

Cost benefit analysis

Cognitive Impairment Diversion Program (CIDP)

4 April 2019

FINAL REPORT

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WWS Acknowledgements

Acknowledgement of Country

WestWood Spice acknowledges the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander traditional Owners and Custodians of Country throughout Australia and recognises their continuing connection to land, water and community.

Acknowledgements

In order to complete the cost benefit analysis WestWood Spice would like to acknowledge the cooperation of agencies involved and thank them for the time spent.

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Introduction

WestWood Spice was engaged by the NSW Department of Justice to undertake a process evaluation and cost benefit analysis (CBA) of the Cognitive Impairment Diversion Program (CIDP). This report presents the cost benefit analysis.

The key evaluation questions for the CBA were as follows:

Table 1 : Key evaluation question components for the CBA

COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS

What savings are generated for every dollar spent on the program?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ \$ saving figures
What are the early health and welfare and reoffending outcomes for participants against costs to government?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Program data▪ Stakeholder reports of health and welfare benefits

Executive Summary

CIDP is delivering the intended outcome of diverting people with a cognitive impairment out of the criminal justice system, with 75%¹ of participants having received a Section 32 order. The program has also had considerable success in engaging participants with the NDIS.

The cost benefit analysis suggests that the direct savings at this infant stage of the program are not outweighing the costs. There are a set of circumstances that point to the conservative bias of this cost-benefit analysis at this time. They are:

- Where a diversion was for multiple offences, only the principal sentence has been used for estimation of custodial sentences saved, with the second and further offences ignored due to the difficulty of estimating potential sentencing decisions
- This evaluation covers the program's start-up phase. The cost-benefit performance of the program should see a natural improvement from productivity gains, as the program moves out of the start-up phase and through its second year and beyond.
- There are also a range of strategic considerations to improve the performance of the program, that with optimisation, will improve the cost-benefit equation over time
- Lacking baseline data meant that some benefit could not be measured, including health and welfare benefits and some direct cost savings.

¹ Analysis of the accompanying Process Evaluation report

Outside of the direct cost savings generated by CIDP, the program has had considerable success in connecting participants with the NDIS and seeing that their plans are reviewed with high-quality supporting tests. This has led to the program leveraging very significant NDIS benefits for participants.

The report discusses the approaches taken to identify the costings of the program and how its benefits have been measured, and then provides the details of both.

Key points are as follows:

Total benefits

- According to the methodology followed, **the direct benefits per dollar spent on CIDP so far amount to 23 cents, and the leveraged NDIS benefits for participants is 62 cents.** This covers the period July 2017 through September 2018.

Direct benefits

- The direct benefits of CIDP comprise two measurable elements:
 - The costs saved in the criminal justice system when a section 32 is granted as a result of CIDP pathway diversion (Section 32 benefits). **There were 40 Section 32 orders made to CIDP participants from July 2017 to September 2019**
 - The costs saved due to a reduction in reoffending rates amongst CIDP participants. Analysis of a sample of CIDP participants found that the **annual rate of reoffending had dropped from 47% to 36%**. To be conclusive on the impact on reoffending however, the sample data set would need to be bigger and studied over a longer time period.
- The direct benefits valuation is considered conservative because in estimating savings of prison costs from diversion, only the offender's principal offence has been considered, where in many cases the offender had multiple offences. This strikes to the difficulty of estimating sentencing outcomes where multiple offences form part of the same incident. A cumulative sentencing approach, where the average custodial sentence for each offence is tallied, produces an average prison term of over 3 times the adopted primary offence approach. There was also lacking baseline data that meant other potential benefits could not be measured
- The direct benefits are expected to improve over time as cost efficiencies and higher referral numbers are achieved.

Custodial and supervision and monitoring savings when a section 32 diversion is granted

- The cost per day of custody in NSW is \$182². **For the average custodial sentence of CIDP participants of 23 days, this gives an average custodial cost saved per CIDP participant of \$4,260.**

² ROGS 2019 Chapter 8

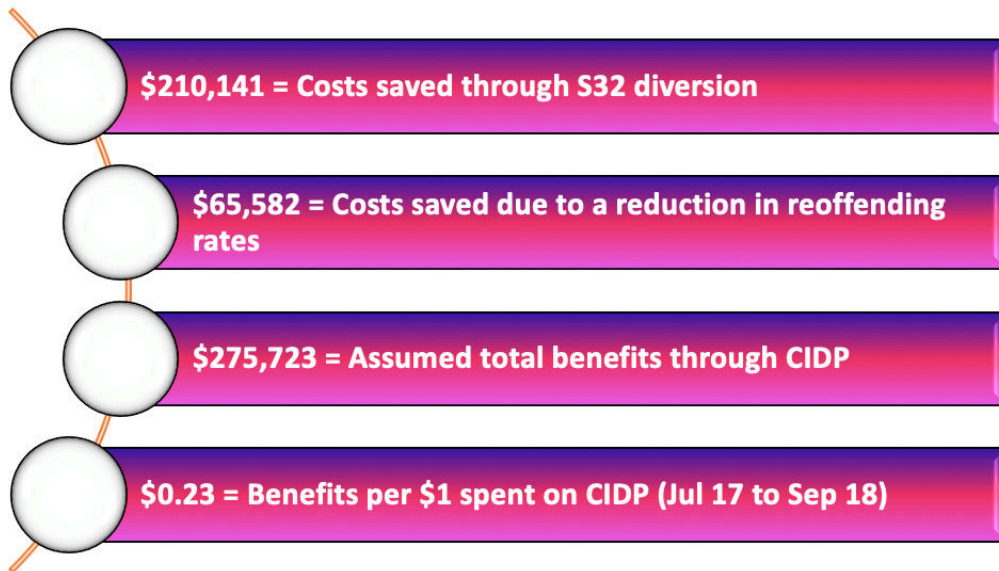
- The cost per day of supervision/ monitoring in NSW is \$22³. The average supervision and monitoring sentence for CIDP participants is 44 days. This gives an average supervision/ monitoring cost saved per CIDP participant of \$994.
- **These two figures give an average cost saved for each Section 32 diversion of \$5,254.**
- During July 2017 to September 2018, 40 section 32s were granted to CIDP participants. **This gives a total saving of \$210,141.**

Costs saved due to a reduction in reoffending rates

- The estimated offences prevented across CIDP participants for referrals during July 2017 to September 2018 is 11.2.
- **The estimated cost of each reoffence is \$5,832. Given the assumed 11.2 offences prevented among existing CIDP participants, these benefits total \$65,582.**

These two figures – benefits from diversion and reduction in reoffending benefits – total \$275,723 for the period July 2017 through September 2018.

These total benefits of \$275,712 are then divided by total costs for the same period of \$1,212,182 to give a **benefit per dollar spent figure of \$0.23.**



³ ROGS 2019 Chapter 8

Leveraged NDIS benefits for participants

- CIDP brought 20 program participants to the NDIS for the establishment of new NDIS plans.
- CIDP facilitated the review of a further 9 program participants' NDIS plans, resulting in increased NDIS benefits for those participants.
- **The value of new and increased NDIS plans for the evaluated period, as facilitated by CIDP, was \$745,963.**
- As a ratio to the total cost of CIDP in the same period⁴, the **leveraged NDIS benefits for CIDP participants was \$0.62 cents per \$1 spent.**

Costings

- A top-down service costing approach has been used to approximate the cost per referral to CIDP from 1 July 2017 to 30 September 2018.
- Budget information, taken from the original funding proposals compiled by Justice Health and IDRS, has been compared to actual costs to show deviations from assumed cost per referral.
- Between the 15-month period from July 2017 to September 2018, CIDP cost the NSW Government \$1.2 million, compared to a budgeted cost of \$1.6 million. CIDP referrals totalled 104 for the same period, against an expected total of 400. **This gives an actual cost per CIDP referral of \$11,656, compared to a budgeted cost of \$4,074 per referral.**
- **The cost per referral is decreasing as the program becomes more established.** The cost per referral in 2017-18 financial year was \$12,876, which has decreased to \$8,646 in the first quarter of 2018-19. This represents a reduction of 33%. This is primarily being driven by a higher caseload of referrals.
- **Based on the current program settings, the cost per CIDP participant will continue to be higher than the original budget,** primarily because: more casework support is being provided to participants; psychological assessments are more cost intensive than was originally provisioned; and program governance by Offender Strategy and Diversity Services was not costed to the program in the original budgets.

