# 8 Corrective services

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| Attachment tables |
| Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a ‘8A’ prefix (for example, table 8A.1). A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the website (www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016). |
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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:

1. youth justice[[1]](#footnote-1) (reported on in chapter 16, Youth justice services)
2. prisoners or alleged offenders held in forensic mental health facilities to receive psychiatric care (who are usually the responsibility of health departments)
3. 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 abbreviations used in this Report are available in a complete list in volume A: Approach to performance reporting.

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| 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). |
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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 services[[2]](#footnote-2) 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).

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| Figure 8.1 Real net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation, per person (2014‑15 dollars)**a** |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 8.1 Real net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation, per person (2014-15 dollars)  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| a See table 8A.13 for detailed footnotes and caveats. |
| *Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.13. |
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### 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).

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| Figure 8.2 Imprisonment rates, total prisoners**a** |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 8.2 Imprisonment rates, total prisoners  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| |  | | --- | | 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. |
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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.

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| Figure 8.3 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non‑Indigenous crude imprisonment rates, 2014‑15**a, b** |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 8.3 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non Indigenous crude imprisonment rates, 2014-15  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| 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. |
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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.

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| Figure 8.4 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non‑Indigenous age standardised imprisonment rates, 2014‑15**a** |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 8.4 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non Indigenous age standardised imprisonment rates, 2014-15  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| 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. |
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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).

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| Figure 8.5 Community corrections rates, total offenders**a** |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 8.5 Community corrections rates, total offenders  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| 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. |
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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.

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| Figure 8.6 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non‑Indigenous crude community corrections rates, 2014‑15**a, b** |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 8.6 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non Indigenous crude community corrections rates, 2014-15  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| 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. |
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## 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).

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| 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. |
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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).

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| Figure 8.7 Corrective services performance indicator framework |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 8.7 Corrective services performance indicator framework  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
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## 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).

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| 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. |
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### 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).

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| 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. |
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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).

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| 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. |
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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).

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| Table 8.1 Rate and number of prisoner deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by Indigenous status, 2014‑15**a** |
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| 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. |
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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).

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| 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. |
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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).

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| Figure 8.8 Time out‑of‑cells (average hours per day), 2014‑15**a** |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 8.8 Time out of cells (average hours per day), 2014-15  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| a See box 8.6 and table 8A.18 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.  *Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.18. |
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#### 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).

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| 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. |
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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).

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| Figure 8.9 Percentage of eligible prisoners employed, 2014‑15**a** |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 8.9 Percentage of eligible prisoners employed, 2014-15  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| a See box 8.7 and table 8A.20 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.  *Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.20. |
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#### 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).

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| 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. |
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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).

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| 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. |
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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).

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| Figure 8.10 Percentage of eligible prisoners in education and training, 2014‑15**a** |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 8.10 Percentage of eligible prisoners in education and training, 2014-15  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| a See box 8.9 and table 8A.21 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.  *Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.21. |
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#### 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).

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| 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. |
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### 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).

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| 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. |
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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).

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| Figure 8.11 Total cost per prisoner per day, 2014‑15**a** |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 8.11 Total cost per prisoner per day, 2014-15  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| a See box 8.11 and table 8A.7 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. |
| *Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.7. |
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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).

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| Figure 8.12 Real net operating expenditure per prisoner per day  (2014‑15 dollars)**a** |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 8.12 Real net operating expenditure per prisoner per day  (2014-15 dollars)   More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| a See box 8.11 and table 8A.9 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.  *Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.9. |
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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).

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| Figure 8.13 Real net operating expenditure per offender per day  (2014‑15 dollars)**a** |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 8.13 Real net operating expenditure per offender per day  (2014-15 dollars)   More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| a See box 8.11 and table 8A.11 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. |
| *Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.11. |
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#### 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).

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| 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. |
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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).

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| Figure 8.14 Community corrections offender‑to‑staff ratios, 2014‑15**a** |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 8.14 Community corrections offender to staff ratios, 2014-15  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| a See box 8.12 and table 8A.22 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.  *Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.22. |
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#### Prison utilisation

‘Prison utilisation’ is an indicator of governments’ aim to provide corrective services in an efficient manner (box 8.13).

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| 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. |
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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).

