
6 Police services

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Attachment tables

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

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

Performance is reported against four activity areas: community safety; crime; road safety; and judicial services. Some equity-access, effectiveness, efficiency and outcomes indicators are reported in a general section, which combines all the activity areas.

It should be noted that the use of the term ‘offender’ in this chapter refers to a person who is alleged to have committed an offence and is not the same as the definition used in chapter 8 (‘Corrective services’), where the term ‘offender’ refers to a person who has been convicted of an offence and is subject to a correctional sentence.

This year data quality information (DQI) for crime victimisation rates, deaths in custody, homicide victims, lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea or finding, outcomes of investigations, crime reporting rates and road deaths, is available at www.pc.gov.au/gsp. Data quality information for other measures is under development. Additional measures this year include:

- updating crime and safety survey reporting to recognise the break in series for the ABS collection *Recorded Crime – Victims 2010*
- reporting deaths in custody on a more timely, financial year basis
- replacing the ‘costs awarded against the police in criminal actions’ with a more meaningful indicator ‘percentage of prosecutions where costs were awarded against the police’
- DQI documentation for the first time.

6.1 Profile of police services

Service overview

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

Roles and responsibilities

Policing services are predominantly the responsibility of State and Territory government agencies. They include the ACT community policing function performed by the AFP under an arrangement between the Minister for Home Affairs, Justice, Privacy and Freedom of Information of the Commonwealth and the ACT for the provision of police services to the ACT. This occurs through a strategic partnership with the ACT Government, underpinned by a detailed purchaser/provider agreement. The Australian Government is responsible for the AFP.

Although each jurisdiction's police service is autonomous, there is significant cooperation at a national level, including through Ministerial Councils.

Size and scope of sector

Client groups

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

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

Staffing

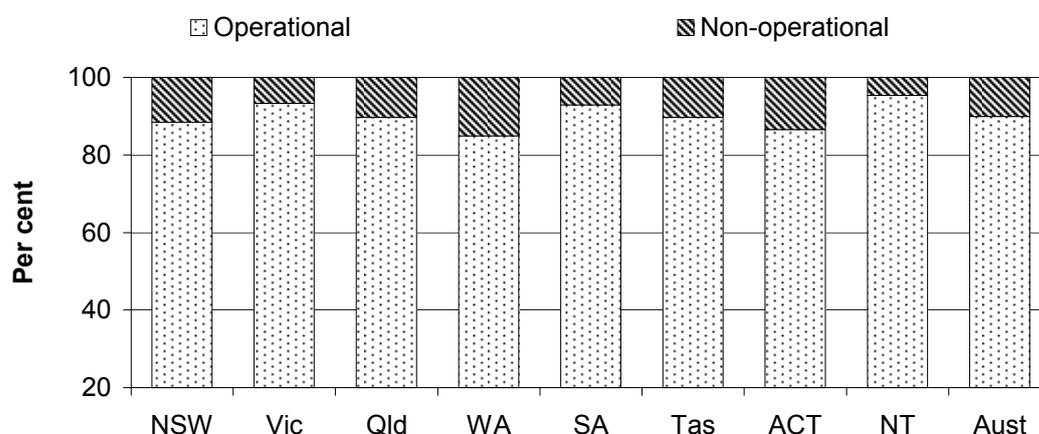
Police officers exercise police powers, including the power to arrest, summons, caution, detain, fingerprint and search. Specialised activities may be outsourced or undertaken by administrative (unsworn) staff. This 'civilianisation' of police services has three key objectives:

- to reduce the involvement of sworn police staff in duties that do not require police powers (for example, administrative work, investigation support and intelligence analysis)
- to manage the increasing need for specialist skills more effectively

- to reduce costs.

An operational police staff member is any member whose primary duty is the delivery of police or police-related services to an external client (where an external client predominately refers to members of the public but may also include law enforcement outputs delivered to other government departments). Approximately 89.9 per cent of police staff were operational in Australia in 2010-11 (figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1 Police staff, by operational status, 2010-11^a

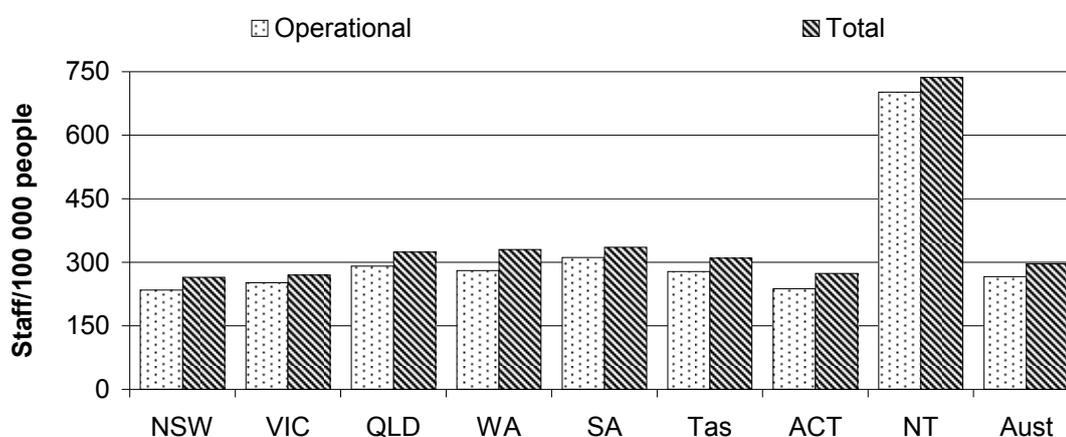


^a Data comprise all FTE staff except in the NT where data are based on a headcount at 30 June. NT police officers include police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers.

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

Nationally, there was a total of 66 514 operational and non-operational staff in 2010-11 (table 6.1). Nationally, on average, there were 266 operational police staff per 100 000 people (figure 6.2). The number of staff per 100 000 people varies across jurisdictions, in part, due to differing operating environments.

Figure 6.2 Police staff per 100 000 people, 2010-11^a



^a Data comprise all FTE staff except in the NT where data are based on a headcount at 30 June.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6.1 and AA.2.

Table 6.1 Police staff per 100 000 population, 2010-11^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Police staff numbers									
Operational	17 033	14 044	13 220	6 494	5 143	1 415	858	1 614	59 821
Total	19 266	15 063	14 739	7 648	5 536	1 578	991	1 693	66 514
Population numbers									
Estimates at 31 December 2010 (100 000)	72.7	55.9	45.5	23.2	16.5	5.1	3.6	2.3	224.8
Police staff numbers per 100 000 population									
Operational	234	251	291	280	312	278	237	702	266
Total	265	270	324	330	335	310	274	736	296

^a Data are FTE staff except in the NT where data are based on a headcount at 30 June.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 6A.1–6A.8 and AA.2.

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

6.2 Framework of performance indicators

Performance can be defined in terms of how well a service meets its objectives, given its operating environment. Performance indicators focus on outcomes and/or outputs aimed at meeting common, agreed objectives. The Steering Committee has identified four objectives of police services for the purposes of this Report (box 6.1).

Box 6.1 Objectives for police services

The key objectives for police services are:

- to allow people to undertake their lawful pursuits confidently and safely (reported in section 6.4, community safety)
- to bring to justice those people responsible for committing an offence (reported in section 6.5, crime)
- to promote safer behaviour on roads (reported in section 6.6, road safety)
- to support the judicial process to achieve efficient and effective court case management and judicial processing, providing safe custody for alleged offenders, and ensuring fair and equitable treatment of both victims and alleged offenders (reported in section 6.7, judicial services).

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

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of the police services chapter (figure 6.3). The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2012 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (see section 1.6).

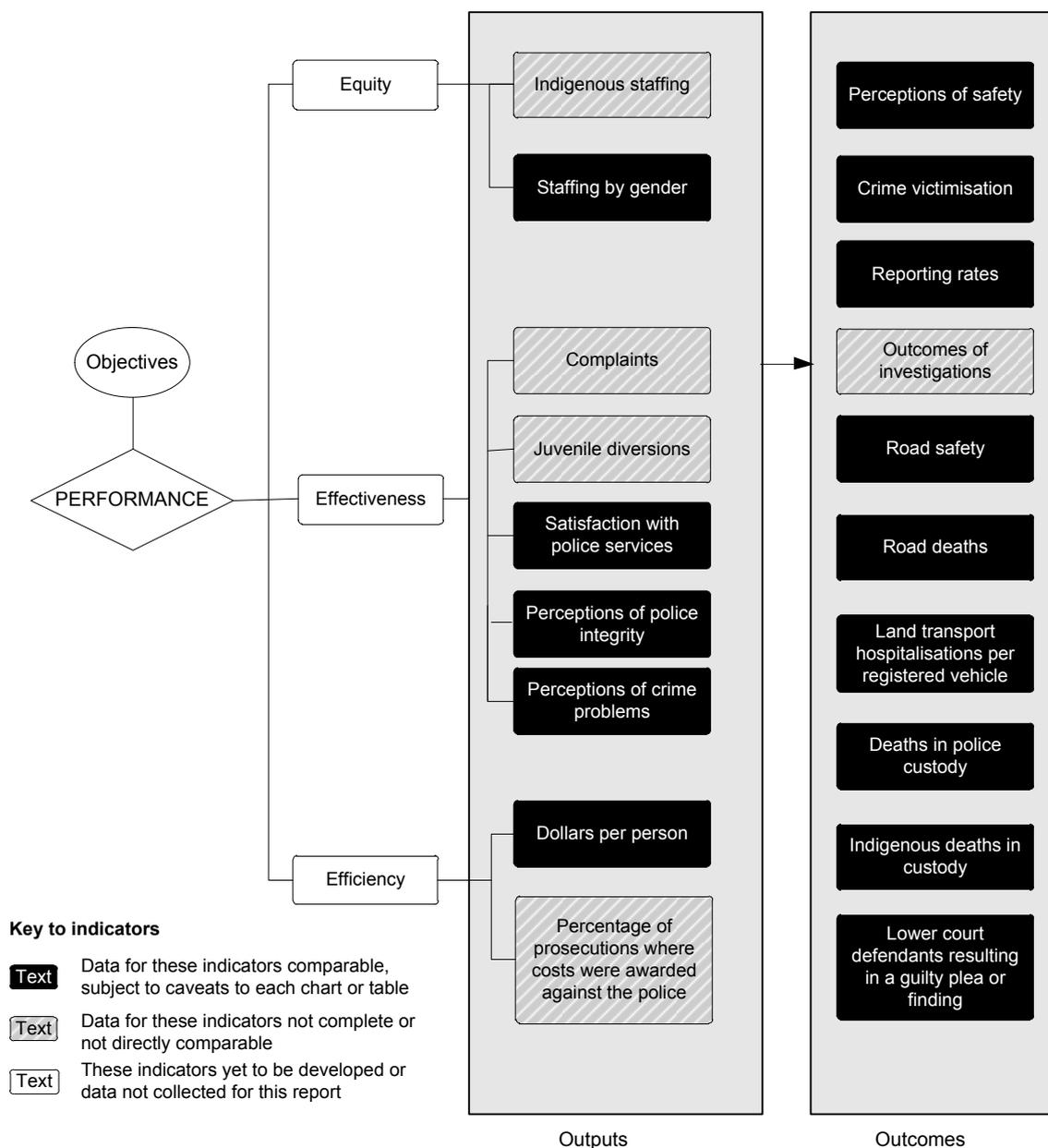
The Report's statistical appendix contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (including Indigenous and ethnic status) (appendix A).

Indicators relevant to all police services are discussed in section 6.3. These include:

- two 'equity' output indicators 'Indigenous staffing' and 'police staff by gender'
- an 'effectiveness' output indicator 'complaints'
- an 'efficiency' output indicator 'dollars per person'.

Other indicators are discussed under the activity areas 'Community safety', 'Crime', 'Road safety' and 'Judicial services' in sections 6.4, 6.5, 6.6 and 6.7, respectively.

Figure 6.3 Police services performance indicator framework



6.3 Indicators relevant to all police services

The performance indicator framework identifies the principal police activity areas. Within this context, certain indicators of police performance are not specific to any one particular area, but are relevant for all. These indicators include ‘dollars per person’, ‘satisfaction with police services’, ‘perceptions of police integrity’, ‘complaints’, ‘Indigenous staffing’ and ‘police staff by gender’.

Outputs

Outputs are the services delivered (while outcomes are the impact of these services on the status of an individual or group) (see chapter 1, section 1.5).

Efficiency

Dollars per person

‘Dollars per person’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that provision of services occurs in an efficient manner (box 6.2). Variations in policies, socioeconomic factors and geographic/demographic characteristics affect expenditure per person for police services in each jurisdiction. The scope of activities undertaken by police services also varies across jurisdictions.

Box 6.2 Dollars per person

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

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

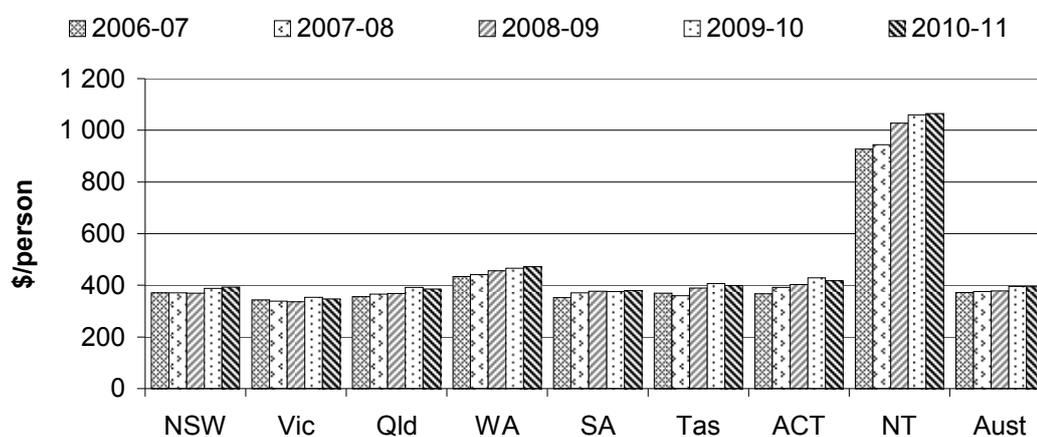
Efficiency indicators thus need to be interpreted within the context of the effectiveness and equity indicators, to derive an holistic view of performance.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Funding for police services comes almost exclusively from State and Territory government budgets, with some limited specific purpose Australian Government grants. Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services across Australia was \$8.9 billion (or \$395 per person) in 2010-11 (figure 6.4).