Sources of information

- Phone interviews with members of the IDRS CIDP team
- Phone interviews and emails with Offender Strategy staff
- Emailed information from Community Corrections representative
- Emailed information from Diversity Services representative

⁴ Note there is a small difference in time periods studied: for costs this is from program start date up to 30 September 2018; for the NDIS plans the data is from program start date up to November 2018. This difference of 1-2 months is not considered of material impact.

- Emailed information from Justice Health regarding assessment process
- Consolidated CIDP referral data provided by Justice Health⁵
- Alleged offence data from CIDP participants entering the program between July to September 2018 and court outcomes, provided by IDRS. Case files were not reviewed⁶
- Data from ROGS 2019 Chapter 8 for 2017-18, used for cost per day of custody and supervision and monitoring
- ROGS 2019 Chapter 7 used for the cost to finalise court matters
- Data from NSW Criminal Courts Statistics Jan 2013- Dec 17, used for average sentence length and probability of penalties
- Summary of NDIS plans and movement in NDIS plan values for CIDP participants, provided by Offender Strategy

Further information regarding participant samples can be found in the Valuation of Benefits section of the report.

Key assumptions

The following table outlines the key assumptions made in the report.

Table 2. Key assumptions

Subject area	Assumption
Benefits of S32 diversion	<p>In the absence of a reliable alternate approach, where a CIDP participant was diverted by way of Section 32, if they were charged with multiple offences only the principal offence has been used to estimate the savings. The impact is the benefits valuation is made materially conservative by ignoring the potential increase to the custodial sentence for the second and subsequent offences. Under the adopted primary sentence approach a 23-day custodial sentence was estimated. If a cumulative approach was taken to sentencing the custodial sentence would be over 3 times longer at 76 days. It is likely the best estimate falls in between the primary offence and cumulative approach. In the absence of data or instruction from the Department on a middle ground, the primary sentence approach has been adopted.</p>

⁵ Justice Health capture diversion data under the Statewide Court and Community Liaison Service (SCCLS) data. One part of that data is related to CIDP

⁶ ANZSOC subdivisions were reviewed and principal offence identified by Offender Strategy

The July to September 2018 intake of CIDP participants has been used as a representative sample for the averaging of custodial and monitoring and supervision sentences.

Reoffending incidents are assumed to be limited to 1 per person, as this is the format of the data received. This creates a moderate conservative bias to the benefits valuation.

Benefits due to reduction in offending rates

Police costs have not been included in the estimated costs saved. This creates a small conservative bias to the benefits valuation.

The estimate for the reduction in reoffending comes from an undersized sample. Combined with the relative infancy of the program, this means the evaluation cannot be conclusive on the impact to rates of reoffending

CIDP service cost summary

All salary on-costs have been assumed at 14%

Approach

Costing

A top-down service costing approach has been used to approximate the cost per referral of CIDP from 1 July 2017 to 30 September 2018.

This was performed by first compiling the cost information for these periods provided by the various agencies involved.

Program costs per agency are then totalled and divided by the referrals during the period to result in a cost per CIDP referral.

Budget information, taken from the original funding proposals compiled by Justice Health and IDRS, has been compared to actual costs to show deviations from assumed cost per referral.

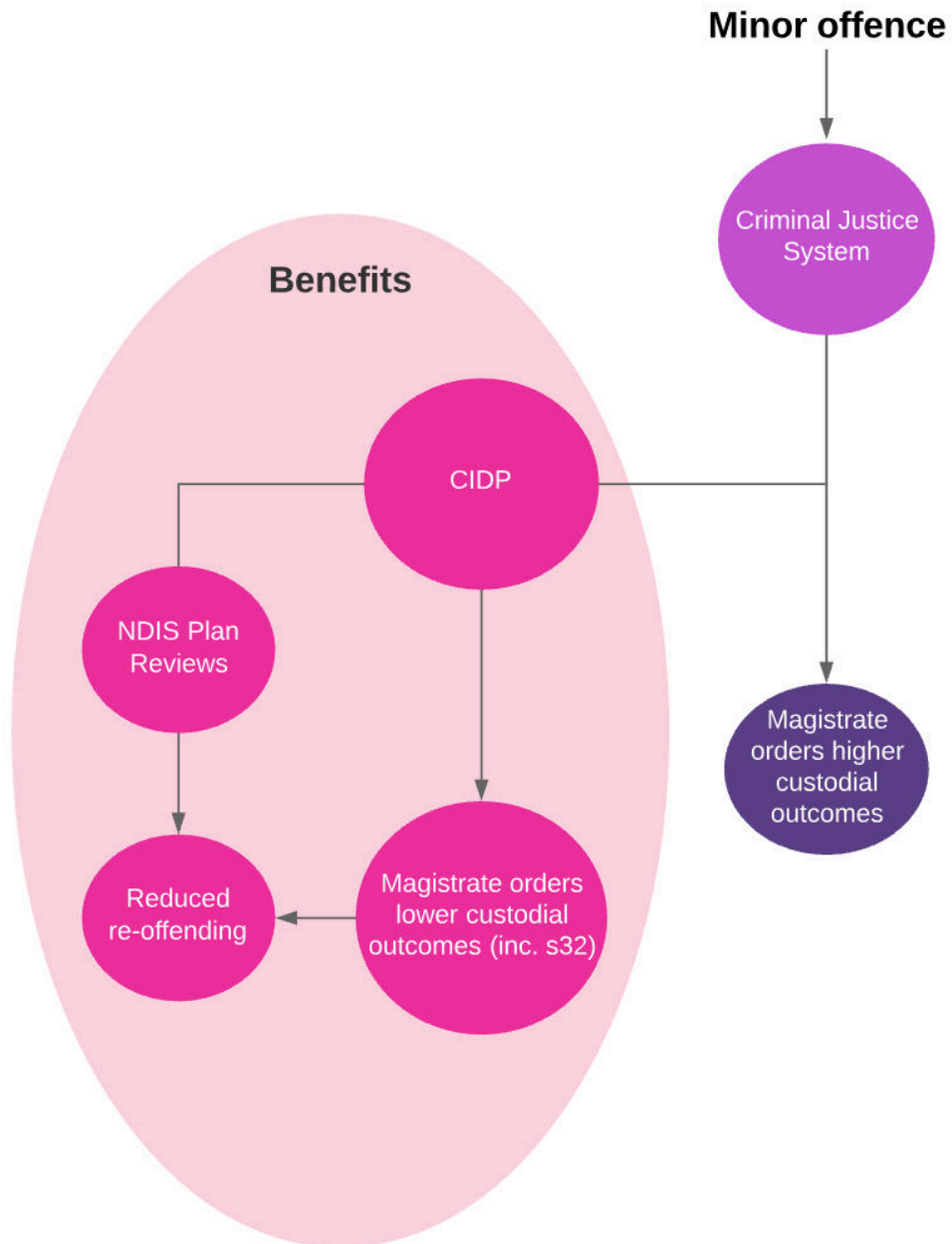
WestWood Spice could not calculate a cost per active participant in the program due to difficulties with defining when clients exit the program. Issues with program exit have been addressed within the companion process evaluation report.

