

---

# 8 Corrective services

## CONTENTS

8.1	Profile of corrective services	8.2
8.2	Framework of performance indicators	8.6
8.3	Key performance indicator results	8.8
8.4	Definitions of key terms	8.24
8.5	References	8.29

---

### Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '8A' prefix (for example, table 8A.1) and are available from the website ([www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017](http://www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017)).

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 justice<sup>1</sup> (reported on in chapter 17, 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 8.4. All abbreviations used in this Report are available in a complete list in volume A: Approach to performance reporting.

---

<sup>1</sup> 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.

---

## 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, youth 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.

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. 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. In some jurisdictions, community corrections responsibility includes managing offenders on supervised bail orders. Table 8A.23 shows the range of sanctions involving corrective services that operated across jurisdictions 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, expenditure on transport/escort services and prisoner health<sup>2</sup> totalled \$2.9 billion nationally in 2015-16. The equivalent figure for community corrections was \$0.5 billion (table 8A.1). For consistency with Justice sector overview C, the annual expenditure on corrective services combining prisons and community corrections net operating expenditure plus depreciation is also provided, totalling \$3.7 billion in 2015-16 — a real increase of 2.8 per cent from 2014-15 (table 8A.2).

Prison expenditure has been revised from previous reports to improve comparability by excluding the costs of delivering prisoner health services, as the proportion of such costs previously reported under corrective services expenditure, rather than incurred directly by other agencies, varies substantially between jurisdictions.

## Size and scope of sector

### Prison custody

Corrective services operated 112 custodial facilities nationally at 30 June 2016, comprising 86 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.3).

On average, 37 456 people per day (excluding periodic detainees) were held in Australian prisons during 2015-16 (table 8A.4), of which 78.4 per cent were held in secure facilities. A daily average of 6989 prisoners (18.7 per cent of the prisoner population, excluding periodic detainees) were held in privately operated facilities during the year (table 8A.4).

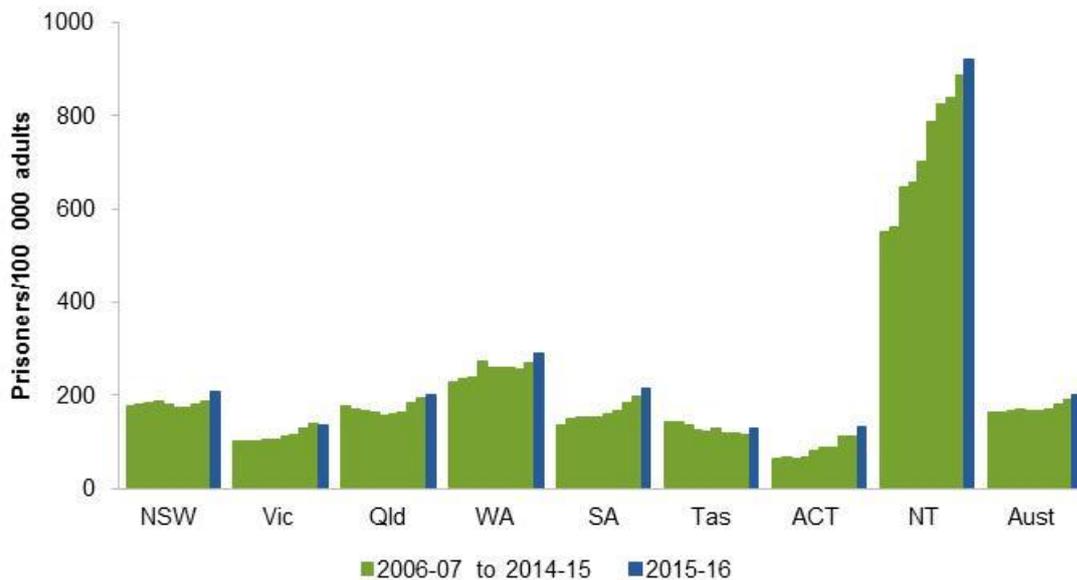
The daily average number of prisoners (excluding periodic detainees) in 2015-16 comprised 34 526 males and 2930 females, with females comprising 7.8 per cent of the daily average population. The daily average number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners was 10 382 — 27.7 per cent of prisoners nationally (table 8A.4).

Nationally in 2015-16, the imprisonment rate was 201.0 per 100 000 people in the relevant adult population (figure 8.1). This represents an increase of 22.7 per cent since 2006-07 (table 8A.5).

---

<sup>2</sup> Some jurisdictions are unable to fully disaggregate transport costs and/or health expenditure from other prison operating costs. See table 8A.1 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Figure 8.1 **Imprisonment rates, total prisoners<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See table 8A.5 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

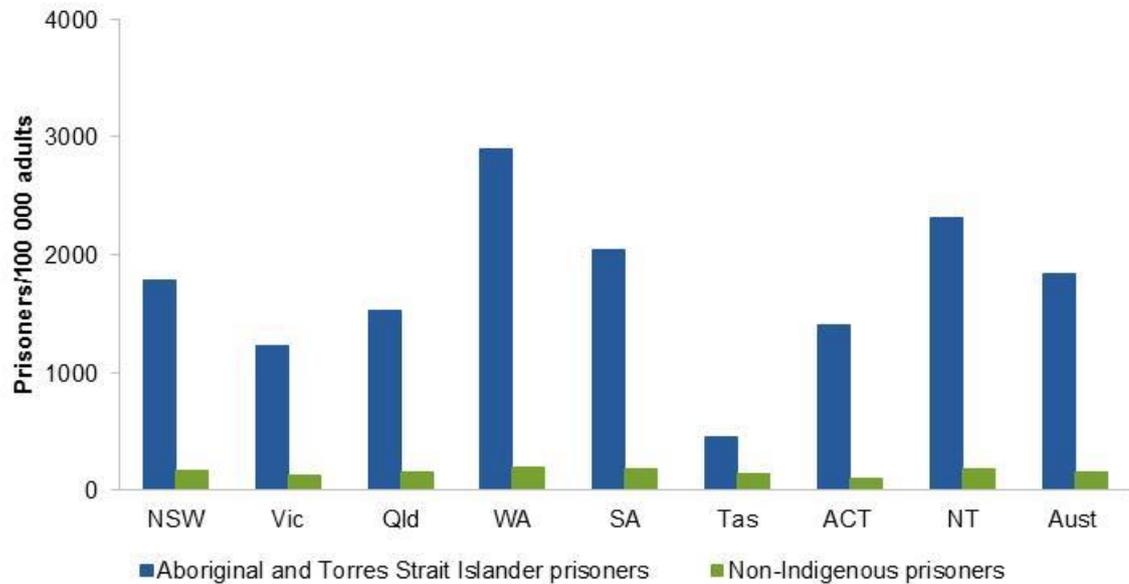
Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, as at December of each year, Cat. no. 3101.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.5.

Nationally in 2015-16, the imprisonment rate for males (376.1 per 100 000 males) was more than 12 times the rates for females (31.0 per 100 000 females) in the relevant adult population (table 8A.5).

The national (crude) imprisonment rate per 100 000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in the relevant adult population was 2330.4 in 2015-16 compared with a corresponding rate of 147.2 for non-Indigenous prisoners (table 8A.5). 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.

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. After adjusting for differences in population age structures, the national age standardised imprisonment rate per 100 000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in the relevant adult population in 2015-16 was 1837.9, compared with a corresponding rate of 155.4 for non-Indigenous prisoners (figure 8.2). This means, 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 8.2 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous age standardised imprisonment rates, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See table 8A.5 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.5.

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. Ten-year trends in daily average numbers and rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and for non-Indigenous prisoners are reported in table 8A.6.

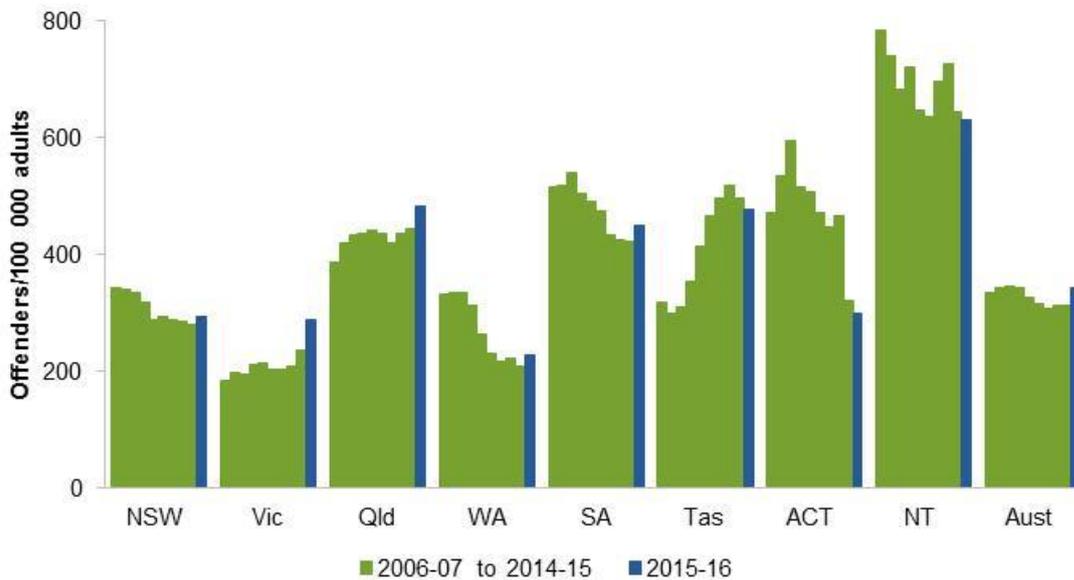
### Community corrections

Nationally, on a daily average basis, there were 16.5 offenders for every one (full-time equivalent) community corrections staff member in 2015-16 (table 8A.7).

Nationally, an average of 63 521 offenders per day were serving community corrections orders in 2015-16 (table 8A.8), with females representing 18.3 per cent of the offender population (higher than the proportion in the prison population), and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders representing 19.6 per cent of the offender population (lower than the proportion in the prison population).

The national community corrections rate was 340.9 per 100 000 relevant adult population in 2015-16. This is higher than the rate of 332.9 in 2006-07 (figure 8.3).

Figure 8.3 Community corrections rates, total offenders, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> 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 123.2 compared with 564.7 for male offenders in 2015-16 (table 8A.5) and the national (crude) rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders was 2799.2 compared with 273.6 for non-Indigenous offenders (table 8A.5) in each relevant adult population (data are not available for calculating age standardised community correction offender rates).

As with prisoners, comparisons should be made with care because small changes in offender numbers in jurisdictions with relatively small Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations can cause variations in rates that do not accurately represent either real trends over time or consistent differences from other jurisdictions. Ten year trends are reported in table 8A.9.

## 8.2 Framework of performance indicators

Corrective services performance is reported against objectives that are common to corrective services agencies in all jurisdictions (box 8.1).

---

**Box 8.1 Objectives for corrective services**

Corrective services aim to contribute to the protection and creation of safer communities through the effective management of offenders and prisoners, commensurate with their needs and the risks they pose to the community, by providing:

- a safe, secure and humane custodial environment
- appropriate management of community corrections orders
- programs and services 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.

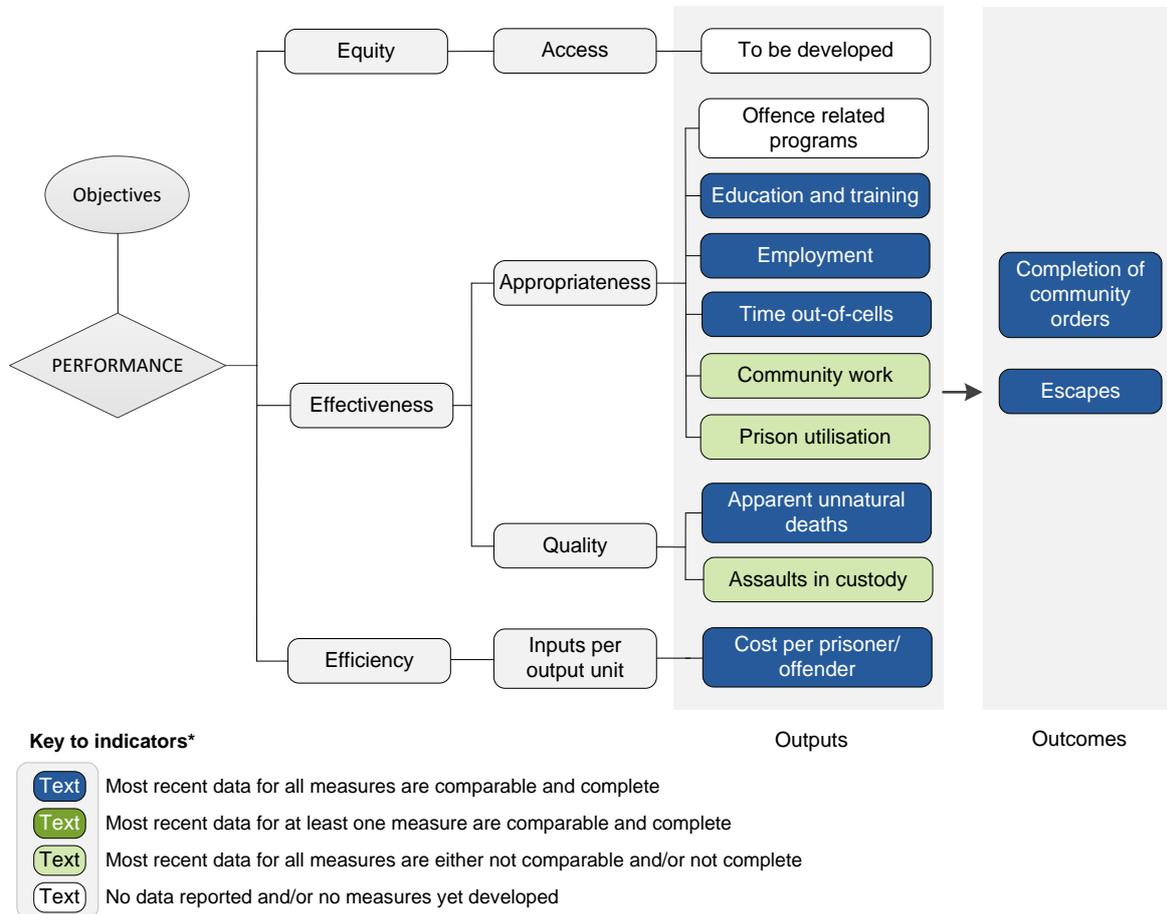
Governments aim for corrective services to meet these objectives in an equitable and efficient manner.