Figure 6.4 **Real recurrent expenditure per person (including user cost of capital less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services (2010-11 dollars)^{a, b, c}**



^a Real recurrent expenditure is recurrent expenditure, including user cost of capital, less revenue from own sources and payroll tax. Revenue from own sources includes user charges and other types of revenue (for example, revenue from sale of stores and plant). It excludes fine revenue, money received as a result of warrant execution, and revenue from the issuing of firearm licences. ^b Real expenditure based on the ABS gross domestic product price deflator (2010-11 = 100) (table AA.39). ^c Population data relate to 31 December, so that ERP at 31 December 2010 is used as the denominator for 2010-11.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 6A.10 and AA.2.

Since 2006-07, all jurisdictions increased their real recurrent expenditure per person (figure 6.4). Nationally, real recurrent expenditure on police services per person has increased by an average of 1.4 per cent each year between 2005-06 and 2010-11 (table 6A.10).

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

Equity — access

This section focuses on the performance of mainstream police services in relation to Indigenous Australians and females.

Indigenous staffing

‘Indigenous staffing’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that provision of services occurs in an equitable manner (box 6.3). Indigenous people might feel

more comfortable in ‘accessing’ police services when they are able to deal with Indigenous police staff.

Box 6.3 Indigenous staffing

‘Indigenous staffing’ is defined as the proportion of police staff (operational plus non-operational) from Indigenous backgrounds compared to the proportion of people aged 20–64 years who are from Indigenous backgrounds. These data are used because a significantly larger proportion of the Indigenous population falls within the younger non-working age groupings compared with the non-Indigenous population. Readily available ABS population projections of people aged 20–64 years provide a proxy for the estimated working population.

A proportion of police staff from Indigenous backgrounds closer to the proportion of people aged 20–64 years who are from Indigenous backgrounds represents a more equitable outcome.

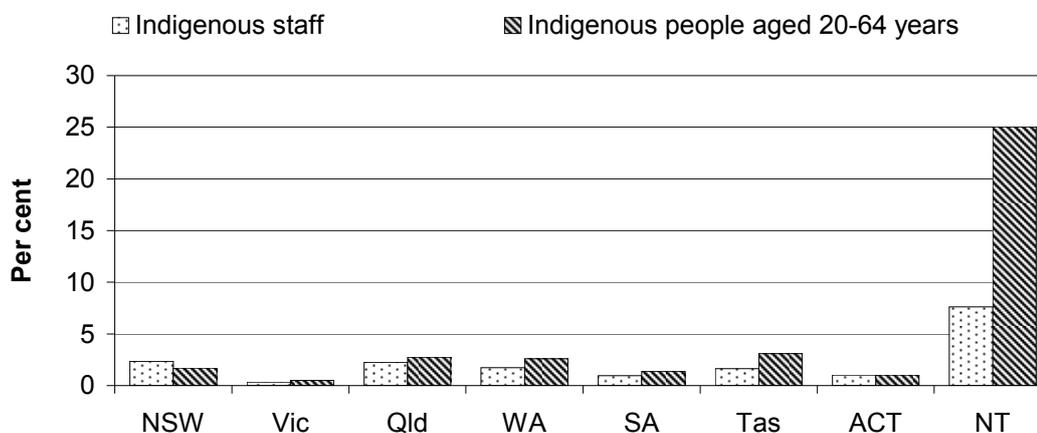
The process of identifying Indigenous staff members generally relies on self-identification as being Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. Where Indigenous people are asked to identify themselves, the accuracy of the data will partly depend on how they perceive the advantages (or disadvantages) of identification and whether these perceptions change over time. Many factors will influence the willingness of Indigenous people to access police services, including familiarity with procedures for dealing with police and confidence in the effectiveness of police services.

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

The proportion of Indigenous police staff in 2010-11 was similar to the representation of Indigenous people in the population aged 20–64 years for most jurisdictions except the NT (figure 6.5).

Figure 6.5 Proportions of Indigenous staff in 2010-11 and Indigenous population aged 20–64 years^{a, b, c}



^a Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self-identify as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent. ^b Information on Indigenous status is collected only at the time of recruitment. ^c Data comprise all FTE staff except in the NT, where data are based on a headcount at 30 June.

Source: ABS (2009) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous population aged 20–64 years* Cat. no. 3238.0 (Series B); State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.17.

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

Staffing by gender

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

Box 6.4 Staffing by gender

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

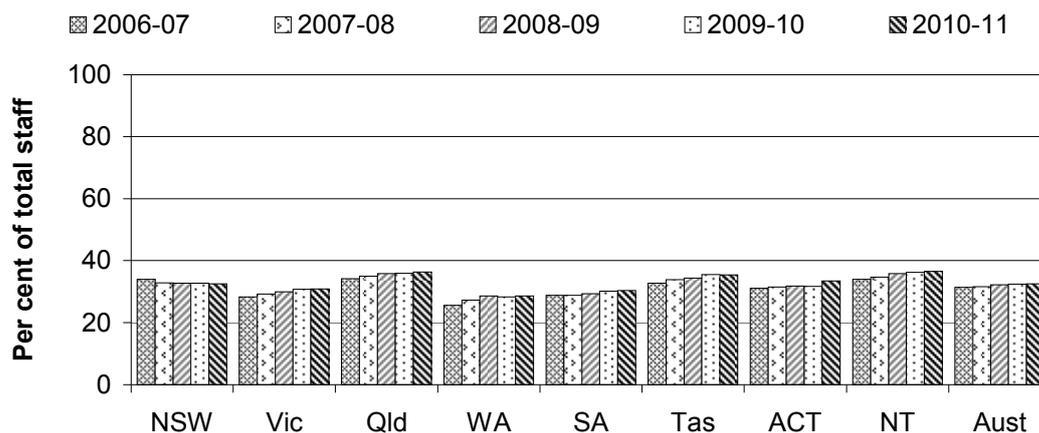
A proportion of female police staff commensurate with the proportion of females in the total population is generally more equitable.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, 32.6 per cent of police staff were female in 2010-11 (figure 6.6). The proportion of female police staff increased from 2006-07 to 2010-11 (from 31.4 per cent to 32.6 per cent of staff). The proportion of female police staff increased over this period in most jurisdictions (figure 6.6).

Figure 6.6 Female police staff^a



^a Data comprise all FTE staff except in NSW prior to 2007-08, and the NT from 2007-08, where data are based on a headcount at 30 June.

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

Effectiveness

Complaints

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

Box 6.5 Complaints

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

A high or increasing number of complaints does not necessarily indicate a lack of confidence in police. Rather, it can indicate greater confidence in complaints resolution. It is desirable to monitor changes in the reported rate of complaints against police to identify reasons for such changes and use this information to improve the manner in which police services are delivered. Data can be used only to view trends over time within jurisdictions. Therefore, the trend in complaints is presented in index form comparing values over time to a base period or year allocated a value of 100. For complaints, the base value is calculated using a three year average for the period 2005-06 to 2007-08. A low or decreasing index number is a desirable outcome.

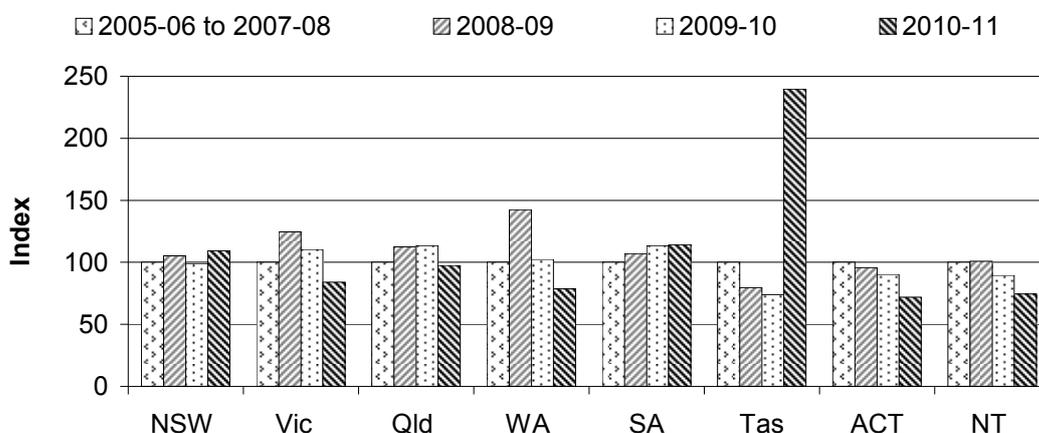
Rates of complaints against police will be influenced by factors such as familiarity with, effectiveness of and confidence in, complaint handling procedures as well as the definition of 'complaint' applicable to a particular jurisdiction.

Data for this indicator are not directly comparable. The underlying data on the number of complaints are not comparable across jurisdictions, whereby, definitions of what constitutes a 'complaint against police' can differ between jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Complaints data are presented as an index in figure 6.7 to provide a picture of trends over time for each jurisdiction. Table 6A.16 reports numbers per 100 000 people.

Figure 6.7 Trends in complaints^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j}



^a The underlying data on the number of complaints are not comparable across jurisdictions. Data can be used only to view trends over time within jurisdictions. Index 3-year average 2005-06 to 2007-08 = 100. ^b Population data relate to 31 December, so that ERP at 31 December 2010 is used as the denominator for 2010-11. ^c Complaints data refer to the number of statements of complaints by members of the public regarding police conduct when a person was in police custody or had voluntary dealing with the police. ^d For NSW, data were revised during 2010 for the period 2005-06 to 2008-09. The number of complaints previously published have changed due to the late receipt or removal of complaints from the complaints database. ^e Queensland data from 2005-06 to 2010-11 have been revised due to retrospective capture of some complaints impacted by changes in Queensland Police Service's statistical reporting and to align with the Report's data dictionary. ^f For WA, the number of complaints is subject to revision. ^g SA data include complaints made to the Police Complaints Authority and internal reports of alleged breaches of the Code of Conduct. ^h For the ACT, the result for 2006-07 is not comparable with the figures for previous years, as a new complaints management model was introduced in 2006-07. ⁱ For the NT, 24 of the 2006-07 recorded complaints were preliminary enquires not counted in the data set the previous year. ^j For Tasmania, the introduction of the Graduated Management Model means that the total number of complaints handled in 2010-11 has risen to include 133 Class 1 Complaints (previously Customer Service Complaints) plus 20 Class 2 Complaints (previously Serious Complaints).

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

Outcomes

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

This section provides information from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP) amongst other sources. The NSCSP collects information on community perceptions of police in terms of services provided and personal experiences of contact with the police. It also elicits public perceptions of crime and safety problems in the community and local area, and reviews aspects of driving behaviour.

Satisfaction with police services

‘Satisfaction with police services’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide police services in an effective manner, specifically, of how well police services are perceived to be delivered (box 6.6).

Box 6.6 Satisfaction with police services

‘Satisfaction with police services’ is defined as the proportion of people who were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with police services. Results are reported for all people aged 15 years or over in the total population.

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

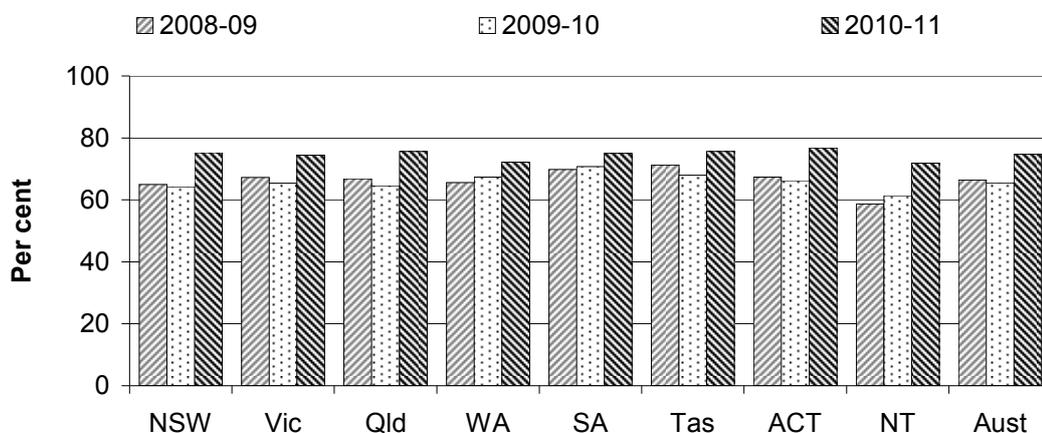
Client satisfaction is a widely accepted measure of service quality. Public perceptions might not reflect actual levels of police performance, because many factors — including individual experiences, hearsay and media reporting — can influence people’s satisfaction with police services.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

In terms of general satisfaction, nationally, the majority of people (74.7 per cent) were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with the services provided by police in 2010-11, up from 65.5 per cent in 2009-10 (figure 6.8).

Figure 6.8 People who were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with police services^{a, b}



^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.12.

Perceptions of police integrity

‘Perceptions of police integrity’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide police services in an effective manner, specifically, to provide a measure of perceived integrity and professionalism (box 6.7).

Box 6.7 Perceptions of police integrity

‘Perceptions of police integrity’ refers to *public* perceptions and is defined by three separate measures:

- the proportion of people who ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that police treat people fairly and equally
- the proportion of people who ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that police perform the job professionally
- the proportion of people who ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that police are honest.

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

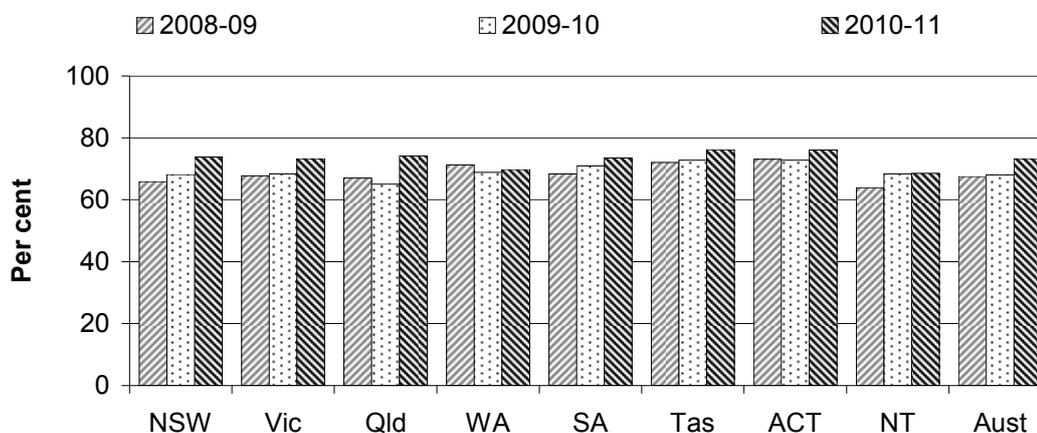
Public perceptions might not reflect actual levels of police integrity, because many factors, including hearsay and media reporting, might influence people’s perceptions of police integrity.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

In 2010-11, 73.3 per cent of people nationally ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that police treat people ‘fairly and equally’, compared with 68.0 per cent in 2009-10 (figure 6.9).