Valuation of benefits

The benefits of CIDP comprise two measurable direct cost savings:

1. The costs saved in the criminal justice system when a section 32 is granted as a result of CIDP pathway diversion (*Section 32 benefits*)
2. The costs saved due to a reduction in reoffending rates amongst CIDP participants

In addition, CIDP connected program participants with the NDIS to leverage new or increased NDIS plans.



Section 32 direct benefits

The *Section 32 benefits* are cost savings to the NSW Department of Justice from the Section 32 diversion from imprisonment and to a lesser extent other forms of court-ordered supervision and monitoring. Magistrates have discretion to make any order they feel is appropriate when hearing a case that includes an application for S32 diversion under CIDP. From July 2017 to September 2018, 40 Section 32 orders were made to CIDP participants. There were 8 other types of orders made in this period including

Section 9 bond, Section 10 bond, Section 12 good behaviour bond, Imprisonment, case withdrawn/dismissed.

To calculate the benefit of a Section 32 order, WestWood Spice has used a sample of data (for referrals from July to September 2018, as provided by IDRS) which details the alleged offences with which CIDP clients have been charged and their court outcome following the s32 application. These are categorised into offence types (e.g. assault, harassment, breach of violence order). The table below gives further detail on the sample used.

Table 3. Metrics of the sample of CIDP participants entering the program in the July to September period 2018 used for averaging custodial and supervision sentences

Sample size (total participants)	No. of participants receiving s32 ⁷	No. of Participants receiving other court outcomes ⁸	Ongoing cased
31	22	4	5

Where a Section 32 has been granted, the benefit for that CIDP referral is estimated by:

- Taking the average custodial sentence length⁹ for the most serious offence multiplied by the probability of a custodial sentence in the Local Court (taken from NSW Criminal Courts Statistics), to give a weighted average custodial sentence length for each offence¹⁰
- If the CIDP referral has multiple offences for which a Section 32 has been granted, use only the principal offence
- Multiply the weighted average custodial sentence length by the daily cost of imprisonment in NSW¹¹ to estimate the average saving for prison costs for each S32

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{BENEFIT CALCULATION FOR A S32} \\
 & \text{AVERAGE CUSTODIAL LENGTH FOR PRINCIPAL} \\
 & \quad \text{OFFENCE} \\
 & \quad \times \\
 & \text{PROBABILITY OF A CUSTODIAL SENTENCE IN THE} \\
 & \quad \text{LOCAL COURT} \\
 & = \text{WEIGHTED AVERAGE CUSTODIAL SENTENCE} \\
 & \quad \text{LENGTH FOR EACH OFFENCE} \\
 & \text{WEIGHTED AVERAGE CUSTODIAL SENTENCE} \\
 & \quad \text{LENGTH} \\
 & \quad \times \\
 & \text{DAILY COST OF IMPRISONMENT} \\
 & = \text{ESTIMATED S32 BENEFIT}
 \end{aligned}$$

⁷ Case files have not been reviewed. Assurance is therefore limited

⁸ Other outcomes in the sample include: dismissal 1, conditional release 1, custodial sentences 2

⁹ Data from NSW Criminal Courts Statistics Jan 2013- Dec 17, used for average sentence length and probability of penalties

¹⁰ Data from NSW Criminal Courts Statistics Jan 2013- Dec 17, used for average sentence length and probability of penalties

¹¹ Data from ROGS 2018 Part C Chapter 8 (provided by Justice Health) for 2016-17, used for cost per day of custody and cost per finalisation of court matters

To estimate the total dollar benefits of S32s across the program, multiply the number of S32s granted in the studied period by the average saving in prison costs for each S32.

The same approach has been applied to non-custodial penalties involving community supervision/monitoring where a section 32 has been granted. These average lengths of non-custodial monitoring penalties (in days) are multiplied by the cost per day of supervision.

Direct costs saved due to a reduction in reoffending rates

Through the initial diversion, and then casework support including improved access to the NDIS, there follows a program logic that reoffending rates should be reduced by CIDP. The program is still in its infancy, so conclusions in this respect cannot be drawn for some time yet. However, the initial data sample does suggest a reduction in reoffending rates and therefore savings to the NSW criminal justice system.

Table 4. Metrics of the sample of CIDP participants provided by IDRS documenting rates of offending in the prior 12 months

Sample size (total participants)	No. of sampled participants for which criminal 2history was on file	No. of participants from the sample of those with criminal histories that had offended in the last 12 months	Rate of reoffending from prior 12 months (8 / 17)
33	17	8	47%

Reoffences whilst a CIDP participant (from the sample of those with criminal histories)	Average days in CIDP ¹²	Annualised reoffending rate (3 / 17 * 365 / 178)
3	178	36%

The reduction in reoffending rates from 47% before CIDP to 36% **whilst participating in CIDP reflects a 23% drop** ((47%-36%)/47%).

Westwood Spice however highlights that the sample of those with criminal histories is slightly less than a reliable sample size for the program. A further assumption within the data set is that reoffending incidents are assumed to be limited to 1 per person, as this is the format of the data received (yes/no answers have been provided to the question of offending since CIDP rather than full detail of the number and type of offences).

To calculate the potential costs saved due to a reduction in reoffending rates:

¹² Calculated the average days on CIDP data set of 23rd November 2018 (provided by NWS justice, Offender Strategy) for any participant with an exit date

- This average reduction in offending rates is taken and multiplied by the CIDP referral numbers to produce an estimate of offences prevented due to CIDP
- Multiply the offences prevented by: the cost of the Local Court per case heard¹³; the average daily imprisonment cost times the weighted average CIDP custodial sentence for S32 diversions¹⁴; the average daily supervision cost times the weighted average CIDP monitoring period for S32 diversions

BENEFIT CALCULATION FOR COSTS SAVED DUE TO A REDUCTION IN REOFFENDING RATES

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{REDUCTION IN OFFENDING RATES\%} \\
 & \quad \times \\
 & \quad \text{CIDP REFERRAL NUMBERS} \\
 & \text{= ESTIMATE OF OFFENCES PREVENTED DUE TO CIDP} \\
 & \\
 & \text{THEN} \\
 & \\
 & \text{OFFENCES PREVENTED} \\
 & \quad \times \\
 & \text{(COST OF LOCAL COURT PER CASE HEARD +} \\
 & \text{AVERAGE CIDP IMPRISONMENT AND SUPERVISION} \\
 & \text{COST SAVED)} \\
 & \text{= COSTS SAVED DUE TO A REDUCTION IN REOFFENDING RATES}
 \end{aligned}$$

Total direct benefits

The savings derived from the two measurable benefits are added together to give a total benefits figure. This is then divided by the costs for the same period to give a figure showing the dollars saved per dollars spent on the program.