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| Figure 8.15 Prison design capacity utilisation, 2014‑15**a, b** |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 8.15 Prison design capacity utilisation, 2014-15  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| 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. |
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### 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).

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| 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. |
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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.

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| Table 8.2 Rate and number of prisoner escapes, 2014‑15**a** |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | | NT | Aust | | 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. |
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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).

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| 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. |
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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).

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| Figure 8.16 Completion of community corrections orders, by type of order, 2014‑15a, b |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 8.16 Completion of community corrections orders, by type of order, 2014-15  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| 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. |
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## 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).

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| 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. |
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Data relating to prisoner health are not readily available. The AIHW has conducted three surveys’ 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

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| **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** | An act of physical violence committed by a prisoner or periodic detainee that resulted in physical injuries. An assault is recorded where either:   * a charge is proved either by a jurisdictional correctional authority, a Governor’s hearing or a court of law, or * there is evidence that an assault took place because at least one of the following circumstances apply: * there is at least one apparently reliable witness to the assault, or the victim claims assault and there is no obvious reason to doubt this claim, or * a visible injury has occurred and there is sufficient circumstantial or other evidence to make an assault the most likely cause of the injury on the basis of the balance of probabilities.   The rate is expressed per 100 prisoners, calculated by dividing the total number of assaults by the daily average prisoner population, multiplied by 100. It is based on a count of victims of assaults not incidents, that is, an assault by two prisoners on one other prisoner is counted as one assault, whereas a single incident in which one prisoner assaults two other prisoners is counted as two assaults. |
| **Apparent unnatural death** | The death of a person:   * who is in corrective services custody (which includes deaths that occur within prisons and periodic detention centres, during transfer to or from prison, within a medical facility following transfer from prison, or in the custody of corrective services outside a custodial facility) * whose death is caused or contributed to by traumatic injuries sustained, or by lack of proper care, while in such custody * who dies or is fatally injured in the process of prison officers attempting to detain that person * who dies or is fatally injured in the process of that person escaping or attempting to escape from prison custody * there is sufficient evidence to suggest, subject to a Coroner’s finding, that the most likely cause of death is homicide, suicide, an accidental cause or a drug overdose.   The rate is expressed per 100 prisoners, calculated by dividing the number of deaths by the daily average prisoner population, multiplied by 100. |
| **Average number of hours ordered per offender** | The total of community work hours ordered to be worked per offender with active work orders containing community hours on the first day of the counting period and/or imposed new community work hours ordered during the counting period. |
| **Average number of hours worked per offender** | The number of actual hours worked per offender with a work order in the counting period. |
| **Capital costs per prisoner/offender** | The daily cost per prisoner/offender, based on the user cost of capital (calculated as 8 per cent of the value of government assets), depreciation, and debt servicing fees for privately owned 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** | Full‑time equivalent staff employed in community corrections.   * Operational staff refers to staff whose main responsibility involves the supervision or provision of support services directly to offenders, for example, probation/parole/community corrections officers, home detention officers, case managers, program co‑ordinators, and court advice workers. * Other staff refers to staff based in Head Office or officers in the field whose responsibilities are managerial or administrative in relation to offender management.   Staff members who perform a mix of caseload and administrative functions are allocated proportionately to each category based upon the workload assigned to that position. |
| **Community work (offenders)** | Unpaid community work (hours) by offenders serving community corrections orders during the counting period. |
| **Comparability** | The approach in this Report to defining comparability is if the reported data (subject to caveats) can be used to inform an assessment of comparative performance. Typically, data are considered comparable when they are collected in the same way and in accordance with the same definitions. For comparable indicators or measures, significant differences in reported results allow an assessment of differences in performance, rather than being the result of anomalies in the data. |
| **Completeness** | The approach in this Report to defining completeness is if all required data are available for all jurisdictions that provide the service. |
| **Completion  of community orders** | The percentage of community orders that were completed successfully within the counting period (by order type). An order is successfully completed if the requirements of the order are satisfied. An order is unsuccessfully completed if the requirements of the order were breached for failure to meet the order requirements or because further offences were committed. |
| **Detainee** | A person subject to a periodic detention order. |
| **Education and training** | 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:   * 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** | 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:   * 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. |

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## 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).

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| --- | --- |
| **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) |
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## 8.7 References

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

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. [↑](#footnote-ref-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. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)