Figure 6.9 People who ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that police treat people fairly and equally^{a, b}

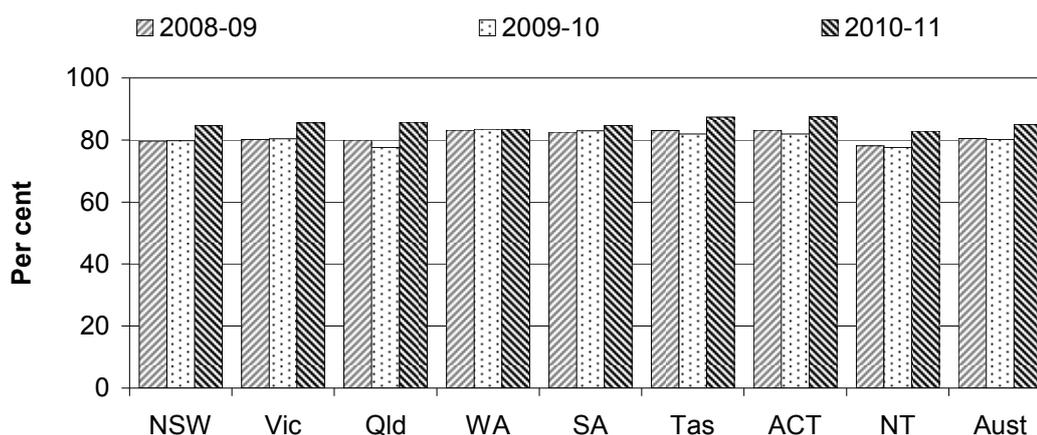


^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

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

Nationally, 85.0 per cent of people ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ in 2010-11 that police perform the job ‘professionally’, compared with the 2009-10 result of 80.2 per cent (figure 6.10).

Figure 6.10 People who ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that police perform the job professionally^{a, b}



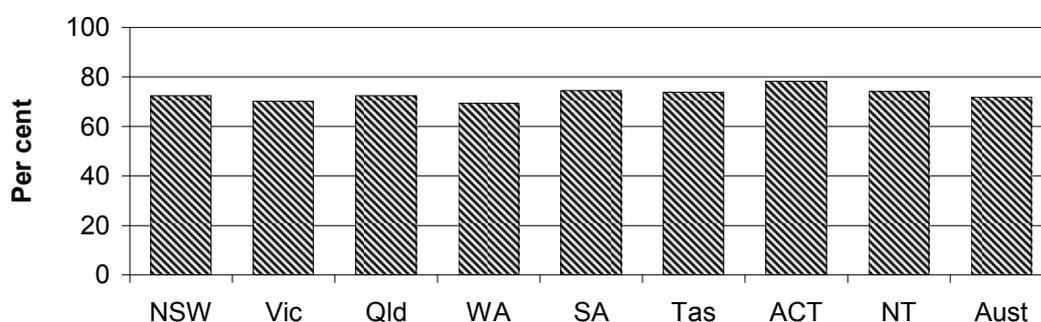
^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

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

Police integrity is another important element of police services' performance. This can be judged to some extent by the public perception of police honesty.

Nationally, 71.9 per cent of people 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' in 2010-11 that police are 'honest' (figure 6.11).

Figure 6.11 People who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police are honest, 2010-11 ^{a, b, c}



^a Due to a change in the wording of this survey question in 2010-11, there is a break in the time series for this data. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results. ^c Data are for people aged 15 years or over.

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

6.4 Community safety

This section reviews the role of police in preserving public order and promoting a safer community. Activities typically include:

- undertaking crime prevention and community support programs
- responding to, managing and coordinating major incidents and emergencies
- responding to calls for assistance.

Police performance in undertaking these activities is measured using a suite of indicators that incorporates information on community perceptions data. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (see section 1.6).

Key community safety performance indicator results

Outputs

Outputs are the services delivered (while outcomes are the impact of these services on the status of an individual or group) (see chapter 1, section 1.5).

Equity — access

The Steering Committee has identified equity and access for community safety as an area for development in future reports.

Outcomes

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

Perceptions of safety

‘Perceptions of safety’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to maintain public safety (box 6.8).

Box 6.8 Perceptions of safety

‘Perceptions of safety’ is defined by two separate measures:

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

The data is then split by feelings of safety during the day and feelings of safety during the night. A high or increasing proportion of people who felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ for either measure is desirable.

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

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

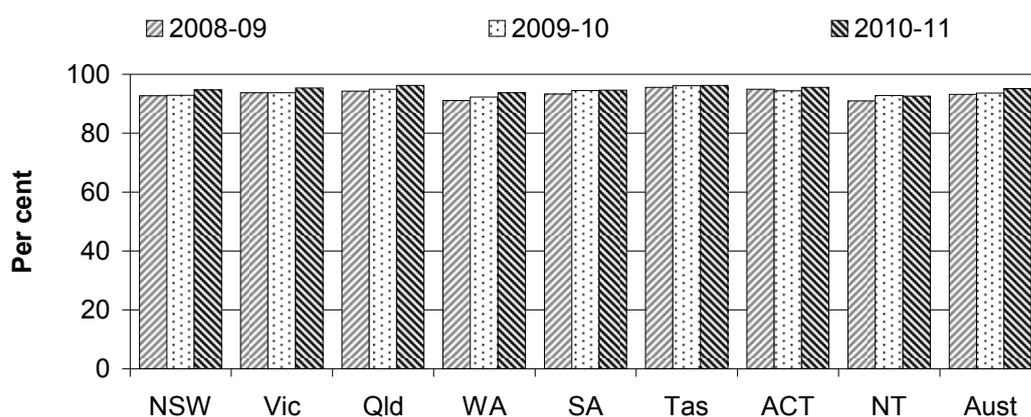
Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

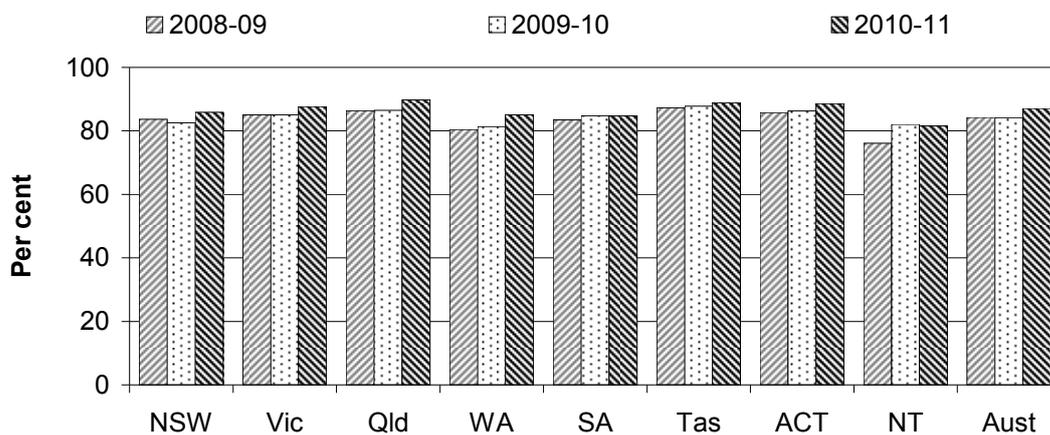
Nationally, 95.1 per cent of people felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ at home alone during the day in 2010-11, compared with 93.6 per cent in 2009-10 (figure 6.12a). Nationally, 87.1 per cent of people felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ at home alone during the night in 2010-11, compared with 84.2 per cent in 2009-10 (figure 6.12b).

Figure 6.12 Perceptions of safety at home alone^{a, b}

(a) Proportion who felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ at home alone during the day



(b) Proportion who felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ at home alone during the night



^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

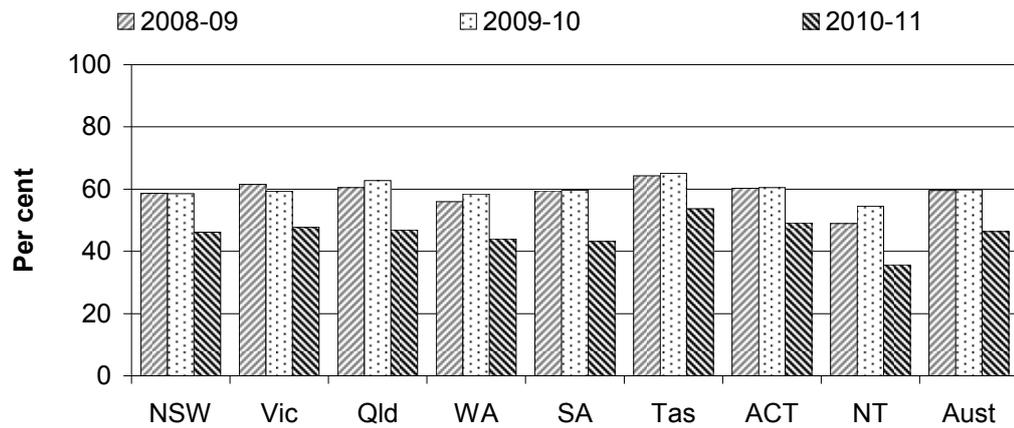
Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.19.

Nationally, 89.9 per cent of people felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ when walking or jogging locally during the day in 2010-11 (table 6A.20) and 46.4 per cent of people felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ when walking or jogging locally during the night in 2010-11 (figure 6.13a). Nationally, 61.7 per cent of people felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’

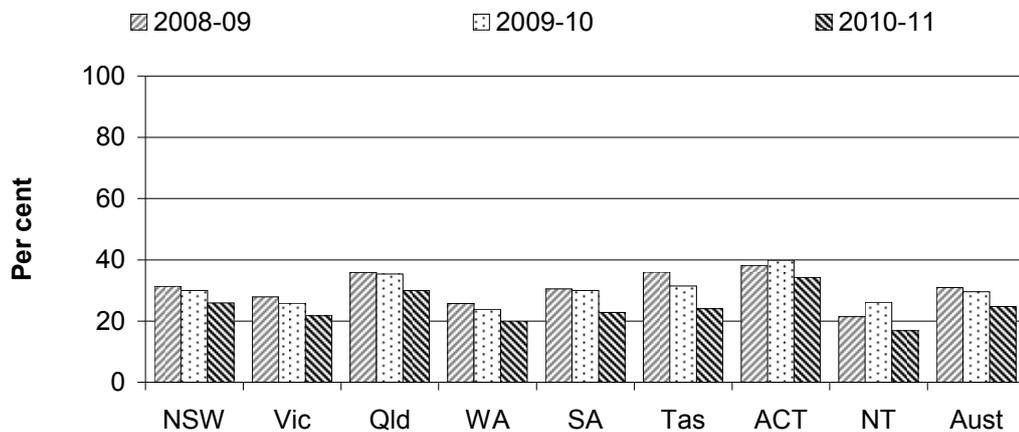
when travelling on public transport during the day in 2010-11, a decrease from 2009-10 (table 6A.21) and 24.8 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when travelling on public transport during the night in 2010-11, a decrease from 2009-10 (figure 6.13b).

Figure 6.13 Perceptions of safety in public places during the night^{a, b, c,}

(a) Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' walking or jogging locally



(b) Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' travelling on public transport



^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results. ^c Unlike other jurisdictions, Tasmania, the NT and the ACT do not operate a suburban train network and rely on buses as the primary means of public transportation.

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

Time series data for perceptions of safety are reported for five years in tables 6A.20–6A.21.

Perceptions of crime problems

'Perceptions of crime problems' is an indicator governments' objective to reduce crime (box 6.9).

Box 6.9 Perceptions of crime problems

'Perceptions of crime problems' is defined as the proportion of people who thought that various types of crime were a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their neighbourhood.

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

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

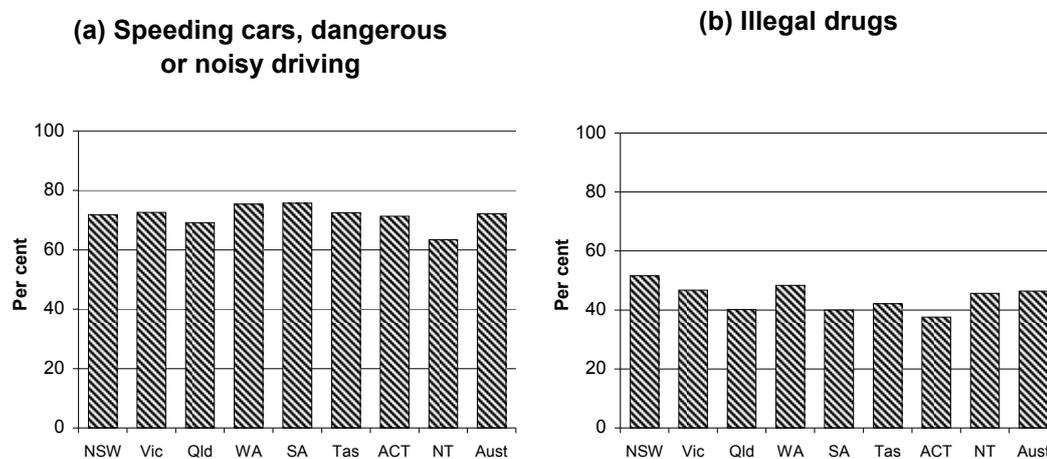
Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

The following major areas of concern were identified by people in relation to crime problems in their neighbourhood, whereby, people thought the crime to be a problem (that is, a 'major problem' or 'somewhat a problem'). Nationally:

- 72.2 per cent of people thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving' to be a problem in 2010-11 (down from 73.8 in 2009-10) (figure 6.14a and table 6A.23)
- 46.4 per cent of people thought illegal drugs to be a problem in 2010-11 (down from 48.5 per cent in 2009-10) (figure 6.14b and table 6A.22)

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

Figure 6.14 **Proportion of people who consider the identified issues to be either a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat of a problem’ in their neighbourhood, 2010-11^{a, b}**



^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

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

6.5 Crime

This section reviews the role of police in investigating crime and identifying and apprehending offenders. It also measures the extent of crime in the community and the number of crimes reported to the police.

Framework of performance indicators

Police performance in undertaking these activities is measured using a suite of indicators that incorporates information on recorded crime levels. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (see section 1.6).

Key crime performance indicator results

Outcomes

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

‘Crime victimisation’, ‘Reporting rates’ and ‘Outcomes of investigations’ are outcome indicators of governments’ objective to bring to justice those people responsible for committing an offence.

Victims of crime data in Australia

Information on the level of selected crimes against the person and crimes against property is obtained from three sources for this chapter. The first source is survey data in ABS *Crime Victimisation, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 4530.0, 2009-10). The second source is administrative data in ABS *Recorded Crime Victims* (ABS Cat. No. 4510.0, 2010). The third source is homicide data, from the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) (AIC unpublished).