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of corrective services (figure 8.4). For periodic detainees, effectiveness indicators, such as assault and death rates, are reported separately in footnotes to the relevant tables. For applicable efficiency indicators (such as cost per prisoner), periodic detainees are counted as two sevenths of a prisoner, because they generally spend two days a week in prison.

The framework shows which data are comparable in the 2017 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability, data completeness and information on data quality from a Report-wide perspective. In addition to section 8.1, the Report's statistical context chapter (chapter 2) contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter.

Improvements to performance reporting for corrective services are ongoing and will include identifying indicators to fill gaps in reporting against key objectives, improving the comparability and completeness of data and reviewing proxy indicators to see if more direct measures can be developed.

Figure 8.4 Corrective services performance indicator framework



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

### 8.3 Key performance indicator results

Jurisdictional differences in service delivery settings, geographic dispersal and prisoner/offender population profiles have an impact on the effectiveness and efficiency of correctional service systems.

#### Outputs

Outputs are the services delivered (while outcomes are the impact of these services on the status of an individual or group) (see chapter 1). 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 8.2).

### Box 8.2      **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

### Appropriateness — Offence-related programs

‘Offence related programs’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing programs and services 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 (box 8.3).

### Box 8.3      **Offence related programs**

Offence related programs are yet to be defined.

Data for this indicator were not available for the 2017 Report.

### Appropriateness — Education and training

‘Education and training’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing programs and services 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 (box 8.4).

## Box 8.4 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). These data 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.

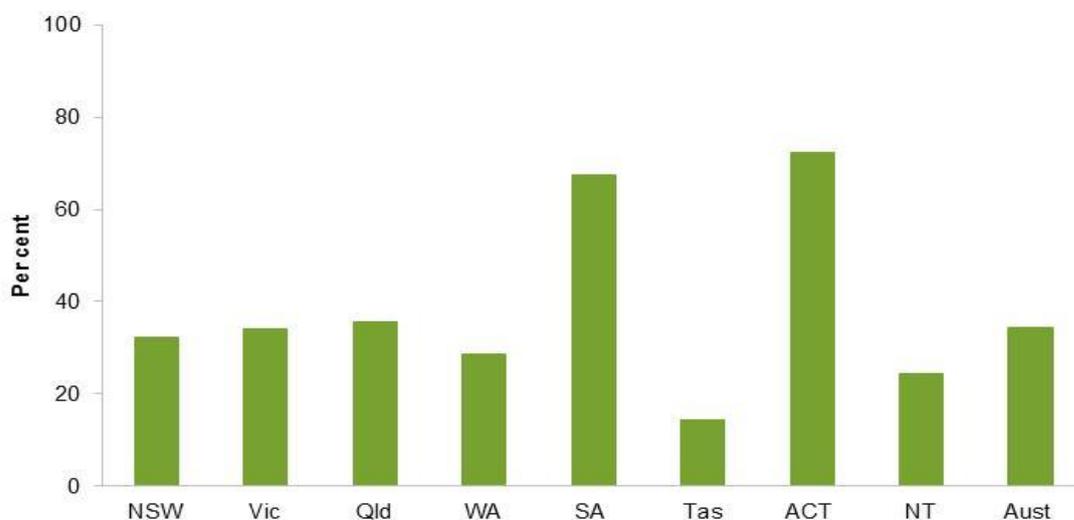
High or increasing education and training participation rates of prisoners are desirable. The rates reported for this indicator should be interpreted with caution as the indicator does not assess participation relative to individual prisoner needs, or measure successful program completion.

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 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2015-16, 34.4 per cent of eligible prisoners participated in accredited education and training courses (figure 8.5). Vocational education and training courses had the highest participation levels (24.7 per cent), followed by pre-certificate Level 1 courses (6.6 per cent), secondary school education (5.0 per cent) and higher education (1.7 per cent) (table 8A.10).

Figure 8.5 Percentage of eligible prisoners in education and training, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 8.5 and table 8A.10 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.10.

---

## Appropriateness — Employment

‘Employment’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing programs and services 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 (box 8.5).

### **Box 8.5      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, as 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 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2015-16, 74.9 per cent of the eligible prisoner population was employed (figure 8.6). Most prisoners were employed in service industries (45.4 per cent) or in commercial industries (28.8 per cent), with only a small percentage (0.7 per cent) on work release (table 8A.11).

Figure 8.6 Percentage of eligible prisoners employed, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 8.6 and table 8A.11 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.11.

## Appropriateness — Time out-of-cells

‘Time out-of-cells’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment (box 8.6).

### Box 8.6 Time out-of-cells

‘Time out-of-cells’ is defined as the average number of hours in a 24-hour period that prisoners are not confined to their cells or units. The periods during which prisoners are not confined to their cells or units provides them with the opportunity to participate in a range of activities that may include work, education and training, wellbeing, recreation and treatment programs, the opportunity to receive visits, and interacting with other prisoners and staff.

A relatively high or increasing average time out-of-cells per day is desirable. Prison systems with higher proportions of prisoners who need to be accommodated in more secure facilities because of the potentially greater risk that they pose to the community are more likely to report relatively lower time out-of-cells.

Data reported for this measure are:

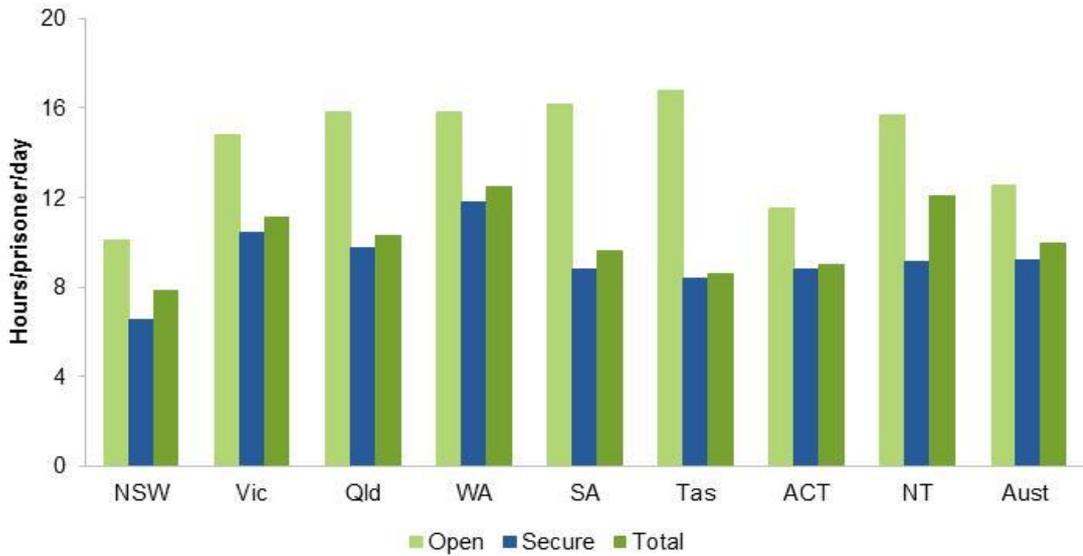
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

---

Nationally in 2015-16, the average number of hours of time out-of-cells per prisoner per day was 9.9 (figure 8.7). Average time out-of-cells was higher for prisoners in open custody (12.6 hours) than for those held in secure custody (9.2 hours).

---

Figure 8.7 Time out-of-cells (average hours per day), 2015-16<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 8.7 and table 8A.12 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.12.

---

### Appropriateness — Community work

‘Community work’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing appropriate management of community corrections orders (box 8.7).

---

## Box 8.7      **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. Hours worked in the current counting period can relate to hours directed to be worked on 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. 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 2015-16 are not available for NSW or Tasmania.

The ratio for jurisdictions reporting on this indicator ranged between 1.7 and 3.5 (that is, for every hour worked in the year, between 1.7 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). Nationally (for available jurisdictions), the ratio was 1.9 (table 8A.13).

### Appropriateness — Prison utilisation

‘Prison utilisation’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment (box 8.8).

### Box 8.8 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.

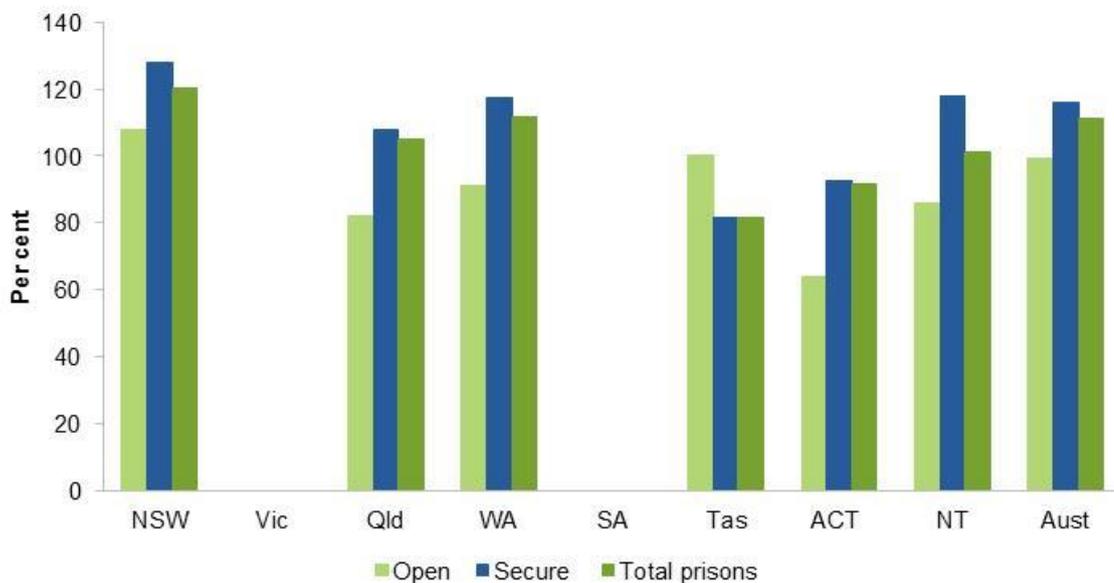
It is generally accepted that prisons require spare capacity to cater for the transfer of prisoners, special-purpose accommodation such as protection units, separate facilities for males and females and different security levels, and to manage short-term fluctuations in prisoner numbers. Therefore percentages close to but not exceeding 100 per cent are desirable.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- not complete for the current reporting period. Data for 2015-16 were not provided by Victoria or SA.

Nationally in 2015-16, prison utilisation was 111.4 per cent of prison design capacity. Prison utilisation was 99.4 per cent in open prisons and 115.9 per cent for secure facilities (figure 8.8).

Figure 8.8 Prison design capacity utilisation, 2015-16<sup>a, b</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Data not provided by Victoria and SA. <sup>b</sup> See box 8.9 and table 8A.14 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.14.

## Quality — Apparent unnatural deaths

‘Apparent unnatural deaths’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment (box 8.9).

### Box 8.9 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.

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 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally, the rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes for all prisoners was 0.06 per 100 prisoners in 2015-16 (table 8A.15). The national rate of deaths for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners in 2015-16 was 0.06 per 100 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners and the equivalent non-Indigenous rate was also 0.06 (table 8.1).

**Table 8.1 Rate and number of prisoner deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by Indigenous status, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Deaths/100 prisoners									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	0.03	–	0.04	0.14	–	–	1.09	–	0.06
Non-indigenous	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.09	–	–	0.37	0.06
Number of deaths									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1	–	1	3	–	–	1	–	6
Non-indigenous	5	2	2	3	2	–	–	1	15

<sup>a</sup> See box 8.10 and tables 8A.15 and 8A.16 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.16.

---

There were no deaths from apparent unnatural causes for periodic detainees in 2015-16 (table 8A.15).

### Quality — Assaults in custody

‘Assaults in custody’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment (box 8.10).

#### **Box 8.10 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 for two measures:

- assaults against another prisoner/detainee by seriousness of impact
- assaults against a member of staff by seriousness of impact.

‘Assaults’ refer to acts of physical violence resulting in a physical injury but not requiring overnight hospitalisation or on-going medical treatment. ‘Serious assaults’ refer to acts of physical violence resulting in injuries that require treatment involving overnight hospitalisation in a medical facility or ongoing medical treatment, as well as all sexual assaults.

Zero, low or decreasing rates of assaults in custody are desirable. The rates reported for this indicator should be interpreted with caution. A single incident in a jurisdiction with a relatively small prisoner or detainee population can significantly increase the rate in that jurisdiction, but would have only a minor impact in jurisdictions with larger prisoner or detainee populations. A relatively high rate in a jurisdiction with a small prisoner or detainee population may represent only a very small number of actual incidents.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable over time but not directly comparable across jurisdictions due to different reporting practices and variation in service delivery arrangements for delivering prisoner health care, whereby not all jurisdictions have access to the medical information needed to accurately classify incidents into the assault categories used in this indicator
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Table 8.2 presents data on assault rates in 2015-16. Australian averages have not been calculated as this indicator is not comparable across jurisdictions.

**Table 8.2 Rate of prisoner assaults, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Prisoner on prisoner								
Serious assaults	0.59	1.09	2.25	0.84	1.29	1.53	0.75	0.06
Assaults	23.68	16.14	7.09	3.74	8.29	8.97	16.92	3.31
Prisoner on staff								
Serious assaults	–	0.05	0.01	0.17	–	0.38	–	–
Assaults	1.95	2.01	0.90	1.35	0.28	3.44	–	0.06

<sup>a</sup> See box 8.11 and table 8A.17. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.17.

There was only one assault for periodic detainees in 2015-16, by a detainee on another detainee, which is a rate of 2.98 per 100 detainees in the ACT. There were no serious assaults on detainees and no assaults or serious assaults on staff (table 8A.17).

## Efficiency

### Cost per prisoner/offender

‘Cost per prisoner/offender’ is an indicator of governments’ objective 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.

Factors that can affect the results for this indicator include: the composition of the prisoner population requiring different accommodation and/or management; the size and dispersion of the geographic area across which services are delivered; the potential (or lack of) for economies of scale; and, the impact of the wider criminal justice system policies and practices.