Other social and welfare benefits (and associated costs) have not been valued here as they cannot be reliably quantified. It should be noted that the process evaluation described a significant range of qualitative benefits reported by participants as a result of their involvement in CIDP.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{TOTAL BENEFITS CALCULATION} \\
 & \quad \text{SECTION 23 BENEFITS} \\
 & \quad \quad + \\
 & \quad \text{COSTS SAVED DUE TO A REDUCTION IN OFFENDING RATES} \\
 & \text{= ESTIMATED TOTAL BENEFITS} \\
 & \quad \text{TOTAL BENEFITS} \\
 & \quad \quad / \\
 & \quad \text{COSTS FOR THE SAME PERIOD} \\
 & \text{= DOLLARS SAVED PER DOLLARS SPENT ON THE PROGRAM}
 \end{aligned}$$

¹³ ROGS 2019 Chapter 7 for 2017-18 cost per finalisation of court matters

¹⁴ Data from ROGS 2019 Chapter 8 for 2017-18, used for cost per day of custody and supervision and monitoring

Leveraged NDIS benefits for CIDP participants

Improving access to the NDIS for CIDP participants is one of the stated purposes of CIDP. In this respect CIDP has achieved considerable success.

Table 5. NDIS for CIDP participants, from program reporting provided by Offender Strategy, NSW Department of Justice in March 2019

No. of participants registered in the NDIS	No. of participants introduced to NDIS by CIDP	NDIS plans upwardly reviewed	Value of new or increased NDIS support packages to CIDP participants
43	20	9	\$745,963 ¹⁵

CIDP has improved engagement with the NDIS for participants. As documented in the accompanying Process Evaluation, the casework of CIDP as well as the sharing of cognitive and other psychological tests undertaken as part of CIDP has resulted in many CIDP participants securing new or higher NDIS support packages.

The leveraged NDIS benefits ratio to cost is simply the value of new or increased NDIS plans divided by the total cost of CIDP.

¹⁵ Data collected by Offender Strategy covering CIDP up to November 2018

CIDP costs

Between July 2017 and September 2018, the CIDP cost the NSW Government \$1.2 million¹⁶, compared to a budgeted cost of \$1.6 million. CIDP referrals totalled 104 for the same period, against an expected total of 400. **This gives an actual cost per CIDP referral of \$11,656, compared to a budgeted cost of \$4,074 per referral.** The costing in detail is provided at [Appendix 1](#).

There are several reasons for this variance, as identified during interviews with the agencies involved. These issues are addressed elsewhere in this report, however for context are highlighted here:

1. Caseworker hours spent by IDRS staff were originally expected to be around 30 hours per client, however are approximating 80 hours on average at the moment. Higher capacity of staff during the infancy stage of the program whilst participant numbers were lower has contributed to this higher average hours per participant. However, there are some real factors too, including: longer adjournment times; and IDRS' involvement in the CIDP pathway beginning earlier and ending later in the client pathway than previously expected
2. Justice Health costs incurred on CIDP (relating to assessments) was significantly higher in 2017-18 than budgeted
3. Both Diversity Services and Offender Strategy costs were not budgeted in the original project budget. They were offered to the project in-kind from existing budgeted positions within those agencies. In this costing however we have attributed the costs of staff in those agencies where CIDP forms a significant ongoing responsibility
4. Referral numbers are lower than expected from July 2017 to September 2018, however the first quarter of 2018-19 financial year saw an increase in the rate of referrals. Higher referral numbers, given the same cost base, will reduce the cost per participant. It is logical that any new program will take some time to establish a steady flow of referrals.

We also note:

- Despite higher per participant costs, IDRS' total costs incurred on the CIDP were much lower than originally budgeted due to lower referrals
- Community Corrections' involvement is much lower than originally expected due to low number of orders with monitoring conditions. This has helped to offset the higher than expected spend in other agencies.

¹⁶ See Appendix 1 for sources

Table 6. CIDP – Service Costing Summary (Top Down Approach)

CIDP Agency / Process	2017-18		Q1 2018-19	
	Actual Cost 2017-2018	Budget Cost 2017-18	Actual Cost Jul to Sep 2018	Budget Cost Jul to Sep 2018
IDRS (Case Work) ¹⁷	190,230	624,947	106,398	156,237
Justice Health (Assessments) ¹⁸	546,058	442,176	98,852	110,544
Community Corrections (Monitoring) ¹⁹	27,696	236,590	6,924	59,148
Diversity Services (Program Management)	100,581		25,145	
Offender Strategy (Program Management)	88,239		22,060	
Total	952,804	1,303,713	259,378	325,928
CIDP participant referrals during the period	74	320	30	80
Cost per referral	12,876	4,074	8,646	4,074
			Actual Jul 2017 to Sep 2018	Budget Jul 2017 to Sep 2018
CIDP total cost Jul 2017 to Sep 2018			1,212,182	1,629,641
Cost per referral during Jul 2017 to Sep 2018			11,656	4,074

¹⁷ From IDRS CIDP expenditure reports (acquittals)

¹⁸ Figures from Offender Strategy provided information. Neuropsychologist fifth year hourly rate: \$58.68, annual cost: \$132,149.71. Assumed 3.0 FTE in 2017 - 2018 year, then 2.0 FTE during Jul to Sep 2018 based on telephone interview with Offender Strategy.

¹⁹ Information provided by email from Community Corrections. CCOs have been spending approx. 5 hours/month on a client with monitoring over the six months. CCOs generally work 35/hrs per week. Both have been working on other (non-CIDP) work to supplement their remaining hours. Calculation: 8 monitoring orders in place during Jul to Sep. 8 x 5 x 3 = 120 hours spent on CIDP. 35*(52/4)*2 = 910 total hours worked. = 13.2% spent on CIDP. Confirmed as Grade 5/6 (assumed Year 4)

Notes to Table 6 CIDP - Service Costing Summary (Top Down Approach)

- *All known establishment costs have been excluded, including evaluation costs, so this costing reflects ongoing operations only.*
- *All salary on-costs have been assumed at 14%.*
- *Per discussion with Offender Strategy, costs relating to court administration and magistrate time have been excluded as they are deemed constant whether CIDP referral occurs or not.*
- *Budget figures have been taken from the original CIDP funding submission and divided by 4 to approximate a quarterly figure for Jul to Sep 2018.*

Importantly, the cost per referral is decreasing as the program becomes more established. The cost per referral in 2017-18 financial year was \$12,876, which has decreased to \$8,646 in the first quarter of 2018-19. This represents a reduction of 33%. This was primarily driven by a higher caseload of referrals. Also contributing was a temporary reduction in CIDP staffing at Justice Health from 2.5FTE to 2FTE.

CIDP direct benefits

\$0.23

Benefits per dollar spent on
CIDP

According to the methodology followed, the direct benefits per dollar spent on CIDP so far amount to **\$0.23**. This covers the cost savings to the NSW criminal justice system as a direct consequence of CIDP in the period July 2017 through September 2018.

For reasons stated above in the costing section, this is expected to improve over time as cost efficiencies and higher referral numbers are achieved.

Direct benefits due to diversion from criminal justice system

The weighted average days of custodial sentence diverted per CIDP participant is calculated to be 23.42. The detailed calculations are included as [Appendix 2](#). The cost per day of custody in NSW is \$181.85²⁰. This gives an average custodial cost saved per CIDP participant of \$4,260.

The weighted average days of non-custodial supervision/monitoring diverted per CIDP participant is calculated to be 44.41. The detailed calculations are included as [Appendix 2](#). The cost per day of supervision/monitoring in NSW is \$22.38²¹. This gives an average supervision/monitoring cost saved per CIDP participant of \$994.

These two figures give an average cost saved for each Section 32 diversion of \$5,254.

During July 2017 to September 2018, 40 section 32s were granted to CIDP participants. **This gives a total saving of \$210,141.**

²⁰ ROGS 2019 Chapter 8 for 2017-18

²¹ ROGS 2019 Chapter 8 for 2017-18

Direct benefits due to reduction in reoffending rates

The table below shows a worked calculation of assumed reoffences prevented as a result of CIDP diversion.