Survey data

Crime Victimisation, Australia presents results from the national Crime Victimisation Survey, conducted from July 2009 to June 2010 for selected categories of personal and household crimes. Personal crimes include physical and threatened assault, robbery and sexual assault (reported in table 6A.27). Household crimes include break-in, attempted break-in, motor vehicle theft, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage, and other theft (reported in table 6A.28).

Administrative data

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

Merits of survey data versus administrative data

Survey data are collected in a manner such that the sample is intended to be representative of the population as a whole, whereas, administrative data represent all recorded crime. Survey questions are consistent across jurisdictions whereas there are differences in the way in which recorded crime administrative data are compiled across jurisdictions (box 6.10).

Neither the administrative data in *Recorded Crime Victims*, nor the survey data in *Crime Victimisation, Australia*, provide a definitive measure of crime victimisation

but, together, these two data sources provide a more comprehensive picture of victimisation than either data source alone.

Box 6.10 ABS crime victimisation statistics

The ABS produces two major sources of data that can inform the user about crime victimisation. The first is direct reports from members of the public about their experiences of crime as collected in ABS household surveys. The second is a measure of crimes reported to and recorded by police, sourced from administrative records obtained from State and Territory police agencies. In some instances, the results can provide different pictures of crime in the community, with administrative data indicating a trend in one direction and personal experience indicating the opposite.

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

Comparing recorded crime statistics across jurisdictions

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

As noted above, the most recent data published is from the ABS survey conducted from July 2009 to June 2010. Personal crime victimisation rates from this survey are reported in figures 6.15–6.16. Property crime victimisation rates from the survey are reported in figures 6.18–6.19.

Crime victimisation

'Crime victimisation' is an indicator of governments' objective to reduce the incidence of crime victimisation (boxes 6.11 and 6.13).

Crime victimisation — crimes against the person

The prevalence of personal crime in the community is an important measure of bringing to justice those people responsible for committing an offence (box 6.11).

Box 6.11 Crime victimisation — crimes against the person

‘Crime victimisation’ is an indicator for which four measures of the level of crime against the person are reported:

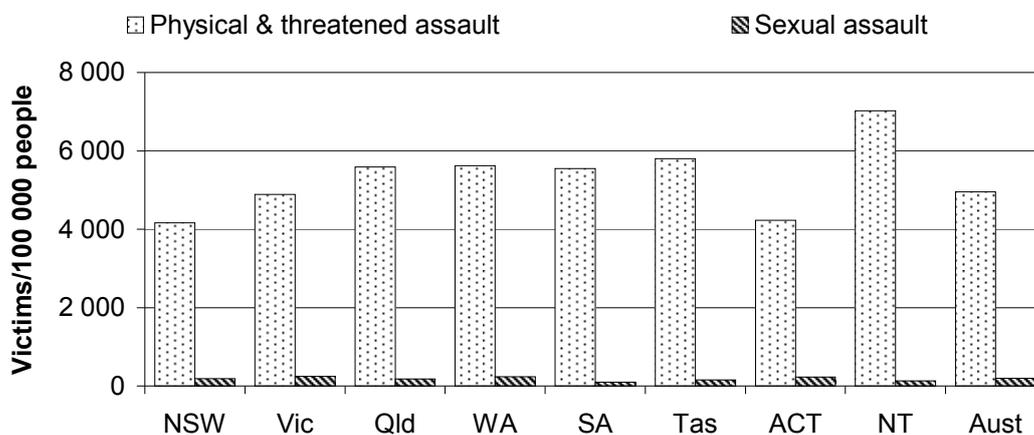
- estimated victimisation rate for physical and threatened assault per 100 000 people aged 15 years or over
- estimated victimisation rate for sexual assault per 100 000 people aged 18 years or over
- estimated victimisation rate for robbery per 100 000 people aged 15 years or over
- victims of homicide per 100 000 people of all ages.

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

Data quality information is available for this indicator.

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, estimated victimisation rates in 2009-10 nationally were 4950 physical and threatened assaults, 196 sexual assaults and 323 robberies per 100 000 people (figures 6.15 and 6.16).

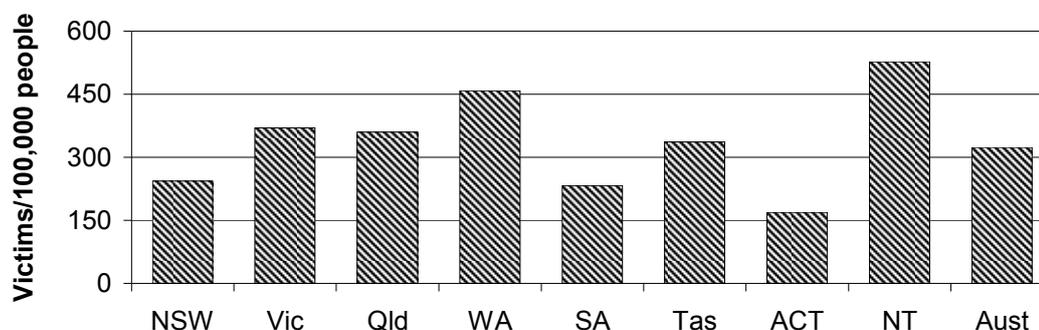
Figure 6.15 **Estimated victims of assault and sexual assault, 2009-10^a**
b, c, d



^a Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Physical and threatened assault reported is for people aged 15 years or over. Sexual assault reported is for people aged 18 years or over. ^b Threatened assault includes both face-to-face and non face-to-face incidents. ^c NT data refer to mainly urban areas only. ^d Most sexual assault components of these data are subject to standard errors of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

Source: Based on survey data from ABS *Crime Victimisation, Australia 2009-10*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.27.

Figure 6.16 **Estimated victims of robbery, 2009-10^{a, b, c, d}**



^a Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Robbery reported is for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Robbery is where someone stole (or tried to steal) property from a respondent by physically attacking them or threatening him or her with force or violence. ^c NT data refer to mainly urban areas only. ^d Most of these data are subject to standard errors of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

Source: Based on survey data from ABS *Crime Victimization, Australia 2009-10*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.27.

The number of recorded personal crimes per 100 000 people in 2010, based on the ABS recorded crime victims collection, is reported in table 6A.25.

As noted previously, data are also drawn from a third source, the AIC, based on State and Territory administrative data comprising police reports and coronial files (box 6.12).

Box 6.12 **Australian Institute of Criminology homicide data**

The AIC undertakes research in the field of criminal justice ranging from high-tech crime, transnational and organised crime issues, to the monitoring and analysis of patterns in major crimes including homicide, sexual assault, armed robbery and firearms traffic.

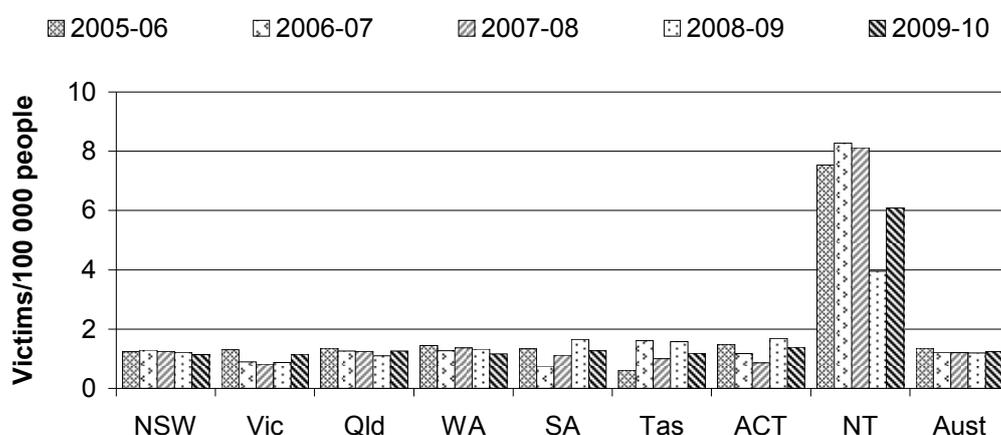
The AIC provides data on homicide through its National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP), which has been operating within the AIC since 1989. The program uses two main data sources:

- police reports (supplemented by information from investigating officers)
- coronial files (namely toxicology reports).

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, there were 1.2 recorded victims of homicide per 100 000 people in 2009-10 (figure 6.17).

Figure 6.17 **Victims of homicide**^{a, b, c}



^a Homicide is defined by the criminal law of each State and Territory. The specific wording of the definition varies between states and territories in terms of degree and culpability. ^b The AIC victims of homicide data for 2009-10 are unpublished and final data in other publications might differ. ^c Rates in this figure may differ from those in previous reports, because homicides data for 2007-08 and previous years may have been revised in this Report and population data have been revised using Final Rebased ERP data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Source: Based on data from AIC Homicide in Australia: National Homicide Monitoring Program (various years, unpublished); tables 6A.24 and AA.2.

Crime victimisation — crimes against property

The prevalence and trends in crimes against property in the community are important measures of bringing to justice those people responsible for committing an offence (box 6.13).

Box 6.13 Crime victimisation — crimes against property

‘Crime victimisation’ is an indicator for which two measures of the level of crime against property are reported:

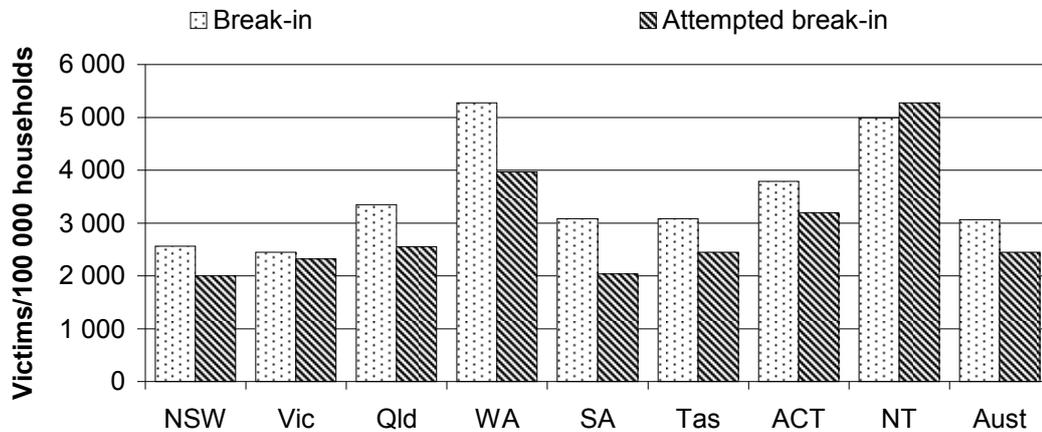
- estimated household victims of break-in/attempted break-in per 100 000 households
- estimated household victims of motor vehicle theft per 100 000 households.

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

Data quality information is available for this indicator.

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, nationally, there were 5510 estimated household victims of break-in/attempted break-in per 100 000 households in 2009-10 (figure 6.18).

Figure 6.18 **Estimated victims of break-in/attempted break-in, 2009-10^{a, b, c}**

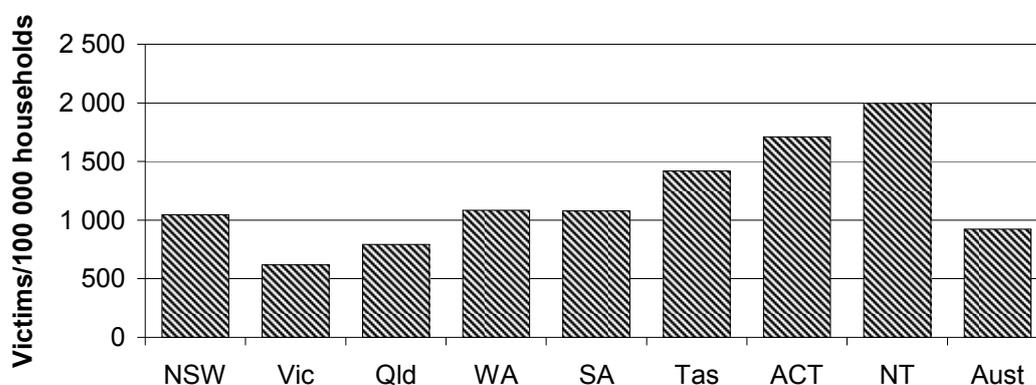


^a Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. ^b NT data refer to mainly urban areas only. ^c A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one break-in/attempted break-in. Break-in is defined as an incident where the respondent's home had been broken into. Break-in offences relating to respondents' cars or gardens are excluded.

Source: Based on *Crime Victimization, Australia 2009-10*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.28.

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, nationally there were 922 estimated victims of motor vehicle theft per 100 000 households in 2009-10 (figure 6.19).

Figure 6.19 Estimated victims of motor vehicle theft, 2009-10^{a, b, c}



^a Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. ^b NT data refer to mainly urban areas only. ^c A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one motor vehicle theft. Victims were counted once only, regardless of the number of incidents of motor vehicle theft. Motor vehicle theft is defined as an incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the respondent's household. It includes privately owned vehicles, as well as business/company vehicles used exclusively by members of the household.

Source: Based on data from ABS (2010), *Crime Victimization, Australia 2009-10*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.28.

Based on the ABS recorded crime victims collection, sourced from State and Territory administrative data, the number of recorded property crimes per 100 000 people in 2010 is reported in table 6A.26.

Reporting rates

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

Box 6.14 Reporting rates

'Reporting rates' is defined as the total number of the most recent incidents of a particular offence that were reported to police, as a percentage of the total number of victims. It is reported separately for two measures:

- total victims of crimes against the person, defined as the total number of the most recent incidents of a particular offence that were reported to police, as a percentage of the total number of victims
 - physical assault
 - threatened assault (face-to-face incidents only)
 - robbery
- total victims of crimes against property, defined as the total number of the most recent incidents of a particular offence that were reported to police, as a percentage of the total number of victims
 - break-in
 - attempted break-in
 - motor vehicle theft
 - theft from motor vehicle
 - malicious property damage
 - other theft.

A high or increasing reporting rate is desirable.

Reporting rates vary across different crime types. This indicator does not provide information on why some people choose not to report particular offences to the police.