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 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

---

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 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).

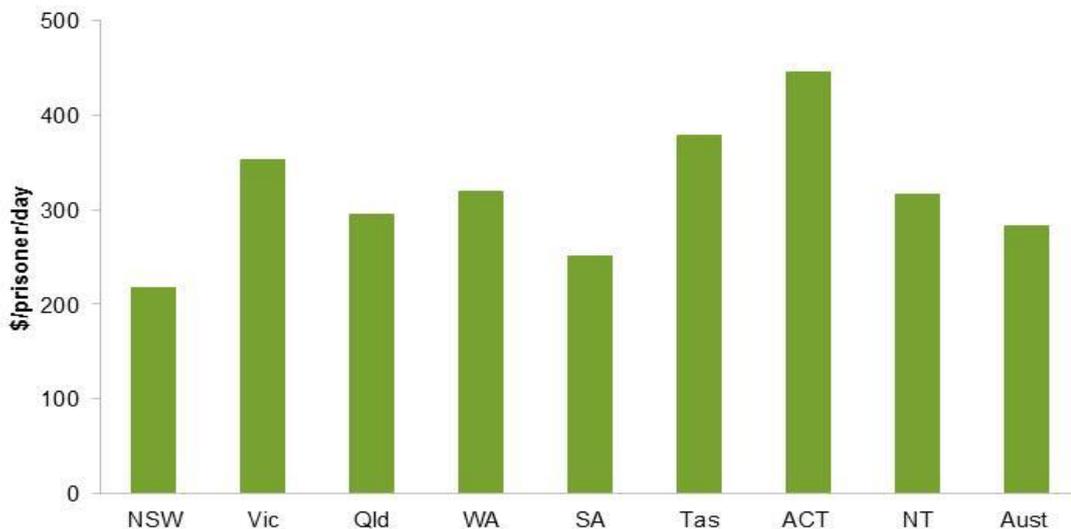
The user cost of capital was calculated by applying a nominal cost of capital rate of 8 per cent to the value of government assets. The costs of capital for land and other assets are shown separately in table 8A.18, to allow users to consider any differences in land values across jurisdictions when comparing 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 2015-16, the total cost per prisoner per day, comprising net operating expenditure, depreciation, debt servicing fees and user cost of capital (but excluding payroll tax and, where able to be disaggregated by jurisdictions, prisoner transport and escort costs and prisoner health expenditure), was \$283 (figure 8.9).

---

**Figure 8.9 Total cost per prisoner per day, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>**



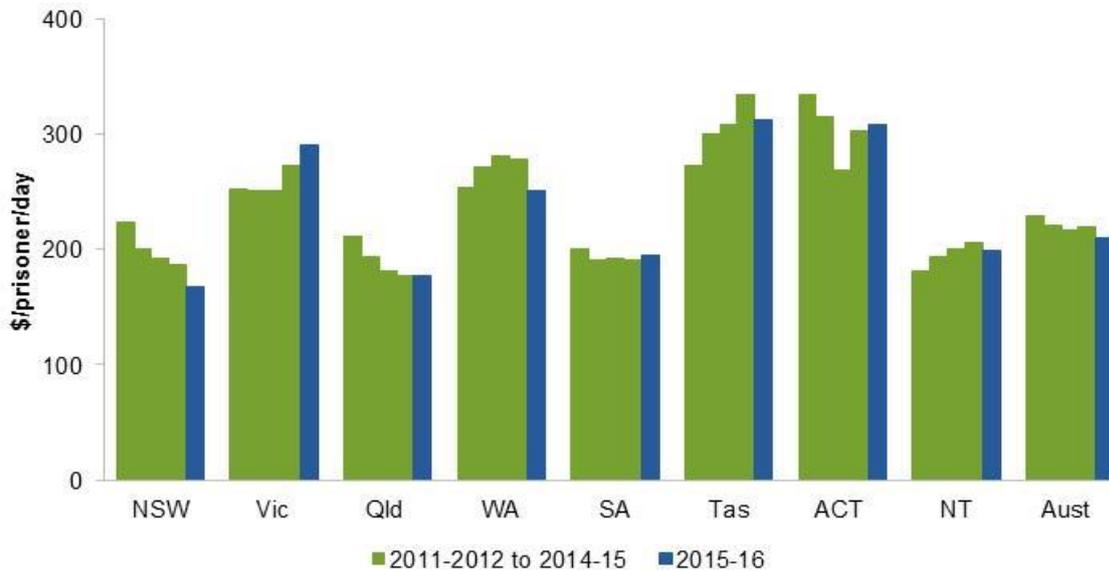
<sup>a</sup> See box 8.12 and table 8A.18 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.18.

---

Nationally in 2015-16, the real net operating expenditure (which excludes operating revenues, capital costs, payroll tax, prisoner transport and escort costs and prisoner health expenditure) was \$210 per prisoner per day compared with \$229 in 2011-12 (figure 8.10) and \$21 per offender per day compared with \$25 in 2011-12 (figure 8.11).

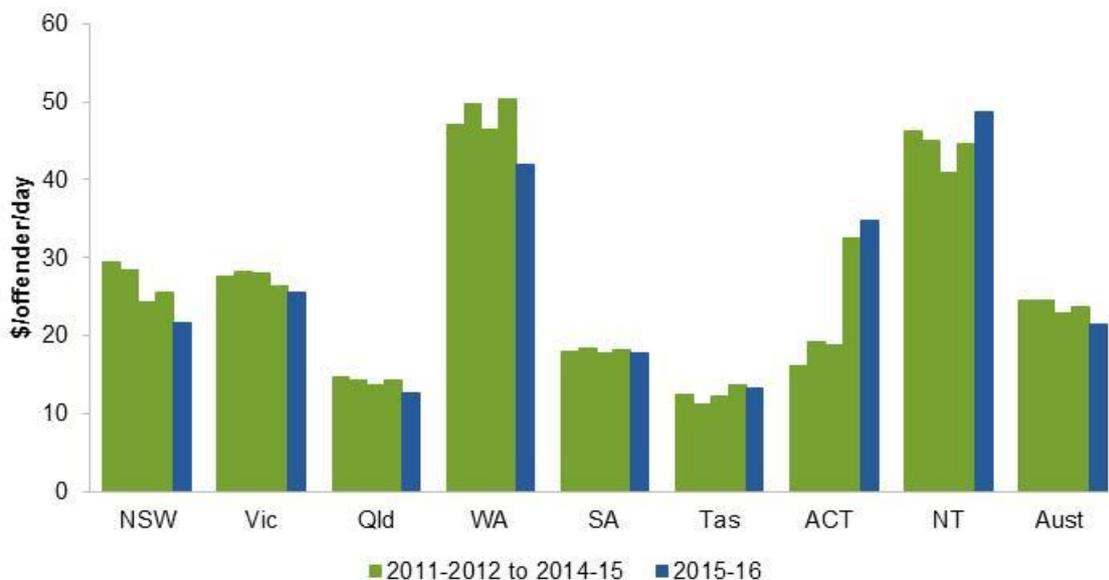
**Figure 8.10 Real net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2015-16 dollars)<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 8.12 and table 8A.19 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.19.

**Figure 8.11 Real net operating expenditure per offender per day (2015-16 dollars)<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 8.12 and table 8A.19 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.19.

---

## 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).

### Completion of community orders

‘Completion of community orders’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of appropriate management of offenders, in a manner commensurate with their needs and the risks they pose to the community (box 8.12).

#### Box 8.12 Completion of community orders

‘Completion of community orders’ is defined as the percentage of community corrections orders completed during the year that were not breached for failure to meet the order requirements or because further offences were committed. Order requirements may involve 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.

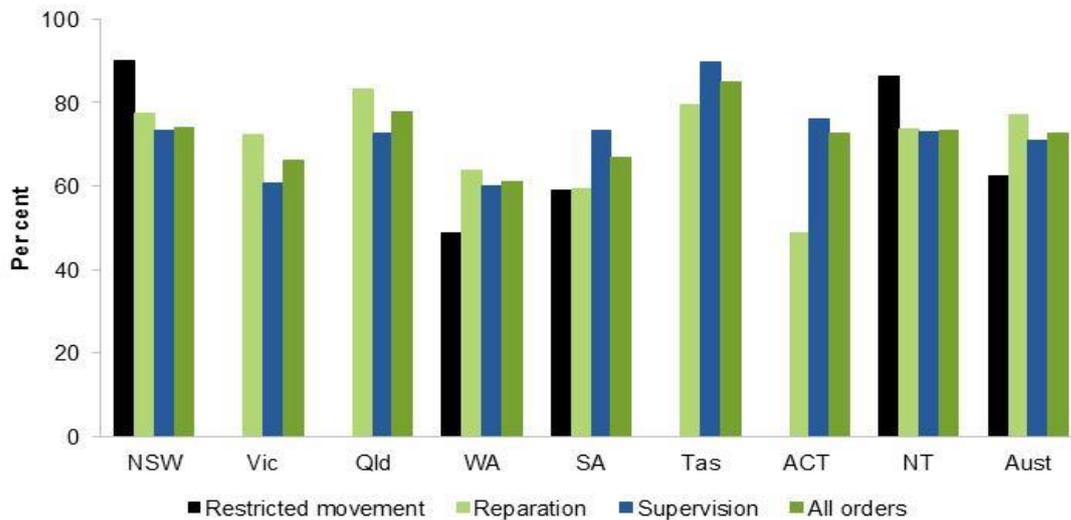
High or increasing percentages of order completions are desirable. Completion rates should be interpreted with caution. The indicator is affected by differences in the overall risk profiles of offender populations, and risk assessment and breach procedure policies. High-risk offenders subject to higher 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 offender management. Alternatively, 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 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

In 2015-16, 72.8 per cent of community corrections orders were completed. Disaggregations by sex and Indigenous status for completed orders are available for the first time in this report and show that, nationally, order completion rates were higher for females than males (74.5 and 72.4 per cent respectively) and for non-Indigenous than Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander offenders (75.6 and 63.1 per cent respectively). Completions by order type were highest for reparation orders (77.1 per cent), followed by supervision orders (70.9 per cent) and restricted movement orders (62.4 per cent) (figure 8.12).

Figure 8.12 **Completion of community corrections orders, by type of order, 2015-16<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> 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. <sup>b</sup> See box 8.13 and table 8A.20 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.20.

## Escapes

‘Escapes’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment, in a manner commensurate with their needs and the risks they pose to the community (box 8.13).

### Box 8.13 Escapes

‘Escapes’ is defined as the number of escapes divided by the annual average prisoner/detainee population, multiplied by 100 (for 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 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Table 8.3 presents data on number and rates of escapes in 2015-16. Nationally, the rate of escapes was 0.46 per 100 prisoners held in open custody and 0.06 per 100 prisoners held in secure custody.

**Table 8.3 Rate and number of prisoner escapes, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</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	0.23	0.57	0.90	0.67	0.33	–	–	1.07	0.46
Secure	0.05	0.09	–	0.08	–	0.39	0.25	0.22	0.06
Number of escapes									
Open	10	5	6	7	1	–	–	8	37
Secure	4	5	–	4	–	2	1	2	18

<sup>a</sup> See box 8.14 and table 8A.21. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.21.

There were no escapes by periodic detainees in 2015-16 (table 8A.21).

---

## 8.4 Definitions of key terms

<b>24-hour court cell</b>	Cells located in a court and/or police complex that are administered by corrective services.
<b>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</b>	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.
<b>Assault</b>	<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"><li>• a charge is proved either by a jurisdictional correctional authority, a Governor's hearing or a court of law, or</li><li>• there is evidence that an assault took place because at least one of the following circumstances apply:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– 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</li><li>– 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.</li></ul></li></ul> <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>
<b>Apparent unnatural death</b>	<p>The death of a person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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)</li><li>• whose death is caused or contributed to by traumatic injuries sustained, or by lack of proper care, while in such custody</li><li>• who dies or is fatally injured in the process of prison officers attempting to detain that person</li><li>• who dies or is fatally injured in the process of that person escaping or attempting to escape from prison custody</li><li>• 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.</li></ul> <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>

---

<b>Average number of hours ordered per offender</b>	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.
<b>Average number of hours worked per offender</b>	The number of actual hours worked per offender with a work order in the counting period.
<b>Capital costs</b>	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.
<b>Community corrections</b>	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.
<b>Community corrections staff</b>	<p>Full-time equivalent staff employed in community corrections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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>
<b>Community work (offenders)</b>	Unpaid community work (hours) by offenders serving community corrections orders during the counting period.
<b>Comparability</b>	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.
<b>Completeness</b>	The approach in this Report to defining completeness is if all required data are available for all jurisdictions that provide the service.
<b>Completion of community orders</b>	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.

---

---

<b>Detainee</b>	A person subject to a periodic detention order, under which they are generally held for two consecutive days within a one-week period in a proclaimed prison or detention centre under the responsibility of corrective services.
<b>Education and training</b>	<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"> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• remandees for whom access to education and training is not available</li> <li>• hospital patients who are medically unable to participate</li> <li>• fine defaulters (who are incarcerated for only a few days at a time).</li> </ul>
<b>Employment</b>	<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"> <li>• remandees who choose not to work</li> <li>• hospital patients or aged prisoners who are unable to work</li> <li>• prisoners whose protection status prohibits access to work</li> <li>• fine defaulters (who are only incarcerated for a few days at a time).</li> </ul>
<b>Escapes</b>	<p>The escape of a prisoner under the direct supervision of corrective services officers or private providers under contract to corrective services, including escapes during transfer between prisons, during transfer to or from a medical facility, escapes that occurred from direct supervision by corrective services outside a prison, for example during escort to a funeral or medical appointment. The rate is expressed per 100 prisoners, calculated by dividing the number of escapes by the daily average open/secure prison population, multiplied by 100. The rate for periodic detainees relates to those detainees who have been convicted of escape from lawful custody, and is calculated by dividing the number of escapes by the daily average detainee population, multiplied by 100.</p>
<b>Home detention</b>	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.
<b>Imprisonment rate</b>	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.
<b>Net operating expenditure per prisoner/offender</b>	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.