Table 7. Reoffences prevented as a result of CIDP diversion

Reoffending rate in prior 12 months before CIDP: ²²	47%
Reoffending rate in prior 12 months after CIDP: ²³	36%
CIDP referral numbers Jul 2017 to Sep 2018:	104
Assumed reoffenders without CIDP:	48.9
Assumed reoffenders with CIDP:	37.6
<hr/>	
Assumed offences prevented for referrals during Jul 2017 to Sep 2018:	11.2

The estimated offences prevented across CIDP participants for referrals during Jul 2017 to Sep 2018 is 11.2.

The estimated cost of each reoffence²⁴ is \$5,832. Given the assumed 11.2 offences prevented among existing CIDP participants, **these benefits total \$65,582.**

²² Reoffending rate in prior 12 months among sample of CIDP participants before CIDP

²³ Reoffending rate in prior 12 months among sample of CIDP participants after CIDP

²⁴ Where 1 reoffence means an average CIDP case presenting to the court, which is comprised on average of more than one offence

Table 8. Benefits due to reduction in reoffending rates

Assumed offences prevented during Jul 2017 to Sep 2018:	11.2
Average cost to NSW Police per criminal incident	\$ -
Average cost per case in Local (Magistrates') Court ²⁵	\$578
Average daily custodial costs ²⁶	\$182
Average daily supervision/monitoring (offender) costs ²⁷	\$22
Assumed outcomes of a typical reoffence:	
23-day custodial sentence (23*\$182)	\$4,260
44-day supervision / monitoring (44*\$22)	\$994
NSW Police cost per incident	\$-
Court cost per incident	\$578
Total cost per offence	\$5,832
Assumed future costs saved through CIDP (\$5,832 x 11.2)	\$65,582

In both the assumptions and the approach sections the limitations of this data set, and therefore the results of this analysis, have been documented. The sample taken from the available program data to date was slightly undersize, and the program's short duration means we cannot make conclusions at this time about reoffending.

Total direct benefits

These two figures – benefits from diversion and reduction in reoffending benefits – total \$275,723 for the period July 2017 through September 2018.

Total benefits of \$275,723 are then divided by total costs for the same period of \$1,212,182 to give a **benefit per dollar spent figure of \$0.23.**

²⁵ Data from ROGS chapter 7 <https://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2019/justice/courts>

²⁶ Data from ROGS chapter 8 <https://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2019/justice/corrective-services>

²⁷ Data from report Economic Evaluation of Intellectual Disability Rights Service Criminal Justice Support Network. 2015-16 cost estimates have had 2.5% CPI applied YOY to approximate 2017-18 costs

Table 9. CIDP Benefits Valuation – July 2017 to September 2018

Number of s32s granted from CIDP participants	40
Weighted average custodial sentence diverted for s32s* (days)	23.42
Weighted average supervision / monitoring diverted for s32s* (days)	44.41
Average daily custodial costs	181.85
Average daily supervision/monitoring (offender) costs	22.38
Estimated custodial cost savings from CIDP Jul 2017 to Sep 2018	
40 S32s * 23.42 days custodial * \$181.85 per day	170,382
Estimated supervision and monitoring savings from CIDP Jul 2017 to Sep 2018	
40 S32s * 44.41 days supervision/monitoring * \$22.38 per day	39,759
Costs saved through S32 diversion	\$210,141
Costs saved due to a reduction in reoffending rates	\$65,582
Estimated total benefits of CIDP (Jul 17 to Sep 18)	\$275,723
Benefits per \$1 spent on CIDP (Jul 17 to Sep 18)	\$0.23

Leveraged NDIS benefits for participants

\$0.62

Leveraged NDIS benefits for CIDP participants per dollar spent on CIDP

For every dollar spent on CIDP, 62 cents of NDIS funding was leveraged for participants.

Leveraged NDIS benefits to CIDP participants* in the evaluated period	\$745,963
Total cost of CIDP in the evaluated period	\$1,212,182
<hr/>	
Leveraged NDIS benefits to CIDP participants to cost ratio	\$0.62

Please see Appendix 2 for the de-identified program data on new and reviewed NDIS plans.

Considerations to improve the direct cost-benefit position

CIDP is delivering its intended outcome – to divert people with a cognitive impairment out of the criminal justice system and promote better access to the disability system.

However, the cost benefit analysis suggests that the direct savings at this infant stage of the program are not outweighing the costs.

The direct cost-benefit position should see a natural improvement from productivity gains and higher program referrals across the period, as the program moves out of the start-up phase and through its second year and beyond.

There are also a range of strategic considerations that, with optimisation, will improve the cost-benefit equation.

There are also some measurement considerations that should lift the benefits estimation by removing a current conservative bias.

Considerations to optimise the future cost-benefit performance of the program

- Recommendation 3 of the accompanying Process Evaluation: Review the existing capacity of staff in each function to maximise program outputs. This should include a review of the referral and intake process, as in the current model JH&FMHN neuropsychologists are at capacity, restricting the flow through to case management support. Possible strategies which could be considered are:
 - A “hub” base for JH&FMN neuropsychologists who provide outreach to the courts
 - More flexibility in who can undertake screening
 - Outsourcing assessment e.g. to a panel of providers appointed by CIDP and accessed on a fee for service basis
 - Prioritising/limiting assessments to those needed for NDIS applications

- Review of the duration of case manager involvement with each participant, as in the current model IDRS case managers have had capacity to stay involved longer than anticipated. This review should consider learnings about the levels of engagement which have maintained diversion to guide future benchmarks for the duration of CIDP case management support.
- Recommendation 4 of the accompanying Process Evaluation: Review the exit criteria of the program so that the timing of program completion is clear.

Considerations for future measurement of benefits

- As a policy position the Department should consider the formula for estimating the custodial sentences avoided by diversion where there are multiple offences being heard. The challenge is as follows:
 - Where adding custodial sentences together for each offence, as if they were served concurrently, is an overestimate, and
 - Where solely using the principal offence at the exclusion of the second and further offences is an underestimate. This conservative approach was used in this report
 - A middle ground should be considered.
- Track participants criminal histories before CIDP, and rates of reoffending during CIDP (and after if possible), to be able to more reliably estimate the impact on reoffending.
- Recommendation 14 of the accompanying Process Evaluation: *Consider use of the PWI-ID scale as a baseline and post-intervention measure to assess improvements in the personal wellbeing of CIDP participants.*
- Anecdotally, agencies involved in the delivery of the program have reported several potential direct cost savings that have not been able to be measured due to lacking data. With the development of stronger data collection practices, and with sample sizes increasing with the passing of time, the following potential direct cost savings for the criminal justice system could be measured in the future:
 - Reduced number of court appearances, shorter adjournments and a reduced rate of progression to defended hearings, due to CIDP
 - Reduced seriousness of future offences committed by CIDP participants during and post program participation
 - Reduced rate of breach of orders for CIDP participants
 - Increased positive bail decisions by Magistrates due to the existence of CIDP

- The daily rate of custodial sentence may be higher for Statewide Disability Service (SDS), which would equate to higher cost savings. To adopt this higher cost saving, baseline data would need to be collected on participants and their likelihood of entering SDS, as well as the SDS daily cost.