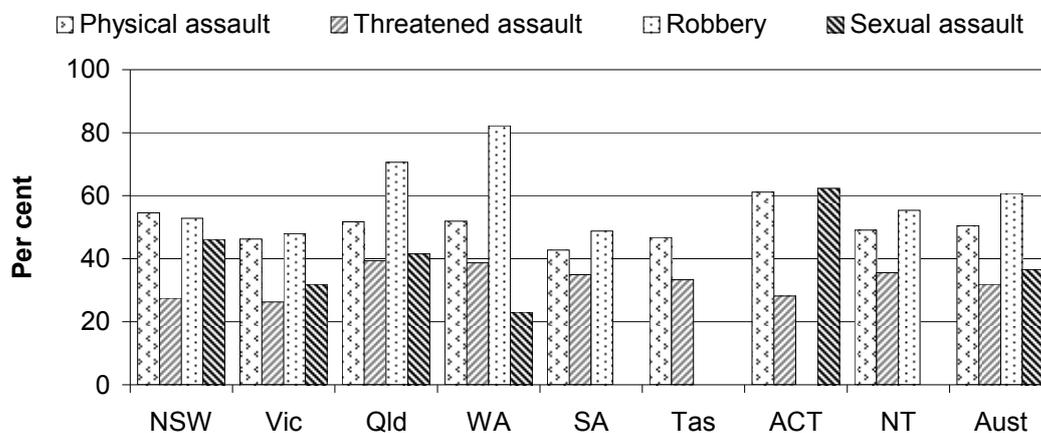
Data reported for this indicator are comparable. Although, survey data are reported for all measures, the associated standard errors can be large for some jurisdictions.

Data quality information is available for this indicator.

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, nationally, reporting rates for selected offences against the person for people aged 15 years or over (18 years and over for sexual assault), in 2009-10, by offence were (figure 6.20).

- 50.5 per cent for physical assault
- 31.9 per cent for threatened assault (face-to-face incidents only)
- 60.7 per cent for robbery
- 36.6 for sexual assault

Figure 6.20 Reporting rates for selected offences against the person, by offence type, 2009-10^{a, b, c, d}



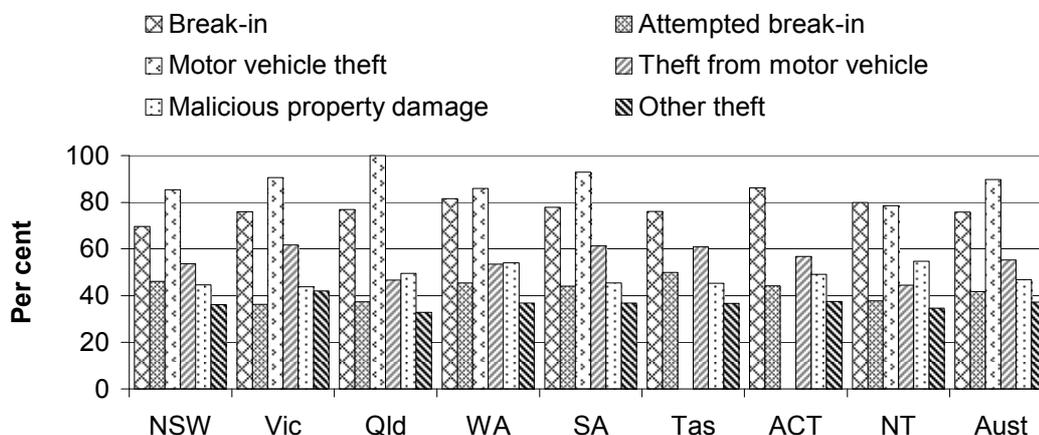
^a Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Threatened assault includes face-to-face incidents only. Robbery is where someone stole (or tried to steal) property from a respondent by physically attacking them or threatening him or her with force or violence. ^c NT data refer to mainly urban areas only. ^d Most robbery and sexual assault rates are subject to standard errors of 25 to 50 per and should be used with caution.

Source: Based on ABS *Crime Victimization, Australia 2009-10*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.29.

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, nationally, reporting rates for selected offences against property for people aged 15 years or over, in 2009-10, by offence were (figure 6.21):

- 75.8 per cent for break-in offences
- 41.7 per cent for attempted break-in offences
- 89.8 per cent for motor vehicle theft
- 55.3 per cent for theft from motor vehicles
- 46.8 per cent for malicious property damage
- 37.3 per cent for other theft

Figure 6.21 Reporting rates for selected offences against property, by offence type, 2009-10^{a, b}



^a Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b NT data refer to mainly urban areas only.

Source: Based on data from ABS *Crime Victimisation, Australia 2009-10*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.30.

Outcomes of investigations

‘Outcomes of investigations’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to bring offenders to justice (boxes 6.15-16).

Outcomes of investigations — personal crimes

‘Outcomes of investigations — personal crimes’ is a measure of the effectiveness of police investigations (box 6.15).

Box 6.15 Outcomes of investigations — personal crimes

‘Outcomes of investigations’ is defined by two separate measures:

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

Measures are reported for a range of offences against the person including homicide and armed robbery.

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

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable. Outcomes of investigations — personal crimes data are not directly comparable across jurisdictions because of differences in the way data are compiled.

Data quality information is available for this indicator.

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

Activities associated with ‘outcomes of investigations — personal crimes’ include gathering intelligence on suspects and locations to assist with investigations and collecting and securing evidence in relation to both the offence and the suspect.

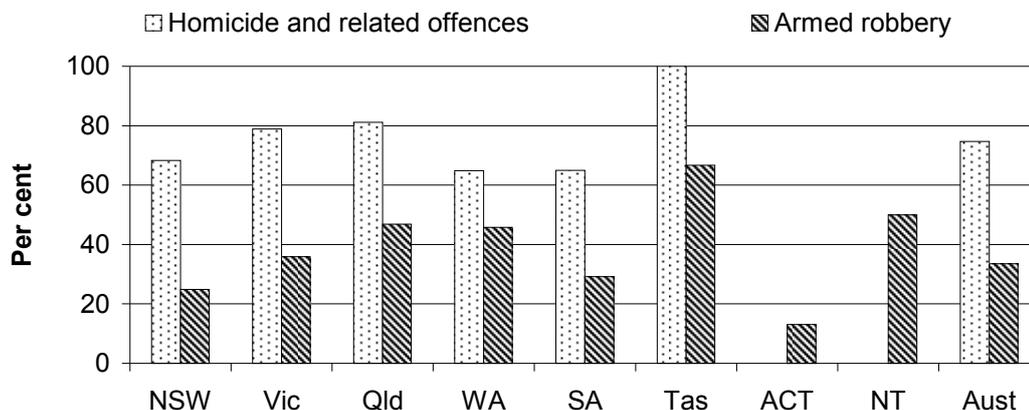
The ABS collects data on the 30 days status of investigations — that is, the stage that a police investigation has reached 30 days after the recording of the incident by the police.

Nationally, 74.7 per cent of investigations for homicide and related offences, and 33.5 per cent of armed robbery investigations were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, in 2010 (figure 6.22a). For these finalised investigations, proceedings commenced against an alleged offender for 97.9 per cent of homicide and related offence investigations, and 89.2 per cent of armed robbery investigations (figure 6.22b).

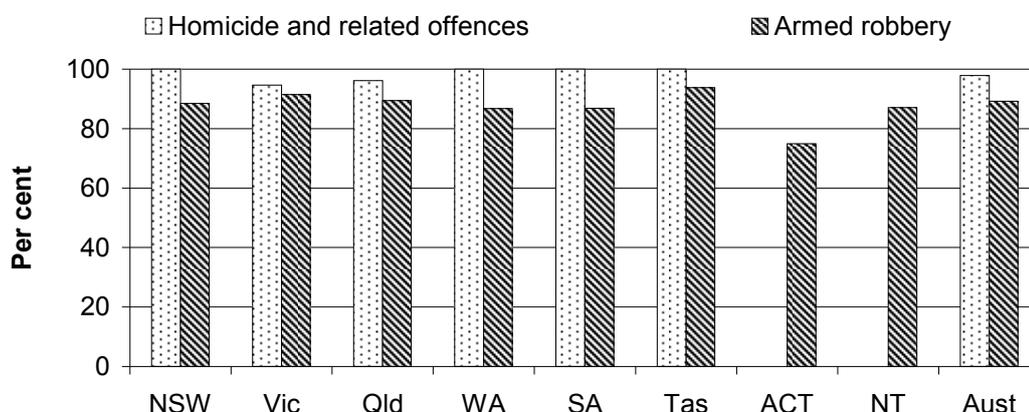
Figure 6.23a presents, for each jurisdiction in 2010, the proportion of recorded unarmed robbery investigations, kidnapping/abduction investigations and blackmail/extortion investigations that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police. For these finalised investigations, figure 6.23b presents the proportion for which proceedings had started against an alleged offender.

Figure 6.22 **Crimes against the person: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2010^{a, b}**

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



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

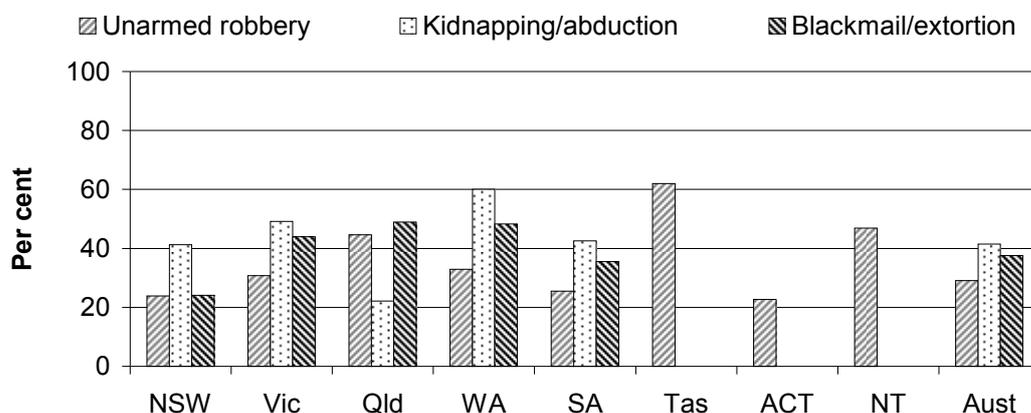


^a Homicides data on investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police and on proceedings commenced, are not published for the ACT and the NT due to small numbers and ABS confidentiality rules. These data are included in the Australian total. ^b Extreme caution should be used in making comparisons between states and territories. Investigation has found significant differences in business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia. Refer to the explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4510.0, paragraphs 58 to 135 (ABS 2010).

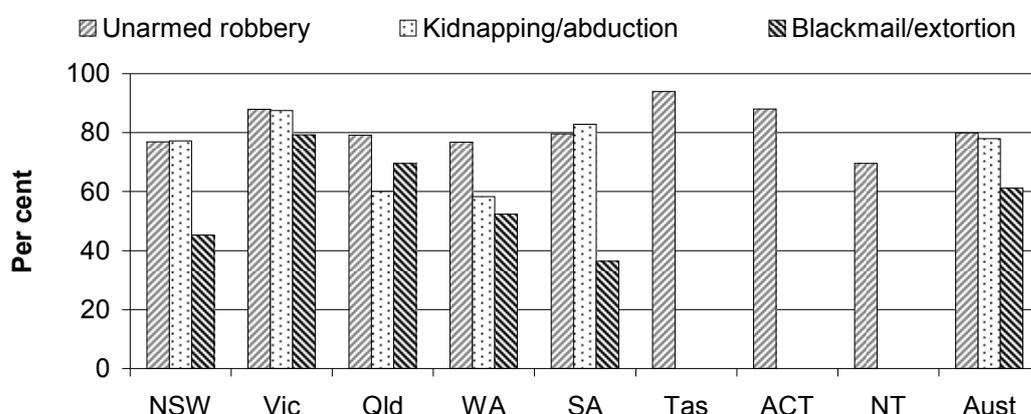
Source: ABS (2011) *Recorded Crime – Victims*, Cat. no. 4510.0; table 6A.31.

Figure 6.23 Crimes against the person: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2010^{a, b}

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



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



^a Kidnapping/abduction and blackmail/extortion data on investigations finalised are not published or rounded to zero for some jurisdictions. ^b Extreme caution should be used in making comparisons between states and territories. Investigation has found significant differences in business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia. Refer to the explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4510.0, paragraphs 58 to 135 (ABS 2010).

Source: Based on data from ABS (2011) *Recorded Crime – Victims*, Cat. no. 4510.0; table 6A.31.

Outcomes of investigations — property crimes

‘Outcomes of investigations — property crimes’ is a measure of the effectiveness of police investigations (box 6.16).

Box 6.16 Outcomes of investigations — property crimes

'Outcomes of investigations — property crimes' is defined by two separate measures:

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

Outcomes of investigations measures are reported for three property offences: unlawful entry with intent, motor vehicle theft and other theft.

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

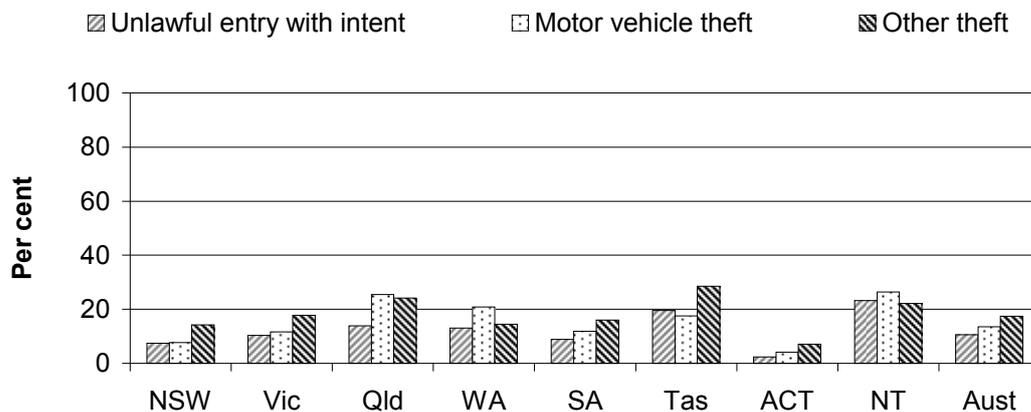
Data quality information is available for this indicator.

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

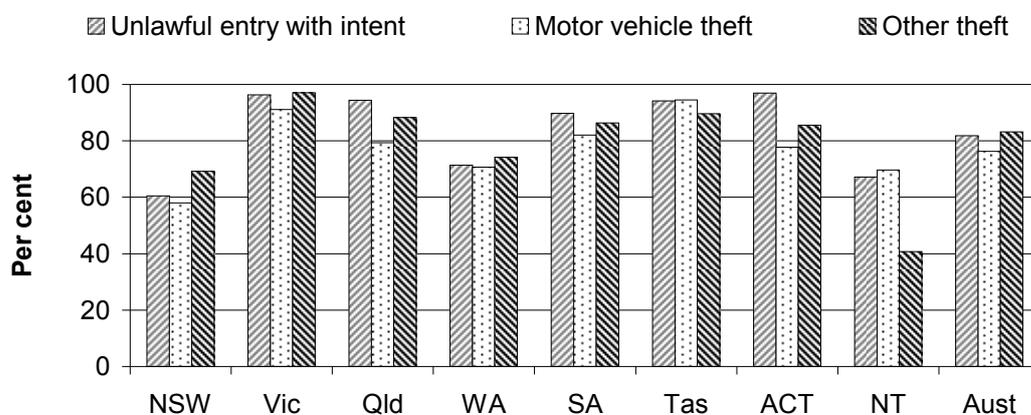
Figure 6.24a reports for each jurisdiction in 2010, the proportion of recorded unlawful entry with intent investigations, motor vehicle theft investigations and other theft investigations that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police. For these finalised investigations, figure 6.24b presents the proportion for which proceedings had started against an alleged offender.

