different security levels, and to manage short-term fluctuations in prisoner numbers. Percentages close to but not exceeding 100 per cent indicate better performance towards achieving efficient resource management.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues	Two jurisdictions do not currently report prison utilisation rates.
------------------------------	---