WWS Appendices

Appendix 1 - CIDP – Detailed Service Costing (Top Down Approach)

CIDP - Service Costing (Top Down Approach)

CIDP Agency / Process	2017-18		Q1 2018-19	
	Actual Cost 2017-2018	Budget Cost 2017-18	Actual Cost Jul to Sep 2018	Budget Cost Jul to Sep 2018
IDRS (Case Work)				
Staff Costs	\$ 147,061		\$ 86,022	
Non-Staff Costs	\$ 43,169		\$ 20,375	
IDRS (Case Work)	\$ 190,230	\$ 624,947	\$ 106,398	\$ 156,237
Justice Health (Assessments)				
2 x Neuropsychologists	\$ 451,952		\$ 75,325	
Clinical Director (15% of time relates to CIDP)	\$ 65,021		\$ 16,255	
Operations Manager (15% of time relates to CIDP)	\$ 26,475		\$ 6,619	
Non-staff direct costs (travel for staff supervision)	\$ 2,610		\$ 653	
Justice Health (Assessments)	\$ 546,058	\$ 442,176	\$ 98,852	\$ 110,544
Community Corrections (Monitoring)				
2 x Correctional officers (Grade 5/6, Year 4) - 13.2% of time relates to CIDP	\$ 27,696		\$ 6,924	
Community Corrections (Monitoring)	\$ 27,696	\$ 236,590	\$ 6,924	\$ 59,148
Diversity Services (Programme Management)				
Senior Project Officer (Grade 9-10, Year 4) + 14% oncosts - 65% of time relates to CIDP	\$ 88,224		\$ 22,056	
Manager (Grade 12, Year 2) + 14% oncosts - 65% of time relates to CIDP	\$ 12,357		\$ 3,089	
Diversity Services (Programme Management)	\$ 100,581		\$ 25,145	
Offender Strategy (Programme Management)				
Policy & Project Officer (Grade 7-8, Year 4) + 14% oncosts - 60% of time relates to CIDP	\$ 71,764		\$ 17,941	
Manager (Grade 12, Year 2) + 14% oncosts - 10% of time relates to CIDP	\$ 16,475		\$ 4,119	
Offender Strategy (Programme Management)	\$ 88,239		\$ 22,060	
Total	\$ 952,804	\$ 1,303,713	\$ 259,378	\$ 325,928
CIDP participant referrals during the period	74	320	30	80
Cost per referral	\$ 12,876	\$ 4,074	\$ 8,646	\$ 4,074
Total cost vs budget during Jul 2017 to Sep 2018			\$ 1,212,182	\$ 1,629,641
Cost per referral during Jul 2017 to Sep 2018			\$ 11,656	\$ 4,074

Notes:

All known establishment costs have been excluded, including evaluation costs, so this costing reflects ongoing operations only.

All salary on costs have been assumed at 14%.

Per discussion with Offender Strategy, costs relating to court administration and magistrate time have been excluded as they are deemed constant whether CIDP referral occurs or not.

Budget figures taken from original submission and divided by 4 to approximate a quarterly figure.

Cannot yet calculate lifetime cost per participant, as many participants do not have confirmed exit dates. Tightening exit process would ensure costs are kept to reasonable levels per participant as otherwise caseload may grow exponentially.

Sources of information for the costing

CIDP Agency / Process	Sources of information
IDRS (Case Work)	
Staff Costs	
Non-Staff Costs	
IDRS (Case Work)	From IDRS CIDP expenditure reports (acquittals)
Justice Health (Assessments)	
2 x Neuropsychologists	Figures from Offender Strategy email. Neuropsychologist fifth year hourly rate: \$58.68, annual cost: \$132,149.71. Assumed 2.0 FTE during Jul to Sep 2018 based on telephone interview with Offender Strategy (a third position existed before July 2018).
Clinical Director (15% of time relates to CIDP)	Clinical Director full time rate hourly rate: \$107.7 + allowances, annual costs: \$380,240.41. Estimated 15% of time currently spent on CIDP with two newly established pilot courts.
Operations Manager (15% of time relates to CIDP)	Operations Manager full time rate hourly rate: \$68.83, annual costs \$154,824.95. Estimated 15% of time currently spent on CIDP with two newly established pilot courts.
Non-staff direct costs (travel for staff supervision)	Per Offender Strategy email: Supervision travel costs for Staff Specialist have been absorbed by SCCLS JH&FMHN. But usually require mileage reimbursement of approx. 30cents per kilometre. Broadly the following travel per year under CIDP has incurred: Gosford – round trip 190 km @ 30 times per year, Penrith – 100 km round trip @ 30 times per year
Justice Health (Assessments)	
Community Corrections (Monitoring)	
2 x Correctional officers (Grade 5/6, Year 4) - 13.2% of time relates to CIDP	Via email from Community Corrections: CCOs have been spending approx. 5 hours/month on a client with monitoring over the six months. CCOs generally work 35/hrs per week. Both have been working on other (non-CIDP) work to supplement their remaining hours. Calculation: 8 monitoring orders in place during Jul to Sep. 8 x 5 x 3 = 120 hours spent on CIDP. 35*(52/4)*2 = 910 total hours worked. = 13.2% spent on CIDP. Confirmed as Grade 5/6 (assumed Year 4)
Community Corrections (Monitoring)	
Diversity Services (Programme Management)	https://arp.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/TC18-09_Industrial_Relations_Crown_Employees_Public_Sector_Salaries_2018_Award.pdf

Senior Project Officer
(Grade 9-10, Year 4) + 14%
oncosts - 65% of time
relates to CIDP

Via email from Diversity Services: Crown Employees (Public Sector), Senior Project Officer – 9/10. 60-70% of her time relates to CIDP ongoing, 65% used here.

Manager (Grade 12, Year
2) + 14% oncosts - 65% of
time relates to CIDP

Via email from Diversity Services: Crown Employees (Public Sector), Manager – 11/12. 5-10% of time relates to CIDP ongoing, 7.5% used here.

**Diversity Services
(Programme Management)**

**Offender Strategy
(Programme Management)**

https://arp.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/TC18-09_Industrial_Relations_Crown_Employees_Public_Sector_Salaries_2018_Award.pdf

Policy & Project Officer
(Grade 7-8, Year 4) + 14%
oncosts - 60% of time
relates to CIDP

Via email from Offender Strategy: Policy and Project Officer, Clerk Grade 7/8. 60% ongoing

Manager (Grade 12, Year
2) + 14% oncosts - 10% of
time relates to CIDP

Via email from Offender Strategy: Manager, Clerk Grade 11/12. 10% ongoing

**Offender Strategy
(Programme Management)**

Total

**CIDP participant referrals
during the period**

Actual referrals: From tables provided by Offender Strategy dated 23.11.18.
Budgeted figures from original CIDP proposal - min = 123 p.a., max = 517 p.a.
Average = 320. Quarterly average = 80

Appendix 2 – NDIS Plan and Movement in Value for CIDP Participants

new plans connected by CIDP

plan currently under review

Participant	NDIS Plan Status	Prior Plan Total	New Plan Total	Movement	Notes
CIDP 01	Access granted and plan implemented	\$0	\$35,340	\$35,340	
CIDP 02	Access granted and plan implemented	\$0	\$29,349	\$29,349	
CIDP 03	Existing plan reviewed	\$9,895	\$30,560	\$20,666	
CIDP 04	Existing plan reviewed	\$70,211	\$209,525	\$139,314	\$162, 475.56 in SIL added
CIDP 05	Existing plan not implemented	\$14,788	\$14,788	\$0	\$ 168,696.10 in SIL approved and unsure of remaining categories; waiting for Plan to be released
CIDP 06	Access granted and plan implemented	\$0	\$13,357	\$13,357	
CIDP 07	Access granted and plan implemented	\$0	\$14,608	\$14,608	
CIDP 08	Existing plan reviewed	\$21,815	\$28,986	\$7,170	
CIDP 09	Existing plan reviewed	\$41,742	\$41,503	-\$239	Assist Tech discontinued as purchase made in prior plan. Otherwise, same plan
CIDP 10	Access granted and plan implemented	\$0	\$38,271	\$38,271	SIL added to plan after client exit - presumably approx. 150K in addition to previous plan
CIDP 11	Access granted and plan implemented	\$0	\$66,551	\$66,551	