Figure 6.24 Crimes against property: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2010^a

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



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



^a Extreme caution should be used in making comparisons between states and territories. Investigation has found significant differences in business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia. Refer to the explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4510.0, paragraphs 58 to 135 (ABS 2010).

Source: Based on data from ABS (2011) *Recorded Crime – Victims*, Cat. no. 4510.0; table 6A.32.

6.6 Road safety

This section reviews the role of police in maximising road safety through targeted operations to reduce the incidence of traffic offences and through attendance at, and investigation of, road traffic collisions and incidents.

Activities typically include:

- monitoring road user behaviour, including speed and alcohol-related traffic operations
- undertaking general traffic management functions
- attending and investigating road traffic collisions and incidents
- improving public education and awareness of traffic and road safety issues.

Police performance in undertaking road safety activities is measured using a suite of indicators that includes people's behaviour on the roads and the number of land transport hospitalisations and road fatalities. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (see section 1.6).

Key road safety indicator results

Outputs

Outputs are the services delivered (while outcomes are the impact of these services on the status of an individual or group) (see chapter 1, section 1.5).

Equity — access

The Steering Committee has identified equity and access for road safety as an area for development in future reports.

Outcomes

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

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

This section reports data from the *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (NSCSP) about driver behaviour.

Road safety

‘Road safety’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of promoting road safety (box 6.17).

Box 6.17 Road safety

‘Road safety’ is defined by three separate measures:

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

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

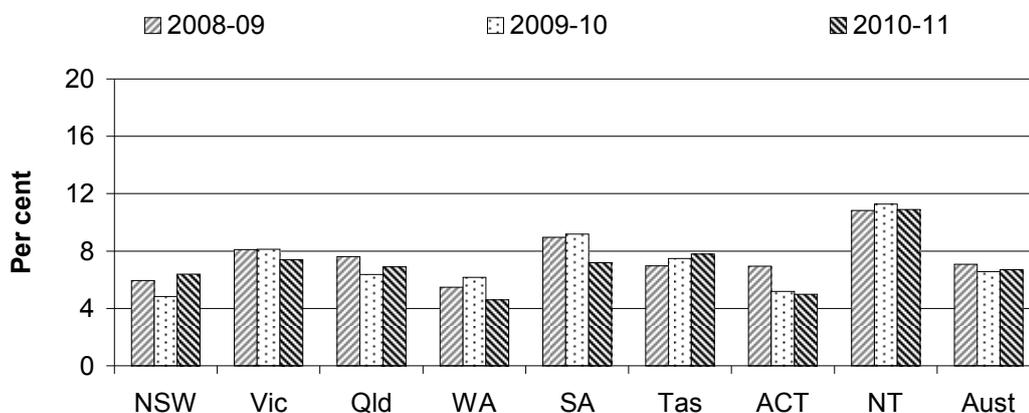
The use of seatbelts, the prevalence of driving under the influence of alcohol and speeding in the population is affected by a number of factors in addition to activities undertaken by police services, such as driver education and media campaigns.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, in 2010-11, 6.7 per cent of people who had driven in the previous six months, said they had ‘rarely’ or more often (‘sometimes’, ‘most of the time’ or ‘always’) driven without wearing a seat belt (down from 6.6 per cent in 2009-10 and 7.1 per cent in 2008-09) (figure 6.25).

Figure 6.25 People who had driven in the previous six months without wearing a seat belt 'rarely' or more often^{a, b}

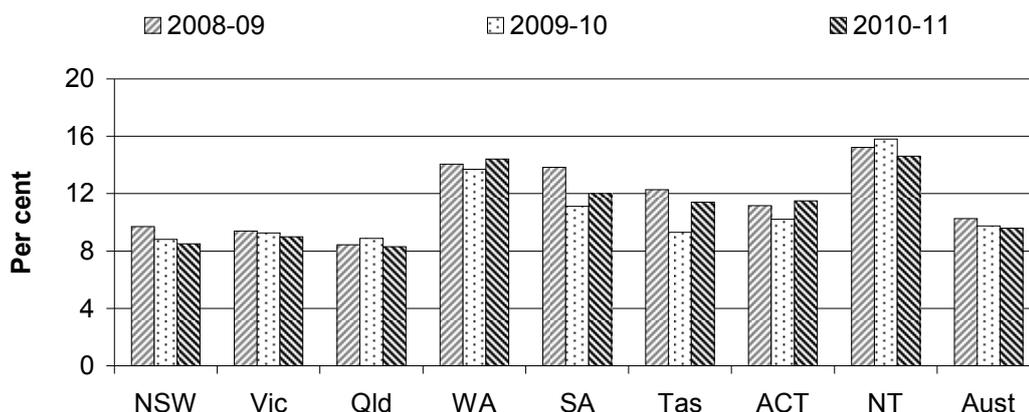


^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

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

Nationally, in 2010-11, 9.6 per cent of people who had driven in the previous six months, indicated that they had 'rarely' or more often ('sometimes', 'most of the time' or 'always') driven when possibly over the blood alcohol limit (down from 9.7 per cent in 2009-10 and 10.2 per cent in 2008-09) (figure 6.26).

Figure 6.26 People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit 'rarely' or more often^{a, b}

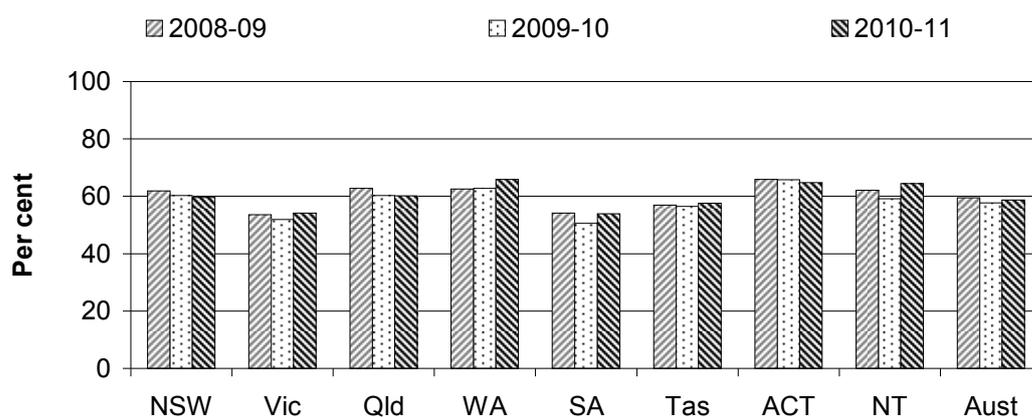


^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

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

Nationally, in 2010-11, 58.7 per cent of people who had driven in the previous 6 months reported travelling 10 kilometres per hour or more above the speed limit ‘rarely’ or more often (‘sometimes’, ‘most of the time’ or ‘always’) (down from 57.7 per cent in 2009-10 and 59.5 per cent in 2008-09) (figure 6.27).

Figure 6.27 People who had driven in the previous six months 10 kilometres per hour or more above the speed limit ‘rarely’ or more often^{a, b}



^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

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

Road deaths

‘Road deaths’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of promoting road safety (box 6.18). One aim of policing is to contribute to a reduction in road crashes and related road deaths and hospitalisations.

Box 6.18 Road deaths

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

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

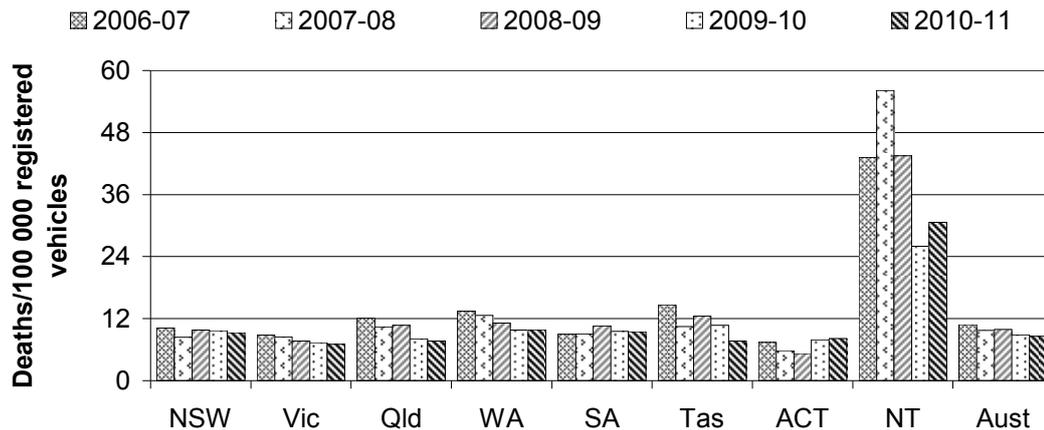
The rate of road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles is affected by a number of factors in addition to activities undertaken by police services, such as the condition of roads, driver education and media campaigns.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information is available for this indicator.

Nationally, there were 1403 road deaths in 2010-11 (down from 1426 in 2009-10). Road fatalities for all jurisdictions from 2001-02 to 2010-11 are reported in table 6A.36. There were 8.6 road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles in Australia in 2010-11, (down from 8.9 in 2009-10) (figure 6.28).

Figure 6.28 Road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles^a



^a Registered vehicles 2011 data have been used for the current year, and 2010 Motor Vehicle Census data for the 2009-10 year.

Source: Australian Road Fatality Statistics at www.infrastructure.gov.au/roads/safety/road_fatality_statistics/fatal_road_crash_database (data accessed on 7 September 2011); ABS *Motor Vehicle Census* (various years), Australia, Cat. no. 9309.0; table 6A.36.

Land transport hospitalisations per registered vehicle

‘Land transport hospitalisations per registered vehicle’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of promoting road safety (box 6.19).

Box 6.19 Land transport hospitalisations per registered vehicle

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

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

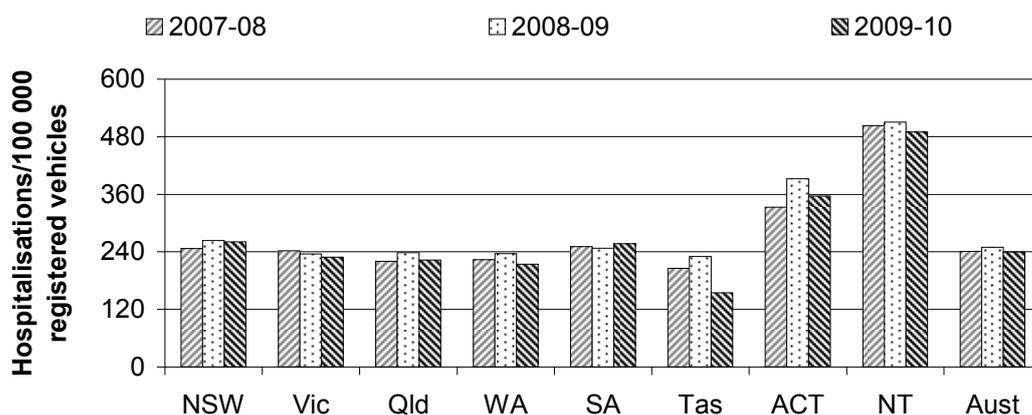
Hospitalisations from traffic accidents per 100 000 registered vehicles is affected by a number of factors in addition to activities undertaken by police services, such as the condition of roads, driver education and media campaigns.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, there were 240 land transport hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles in 2009-10 (figure 6.29).

Figure 6.29 Land transport hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles^a



^a Land transport hospitalisations data for 2010-11 were not available for this Report. This data set lags most other data in the chapter by one year.

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

Perceptions of road safety problems

‘Perceptions of road safety problems’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of promoting road safety (box 6.20).

Box 6.20 Perceptions of road safety problems

‘Perceptions of road safety problems’ is defined as the proportion of people who thought speeding cars or dangerous, noisy driving to be a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat of a problem’ in their neighbourhood.

A low or decreasing proportion of people who thought that speeding cars or dangerous, noisy driving was a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat of a problem’, is desirable.

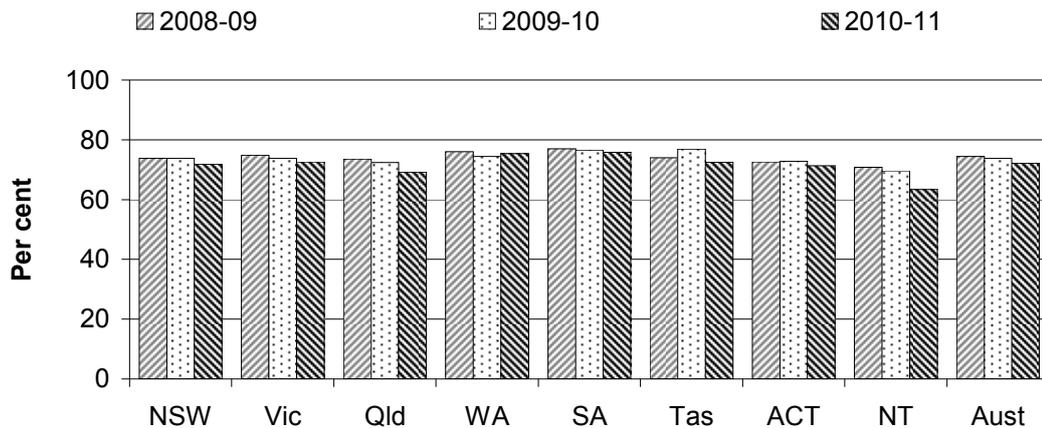
Perceptions of road safety might not reflect levels of road safety, and many factors (including individual experiences and media reporting) might influence people’s perceptions of road safety.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally in 2010-11, 72.2 per cent of people thought speeding cars or dangerous, noisy driving to be a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat of a problem’ in their neighbourhood (down from 73.8 per cent in 2009-10 and 74.5 per cent in 2008-09) (figure 6.30).

Figure 6.30 Proportion of people who thought that speeding cars or dangerous, noisy driving was a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat of a problem’ in their neighbourhood^{a, b}



^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.23.

6.7 Judicial services

This section reviews the role of police in providing effective and efficient support to the judicial process, including the provision of safe custody for alleged offenders and fair and equitable treatment of both victims and alleged offenders.