---

<b>Offence-related programs</b>	A structured, targeted, offence focused learning opportunity for prisoners/offenders, delivered in groups or on a one-to-one basis, according to assessed need.
<b>Offender</b>	An adult person subject to a current community-based corrections order, which includes bail orders if those orders are subject to supervision by community corrections officers.
<b>Offender-to-staff ratio</b>	The daily average number of offenders divided by the number of fulltime (equivalent) staff employed in community corrections.
<b>Open prison</b>	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.
<b>Operating expenditure</b>	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 and excluding prisoner health and transport/escort costs where able to be disaggregated by jurisdictions.
<b>Operating revenues</b>	Revenue from ordinary activities undertaken by corrective services, such as prison industries.
<b>Periodic detention</b>	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.
<b>Prison</b>	A legally proclaimed prison or remand centre for adult prisoners.
<b>Prison utilisation</b>	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.
<b>Prisoner</b>	A person 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.
<b>Private prison</b>	A government or privately owned prison (see prison) managed under contract by a private sector organisation.
<b>Rate per 100,000 relevant adults</b>	The annual average number of prisoners, offenders or detainees per 100 000 population in the relevant population, that is, 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).
<b>Recurrent expenditure</b>	The combined total of operating expenditure (see previous definitions) and capital costs, that is, depreciation, debt servicing fees, and user cost of capital.
<b>Remand</b>	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.

---

---

<b>Reparation order</b>	A subcategory of community-based corrections orders with a community service bond/order or fine option that requires them to undertake unpaid work.
<b>Restricted movement order</b>	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.
<b>Secure prison</b>	A custodial facility where the regime for managing prisoners requires them to be confined by a secure perimeter physical barrier.
<b>Serious assault</b>	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.
<b>Supervision order</b>	A subcategory of community-based corrections orders that includes a range of conditions other than those categorised as restricted movement or reparation.
<b>Time out-of-cells</b>	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.
<b>Total cost per prisoner/offender</b>	The combined operating expenditure, net of operating revenues, and capital costs (as defined above) per prisoner per day.
<b>Transitional Centres</b>	Transitional Centres are residential facilities administered by corrective services where prisoners are prepared for release towards the end of their sentences.
<b>Transport and escort services</b>	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.

---

## 8.5 References

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics)

— *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra (various years, unpublished)

— *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra (various years, unpublished)

## 8A Corrective services — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 8.4 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/2017](http://www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017)).

## Attachment contents

---

<b>Table 8A.1</b>	Total recurrent expenditure (\$'000), 2015-16
<b>Table 8A.2</b>	Real net operating expenditure (2015-16 \$'000)
<b>Table 8A.3</b>	Correctional custodial facilities, number and capacity
<b>Table 8A.4</b>	Prisoner population (average daily number)
<b>Table 8A.5</b>	Imprisonment and community corrections population rate per 100 000 adults
<b>Table 8A.6</b>	Prisoner population (average daily number) and rates per 100 000 relevant adults, by Indigenous status
<b>Table 8A.7</b>	Community corrections offender-to-staff ratio
<b>Table 8A.8</b>	Community corrections offender population (average daily number)
<b>Table 8A.9</b>	Community corrections offender population (average daily number) and rates per 100 000 relevant adults, by Indigenous status
<b>Table 8A.10</b>	Prisoner education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners)
<b>Table 8A.11</b>	Prisoner employment (per cent of eligible prisoners)
<b>Table 8A.12</b>	Time out-of-cells (average hours per day)
<b>Table 8A.13</b>	Offender community work (average hours)
<b>Table 8A.14</b>	Prison design capacity utilisation (per cent)
<b>Table 8A.15</b>	Deaths from apparent unnatural causes, all prisoners, number and rate per 100 prisoners
<b>Table 8A.16</b>	Deaths from apparent unnatural causes by Indigenous status, number and rate per 100 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous prisoners
<b>Table 8A.17</b>	Assaults in custody, rate per 100 prisoners
<b>Table 8A.18</b>	Net recurrent expenditure per prisoner/detainee and per offender per day
<b>Table 8A.19</b>	Real net operating expenditure per prisoner/detainee and per offender per day (2015-16 dollars)
<b>Table 8A.20</b>	Completion of community corrections orders (per cent)
<b>Table 8A.21</b>	Escapes, number and rate per 100 prisoners
<b>Table 8A.22</b>	General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (index)
<b>Table 8A.23</b>	Sanctions administered by corrective services during 2015-16

---

TABLE 8A.1

Table 8A.1	Total recurrent expenditure (\$'000), 2015-16 (a)								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>Prisons (b), (c)</b>									
Total operating expenditure (d)	811 794	681 325	503 769	565 849	213 214	62 195	46 263	127 304	3 011 713
Operating revenues	61 376	12 242	16 791	30 689	8 329	2 506	–	6 443	138 376
Net operating expenditure (e)									
Open plus periodic detention	223 571	82 014	34 300	126 452	15 025	1 209	2 384	na	484 955
Secure	526 846	587 069	452 678	408 708	189 860	58 480	43 879	na	2 267 520
Total net operating expenditure	750 417	669 083	486 978	535 160	204 885	59 689	46 263	120 861	2 873 336
Capital costs, all prisons									
User cost of capital (f)									
Land	10 678	11 220	19 022	6 446	6 549	520	530	880	55 845
Other assets	133 698	40 522	177 209	107 513	33 753	7 904	14 090	5 013	519 701
Debt servicing fees (g)	..	27 850	..	..	..	..	..	51 292	79 142
Depreciation	82 719	64 816	126 002	32 064	17 946	4 222	5 985	13 734	347 488
Total capital costs	227 095	144 408	322 233	146 022	58 248	12 646	20 606	70 919	1 002 177
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	977 512	813 491	809 211	681 182	263 133	72 335	66 869	191 780	3 875 513
Other operating expenditure (h)									
Transport and escort services (i)	27 254	23 300	12 853	34 273	3 666	na	3 402	na	104 748
Health expenditure (j)	112 600	69 568	21 215	33 566	21 940	7 059	–	17 300	283 248
Payroll tax (k)	32 789	14 380	..	..	6 835	..	..	3 785	57 789

TABLE 8A.1

Table 8A.1	Total recurrent expenditure (\$'000), 2015-16 (a)								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>Community corrections</b>									
Total operating expenditure (d)	139 648	126 071	83 489	70 899	41 378	9 250	11 598	20 241	502 573
Operating revenues	1 826	–	22	957	2 153	–	–	–	4 958
Net operating expenditure	137 822	126 071	83 467	69 942	39 225	9 250	11 598	20 241	497 615
Capital costs	18 090	6 418	2 825	5 433	1 735	26	42	822	35 390
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	155 912	132 489	86 292	75 375	40 960	9 276	11 639	21 063	533 006
Payroll tax (k)	6 316	3 705	..	..	1 457	..	..	670	12 148

- (a) Totals may not equate precisely to the aggregate of figures from other cells due to rounding of decimal places.
- (b) Includes expenditure on periodic detainees.
- (c) Total operating expenditure includes operating revenues (ie revenue from ordinary activities undertaken by corrective services, such as prison industries) and excludes other operating expenditure items (ie payroll tax and expenditure on health and on transport and escort services where able to be disaggregated by jurisdictions). Net operating expenditure excludes both operating revenues and other operating expenditure items.
- (d) NSW operating expenditure excludes pay in lieu of long service leave as this cost is incurred by Treasury on behalf of government departments in NSW.
- (e) 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.
- (f) Calculated as 8 per cent of the value of government owned assets.
- (g) 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.
- (h) Other expenditure relates to expenditure on items excluded from the calculation of unit costs in order to improve comparability across jurisdictions. These items are subject to significant variation in whether, and the extent to which, they are included within the corrective services budget allocations of individual jurisdictions.

TABLE 8A.1

Table 8A.1 **Total recurrent expenditure (\$'000), 2015-16 (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>
(i)	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. WA transport and escort expenditure only includes direct prisoner transport costs covered under the Department's contract for court and custodial services and does not include costs of transports provided by department staff. In SA, expenditure is calculated on a percentage basis of the contract costs funded jointly with other criminal justice agencies, based on the volume of services specifically provided to the Department of Corrective Services. These costs are fully disaggregated in Victoria and the ACT. In some jurisdictions, the reported figures may include costs additional to those related to transport of prisoners within the responsibility of corrective services, for example, transport services delivered on behalf of police or youth justice agencies under multi-agency contract arrangements or may extend to expenditure incurred for custody of prisoners whilst at court where this is not able to be disaggregated from transport-related costs.								
(j)	Health expenditure is limited to costs previously included in corrective services expenditure data and does not represent the total expenditure on prisoner health services in jurisdictions where prisoner health costs are incurred, in part or in full, by health departments or other agencies. The costs reported are therefore not comparable across jurisdictions. Not all jurisdictions are able to fully disaggregate prisoner health expenditure and some costs continue to be included in prisoner operating expenditure. This includes the cost of services delivered by some private correctional centre operators in NSW, costs related to transports for medical and other health appointments in WA, and health expenses other than the Department of Corrective Services Prisoner Health program and standard prisoner medical services costs in the NT.								
(k)	WA and the ACT are not subject to payroll tax and payroll tax does not apply to government departments in Queensland or Tasmania.								
	<b>na</b> Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.								

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.2

**Real net operating expenditure (2015-16 \$'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</i>
<b>Prison net operating expenditure (c), (d)</b>									
2015-16	750 417	669 083	486 978	535 160	204 885	59 689	46 263	120 861	2 873 336
2014-15 (e)	752 636	632 341	463 326	548 579	183 818	57 039	39 493	120 413	2 797 644
2013-14	734 095	531 839	442 986	517 074	169 295	53 191	33 954	109 760	2 592 194
2012-13	719 614	468 250	411 857	490 967	151 719	51 832	32 424	101 432	2 428 095
2011-12	798 059	445 677	436 372	443 488	151 823	50 829	33 703	88 742	2 448 693
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2007-08	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006-07	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Community Corrections net operating expenditure</b>									
2015-16	137 822	126 071	83 467	69 942	39 225	9 250	11 598	20 241	497 615
2014-15 (e)	152 380	103 926	85 630	76 255	37 478	9 959	11 463	18 963	496 055
2013-14	146 671	95 307	78 915	73 717	36 142	9 210	9 526	19 379	468 868
2012-13	170 056	92 870	78 048	74 383	37 656	8 094	9 253	19 926	490 286
2011-12	176 243	88 881	81 356	72 713	40 083	8 392	8 004	18 252	493 925
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2007-08	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006-07	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

TABLE 8A.2

Table 8A.2

**Real net operating expenditure (2015-16 \$'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</i>
<b>Total net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections</b>									
2015-16	888 239	795 154	570 444	605 102	244 110	68 939	57 861	141 102	3 370 952
2014-15 (e)	905 015	736 267	548 956	624 834	221 296	66 998	50 957	139 376	3 293 699
2013-14	880 766	627 147	521 901	590 792	205 437	62 402	43 480	129 139	3 061 063
2012-13	889 670	561 120	489 906	565 350	189 375	59 927	41 677	121 357	2 918 381
2011-12	974 302	534 558	517 727	516 202	191 906	59 220	41 707	106 995	2 942 618
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2007-08	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006-07	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Total net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation</b>									
2015-16	977 653	864 356	698 297	642 447	262 939	73 179	63 887	155 456	3 738 213
2014-15 (e)	996 154	790 206	670 125	658 224	238 618	69 692	56 419	155 304	3 634 743
2013-14	969 705	675 044	630 994	619 592	221 895	65 762	49 256	138 204	3 370 451
2012-13	974 598	607 322	588 204	592 223	204 518	63 601	47 003	129 220	3 206 689
2011-12	1 054 038	576 414	602 259	536 111	206 227	62 236	47 340	115 660	3 200 286
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2007-08	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006-07	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table 8A.2

**Real net operating expenditure (2015-16 \$'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</i>
(a) Net operating expenditure excludes operating revenues, payroll tax and expenditure on prisoner health and on transport and escort services where able to be disaggregated by jurisdictions. It also excludes depreciation, in accordance with national counting rules for corrective services that take into consideration the different treatment of depreciation and user cost of capital under contracting arrangements for privately owned prisons. Because this table provides source data for real recurrent expenditure reported in tables in the Sector Summary, for consistency with data provided by other justice agencies, expenditure is also shown as including depreciation, which is treated as a capital cost in other tables of the Corrective services chapter.									
(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100) (table 8A.22). See table 2A.48 and chapter 2 for details.									
(c) Includes expenditure on periodic detainees.									
(d) To improve the comparability of financial measures between jurisdictions, the counting rules for expenditure on prisoners have been substantially revised over time. The most significant change was the exclusion of health expenditure, given there are major differences between jurisdictions in whether, and the extent to which, the cost of health services to prisoners is incurred by corrective services or funded through health department budgets. Prior year data has been revised in this Report but comparable data is only available as of 2011-12.									
(e) NSW prison operating expenditure data for 2014-15 and previous years has been revised to include the full cost of other operating expenses incurred directly by corrective services, such as contracted management services, and of expenses incurred by other departments, agencies, and service providers on behalf of corrective services. WA data for operating revenues for 2014-15 and prior years has been revised, resulting in changes to net operating expenditure reported in previous years additional to those introduced by health expenditure disaggregation. These NSW and WA data revisions also apply to community corrections net operating expenditure. Australian data has been adjusted accordingly.									

**na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.3

Table 8A.3

**Correctional custodial facilities, number and capacity**

	<i>NSW</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>Number of facilities at 30 June</b>									
Government operated prisons	31	11	12	14	8	5	1	4	86
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
Total	47	14	14	16	9	5	3	4	112
<b>Design capacity (annual average) (a)</b>									
Open	4 095	na	807	1 149	na	12	15	873	6 951
Secure	6 149	na	6 357	4 085	na	629	424	775	18 419
Total	10 244	na	7 164	5 234	na	641	439	1 648	25 370

(a) Includes NSW 24-hour court cell capacity. Excludes ACT periodic detention capacity (104 in 2015-16).

– Nil.