CIDP 12	Awaiting review outcome	\$140,236	\$140,236	\$0	CJP client without SIL in first Plan - awaiting SIL provision
CIDP 13	Access granted and plan implemented	\$0	\$0	\$0	
CIDP 14	Existing plan not implemented	\$13,058	\$18,037	\$4,979	
CIDP 15	Awaiting review outcome	\$34,634	\$34,634	\$0	CJP client without SIL in first Plan - awaiting SIL provision
CIDP 16	Existing plan reviewed	\$136,480	\$136,480	\$0	\$16,000.00 in Support Coordination funds refreshed due to depletion
CIDP 17	Access granted and plan implemented	\$0	\$20,148	\$20,148	
CIDP 18	Access granted and plan implemented	\$0	\$63,269	\$63,269	
CIDP 19	Existing plan under review	\$54,457	\$52,955	-\$1,502	
CIDP 20	Access granted and plan implemented	\$0	\$43,070	\$43,070	
CIDP 21	Existing plan reviewed	\$43,699	\$35,068	-\$8,631	Did not utilise funds in 'prior plan'
CIDP 22	Existing plan reviewed	\$22,627	\$31,780	\$9,153	
CIDP 23	Access granted	\$0		\$0	Did not access NDIS
CIDP 24	Access granted and plan implemented	\$0	\$19,093	\$19,093	
CIDP 25	Access granted and plan implemented	\$0	\$33,190	\$33,190	
CIDP 26	Existing plan not implemented	\$17,124	\$17,124	\$0	Did not require review
CIDP 27	Existing plan reviewed	\$38,351	\$37,729	-\$622	Did not utilise funds in 'prior plan'
CIDP 28	Access granted and plan implemented	\$0	\$24,031	\$24,031	
CIDP 29	Existing plan reviewed	\$38,950	\$42,741	\$3,791	SIL \$ not included in either figure
CIDP 30	Existing plan hadn't been implemented	\$0	\$10,455	\$10,455	had a plan but funding wasn't in the appropriate categories so wasn't used.
CIDP 31	Access granted and plan implemented	\$0	\$12,915	\$12,915	
CIDP 32	Existing plan hadn't been implemented	\$43,126	\$43,126	\$0	Did not require review
CIDP 33	Access granted and plan implemented	\$0	\$18,017	\$18,017	
CIDP 34	Existing plan reviewed	\$65,280	\$58,221	-\$7,059	
CIDP 35	Access granted and plan implemented	\$0	\$22,364	\$22,364	

CIDP 36	Access granted and plan implemented	\$0	\$19,520	\$19,520	
CIDP 37	Existing plan reviewed	\$30,400	\$34,253	\$3,853	
CIDP 38	Existing plan reviewed	\$59,084	\$68,243	\$9,159	
CIDP 39	Existing plan reviewed	\$13,058	\$18,036	\$4,978	
CIDP 40	Access granted and plan implemented	\$0	\$41,499	\$41,499	
CIDP 41	Access granted and plan implemented	\$0	\$21,607	\$21,607	6-month plan
CIDP 42	Access granted and plan implemented	\$43,995	\$43,995	\$0	no access to previous plan so can't confirm amount
CIDP 43	Access granted and plan implemented	\$0	\$14,299	\$14,299	6-month plan
	Totals	\$953,010	\$1,698,974	\$745,963	

Leveraged NDIS benefits to CIDP participants ²⁸ in the evaluated period	\$745,963
Total cost of CIDP in the evaluated period	\$1,212,182
Leveraged NDIS benefits to CIDP participants to cost ratio	\$ 0.62

²⁸ Note there is a small difference in time periods studied: for costs this is from program start date up to 30 September 2018; for the NDIS plans the data is from program start date up to November 2018. This difference of 1-2 months is not considered of material impact.

Appendix 3 - Table of offences (sentence analysis)

See attached PDF for Table of Offences.

Weighted average sentences diverted per s32 (months) 0.77 Weighted average non-custodial penalty avoided per s32 (months) 1.46