Activities typically include:

- preparing briefs
- presenting evidence at court
- conducting court and prisoner security (although the role of police services in court and prisoner security differs across jurisdictions).

Police performance in undertaking these activities is measured using a suite of indicators that include the percentage of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police, the proportion of defendants pleading guilty or being found guilty, and the effectiveness of police in diverting offenders from the criminal justice

system. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (see section 1.6).

Key judicial services performance indicator results

Outputs

Outputs are the services delivered (while outcomes are the impact of these services on the status of an individual or group) (see chapter 1, section 1.5).

Equity — access

The Steering Committee has identified equity and access to judicial services as an area for development in future reports.

Efficiency

Percentage of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police

‘Percentage of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to undertake police activities associated with the judicial process, efficiently (box 6.21).

Box 6.21 Percentage of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police

‘Percentage of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police’ is a measure of police efficiency in preparing evidence that is relevant to, and supports, a prosecution.

Court costs are generally awarded against police when a criminal action against an offender has failed; in this respect, it represents at least some of the resources expended when a prosecution fails. A low percentage of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police in criminal actions is therefore desirable.

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

The process by which costs are awarded differs between jurisdictions. The proportion of prosecutions where costs were awarded against the police in 2010-11 was low in all jurisdictions (table 6A.41).

Effectiveness

Juvenile diversions

‘Juvenile diversions’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to divert juveniles from the criminal justice system where appropriate (box 6.22).

Box 6.22 Juvenile diversions

‘Juvenile diversions’ is defined as the number of juveniles who would otherwise be proceeded against (that is, taken to court) but who are diverted by police, as a proportion of all juvenile offenders formally dealt with by police.

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

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

When police apprehend offenders, they have a variety of options available. They can charge the offender (in which case criminal proceedings occur through the traditional court processes) or they can use their discretion to divert the offender away from this potentially costly, time consuming and stressful situation (for both the offender and victim). Diversionary mechanisms include cautions and attendances at community and family conferences. These options can be beneficial because they allow the offender to be admonished, without the necessity of traditional court processes. They are particularly useful mechanisms for dealing with juvenile offenders. Not all options are available or subject to police discretion in all jurisdictions.

The term ‘diverted’ includes diversions of offenders away from the courts by way of community conference, diversionary conference, formal cautioning by police, family conferences, and other programs (for example, drug assessment/treatment). Excluded are offenders who would not normally be sent to court for the offence detected and who are treated by police in a less formal manner (for example, those issued with warnings or infringement notices).

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

The proportion of juvenile offenders undergoing diversionary programs varied across jurisdictions in 2010-11. Within most jurisdictions, proportions of juvenile

offenders undergoing diversionary programs were relatively consistent over time (table 6.2).

Table 6.2 Juvenile diversions as a proportion of juvenile offenders (per cent)^{a, b, c, d, e}

	<i>NSW^b</i>	<i>Vic^c</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA^d</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT^e</i>	<i>NT</i>
2006-07	49	40	48	47	52	71	43	39
2007-08	48	41	49	47	49	67	49	42
2008-09	51	40	47	47	52	61	47	41
2009-10	57	39	47	47	52	58	42	42
2010-11	57	33	44	49	51	60	38	49

^a Juvenile diversion is defined as juveniles who would otherwise be proceeded against (that is, taken to court) but who are diverted by police as a proportion of all juvenile offenders formally dealt with by police. The term diverted includes diversions of offenders away from the courts by way of: community conference; diversionary conference; formal cautioning by police; family conferences; and other diversionary programs (for example, to drug assessment/treatment). Offenders who would not normally be sent to court for the offence detected and are treated by police in a less formal manner (for example, issued warnings or infringement notices) are excluded. ^b NSW data series revised based on improved data extraction methodology. Data includes juveniles diverted by police via Caution, Compliance Notice, Youth Conference or Warning as a proportion of all juveniles so diverted or sent to court. Data excludes Breach of Bail Legal Actions and Non-NSW Charges; juveniles issued with Infringement Notices; and Cautions and Youth Conferences issued by Courts. Data collection system enhancements in 2009-10 improved recording of Warnings under the Young Offenders Act (Warnings were inconsistently recorded in previous years). ^c Victorian data reflect only those instances where a juvenile is taken into police custody and subsequently issued with a formal caution. Instances where a juvenile is released into non-police care or involving a safe-custody application are not included. ^d WA juvenile diversions include formal cautions and referrals to Juvenile Justice Teams as a proportion of the total recorded number of juveniles diverted or arrested. ^e In the ACT, the proportion of juvenile diversions has been calculated on total recorded police contacts with juveniles comprising juvenile cautions, referrals to diversionary conferencing, juveniles taken into protective custody and charges pertaining to juveniles.

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

Outcomes

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

Deaths in police custody and Indigenous deaths in custody

‘Deaths in police custody’, and ‘Indigenous deaths in police custody’ are indicators of governments’ objective to provide safe custody for alleged offenders, and ensure fair and equitable treatment for both victims and alleged offenders (box 6.23).

Box 6.23 Deaths in police custody, and Indigenous deaths in police custody

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

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

Data reported for these indicators are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, there were 17 deaths in police custody and custody-related operations in 2010-11. Of these 17 deaths, 7 were Indigenous (table 6.3).

Table 6.3 Deaths in police custody and custody-related operations^{a, b}

	NSW ^c	Vic ^d	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Non-Indigenous deaths									
2006-07	12	6	3	4	4	–	1	–	30
2007-08	8	8	4	4	2	–	–	3	30
2008-09	8	3	3	7	4	–	–	1	26
2009-10	5	3	2	2	1	–	1	–	15
2010-11	6	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	10
Indigenous deaths									
2006-07	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	3
2007-08	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	5
2008-09	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	4	8
2009-10	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	3
2010-11	1	–	1	4	–	–	–	1	7
Total Indigenous deaths 2006–07 to 2010-11^c	1	1	4	7	4	–	–	9	26
Total deaths									
2006-07	12	7	4	4	4	–	1	1	33
2007-08	8	8	5	4	4	–	–	5	35
2008-09	8	3	4	8	6	–	–	5	34
2009-10	5	3	2	4	1	–	1	2	18
2010-11	7	–	1	5	2	1	–	1	17
Total deaths 2006–07 to 2010-11	40	21	16	25	17	1	2	14	137

^a Deaths in police custody include: deaths in institutional settings (for example, police stations/lockups and police vehicles, or during transfer to or from such an institution, or in hospitals following transfer from an institution); and other deaths in police operations where officers were in close contact with the deceased (for example, most raids and shootings by police). Deaths in custody-related operations cover situations where officers did not have such close contact with the person as to be able to significantly influence or control the person's behaviour (for example, most sieges and most cases where officers were attempting to detain a person, such as pursuits). ^b These AIC data for 2010-11 are preliminary (unpublished) and final data in other publications might differ. Data for historic years were revised during 2010 and are now presented on a financial year basis so they differ from those in earlier reports. ^c In 2006, two deaths occurred in NSW for which Indigenous status has not been determined. ^d Data for Victoria Police is provisional and unconfirmed.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

The police assist the judicial process in a variety of ways, including collecting evidence and providing testimony in court. Police work in this area can be measured to some extent by the success in achieving a guilty plea or finding in court.

Lower court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

‘Lower court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding’ is an indicator of governments’ objective for police to support the judicial process to achieve efficient and effective court case management for judicial processing (box 6.24).

Box 6.24 Lower court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

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

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

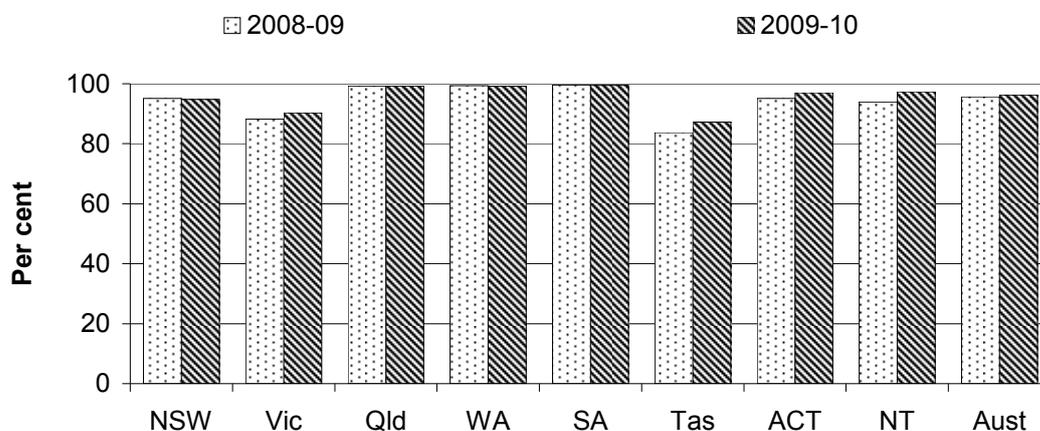
This indicator does not provide information on the number of cases where police have identified a likely offender but choose not to bring the likely offender to trial due to a number of factors.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information is available for this indicator.

The proportion of lower court adjudicated defendants who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty was stable between 2008-09 and 2009-10 across most jurisdictions (figure 6.31).

Figure 6.31 Proportion of lower court finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding^a



^a A defendant can be either a person or organisation against whom one or more criminal charges have been laid.

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

Data for lower court finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding are reported in table 6A.40.

6.8 Future directions in performance reporting

The Review continues to examine alternative indicators of performance, consistent with the ongoing development of performance evaluation and reporting frameworks in individual jurisdictions. New data sets such as that recently released by the ABS on the characteristics of offenders will suggest future directions in reporting.

The development of efficiency indicators for police services is a challenging and complex process. There are significantly different costing methodologies in each jurisdiction that affect the availability of comparative data. Research is ongoing into efficiency indicators used by police services overseas and other areas of government service delivery.

Two particular directions currently present challenges to performance evaluation and reporting:

- Police are increasingly required to work in close partnership with other sectors of government, including health and community services, corrections, courts, other emergency service providers and transport. These partnerships address the need to deliver agreed whole-of-government outcomes at the State and Territory and national levels. Police services are also working more frequently with

Australian Government agencies on crime data issues, to combat the threat and impact of terrorism, and to manage environmental issues such as the policing response to emergencies and natural disasters. Measuring the efficiency and effectiveness of police contributions to these outcomes is particularly challenging.

- Additionally, a number of police jurisdictions are moving towards using more locally focused service delivery models, recognising that communities and the people who live in them demand more direct participation in service delivery priorities and approaches. This accords with the now well established policing emphasis on performance planning, measurement and accountability for internal and external performance reporting purposes. However, the indicators used in this report, which generally represent state and territory and national results, are difficult to disaggregate for reflection on performance at the local community level.

Outcomes from review of Report on Government Services

The COAG endorsed recommendations (December 2009) of the review of the RoGS implemented during 2010 and 2011 are reflected in this Report. Further recommendations will be reflected in future Reports.

6.9 Jurisdictions' comments

This section provides comments from each jurisdiction on the services covered in this chapter.

New South Wales Government comments

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According to NSW reported crime data published by the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, crime fell in three categories and remained stable in 14 others in the 24 months to June 2011. Over the past 5 years, eleven categories of offences have fallen and property crimes are now at levels not experienced since the early 1990s.

This year saw a record number of police officers employed in NSW, reaching 15,943. Our officers have built their individual capacity to counter crime through evolving training and development opportunities and have worked to develop and implement a range of crime prevention and law enforcement initiatives with the intention to make NSW a safer community.

Traditional policing continues to be an integral part of our success in crime reduction. Intelligence led policing of crime trends and hot spots, targeting of repeat offenders, and the conduct of quality investigations all contribute on a daily basis at the local level.

We have reinvigorated our approach to community engagement in the knowledge that working with the community to identify issues and working together to address those concerns has benefits not only in intelligence gathering, crime reduction and public safety, but also in increasing the community's confidence in police which impacts on future interactions and reporting of crime. We are extending to communities more ways to be involved in local crime prevention activities to improve safety and security in their neighbourhoods.

The NSW Police Force has made enhancements to the way in which our specialist services contribute to and conduct investigations. New initiatives are underway to improve the way we collect and process forensic evidence. We have continued to invest in investigative technology and are working to improve the systems through which police communicate and access information. The NSW Government has supported these endeavours and the coming year will see further enhancements in these and other technology based areas.

Throughout 2010-11, the NSW Police Force continued to forge partnerships across industry sectors, non-government bodies and public sector agencies, and across borders, driving reforms that are making crime harder and less rewarding to commit. NSW has also pursued strategic regulatory reform, with a particular focus on addressing alcohol related crime and public disorder.

Along with our colleagues, the NSW Police Force has contributed to local, national and international emergency responses during 2010-11, working tirelessly to assist those individuals and communities stricken by recent floods, tsunami and earthquakes.

We will continue to build our capacity to respond to crime and meet current and future challenges..

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Victorian Government comments

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The 2010-11 year was an extremely testing and challenging period for Victoria Police. Ongoing media focus on key policing issues such as senior command structures, the management of performance statistics and IT infrastructure placed a great deal of pressure and scrutiny on the organisation and its 15,000 members and employees. In May 2011, the Victorian Government established a review into the senior command structure of Victoria Police. The Special Inquiry was led by Mr Jack Rush QC, a member of the Victorian Bar. His report was presented to Government in November 2011.

Despite the challenges presented in 2010-11, Victoria Police maintained its focus on delivering a safer Victoria for all Victorians – by reducing crime and improving road safety. In the 2010-11 period, the total crime rate, measured as a rate per 100,000 population, was reduced by a further 3.9 per cent from the 2009-10 rate. This reduction has been driven mainly by decreases in some key categories that affect most Victorians – including public order offences, theft off/from motor vehicles, burglary and property damage offences.

During 2010-11, 293 Victorians were killed on the State's roads, and a further 5,482 Victorians were seriously injured. This represents a small decrease in fatalities (2.3 per cent) over the 2009-10 period, with serious injuries decreasing by 11.7 per cent in the same time. While these decreases are a positive result, there are still too many people being killed or seriously injured on our roads. Victoria Police will continue to work with its road safety partners in ensuring all play a part in reducing the road toll.

A primary focus for Victoria Police in 2010-11 and into 2011-12 was the commencement of a recruitment and deployment process for an additional 1,700 police and 940 protective service officers (PSOs). The PSOs are to be deployed across suburban rail stations to improve community safety on and around the transit system. The Victorian Government has committed to having those additional policing resources 'on the job' by November 2014. The additional personnel will be supported by further improvements in infrastructure, facilities and equipment, which will all contribute to enhanced community safety, especially on Victoria's streets and public transport network.