Source : State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.4

Table 8A.4

**Prisoner population (average daily number) (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>
2015-16 (b)									
Male (c)	11 404	5 892	6 849	5 301	2 693	480	379	1 528	34 526
Female	901	428	673	548	177	44	23	136	2 930
% female	7.3	6.8	8.9	9.4	6.2	8.4	5.7	8.2	7.8
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2 987	503	2 444	2 220	652	88	92	1 396	10 382
Non-Indigenous	9 220	5 703	5 078	3 629	2 153	433	300	268	26 784
Indigenous status unknown	99	114	–	–	65	3	10	–	291
% Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	24.3	8.0	32.5	38.0	22.7	16.8	22.9	83.9	27.7
Held in open custody	4 424	872	664	1 050	304	12	10	750	8 086
Held in secure custody	7 881	5 448	6 858	4 800	2 566	512	392	914	29 371
% held in secure custody	64.0	86.2	91.2	82.1	89.4	97.7	97.6	54.9	78.4
Held in privately operated prisons	1 779	1 822	1 465	1 468	455	–	–	–	6 989
% held in privately operated prisons	14.5	28.8	19.5	25.1	15.9	–	–	–	18.7
Total daily average population (d)									
2015-16	12 305	6 320	7 522	5 850	2 870	524	402	1 664	37 456
2014-15	11 011	6 350	7 167	5 402	2 644	468	342	1 599	34 982
2013-14	10 447	5 800	6 693	5 030	2 409	472	331	1 501	32 683
2012-13	9 808	5 120	5 849	4 951	2 177	473	266	1 438	30 082
2011-12	9 752	4 831	5 650	4 795	2 078	510	259	1 337	29 213
2010-11	10 094	4 586	5 537	4 633	1 987	474	228	1 172	28 711
2009-10	10 352	4 492	5 631	4 759	1 963	489	189	1 081	28 956
2008-09 (e)	10 068	4 299	5 629	4 012	1 935	522	117	1 030	27 612
2007-08	9 634	4 177	5 491	3 802	1 855	539	82	875	26 455
2006-07 (f)	9 468	4 044	5 649	3 622	1 686	534	64	834	25 901

Table 8A.4

**Prisoner population (average daily number) (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) Totals may not equate precisely to the aggregate of figures from other cells due to rounding of decimal places.
- (b) This count does not include a daily average of 8 periodic detainees in NSW and 34 in the ACT.
- (c) The daily average for the ACT includes a count of 0.3 where gender was not specified.
- (d) Jurisdictional trends are impacted by changes in legislation, some of which can take years to fully come into effect, as well as changes in sentencing practices. For example, NT trends reflect, at least in part, the introduction of new sentencing and new bail legislation that commenced in December 2008.
- (e) In 2008-09 and prior years, NSW daily average figures include ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons under contracted arrangements and ACT figures relate only to prisoners held in ACT facilities. From 2009-10, all ACT prisoners were held in ACT facilities. There were 54 ACT prisoners held in NSW facilities in 2008-09, 98 in 2007-08 and 106 in 2006-07, bringing the total number of ACT prisoners held in either ACT or NSW facilities to 171, 180 and 170 in each respective year.
- (f) SA figures in 2006-07 include prisoners held in up to 40 beds in the City Watch House allocated for corrective services use.  
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.5

Table 8A.5	<b>Imprisonment and community corrections population rate 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>	
<b>Crude imprisonment rate (b)</b>										
2015-16										
Male	389.7	256.7	371.7	524.6	408.8	241.1	252.5	1 590.5	376.1	
Female	29.7	17.9	35.5	54.9	25.9	21.5	14.8	161.0	31.0	
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2 209.4	1 588.2	1 930.4	3 745.4	2 624.1	552.0	2 027.3	2 954.9	2 330.4	
Non-Indigenous	158.2	122.4	140.6	186.1	163.4	111.7	99.7	201.1	147.2	
Ratio of crude Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/Non-Indigenous rate	14.0	13.0	13.7	20.1	16.1	4.9	20.3	14.7	15.8	
<b>Total crude imprisonment rate</b>										
2015-16	206.4	134.7	201.2	291.2	213.8	129.8	131.6	921.7	201.0	
2014-15	187.4	138.0	194.3	271.1	198.5	116.7	113.5	884.9	190.3	
2013-14	180.6	128.2	183.9	255.4	182.5	118.3	110.6	838.3	180.4	
2012-13	172.3	115.5	163.6	259.9	166.7	119.0	89.8	826.4	169.2	
2011-12	173.8	111.0	161.5	260.9	160.8	128.8	89.3	785.4	167.4	
2010-11	179.2	105.4	157.4	261.0	153.6	121.3	80.9	700.6	167.3	
2009-10	186.3	105.2	163.1	274.1	153.5	126.3	68.3	655.8	171.5	
2008-09 (c)	184.8	103.6	168.0	238.9	153.8	136.6	63.4	646.7	166.9	
2007-08	179.5	103.2	168.7	234.6	149.6	142.5	68.3	562.2	163.8	
2006-07	178.6	101.6	177.8	229.4	137.6	142.7	65.4	551.6	163.8	

TABLE 8A.5

Table 8A.5	<b>Imprisonment and community corrections population rate 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>	
<b>Age standardised imprisonment rate (d)</b>										
2015-16										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 788.0	1 223.5	1 531.1	2 903.8	2 045.6	449.7	1 408.5	2 316.3	1 837.9	
Non-Indigenous	169.4	126.5	148.7	189.0	184.1	137.6	96.1	187.2	155.4	
Ratio of age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/Non-Indigenous rate	10.6	9.7	10.3	15.4	11.1	3.3	14.7	12.4	11.8	
<b>Community corrections rate (e)</b>										
2015-16										
Male	507.4	485.4	765.7	352.0	761.5	750.0	507.0	951.4	564.7	
Female	85.0	97.7	205.6	102.2	148.2	208.8	98.5	262.8	123.2	
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2 765.1	2 674.5	3 276.1	2 385.7	4 201.7	1 735.6	3 008.4	1 833.1	2 799.2	
Non-Indigenous	223.4	261.6	383.6	161.5	374.8	412.9	247.9	202.6	273.6	
<b>Total community corrections rate</b>										
2015-16	292.7	287.4	481.6	227.8	449.5	475.6	299.2	629.2	340.9	
2014-15	278.9	235.0	442.7	208.6	422.1	494.6	319.6	644.7	312.5	
2013-14	285.1	206.6	433.9	220.4	422.8	518.4	465.0	725.5	310.8	
2012-13	288.3	203.3	418.0	215.4	431.9	496.3	447.0	695.4	307.2	
2011-12	291.9	202.3	434.0	230.3	473.4	464.1	471.8	635.6	315.1	
2010-11	287.9	212.1	440.6	262.3	489.3	413.1	507.6	647.4	326.7	
2009-10	318.3	210.0	436.0	310.7	503.9	354.1	513.8	718.9	340.6	
2008-09	334.5	195.2	431.7	334.9	539.9	308.2	593.4	681.3	344.3	
2007-08	338.7	195.3	419.9	333.5	516.5	296.7	533.4	740.4	340.9	
2006-07	342.8	183.6	385.5	331.9	513.6	318.5	470.6	782.4	332.9	

TABLE 8A.5

Table 8A.5 **Imprisonment and community corrections population rate per 100 000 adults (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a) Rates are based on daily average prisoner 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. Both crude and age-standardised rates excludes prisoners whose Indigenous status was reported as unknown.									
(b) Excludes periodic detainees. The periodic detention rate for NSW in 2015-16 was 0.1 and 11.0 for the ACT.									
(c) In 2008-09 and prior years, NSW rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. ACT rates are based on total ACT prisoner numbers regardless of whether a prisoner is held in NSW or the ACT. To avoid double counting, Australian rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW facilities. From 2009-10, all ACT prisoners were held in ACT facilities.									
(d) Age-standardised rates are based on the indirect standardisation method, applying age-group imprisonment rates derived from Prison Census data.									
(e) Data to calculate age-standardised Community Corrections rates is not available.									
Source:	ABS (unpublished) <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> , Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) <i>Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians</i> (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished).								

TABLE 8A.6

Table 8A.6

**Prisoner population (average daily number) and rates per 100 000 relevant adults,  
by Indigenous status (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>Total daily average population</b>									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
2015-16	2 987	503	2 444	2 220	652	88	92	1 396	10 382
2014-15	2 615	508	2 284	2 124	606	74	68	1 365	9 644
2013-14	2 478	450	2 108	2 018	547	71	59	1 296	9 027
2012-13	2 250	375	1 789	1 985	494	73	47	1 246	8 259
2011-12	2 192	318	1 668	1 865	493	74	41	1 106	7 757
2010-11	2 230	287	1 661	1 783	475	69	37	965	7 507
2009-10	2 285	271	1 643	1 913	452	66	29	884	7 544
2008-09 (c)	2 164	249	1 504	1 668	429	68	19	848	6 948
2007-08	2 018	236	1 451	1 588	412	70	11	720	6 505
2006-07	1 956	222	1 519	1 497	344	67	8	684	6 297
Non-Indigenous									
2015-16	9 220	5 703	5 078	3 629	2 153	433	300	268	26 784
2014-15	8 216	5 773	4 882	3 278	1 959	394	267	234	25 004
2013-14	7 749	5 252	4 585	3 012	1 794	401	266	205	23 263
2012-13	7 337	4 675	4 060	2 966	1 657	399	214	192	21 498
2011-12	7 319	4 461	3 982	2 930	1 585	433	215	231	21 157
2010-11	7 480	4 251	3 876	2 850	1 490	404	189	207	20 747
2009-10	7 558	4 083	3 988	2 846	1 496	423	159	197	20 750
2008-09 (c)	7 580	3 991	4 125	2 344	1 505	453	99	182	20 279
2007-08	7 355	3 930	4 040	2 215	1 443	469	71	155	19 679
2006-07	7 217	3 728	4 130	2 125	1 338	463	56	150	19 207

TABLE 8A.6

Table 8A.6

**Prisoner population (average daily number) and rates per 100 000 relevant adults,  
by Indigenous status (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>Crude imprisonment rate (d)</b>									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
2015-16	2 209.4	1 588.2	1 930.4	3 745.4	2 624.1	552.0	2 027.3	2 954.9	2 330.4
2014-15	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
2013-14	1 914.5	1 492.3	1 744.0	3 556.6	2 298.5	467.9	1 369.1	2 845.3	2 118.0
2012-13	1 792.4	1 286.4	1 529.6	3 607.9	2 132.3	494.8	1 134.4	2 804.5	1 998.2
2011-12	1 802.3	1 130.0	1 474.4	3 496.5	2 189.7	517.8	1 034.4	2 554.3	1 937.1
2010-11	1 889.1	1 050.0	1 518.1	3 451.6	2 170.2	498.7	985.0	2 287.0	1 934.1
2009-10	1 994.2	1 032.8	1 550.7	3 804.2	2 127.3	491.6	839.0	2 131.7	2 001.7
2008-09	1 941.9	988.8	1 466.5	3 404.8	2 079.4	517.7	779.0	2 082.2	1 898.2
2007-08	1 862.7	976.1	1 460.0	3 333.9	2 063.2	552.8	678.5	1 800.2	1 830.6
2006-07	1 857.0	958.7	1 579.3	3 236.2	1 776.6	541.6	738.7	1 744.0	1 825.9
Non-Indigenous									
2015-16	158.2	122.4	140.6	186.1	163.4	111.7	99.7	201.1	147.2
2014-15	143.1	126.3	137.0	169.5	149.8	102.3	89.9	174.6	139.4
2013-14	137.0	116.9	130.3	157.5	138.4	104.4	90.0	153.6	131.5
2012-13	131.8	106.2	117.4	160.3	129.1	104.2	73.1	148.2	123.8
2011-12	133.4	103.2	117.7	164.2	124.8	113.4	75.2	182.0	124.1
2010-11	135.6	98.4	113.7	165.4	117.2	107.2	67.9	165.5	123.7
2009-10	138.9	96.2	119.1	168.8	119.0	113.2	58.5	159.7	125.7
2008-09	141.4	95.4	126.2	139.2	120.8	120.4	53.0	146.1	125.3
2007-08	139.4	96.0	126.5	135.1	117.6	126.2	59.3	128.7	124.6
2006-07	139.6	93.4	133.1	134.6	110.6	126.4	56.6	129.5	124.2

TABLE 8A.6

Table 8A.6

**Prisoner population (average daily number) and rates per 100 000 relevant adults,  
by Indigenous status (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>Age-standardised imprisonment rate (e)</b>									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
2015-16	1 788.0	1 223.5	1 531.1	2 903.8	2 045.6	449.7	1 408.5	2 316.3	1 837.9
2014-15	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
2013-14	1 554.6	1 155.7	1 385.9	2 744.8	1 788.3	380.7	956.6	2 193.1	1 667.7
2012-13	1 424.0	1 006.9	1 200.4	2 783.6	1 633.6	388.4	845.3	2 146.0	1 555.6
2011-12	1 435.3	886.9	1 159.3	2 694.1	1 679.8	407.1	767.7	1 947.2	1 508.9
2010-11	1 507.8	826.4	1 195.4	2 656.2	1 667.5	393.3	727.8	1 732.3	1 506.8
2009-10	1 594.1	814.5	1 220.9	2 923.4	1 636.3	389.7	618.2	1 605.5	1 559.1
2008-09	1 552.4	779.9	1 151.5	2 609.5	1 599.0	411.8	570.0	1 562.0	1 476.3
2007-08	1 486.1	768.2	1 139.6	2 544.9	1 584.8	440.1	491.8	1 342.0	1 418.7
2006-07	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-Indigenous									
2015-16	169.4	126.5	148.7	189.0	184.1	137.6	96.1	187.2	155.4
2014-15	153.0	130.4	143.9	170.1	167.8	125.1	85.7	160.3	146.6
2013-14	146.1	120.4	135.9	156.3	154.4	126.4	84.6	139.5	137.5
2012-13	139.4	109.1	120.8	158.7	142.3	122.7	67.8	129.2	128.3
2011-12	141.4	105.9	119.9	165.2	138.0	134.3	69.8	165.8	129.4
2010-11	141.1	100.0	116.7	167.2	128.8	126.0	63.6	151.4	127.7
2009-10	143.9	97.6	122.0	170.5	130.5	132.2	54.8	145.4	129.3
2008-09	147.7	97.7	129.9	141.9	132.9	140.1	49.7	133.5	129.9
2007-08	146.0	98.8	130.6	138.8	129.3	145.1	55.6	117.3	129.6
2006-07	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

(a) Excludes prisoners whose Indigenous status is unknown.

(b) Does not include periodic detainees.