Client	Alleged Offence/s	Outcome	ANZSOC Group Description (based on offence)	Median Sentence Ranking (MSR)1	Principal offence (based on MSR)	ANZSOC Division without ANZSOC code (where s32 recipient)	Local Court Probability of Custodial Sentence	Local Court Average Sentence Length (months)	Weighted average expected sentence length (months)	Local Court Probability of Non-Custodial Penalty	Local Court Average Non-Custodial Penalty Length (months)	Weighted average expected non-custodial penalty (months)
1	Driven Motor Vehicle during disqualification period – 2nd + off	Section 32	1411 Drive while licence disqualified or suspended	103	Yes		5%	5.8	0.29	8%	0.00	0.00
2	Destroy or damage property	Section 32	1219 Property damage, nec	94	No							
2	Common assault (DV)-T2	Section 32	0213 Common assault	87	Yes	Assault	14%	6.5	0.90	23%	7.14	1.65
2	Enter vehicle or boat without consent of owner/occupier	Section 32	1311 Trespass	128	No							
3	Destroy or damage property <= \$2,000 T2	Section 32	1219 Property damage, nec	94	Yes	Property damage	6%	4.9	0.28	12%	6.80	0.83
3	Intentionally or recklessly destroy/damage property.		1219 Property damage, nec	94	No							
4	Destroy or damage property	Section 32	1219 Property damage, nec	94	No							
4	Contravene prohibition/restriction in AVO (Domestic)	Section 32	1531 Breach of violence order	60	Yes	Breach of violence and non-violence restraining orders	15%	4.2	0.65	23%	7.60	1.77
5	Contravene prohibition/restriction in AVO (Domestic)	Conditional Release Order	1531 Breach of violence order	60	Yes							
6	Contravene prohibition or restriction in an AVO, Resist police/hinder police/incite another	Ongoing	1531 Breach of violence order	60	Yes							
7	Common assault, Assault occasioning actual bodily harm, Contravene prohibition or restr	Custodial Sentence	0211 Serious assault resulting in injury	51	Yes							
8	Resist officer in execution of duty T2	Section 32	1562 Resist or hinder police officer or justice official	88	No							
8	Assault officer in execution of duty	Section 32	0212 Serious assault not resulting in injury	59	Yes	Assault	14%	6.5	0.90	23%	7.14	1.65
8	Destroy or Damage property	Section 32	1219 Property damage, nec	94	No							
9	Common assault (DV) – T2	Section 32	0213 Common assault	87	Yes	Assault	14%	6.5	0.90	23%	7.14	1.65
10	Destroy or damage property (DV)	Section 32	1219 Property damage, nec	94	No							
10	Contravene prohibition/restriction in AVO (Domestic)	Section 32	1531 Breach of violence order	60	Yes	Breach of violence and non-violence restraining orders	15%	4.2	0.65	23%	7.60	1.77
11	Stalk or intimidate intending to cause fear or physical or mental harm, common assault DV	Dismissed	0291 Stalking	56	Yes							
12	Custody of knife in public place – first offence, Wield knife in a public place	Section 32	1121 Unlawfully obtain or possess regulated weapons/explosives	96	No							
12	Enter enclosed land not presc premises w/o lawful excuse	Section 32	1311 Trespass	128	No							
12	Intimidate police officer in execution of duty w/o abh – T2,	Section 32	0532 Threatening behaviour	65	No							
12	Destroy or damage property	Section 32	1219 Property damage, nec	94	No							
12	Assault officer in execution of duty – T2	Section 32	0212 Serious assault not resulting in injury	59	No							
12	Common Assault T2	Section 32	0213 Common assault	87	No							
12	Destroy or damage property <= \$2,000 – T2	Section 32	1219 Property damage, nec	94	No							
12	Resist officer in execution of duty – T2	Section 32	1562 Resist or hinder police officer or justice official	88	No							
12	Affray – T2,	Section 32	1313 Riot and affray	55	No							
12	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm – T2	Section 32	0211 Serious assault resulting in injury	51	Yes	Assault	14%	6.5	0.90	23%	7.14	1.65
12	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical harm (personal) – T2	Section 32	0291 Stalking	56	No							
12	Use offensive language in/near public place/school, Behave offensive manner in/on public	Section 32	1331 Offensive language	116	No							
13	Possess child abuse material	Ongoing	0322 Child pornography offences	16	Yes							
14	Common assault (DV) – T2	Section 32	0213 Common assault	87	No							
14	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (domestic) – T2	Section 32	0291 Stalking	56	No							
14	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm (DV) - T2	Section 32	0211 Serious assault resulting in injury	51	Yes	Assault	14%	6.5	0.90	23%	7.14	1.65
14	Contravene prohibition/restriction in AVO (domestic)	Section 32	1531 Breach of violence order	60	No							
14	Use offensive weapon w/1 to commit indictable offence – T1	Section 32	0211 Serious assault resulting in injury	51	No							
15	Behave in offensive manner in/near public place/school	Section 32	1331 Offensive language	116	No							
15	Contravene prohibition/restriction in AVO (Personal)	Section 32	1531 Breach of violence order	60	No							
15	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm – T2	Section 32	0291 Stalking	56	Yes	Other acts intended to cause injury	16%	5.3	0.82	29%	7.14	2.05
16	Custody of knife in public place – first offence	Section 32	1121 Unlawfully obtain or possess regulated weapons/explosives	96	No							
16	Goods in personal custody suspected being stolen	Section 32	0831 Receive or handle proceeds of crime	53	Yes	Receive or handle proceeds of crime	17%	3.8	0.66	0%	5.46	0.00
16	Shoplifting – T2	Section 32	0823 Theft from retail premises	113	No							
17	Use weapon with intent to commit indictable offence, Resist officer in execution of duty –	Custodial Sentence	0211 Serious assault resulting in injury	51	Yes							
18	Common assault DV related x 2	Section 32	0213 Common assault	87	Yes	Assault	14%	6.5	0.90	23%	7.14	1.65
19	Common assault (DV) – T2, Destroy or damage property (DV)	Ongoing	0213 Common assault	87	Yes							
20	Common Assault (DV) – T2	Section 32	0213 Common assault	87	No							
20	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical hart (DV) – T2	Section 32	0291 Stalking	56	Yes	Other acts intended to cause injury	16%	5.3	0.82	29%	7.14	2.05
21	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm (DV) – T2	Section 32	0211 Serious assault resulting in injury	51	Yes	Assault	14%	6.5	0.90	23%	7.14	1.65
22	Common assault (DV), Contravene prohibition or restriction in an ADVO	Ongoing	1531 Breach of violence order	60	Yes							
23	Common assault (DV) – T2	Section 32	0213 Common assault	87	No							
23	Stalk/intimidate fear physical harm (domestic) – T2 x 2	Section 32	0291 Stalking	56	Yes	Other acts intended to cause injury	16%	5.3	0.82	29%	7.14	2.05
23	Stalk/intimidate fear physical harm (domestic) – T2 x 2	Section 32	0291 Stalking	56	No							
24	Affray – T1	Section 32	1313 Riot and affray	55	No							
24	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm (DV) – T2	Section 32	0211 Serious assault resulting in injury	51	Yes	Assault	14%	6.5	0.90	23%	7.14	1.65
24	Common assault – T2,	Section 32	0213 Common assault	87	No							
24	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm – T2	Section 32	0211 Serious assault resulting in injury	51	No							
24	Resist officer in execution of duty – T2	Section 32	1562 Resist or hinder police officer or justice official	88	No							
24	Application for ADVO	Section 32	-		No							
24	Common assault (DV) – T2	Section 32	0213 Common assault	87	No							
24	Stalk intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (Domestic)	Section 32	0291 Stalking	56	No							
24	Assault officer in execution of duty – T2	Section 32	0212 Serious assault not resulting in injury	59	No							
24	Behave in offensive manner in public passenger vehicle	Section 32	1332 Offensive behaviour	118	No							
24	Contravene prohibition/restriction in AVO (Domestic)	Section 32	1531 Breach of violence order	60	No							
24	Destroy or damage property <= \$2000 (DV) – T2	Section 32	1219 Property damage, nec	94	No							
24	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical ect harm	Section 32	0291 Stalking	56	No							
24	(Personal) – T2, Destroy or damage property	Section 32	1219 Property damage, nec	94	No							
25	Common assault – T2	Section 32	0213 Common assault	87	Yes	Assault	14%	6.5	0.90	23%	7.14	1.65
26	Common assault – T2 x 3	Section 32	0213 Common assault	87	Yes	Assault	14%	6.5	0.90	23%	7.14	1.65
26	Common assault – T2 x 3	Section 32	0213 Common assault	87	No							
26	Common assault – T2 x 3	Section 32	0213 Common assault	87	No							
27	Fail to comply with reporting obligations – T2 (child protection) x 4	Section 32	1529 Breach of community-based order, nec	49	Yes	Breach of community-based order	11%	3.8	0.43	26%	0.00	0.00
27	Fail to comply with reporting obligations – T2 (child protection) x 4	Section 32	1529 Breach of community-based order, nec	49	No							
27	Fail to comply with reporting obligations – T2 (child protection) x 4	Section 32	1529 Breach of community-based order, nec	49	No							
27	Fail to comply with reporting obligations – T2 (child protection) x 4	Section 32	1529 Breach of community-based order, nec	49	No							
28	Destroy or damage property <= \$2,000 – T2	Ongoing	1219 Property damage, nec	94	Yes							
29	Common assault (DV) – T2	Section 32	0213 Common assault	87	Yes	Assault	14%	6.5	0.90	23%	7.14	1.65
30	Common assault – T2, Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical ect harm (Personal) – T2, Stalk/i	Ongoing	0291 Stalking	56	Yes							
31	Common assault – T2	Section 32	0213 Common assault	87	No							
31	Contravene prohibition/restriction in AVO (Personal)	Section 32	1531 Breach of violence order	60	No							
31	Assault officer in execution of duty – T2	Section 32	0212 Serious assault not resulting in injury	59	No							
31	Contravene prohibition/restriction in AVO (Domestic)	Section 32	1531 Breach of violence order	60	No							
31	Stalk/intimidate intend fear physical etc harm (Domestic) – T2	Section 32	0291 Stalking	56	Yes	Other acts intended to cause injury	16%	5.3	0.82	29%	7.14	2.05
31	Assault officer in execution of duty w/o abh – T2	Section 32	0212 Serious assault not resulting in injury	59	No							
31	Common assault (DV) – T2	Section 32	0213 Common assault	87	No							
31	Destroy or damage property	Section 32	1219 Property damage, nec	94	No							

31 Destroy or damage property <=\$2000 (DV)-T2
31 Larceny

Section 32 1219 Property damage, nec
Section 32 0829 Theft (except motor vehicles), nec

94
93

No
No