Table 8A.6

**Prisoner population (average daily number) and rates per 100 000 relevant adults,  
by Indigenous status (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>
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-------------

- (c) In 2008-09 and prior years, NSW daily average figures include ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons under contracted arrangements and ACT figures relate only to prisoners held in ACT facilities. There were 7 Indigenous and 47 non-Indigenous ACT prisoners held in NSW facilities in 2008-09, 10 and 88 respectively in 2007-08, and 12 and 93 in 2006-07. However, all NSW rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. ACT rates are based on total ACT prisoner numbers regardless of whether a prisoner is held in NSW or the ACT. To avoid double counting, Australian rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW facilities.
- (d) Crude imprisonment rates for jurisdictions in 2008-09 and prior years have been revised from those published in the relevant year's Reports, in line with Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. Australian rates have been revised for all years prior to 2014-15.
- (e) Age-standardised imprisonment rates have been revised from those published in previous Reports in line with changes to crude imprisonment rates.

**na** Not available.

*Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.7

Table 8A.7	Community corrections offender-to-staff ratio								
	<i>NSW</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>
2015-16									
Offender-to-operational staff	21.3	14.4	37.5	14.3	26.3	27.6	14.5	10.6	21.0
Offender-to-other staff	93.7	70.9	86.5	40.9	86.2	128.4	41.5	39.9	76.3
Offender-to-total staff									
2015-16	17.4	12.0	26.2	10.6	20.2	22.7	10.8	8.4	16.5
2014-15	16.7	13.5	23.9	9.5	17.5	24.8	12.5	9.2	16.4
2013-14	16.7	13.3	23.8	9.5	18.8	25.5	20.0	10.6	16.7
2012-13 (a)	15.9	13.2	24.5	9.0	19.3	25.0	18.9	10.1	16.3
2011-12	15.6	13.3	24.1	9.5	20.1	25.1	22.1	12.0	16.6
2010-11	15.6	14.9	26.2	10.8	18.9	22.5	23.4	13.5	17.4
2009-10	18.0	15.5	24.7	11.7	19.7	24.7	21.4	13.2	18.2
2008-09	18.3	14.6	23.7	12.8	23.4	21.0	25.0	12.2	18.4
2007-08 (b), (c)	21.8	15.7	26.0	12.9	22.0	21.0	22.7	13.4	19.9
2006-07	22.0	16.2	24.3	13.2	20.8	23.4	20.3	20.1	19.9

(a) NT figures as of 2012-13 include Family Violence Program Coordinators in the count of staff numbers.

(b) Australian offender-to-staff ratio in 2007-08 has been revised from the figure published in the 2009 Report, in line with revisions to 2007-08 Victorian data made in the 2010 Report.

(c) NT trends reflect an increase in staff numbers in 2007-08, primarily to service remote regions.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.8

Table 8A.8

**Community corrections offender population (average daily number) (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>
2015-16									
Male	14 849	11 142	14 106	3 557	5 017	1 493	761	914	51 839
Female	2 578	2 342	3 898	1 020	1 013	427	153	222	11 653
Gender unknown	23	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	29
% female	14.8	17.4	21.7	22.3	16.8	22.2	16.7	19.5	18.3
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3 738	847	4 148	1 414	1 044	277	137	866	12 470
Non-Indigenous	13 017	12 191	13 857	3 150	4 938	1 601	746	270	49 770
Indigenous status unknown	695	447	–	13	52	43	31	–	1 281
% Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	21.4	6.3	23.0	30.9	17.3	14.4	15.0	76.2	19.6
Offenders on restricted movement order(s)	104	..	..	46	749	..	..	14	913
Offenders on reparation order(s)	2 866	3 423	3 612	871	999	1 025	186	190	13 171
Offenders on supervision order(s)	15 606	10 760	15 468	4 258	4 287	1 189	859	971	53 398
Offenders on post-sentence order(s) (c)	60	na	102	25	..	..	..	1	188
Total daily average population (d)									
2015-16	17 450	13 485	18 004	4 577	6 034	1 920	914	1 136	63 521
2014-15 (e)	16 391	10 815	16 332	4 156	5 623	1 983	964	1 165	57 429
2013-14	16 491	9 347	15 795	4 341	5 581	2 069	1 393	1 299	56 315
2012-13	16 411	9 010	14 942	4 104	5 642	1 971	1 325	1 210	54 616
2011-12	16 373	8 802	15 181	4 232	6 119	1 838	1 368	1 082	54 996
2010-11	16 217	9 226	15 502	4 655	6 330	1 614	1 430	1 083	56 056
2009-10	17 683	8 969	15 054	5 394	6 445	1 370	1 418	1 185	57 518
2008-09	18 124	8 103	14 467	5 625	6 791	1 177	1 601	1 085	56 972
2007-08	17 988	7 905	13 665	5 406	6 405	1 122	1 407	1 152	55 050
2006-07	17 970	7 304	12 250	5 241	6 294	1 193	1 223	1 183	52 658

Table 8A.8

**Community corrections offender population (average daily number) (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) Totals may not equate precisely to the aggregate of figures from other cells due to rounding of decimal places.
- (b) Total offenders may not equal the sum of offenders per order type because an individual may be serving more than one type of order.
- (c) This category of orders does not apply in SA, Tasmania or the ACT. Prior to 2015-16, such orders, where reported, were included in the count of supervision orders.
- (d) Jurisdictional trends are impacted by changes in legislation, some of which can take years to fully come into effect, as well as changes in sentencing practices. For example, Victoria's growth in offender numbers in 2015-16 reflects changes in sentencing legislation and practices, such as the abolition of suspended sentences and Court of Appeal guidelines applicable to Community Corrections Orders, resulting in continuing increases in such orders imposed at court.
- (e) 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.

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

*Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.9

Table 8A.9

**Community corrections offender population (average daily number) and rates per  
100 000 relevant adults, by Indigenous status (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>
<b>Total daily average population</b>									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
2015-16	3 738	847	4 148	1 414	1 044	277	137	866	12 470
2014-15	3 453	673	3 783	1 354	919	260	130	904	11 476
2013-14	3 467	561	3 675	1 450	901	279	168	1 034	11 535
2012-13	3 410	546	3 360	1 415	940	271	144	959	11 044
2011-12	3 266	511	3 386	1 451	1 075	243	167	815	10 913
2010-11	3 122	527	3 369	1 540	1 139	208	153	798	10 854
2009-10	3 126	485	3 062	1 850	1 149	175	149	856	10 853
2008-09	3 185	380	2 702	1 939	1 150	144	172	851	10 522
2007-08	3 213	354	2 528	1 723	988	133	123	868	9 930
2006-07	3 112	305	2 196	1 701	912	142	99	879	9 346
Non-Indigenous									
2015-16	13 017	12 191	13 857	3 150	4 938	1 601	746	270	49 770
2014-15	12 417	9 861	12 549	2 797	4 668	1 689	751	261	44 994
2013-14	12 475	8 587	12 120	2 884	4 634	1 758	1 128	265	43 851
2012-13	12 401	8 225	11 583	2 687	4 652	1 667	1 141	251	42 607
2011-12	12 473	8 029	11 796	2 778	4 993	1 569	1 175	267	43 079
2010-11	12 229	8 296	12 133	3 114	5 149	1 381	1 203	285	43 790
2009-10	12 546	8 066	11 992	3 537	5 249	1 157	1 168	320	44 035
2008-09	13 570	6 671	11 765	3 678	5 603	1 008	1 349	233	43 877
2007-08	13 952	6 837	11 138	3 672	5 388	958	1 173	283	43 401
2006-07	14 265	6 204	10 054	3 540	5 340	992	1 043	301	41 739

Table 8A.9

**Community corrections offender population (average daily number) and rates per  
100 000 relevant adults, by Indigenous status (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>
<b>Community corrections rate (b)</b>									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
2015-16	2 765.1	2 674.5	3 276.1	2 385.7	4 201.7	1 735.6	3 008.4	1 833.1	2 799.2
2014-15	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
2013-14	2 678.7	1 862.7	3 040.1	2 555.1	3 786.0	1 834.6	3 915.5	2 270.1	2 706.4
2012-13	2 716.4	1 871.2	2 872.4	2 571.8	4 057.5	1 834.3	3 499.2	2 158.5	2 672.0
2011-12	2 684.9	1 815.4	2 993.1	2 720.0	4 772.4	1 700.4	4 253.7	1 882.5	2 725.3
2010-11	2 644.4	1 929.1	3 078.7	2 980.7	5 202.1	1 503.2	4 076.7	1 891.2	2 796.5
2009-10	2 727.7	1 851.5	2 889.6	3 679.0	5 407.6	1 303.5	4 278.8	2 064.2	2 879.8
2008-09	2 858.3	1 507.3	2 634.6	3 958.8	5 573.7	1 099.8	5 271.6	2 089.5	2 874.7
2007-08	2 966.3	1 462.6	2 544.1	3 618.2	4 949.2	1 044.1	4 063.2	2 171.3	2 794.4
2006-07	2 954.5	1 317.2	2 283.1	3 677.2	4 710.0	1 147.9	3 482.2	2 241.2	2 709.9
Non-Indigenous									
2015-16	223.4	261.6	383.6	161.5	374.8	412.9	247.9	202.6	273.6
2014-15	216.2	215.7	352.0	144.6	356.9	438.5	252.7	194.7	250.8
2013-14	220.6	191.1	344.4	150.8	357.5	458.0	382.1	198.5	247.8
2012-13	222.8	186.8	335.0	145.2	362.6	435.9	390.4	193.7	245.3
2011-12	227.3	185.8	348.5	155.7	393.1	411.1	410.8	210.3	252.6
2010-11	221.7	191.9	355.9	180.7	404.8	366.5	433.0	227.8	261.1
2009-10	230.6	190.0	358.3	209.8	417.4	309.8	428.5	259.4	266.7
2008-09	253.2	159.4	359.9	218.4	449.8	268.1	490.7	187.0	271.2
2007-08	264.5	167.1	348.6	224.0	439.0	257.9	435.7	234.9	274.8
2006-07	275.9	155.4	323.9	224.2	441.4	270.9	396.3	259.9	269.8

(a) Excludes offenders whose Indigenous status is unknown.

(b) Rates for 2008-09 and prior years have been revised from those published in the relevant year's Reports, in line with Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. Australian rates have been revised for all years prior to 2014-15.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.10

Table 8A.10 **Prisoner education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2015-16 (c), (d), (e)									
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	3.6	0.7	13.4	1.3	44.5	7.3	25.4	0.9	6.6
Secondary school education	12.4	0.6	2.3	–	–	–	44.2	–	5.0
Vocational Education and Training	20.2	32.2	14.4	27.3	37.1	7.5	55.2	23.5	24.7
Higher education	0.5	1.6	6.2	1.0	–	1.5	4.3	–	1.7
Total prisoners in education and training (f)									
2015-16	32.2	34.1	35.6	28.5	67.4	14.4	72.3	24.4	34.4
2014-15	31.7	35.7	28.0	24.0	53.1	16.9	76.3	14.1	31.6
2013-14 (g)	33.6	33.4	26.4	29.1	59.4	13.1	82.7	12.8	32.3
2012-13	36.1	38.1	24.5	29.0	43.3	25.3	81.8	16.5	33.1
2011-12	35.3	37.2	26.5	31.8	46.4	28.5	85.1	22.4	33.8
2010-11 (h)	30.3	40.4	27.8	36.3	48.9	na	89.8	32.7	34.6
2009-10	34.0	35.6	27.4	37.1	45.9	na	92.0	30.1	34.6
2008-09 (i)	33.9	34.7	27.1	48.7	66.0	na	na	25.3	36.4
2007-08 (j)	32.3	32.5	29.0	36.2	47.2	na	..	26.4	30.2
2006-07	34.7	32.5	27.0	40.9	46.4	na	..	74.2	36.1

(a) Excludes prisoners whose situation may make them ineligible to participate in education and training, such as 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 programs are not provided as a matter of policy (for example, 24-hour court cells), and remandees for whom access to education is not available. Prisoners ineligible for education and training programs in WA also include prisoners placed at the facility within the last ten working days and prisoners placed with police as a trusty. As of 2014-15, Queensland rates also exclude prisoners under sentence for less than 3 months and those on parole suspension and NT rates exclude prisoners in programs and work (internal or paid/volunteer) and those with less than 3 months to serve. Periodic detainees are not included in this count.

(b) Figures for Victoria and Tasmania are based on the number of prisoners in education on a single day, calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day (generally based on data from the last day of term prior to 30 June each year). This also applies to WA and the NT as of 2010-11. SA also used this methodology in 2006-07, 2010-11 and 2012-13 and NSW in 2010-11. Otherwise, percentages are based on an average of the number of prisoners enrolled on the first day of the month.

Table 8A.10 **Prisoner education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(c)	Classification of education 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.								
(d)	Percentage of total prisoners in education may not equal the sum of percentages for each education category, as an individual may be participating in more than one type of education course.								
(e)	NSW 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. SA also used this methodology in 2012-13.								
(f)	Education rates can fluctuate between years due to various external factors, such as government funding for particular initiatives that may not continue into future years and corrective services responses to such changes, as well as for other reasons. For example, the Queensland rate has increased in 2015-16, mainly due to increased participation in Pre-Certificate Level 1 courses arising from a greater focus on numeracy and literacy pathways in response to vocational training funding eligibility changes. In SA, the Department actively targeted prisoner pre-certificate education which has resulted in an increase in the SA education figures in 2015-16.								
(g)	Australian average education in 2013-14 has been revised from the figure published in the 2015 Report, in line with revisions to 2013-14 NSW data made in the 2016 Report.								
(h)	Tasmanian data for years prior to 2011-12 had been withdrawn in the 2013 Report following concerns identified by Tasmania in relation to application of the national counting rules in prior years. Australian rates have been revised from the figure published in each relevant year's Reports.								
(i)	ACT education figures were not applicable prior to 2008-09 because ACT prisoners held in the ACT were remand prisoners only. Figures are not available in 2008-09 as the Alexander Maconochie Centre was only operational for three months — an insufficient period of time to provide a representative measure of education across the reporting period.								
(j)	During 2007-08 the NT prison education system experienced significant staffing difficulties, resulting in a reduction in education services being offered in the prisons. NTCS also implemented new education data recording systems and changed reporting methods to include remand prisoners as eligible for education. The net result was a significant drop in the education and training rate.								

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.11

**Prisoner employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2015-16									
Commercial industries	43.9	33.5	30.3	12.0	20.7	15.5	–	13.7	28.8
Service industries	35.2	54.1	38.5	53.9	49.9	37.6	71.0	57.8	45.4
Work release (c)	1.3	..	..	..	0.6	0.2	0.1	7.8	0.7
Total prisoner employment (d)									
2015-16	80.4	87.5	68.9	66.0	71.2	53.4	71.1	79.3	74.9
2014-15	76.1	89.3	66.0	73.7	68.3	57.8	65.4	74.7	74.8
2013-14	79.7	88.1	69.2	74.4	72.8	67.0	69.5	75.2	77.1
2012-13 (e), (f)	72.4	89.1	72.4	75.8	67.2	66.5	82.5	44.5	74.3
2011-12 (g)	76.0	88.9	75.5	71.4	68.7	60.5	85.5	68.9	76.1
2010-11 (h), (i)	78.6	87.2	75.5	84.2	74.6	66.2	84.8	70.7	79.7
2009-10	76.9	84.8	75.7	70.8	74.8	68.8	92.3	58.0	76.1
2008-09 (j)	75.9	84.7	67.6	77.6	71.8	63.7	na	63.6	74.8
2007-08	80.6	86.1	67.8	77.1	71.1	70.1	..	90.2	77.8
2006-07	78.7	87.5	71.4	82.7	74.9	57.4	..	81.1	78.5

- (a) Excludes prisoners in full-time education or other full-time programs as well as those whose situation may make them ineligible to participate 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. Periodic detainees are not included in this count.
- (b) Figures for Victoria and Tasmania are based on the number of prisoners employed on a single day, calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day (generally based on data from 30 June each year). This also applies to WA as of 2011-12 and the NT as of 2010-11. SA also used this methodology in 2010-11 and 2012-13. Otherwise, percentages are based on an average of the number of prisoners in employment 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 as not applicable because those prisoners working in the community are not employed under industrial award conditions, such as being paid award rate wages.
- (d) Employment rates can fluctuate between years, particularly in the smaller jurisdictions, where a sharp increase in prisoner numbers during a year can lead to a significant drop in employment rates until prison industries and other in-prison employment opportunities can be expanded. For example, NT figures for 2012-13 reflect a significant increase in the total prison population, without a corresponding increase in prisoner jobs, as well as a reduction in staff availability to supervise work areas in that year.

Table 8A.11

**Prisoner employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(e)	SA employment in 2012-13 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)	Australian average employment in 2012-13 has been revised from the figure published in the 2014 Report, in line with revisions to 2012-13 NT data made in the 2015 Report.								
(g)	Australian average employment in 2011-12 has been revised from the figure published in the 2013 Report, in line with revisions to 2011-12 WA data made in the 2014 Report.								
(h)	Australian average employment in 2010-11 has been revised from the figure published in the 2012 Report, in line with revisions to 2010-11 NSW data made in the 2013 Report.								
(i)	Queensland employment in 2010-11 is based on an average over the period February to June 2011.								
(j)	ACT employment figures are not applicable prior to 2008-09 because ACT prisoners held in the ACT were remand prisoners only, who were not required to work. Figures are not available in 2008-09 as the Alexander Maconochie Centre was only operational for three months — an insufficient period of time to provide a representative measure of employment across the reporting period.								

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

*Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.12

Table 8A.12	Time out-of-cells (average hours per day)									
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
2015-16										
Open	10.1	14.8	15.8	15.8	16.2	16.8	11.5	15.7	12.6	
Secure	6.5	10.5	9.7	11.8	8.8	8.4	8.8	9.1	9.2	
Total prison time-out-of-cells										
2015-16 (a)	7.8	11.1	10.3	12.5	9.6	8.6	9.0	12.1	9.9	
2014-15 (b)	8.0	11.3	9.6	12.4	9.2	9.0	8.9	16.6	10.1	
2013-14	8.2	11.1	10.2	12.6	9.6	9.0	8.9	13.0	10.1	
2012-13 (c)	7.8	11.0	10.5	12.6	9.2	8.6	8.6	12.6	10.0	
2011-12 (d)	11.0	10.9	10.7	12.5	9.2	9.2	10.5	12.9	11.1	
2010-11	11.4	na	11.2	12.1	9.5	9.5	13.3	12.6	11.4	
2009-10	11.2	na	11.4	12.2	10.1	9.5	14.1	12.3	11.4	
2008-09 (e), (f)	9.3	na	11.4	11.8	10.2	12.2	10.8	12.3	10.6	
2007-08	8.9	na	11.2	11.7	9.8	12.1	9.5	12.0	10.3	
2006-07 (g)	9.5	na	11.1	12.1	11.5	11.9	9.5	11.8	10.7	

(a) Victoria's hours in 2015-16 exclude the Metropolitan Remand Centre.

(b) NT figures for 2014-15 are based on a single day count (30 June).

(c) NSW figures as of 2012-13 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.

(d) Victoria's hours in 2011-12 are averaged across 11 months, as results were not available for all prisons in December 2011.

(e) ACT hours in 2008-09 relate to the 3-month period that the Alexander Maconochie Centre operated during the reporting period.

(f) In 2008-09 and prior years, Tasmania's hours included out of cell time between the evening unit lockup and when the curfew came into effect (in unit-style accommodation).

(g) Tasmania's hours in 2006-07 are based on a single day count (30 June), given the decommissioning and commissioning of three prisons and staged transition to new facilities during the reporting period.

**na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.13

**Offender community work (average hours) (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>
2015-16									
Average hours ordered per offender	na	102	64	62	142	na	122	85	78
Average hours worked per offender	90	30	30	36	41	na	63	43	41
Ratio of ordered to worked hours									
2015-16	na	3.4	2.1	1.7	3.5	na	1.9	2.0	1.9
2014-15 (b)	na	3.5	2.1	1.9	3.5	na	1.8	1.8	na
2013-14	na	2.9	2.1	1.9	3.9	na	1.9	1.8	na
2012-13	na	na	2.0	1.9	3.9	na	1.6	2.0	na
2011-12	na	na	2.0	2.0	3.7	na	1.6	2.0	na
2010-11	na	na	2.0	1.8	3.7	na	2.4	2.6	na
2009-10	na	na	1.8	1.7	3.5	na	2.2	na	na
2008-09	na	na	1.8	1.9	3.8	na	1.9	2.4	na
2007-08	na	na	1.7	2.3	3.7	na	2.0	2.8	na
2006-07	na	na	1.8	2.3	3.7	na	1.7	2.3	na

(a) 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) Australian averages for offender employment had not been reported in years prior to 2015-16 because of the number of jurisdictions that did not report on this indicator.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.14

Table 8A.14	Prison design capacity utilisation (per cent) (a)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
2015-16										
Open	108.0	na	82.2	91.4	na	100.0	64.0	85.9	99.4	
Secure	128.2	na	107.9	117.5	na	81.4	92.5	117.9	115.9	
Total design capacity utilisation										
2015-16	120.1	na	105.0	111.8	na	81.7	91.6	101.0	111.4	
2014-15	112.0	na	103.5	100.7	na	78.4	126.8	107.2	106.1	
2013-14	109.4	na	98.0	101.1	na	77.1	122.7	124.7	104.4	
2012-13	96.6	na	89.8	100.1	na	73.1	98.6	119.4	96.0	
2011-12 (b), (c)	95.6	na	84.9	103.7	na	79.6	95.9	111.0	94.5	
2010-11	102.6	na	82.8	134.9	na	76.0	84.4	104.5	100.7	
2009-10	109.4	na	84.2	138.6	na	78.6	69.8	114.0	105.0	
2008-09	105.9	na	87.4	116.9	na	81.1	76.7	120.0	101.6	
2007-08 (d)	104.9	na	95.9	112.5	na	82.9	83.3	102.9	97.4	
2006-07	106.1	na	99.2	107.2	na	85.4	65.1	98.1	97.0	

(a) Excludes periodic detainees. The ACT periodic detention utilisation rate was 18.6% in 2015-16. Not applicable for NSW as all periodic detainees were managed on the non-residential stage of the program.

(b) WA prison utilisation as of 2011-12 is calculated against prison design capacity at 30 June rather than an average of capacity across the whole reporting period.

(c) Australian rates for 2011-12 and the preceding two years have been revised from the figure published in each relevant year's Reports, in line with revisions to ACT data made in the 2014 Report that excluded special-purpose accommodation not falling within the scope of the count of design capacity.

(d) Australian rates for 2007-08 and 2006-07 have been revised from the figure published in each relevant year's Reports, in line with withdrawal of SA data for those years.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.15

Table 8A.15 **Deaths from apparent unnatural causes, all prisoners, number and rate 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>
<b>Number</b>									
2015-16 (c)	6	2	3	6	2	–	1	1	21
2014-15	2	3	3	3	4	2	–	–	17
2013-14	4	–	3	4	2	–	1	1	15
2012-13	8	3	3	2	–	–	–	–	16
2011-12	6	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	10
2010-11	11	2	3	2	2	–	–	1	21
2009-10	5	4	4	5	–	–	–	1	19
2008-09	5	3	4	2	1	–	1	–	16
2007-08	5	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	12
2006-07	7	–	2	1	2	–	–	–	12
<b>Rate</b>									
2015-16	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.07	–	0.25	0.06	0.06
2014-15	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.15	0.43	–	–	0.05
2013-14	0.04	–	0.04	0.08	0.08	–	0.30	0.07	0.05
2012-13	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	–	–	–	–	0.05
2011-12	0.06	–	0.04	–	0.05	0.20	–	–	0.03
2010-11	0.11	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.10	–	–	0.09	0.07
2009-10	0.05	0.09	0.07	0.11	–	–	–	0.09	0.07
2008-09	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.05	–	0.85	–	0.06
2007-08	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.11	–	–	–	–	0.05
2006-07	0.07	–	0.04	0.03	0.12	–	–	–	0.05

Table 8A.15

**Deaths from apparent unnatural causes, all prisoners, number and rate 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>
(a)	Data for previous years may vary from rates given in previous Reports. Deaths reported as 'unknown cause', where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.								
(b)	Excludes periodic detainees. In 2015-16, there were no deaths of detainees.								
(c)	In line with national counting rules, SA data in 2015-16 excludes one death occurring whilst on Home Detention. – Nil or rounded to zero.								

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.16

**Deaths from apparent unnatural causes by Indigenous status, number and rate per 100 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous 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>
<b>Number</b>									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
2015-16	1	–	1	3	–	–	1	–	6
2014-15	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	4
2013-14	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
2012-13	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
2011-12	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
2010-11	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	3
2009-10	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	3
2008-09	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
2007-08	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
2006-07	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3
Non-Indigenous									
2015-16	5	2	2	3	2	–	–	1	15
2014-15	2	3	1	2	3	2	–	–	13
2013-14	4	–	2	4	2	–	1	1	14
2012-13	8	3	3	1	–	–	–	–	15
2011-12	5	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	8
2010-11	10	2	3	1	1	–	–	1	18
2009-10	4	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	16
2008-09	4	3	4	1	1	–	1	–	14
2007-08	5	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	11
2006-07	5	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	9

Table 8A.16

**Deaths from apparent unnatural causes by Indigenous status, number and rate per 100 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous 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>
<b>Rate</b>									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
2015-16	0.03	–	0.04	0.14	–	–	1.09	–	0.06
2014-15	–	–	0.09	0.05	0.17	–	–	–	0.04
2013-14	–	–	0.05	–	–	–	–	–	0.01
2012-13	–	–	–	0.05	–	–	–	–	0.01
2011-12	0.05	–	0.06	–	–	–	–	–	0.03
2010-11	0.04	–	–	0.06	0.21	–	–	–	0.04
2009-10	0.04	–	–	0.05	–	–	–	0.11	0.04
2008-09	0.05	–	–	0.06	–	–	–	–	0.03
2007-08	–	–	–	0.06	–	–	–	–	0.02
2006-07	0.10	–	–	0.07	–	–	–	–	0.05
Non-Indigenous									
2015-16	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.09	–	–	0.37	0.06
2014-15	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.15	0.51	–	–	0.05
2013-14	0.05	–	0.04	0.13	0.11	–	0.38	0.49	0.06
2012-13	0.11	0.06	0.07	0.03	–	–	–	–	0.07
2011-12	0.07	–	0.03	–	0.06	0.23	–	–	0.04
2010-11	0.13	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.07	–	–	0.48	0.09
2009-10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.14	–	–	–	–	0.08
2008-09	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.04	0.07	–	1.01	–	0.07
2007-08	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.14	–	–	–	–	0.06
2006-07	0.07	–	0.05	–	0.15	–	–	–	0.05

(a) Excludes 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. 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

Table 8A.17

**Assaults in custody, rate per 100 prisoners (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>Prisoner on prisoner</b>								
Serious assault								
2015-16	0.59	1.09	2.25	0.84	1.29	1.53	0.75	0.06
2014-15 (d)	0.56	1.69	1.80	0.59	1.40	2.14	3.21	0.13
2013-14	0.36	1.26	1.54	0.30	0.62	0.64	2.41	0.20
2012-13	0.28	1.60	0.63	0.36	0.51	1.27	2.63	0.49
2011-12	0.19	2.17	1.01	0.33	1.01	0.98	1.55	0.37
2010-11	0.13	0.92	1.32	0.32	0.86	0.63	na	0.34
2009-10	0.15	0.98	1.12	0.08	0.51	2.05	na	0.46
2008-09	0.26	1.12	0.83	0.77	1.09	1.92	na	0.29
2007-08	0.31	0.67	0.51	0.66	0.49	0.19	1.21	0.46
2006-07	0.49	0.64	0.74	0.41	0.89	0.37	–	0.84
Assault								
2015-16	23.68	16.14	7.09	3.74	8.29	8.97	16.92	3.31
2014-15 (d)	15.07	12.24	5.00	5.42	5.86	8.55	12.56	3.06
2013-14	14.20	11.86	5.20	7.48	9.46	5.08	5.43	2.86
2012-13	14.86	10.94	3.35	5.94	9.14	7.83	3.76	1.53
2011-12	12.27	9.40	3.77	5.76	7.31	8.63	15.84	3.07
2010-11	13.06	7.63	3.25	6.00	8.35	9.07	na	2.39
2009-10	13.43	7.64	3.18	9.94	7.90	10.84	na	3.24
2008-09	12.83	7.47	3.73	7.38	8.63	4.79	na	6.89
2007-08	13.07	7.73	3.68	6.39	8.57	3.52	7.28	4.80
2006-07	13.26	8.68	4.20	6.18	4.15	5.05	6.21	3.12

TABLE 8A.17

Table 8A.17

**Assaults in custody, rate per 100 prisoners (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>Prisoner on officer</b>								
Serious assault								
2015-16	–	0.05	0.01	0.17	–	0.38	–	–
2014-15 (d)	–	0.08	0.08	0.09	–	–	–	–
2013-14	–	0.05	0.06	0.18	–	–	–	–
2012-13	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.18	–	–	–	–
2011-12	0.02	0.04	0.12	0.06	–	0.39	–	0.07
2010-11	–	0.02	0.09	0.11	–	0.42	na	–
2009-10	–	0.02	0.07	–	–	0.41	na	0.09
2008-09	–	0.05	0.02	0.12	–	–	na	–
2007-08	–	–	0.02	0.08	–	–	–	–
2006-07	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.06	–	–	–	0.12
Assault								
2015-16	1.95	2.01	0.90	1.35	0.28	3.44	–	0.06
2014-15 (d)	0.51	1.56	0.25	1.98	0.79	1.71	0.88	–
2013-14	0.55	1.98	0.34	1.93	0.42	0.64	0.60	0.20
2012-13	0.58	1.56	0.36	1.25	0.51	1.90	–	–
2011-12	0.65	1.16	0.60	0.90	0.77	1.18	0.77	0.22
2010-11	0.34	0.59	0.72	1.49	0.81	1.48	na	0.17
2009-10	0.56	0.85	0.43	0.95	0.61	1.02	na	0.28
2008-09	0.59	0.53	0.23	0.65	0.62	0.96	na	0.87
2007-08	0.92	0.79	0.22	0.34	0.65	0.37	–	0.69
2006-07	0.71	0.87	0.27	0.77	0.30	0.19	1.55	0.48

Table 8A.17

**Assaults in custody, rate per 100 prisoners (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>
(a) The counting rule includes assaults by a prisoner in corrective services legal custody, whether held in a prison or other facility under the supervision of corrective services staff, and includes those occurring during prisoner transport and escorts. Rates exclude periodic detainees. In 2015-16, the rate of detainee on detainee assaults was 2.98. There were no serious assaults on detainees and no assaults or serious assaults on staff.								
(b) Australian averages have not been calculated as this indicator is not comparable across jurisdictions.								
(c) Excludes periodic detainees. In 2015-16, there was one assault for periodic detainees in 2015-16, by a detainee on another detainee, which is a rate of 2.98 per 100 detainees in the ACT. There were no serious assaults on detainees and no assaults or serious assaults on staff.								
(d) Prior to 2014-15, assaults that occurred within a 24-hour court cell complex were excluded.								

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

*Source* : State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.18

Table 8A.18		<b>Net recurrent expenditure per prisoner/detainee and per offender per day, 2015-16 (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>Prisoners (b)</b>										
Net operating expenditure (c) (d)										
Open plus periodic detention		138.28	257.39	141.52	329.75	135.32	275.84	340.01	na	180.71
Secure		183.04	295.03	180.72	233.14	202.58	312.71	306.15	na	218.16
Total net operating expenditure		166.94	289.83	177.26	250.48	195.45	311.87	307.73	198.86	209.96
Capital costs										
User cost of capital (e)		32.12	22.41	71.43	53.34	38.45	44.02	97.25	9.70	42.06
Land		2.38	4.86	6.92	3.02	6.25	2.72	3.53	1.45	4.08
Other assets		29.74	17.55	64.50	50.32	32.20	41.30	93.72	8.25	37.98
Debt servicing fees (f)		..	12.06	..	..	..	..	..	84.39	5.78
Depreciation		18.40	28.08	45.86	15.01	17.12	22.06	39.81	22.60	25.39
Total capital costs		50.52	62.55	117.29	68.34	55.57	66.08	137.06	116.69	73.23
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs		217.46	352.38	294.55	318.82	251.02	377.95	444.80	315.54	283.19
<b>Offenders</b>										
Net operating expenditure (c)		21.62	25.60	12.69	41.84	17.80	13.19	34.75	48.78	21.45
Capital costs		2.84	1.30	0.43	3.25	0.79	0.04	0.13	1.98	1.53
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs		24.46	26.90	13.12	45.09	18.59	13.22	34.87	50.76	22.97

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

(b) Prison expenditure figures include expenditure on periodic detainees, counted as two sevenths of a prisoner, as detainees generally spend two days a week in prison.

(c) Net operating expenditure excludes operating revenues, payroll tax and expenditure on prisoner health and on transport and escort services where able to be disaggregated by jurisdictions.

Table 8A.18 **Net recurrent expenditure per prisoner/detainee and per offender per day, 2015-16 (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>
(d) 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.									
(e) Calculated as 8 per cent of the value of government owned assets.									
(f) 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.									
<b>na</b> Not available. .. Not applicable.									

Source : State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.19

Table 8A.19 **Real net operating expenditure per prisoner/detainee and per offender per day (2015-16 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>
<b>Prisoners (c)</b>									
2015-16	166.94	289.83	177.26	250.48	195.45	311.87	307.73	198.86	209.96
2014-15	187.11	272.64	177.00	278.05	190.34	333.68	303.32	206.17	218.85
2013-14	192.34	251.06	181.22	281.45	192.41	308.54	268.46	200.20	217.03
2012-13	200.80	250.40	192.80	271.51	190.81	300.23	314.62	193.12	220.85
2011-12	223.68	252.58	211.45	253.21	200.03	272.86	333.62	181.72	229.23
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2007-08	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006-07	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Offenders (c)</b>									
2015-16	21.62	25.60	12.69	41.84	17.80	13.19	34.75	48.78	21.45
2014-15	25.45	26.31	14.35	50.23	18.25	13.75	32.56	44.56	23.65
2013-14	24.35	27.92	13.68	46.49	17.73	12.19	18.73	40.84	22.79
2012-13	28.37	28.22	14.30	49.62	18.27	11.24	19.12	45.09	24.58
2011-12	29.47	27.65	14.67	47.04	17.93	12.50	16.02	46.19	24.59
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2007-08	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006-07	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

(a) Calculated from net operating expenditure, which excludes operating revenues, payroll tax and expenditure on prisoner health and on transport and escort services where able to be disaggregated by jurisdictions.

Table 8A.19

**Real net operating expenditure per prisoner/detainee and per offender per day  
(2015-16 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>
(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100) (table 8A.22). See table 2A.48 and chapter 2 for details.									

(c) Data has been revised from that published in previous reports as described in Table 8A.1.

**na** Not available.

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.20

**Completion of community corrections orders (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>
2015-16									
Male	73.6	66.2	76.9	61.1	67.5	84.8	72.6	72.5	72.4
Female	76.3	66.0	80.8	60.1	64.1	85.9	73.3	77.5	74.5
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	62.7	63.7	66.8	52.5	61.8	78.3	59.6	70.8	63.1
Non-Indigenous	77.3	66.8	81.0	66.1	68.4	86.1	74.8	84.3	75.6
Restricted movement orders	90.0	..	..	48.6	59.0	..	..	86.4	62.4
Reparation orders	77.5	72.1	83.1	63.8	59.2	79.3	48.7	73.7	77.1
Supervision orders	73.3	60.5	72.6	60.1	73.5	89.6	75.9	72.9	70.9
All orders									
2015-16	74.0	66.2	77.7	60.9	67.0	85.0	72.8	73.4	72.8
2014-15	75.8	66.5	75.6	61.2	67.5	87.6	79.9	69.0	72.9
2013-14	74.0	66.4	77.3	60.0	70.1	87.1	77.0	69.2	72.8
2012-13	77.7	63.2	75.7	61.3	70.2	85.5	77.3	60.6	72.7
2011-12 (b)	79.7	58.7	72.6	55.6	71.8	90.2	81.6	65.1	71.2
2010-11	81.1	66.3	62.7	58.4	73.1	87.9	83.5	64.0	70.7
2009-10 (c)	81.3	65.6	66.1	60.0	71.1	88.5	86.2	75.0	72.1
2008-09	80.0	65.7	62.9	59.8	73.7	86.5	88.9	59.0	71.2
2007-08 (d)	80.6	62.8	63.4	58.3	70.1	85.3	88.0	60.5	70.5
2006-07	81.0	62.2	61.7	58.5	66.6	86.0	88.0	65.0	69.8

(a) Post-sentence orders are not included in this indicator, given such orders do not have a determinate completion date.

(b) Queensland figures as of 2011-12 reflect the rectification of a technical systems issue that affected reparation order completion data in prior years.

(c) NT figures for 2009-10 reflect, at least in part, the introduction of a new offender management information system introduced in 2009 and staff familiarisation with the new administrative processes involved.

(d) Australian completion rates for 2007-08 and 2006-07 have been revised from the figure published in the relevant year's Reports, in line with revisions to WA data made in the 2009 Report.

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.21

Table 8A.21

**Escapes, number and rate 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>
<b>Number (c)</b>									
Open									
2015-16	10	5	6	7	1	–	–	8	37
2014-15	5	5	5	5	3	–	–	9	32
2013-14	12	7	2	1	–	–	–	22	44
2012-13	6	3	–	4	1	–	–	7	21
2011-12	12	1	1	3	–	4	1	6	28
2010-11	22	–	1	4	–	–	..	7	34
2009-10	2	3	10	1	–	–	..	3	19
2008-09 (d)	11	9	6	3	5	–	–	2	36
2007-08	6	2	9	10	2	3	..	–	32
2006-07	6	1	6	16	3	–	..	5	37
Secure									
2015-16	4	5	–	4	–	2	1	2	18
2014-15	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	3
2013-14	1	–	–	9	1	–	–	2	13
2012-13	1	–	–	3	–	1	–	2	7
2011-12	3	–	–	2	–	5	–	–	10
2010-11	1	–	–	–	2	3	–	2	8
2009-10	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	5
2008-09	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
2007-08	1	3	–	9	4	–	–	1	18
2006-07	–	–	–	3	1	2	–	–	6

TABLE 8A.21

Table 8A.21

**Escapes, number and rate 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>
<b>Rate (c)</b>									
Open									
2015-16	0.23	0.57	0.90	0.67	0.33	–	–	1.07	0.46
2014-15	0.13	0.49	0.82	0.52	1.07	–	–	1.33	0.43
2013-14 (e)	0.31	0.77	0.31	0.10	–	–	–	4.26	0.61
2012-13	0.17	0.44	–	0.38	0.46	–	–	1.41	0.32
2011-12	0.34	0.18	0.20	0.29	–	9.52	13.25	1.30	0.44
2010-11	0.60	–	0.19	0.41	–	–	..	1.85	0.54
2009-10	0.06	0.63	1.50	0.11	–	–	..	0.92	0.30
2008-09 (d)	0.31	2.02	1.02	0.26	2.33	–	–	0.65	0.57
2007-08	0.16	0.47	1.42	0.97	1.01	4.97	..	–	0.51
2006-07	0.17	0.27	0.77	1.71	1.59	–	..	2.26	0.60
Secure									
2015-16	0.05	0.09	–	0.08	–	0.39	0.25	0.22	0.06
2014-15	0.01	–	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.11	0.01
2013-14	0.02	–	–	0.22	0.05	–	–	0.20	0.05
2012-13	0.02	–	–	0.08	–	0.21	–	0.21	0.03
2011-12	0.05	–	–	0.05	–	1.07	–	–	0.04
2010-11	0.02	–	–	–	0.11	0.71	–	0.25	0.04
2009-10	0.01	–	–	–	0.17	–	–	0.13	0.02
2008-09	0.06	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.02
2007-08	0.02	0.08	–	0.32	0.24	–	–	0.16	0.09
2006-07	–	–	–	0.11	0.07	0.43	–	–	0.03

(a) Excludes periodic detainees. In 2015-16, there were no escapes by detainees.

Table 8A.21

**Escapes, number and rate 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>
(b) In accordance with the national counting rule, numbers and rates exclude incidents such as: prisoners failing to return from unescorted leave, work release or day leave or found at unlawful locations; prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision; prisoners found outside the perimeter of the correctional centre but within the centre precinct; or 'walk-offs' from work camps or outstations linked to prisons. There were 12 such incidents of 'other escapes' in 2015-16 of which 5 occurred in NSW and 7 in the NT.									
(c) Prior to 2015-16, escapes from within a 24-hour court cell complex were excluded.									
(d) Open and secure custody disaggregations were not applicable to the ACT prior to 2008-09 or in the subsequent two years until 2011-12 when the transitional centre became operational, as the Alexander Maconochie Centre was deemed to be a secure facility over that two-year period.									
(e) Australian open escape rates for 2013-14 and the preceding three years have been revised from the figure published in the relevant year's Report, in line with revisions to NT data made in the 2016 Report to include escapes from the physical premises of the Barkly Work Camp or Datjala Work Camp as 'open' escapes. These had previously been counted as 'other' escapes and therefore been excluded from the rate calculation. – Nil or rounded to zero.									

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.22

**General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price**

Years	2015-16 = 100.0
2015-16	100.0
2014-15	97.6
2013-14	96.6
2012-13	95.4
2011-12	93.9
2010-11	91.9
2009-10	87.3
2008-09	85.0
2007-08	81.8
2006-07	78.6

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.

Table 8A.23

**Sanctions administered by corrective services during  
2015-16 (a)**

	NSW	VIC	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
<b>Community corrections</b>								
Supervised bail	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Conditionally deferred or suspended conviction/sentence	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-
Fine option/conversion order	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Community service order	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Probation, Community based order, Supervised good behaviour bond	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Supervised suspended sentence	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Intensive corrections/intensive supervision order	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-
Home detention order	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓
Post-prison order e.g. parole, release on licence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Post-sentence supervision order	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓
<b>Prison custody</b>								
Remand (unconvicted or unsentenced)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Periodic detention (b)	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-
Imprisonment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Transition/re-entry order	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-
Post-sentence detention order	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓

(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) In NSW Periodic Detention was abolished as a sentencing option in October 2010 but there were still two detainees completing the detention order at 30 June 2016.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).