Victoria Police also continued to focus on community engagement and improving service delivery. Independent results indicate that 84.1% of Victorians surveyed report that they have confidence in Victoria Police, and that 84% of all Victorians who had direct business contact with Victoria Police during 2010-11 were satisfied with the service they received. We will continue to work towards improving these results over the next 12 months.

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Queensland Government comments

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The Queensland Police Service (QPS) is working to ensure the safety and security of the people of Queensland.

Queensland crime rates continued to fall in 2010-11. Over the last 11 years Queensland has recorded a 25 percent decrease in the rate of offences against the person and a 46 percent decrease in offences against property.

The road toll fell between 2009-10 and 2010-11, from 269 fatalities to 251, which represented a rate of 5.52 fatalities per 100 000 population—the lowest on record for a financial year since accurate records began in 1952. This met the target set by the National Road Safety Strategy, which aimed to reduce the road toll to less than 5.6 fatalities per 100 000 population by 2010.

A range of Queensland Government strategies contributed to this result. QPS strategies included high visibility police vehicles along with Q-Cars, random drug testing, random breath testing, speed cameras, static and mobile speed detection and an increased presence of marked and unmarked vehicles.

The Queensland Government has continued to target alcohol-fuelled violence and anti-social behaviour. Amendments to the *Liquor Act 1992* came into force during the year, allowing the creation of trial Drink Safe Precincts in Townsville, Fortitude Valley and Surfers Paradise. The trial supports enhanced, targeted and flexible police responses and coordination between community groups, security, police and licensed premises, to provide safe and secure entertainment precincts. Legislative changes also provided the capacity to issue fines for public nuisance offences as a viable alternative to arrest, to improve policing of social order issues across Queensland.

During the summer months Queensland experienced extreme and violent weather conditions that affected most of the State. These disasters closely followed amendments to the *Disaster Management Act 2010*, which gave the QPS new roles in disaster response coordination at both district and State levels. The flood and cyclone events resulted in almost all parts of the State being the subject of disaster declarations. Queensland police officers were on the frontline, working around the clock to assist Queenslanders in need while continuing to uphold law and order. The QPS was grateful to receive assistance from a number of interstate police contingents and the Australian Federal Police during these disasters.

The delivery of effective and efficient policing services remains a priority for the Queensland Government. The pursuit of continuous improvement and ongoing investment in police staff and infrastructure will ensure Queensland remains a safe and secure place to live, visit and do business.

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Western Australian Government comments

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In the past year, WA Police has experienced a rapidly increasing demand for services. There has been a significant increase in emergency (000) and non-emergency (131 444) calls for assistance or attendance. Call volumes to 131 444 increased by 26.5 per cent and the number of calls to '000' rose by 12.6 per cent.

In addition, we have had the challenge of preparing for and undertaking a security operation for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) held in Perth during October 2011, while continuing to provide police services to the community state-wide. CHOGM was the single largest police operation in the history of the WA Police, and our people were supplemented by resources from other Australian jurisdictions and New Zealand. We invested more than 8,000 training days in preparation for the security associated with such a high profile international event, and successfully recruited and trained 150 additional police officers, who were available for deployment in the lead up to and during CHOGM.

Significant gains have been made in our response to alcohol-fuelled crime and anti-social behaviour through the introduction of new legislation and policing strategies. The implementation of barring order legislation has enabled police to rapidly target repeat and serious offenders on licensed premises. This legislation complements the significant work police have already undertaken targeting problematic licensed premises with a strong focus on compliance with the *Liquor Control Act 1988*.

WA Police continues to emphasise the role of technology in more efficient and effective law enforcement. The prominent examples are the roll-out of the new forensic register, which will streamline the practices of the Forensic Division, and the development of the 'concept car' which shows the agency's ongoing commitment to trialling and evaluating new technologies that can assist police officers in the field and contribute to a safer working environment.

The right technology and resource placement will support frontline officers and provide for better recording and analysis of criminal intelligence. These strategies will ultimately lead to a more mobile policing service delivery model which will result in officers spending more time on the front line.

Work will commence in early 2012 on the replacement and expansion of the Regional Police Radio Network to ensure that our regional areas are better serviced. This is critical given the rapid expansion of some regional centres and the increasing deployment of police to these areas.

As demand for policing services continues to increase we will need to make innovative and positive change so that business practices, technological and human resources keep pace. We have robust plans in place to ensure the quality of policing in Western Australia remains high, and that the community continues to maintain a high level of confidence in our police.

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South Australian Government comments

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In 2010-11, the two interconnected and mutually supportive themes driving police services in South Australia were the provision of the best possible service delivery to the community and enhancing police operating capacity.

South Australia Police (SAPOL) continued to achieve a reduction in victim reported crime, down by 2.4% over the year, with significant reductions over the decade in some categories such as house breaking, and stealing or illegally using vehicles.

Road safety is another key area of importance for police and the community. In South Australia, whilst the fatality rate has plateaued in the last few years, improved outcomes have been achieved with reductions in serious injuries. Road safety, as with crime, requires constant attention and enhanced ways of achieving results. A new SAPOL Road Safety Strategy focuses on dangerous drivers and continues the theme that *'road safety is everyone's responsibility'*.

Emergency management is also a high priority for police, and the need for mutual support was highlighted during the year with SAPOL staff assisting other States and New Zealand to recovery from significant emergencies.

To enable closer contact with the community, and with the intent of improving service delivery capabilities, this was a year in which SAPOL planned for the recruitment of additional police.

A SAPOL Signature Service program was introduced, with the focus on each employee's quality contribution to overall organisational service delivery to the community. To reinforce this program and provide information to facilitate ongoing service improvement, a community feedback or call-back system was also established.

A number of other areas were a high priority in 2010-11 to improve police capabilities. Of particular note was a new Police Headquarters and Police Academy; both completed before the end of 2011.

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Tasmanian Government comments

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Recorded crime in Tasmania continued to reduce by a further 11%, building on the 4% reduction from last year. Contributing to this was a decrease of 10% in property offences and 11% in person offences. Assault offences decreased by 12%, and robbery offences by 14%. Burglary of motor vehicles decreased by 15%, following on last year's 7% decrease, and clearance rates across all offence categories improved on last year.

Results from the *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2010-11* show that Tasmanians continued to feel safe both in their homes and in public places: the percentage of people who feel safe at home is at 96% in the daytime and 89% at night. Tasmanians also feel safe in public places; 92% in the daytime and 54% at night.

In 2010-11 the number of public order incidents was the lowest for the past five years, and the number of Public Place Assaults reported to Tasmania Police reduced from over 1,100 last year to 981, the lowest for five years. A social marketing campaign was implemented as part of the State Government's Assault Prevention Initiative, aimed at reducing alcohol-fuelled violence through empowering the target group to take responsibility for themselves and their mates by changing their unsafe behaviour. Key aspects included *The Good Mates Guide* on Facebook and a free iPhone application, *Mate Minder*. This educative social marketing campaign complemented law enforcement strategies including the new national public safety strategy Operation UNITE. The *National Survey* showed that 67% of Tasmanians interviewed were satisfied or very satisfied with our management of public order problems. The Tasmanian result shows an increase on 2009-10, which is also reflected nationally.

Road safety efforts and initiatives, such as vehicle clamping, high-visibility patrolling and targeted traffic operations, have helped to reduce both the number of fatal and serious injury crashes and the number of people who were fatally or seriously injured, to the lowest in over forty years.

During 2010-11, DPEM established the Professional Standards Graduated Management Model, to manage complaints and further improve professionalism. The aim is timely management of misconduct at the appropriate level with the objective of individual and organisational improvement. The new Model has encouraged a number of previously unreported matters to be registered as Class 1 Complaints, which resulted in an increase in the number of complaints registered. Many of these are internally generated and relate to minor breaches of policy or customer service. They are now managed by using additional training, education or manager intervention rather than through disciplinary sanctions. 26 Class 2 Complaints (formerly Serious Complaints) were registered (compared with 56 Serious Complaints in 2009-10), a further decrease on the previous year.

Police numbers remain at last year's level: financial pressures will mean a reduction in staff numbers in coming years.

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Australian Capital Territory Government comments

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ACT Policing achieved its best performance for the past eight years in the financial year 2010-11. An indicator of ACT Policing's strong performance is demonstrated by the reduction of overall crime rates in the ACT. The declining crime rates can be attributed to a number of crime and safety management initiatives employed by ACT Policing including participation in whole-of-government programs.

ACT Policing in partnership with ACT Government agencies participated in the development of a Volume Crime Reduction Strategy aimed to address the increase of burglaries and stolen motor vehicles across the ACT. As part of this strategy, ACT Policing established a dedicated Property Crime Targeting team to identify emerging volume crime trends and target individuals/groups through intelligence-led search warrants and aggressive bail compliance activity. Since this strategy was implemented, the ACT recorded significant decreases in all property crime offences when compared to the previous financial year.

In June 2011, ACT Policing in partnership with ACT Health launched the Mental Health Community Policing Initiative. As part of this initiative, ACT Policing implemented a world-first trial of embedding mental health clinicians in ACT Policing Operations to directly support the frontline by identifying the most effective response to an individual's mental health issues. ACT Policing also developed a mental health training package for frontline officers to learn and understand mental illness to ensure effective use of police resources and achieve better outcomes.

ACT Policing continues to actively target alcohol misuse, violence and anti-social behaviour through its participation in Operation UNITE and the implementation of the new Alcohol Crime Targeting Team. The aim of this 10-person team is to enforce new liquor legislation, reduce the prevalence of alcohol-related violence and crime through education and proactive engagement. Since the formal operation of the Alcohol Crime Targeting Team on 1 December 2010 (until 30 June 2011), there were 620 people lodged into protective custody for intoxication, a decrease of 21.6% compared to the same seven month period the previous year.

At the beginning of 2010-11, ACT Policing launched its full RAPID (Recognition and Analysis of Plates Identified) capability which consisted of three vehicles specially fitted with Automatic Number Plate Recognition technology and the introduction of six dedicated officers. Approximately one third of fatal collisions in the ACT involved unregistered/unlicensed drivers, posing a significant risk on our roads. RAPID continues to contribute to general crime reduction in the ACT by recovering stolen motor vehicles, identifying people with outstanding warrants for arrest and the monitoring of movements of registered child sex offenders under the Australian National Child Sex Offenders Register (ANCOR).”

Northern Territory Government comments

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There have been a number of significant emergencies during 2010-11 which saw an outstanding response both within the Northern Territory (NT), interstate and in New Zealand. Queensland Cyclone Yasi saw one of the largest interstate deployments of Tri-Service personnel and volunteers. Cyclone Yasi, along with Tropical Cyclone Carlos, caused flooding of vast areas of the NT's Southern Region, resulting in the coordination of 370 evacuations from communities.

In September 2010, the Tri-Service introduced WebEOC, the first multi-agency information coordination and reporting capability using the internet in the event of an emergency. The reporting period saw over 800 users and over 20 agencies utilising this system through training exercises and 20 incidents which affected the NT ranging from significant Police operations to major floods and Tropical Cyclone Carlos.

This reporting period saw the introduction of the first Tri-Service 'People Strategy' and the first formal roll out of a compulsory professional development tool. This will ensure that staff receive the training, resources and support they require to provide a quality service in the NT's challenging environment.

The NT Government introduced new legislation to give Police and the Courts the tools to target alcohol-related crime and anti-social behaviour. Alcohol is the biggest cause of crime in the Territory with 60 per cent of all assaults and 67 per cent of all domestic violence incidents involving alcohol.

Another important initiative was the completion of the NT's digital radio upgrade which implemented the latest, 'state of the art' communications system in Darwin, Alice Springs and Katherine.

The Forensic Science Branch received funding to increase staff and equipment including an extension to the existing facility.

This reporting period also saw the construction of a remote permanent police facility at Yarralin, in addition to the roll out of additional police shop fronts at Parap and Palmerston shopping precincts. Vulnerable Witness and Victim Interview Facilities were constructed at Kalkarindji, Galiwinku, Gunbalanya and Maningrida. An OPS Incident Room was constructed within the NAB Building and the New Alcohol Reform Call Centre was constructed within the Peter McAulay Centre. Cyclone shelter upgrades were also completed at Berry Springs, Marrara and Minjilang community centres.

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6.10 Definitions of key terms and indicators

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

Full time equivalent (FTE)	The equivalent number of full time staff required to provide the same hours of work as performed by staff actually employed. A full time staff member is equivalent to a full time equivalent of one, while a part time staff member is greater than zero but less than one.
Higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding	<p>Total number of higher courts finalised defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding, as a proportion of the total number of higher courts finalised defendants. A defendant can be either a person or organisation against whom one or more criminal charges have been laid.</p> <p>A higher court is either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an intermediate court (known either as the district court or county court) that has legal powers between those of a court of summary jurisdiction (lower level courts) and a supreme court, and that deals with the majority of cases involving serious criminal charges • a supreme court (a higher court level which deals with the most serious criminal charges and has the greatest legal powers of all the State and Territory court levels). <p>Guilty finding is an outcome of a trial in which a court determines that the criminal charge against a defendant has been proven.</p>
Indigenous staff	Number of staff who are identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.
Juvenile diversions	Total number of juvenile offenders who are diverted by police (for example, through the use of cautions, official warnings or other diversionary programs) away from the criminal justice system, as a proportion of the total number of juvenile offenders either diverted from or dealt with by the criminal justice system (that is, those who are either diverted or prosecuted).
Land transport hospitalisations	Hospitalisations due to traffic accidents that are likely to have required police attendance; these may include accidents involving trains, bicycles and so on.
Lower court defendants resulting in guilty plea or finding	<p>Total number of cases (excluding committal hearings) heard before lower courts of law only, for which there was a plea of guilty, as a proportion of the total number of cases (excluding committal hearings) heard before lower courts of law only.</p> <p>A lower court is a court of summary jurisdiction (commonly referred to as magistrates' court, local court or court of petty sessions) that deals with relatively less serious charges and has the most limited legal powers of all State and Territory court levels. Such courts are presided over by a magistrate and have jurisdiction to hear trial and sentence matters relating to summary offences. Under some circumstances, this court level may also deal with the less serious indictable offences known as 'minor indictable' or 'triable either way' offences.</p> <p>A guilty plea is the formal statement by a defendant admitting culpability in relation to a criminal charge. A not guilty plea is the formal statement by a defendant denying culpability in relation to a charge. For this data collection, a plea of 'not guilty' should also include 'no plea', 'plea reserved' and 'other defended plea'.</p> <p>Further, these definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exclude preliminary (committal) hearings for indictable offences dealt with by a lower court • count cases that involve multiple charges as a 'lower court case resulting in a plea of guilty' if a plea of guilty has resulted for at least one of those charges.
Management full time equivalent staff	Number of management full time equivalent staff, including civilian (managers) and sworn (inspector to superintendent) staff.

Motor vehicle theft	The taking of another person's motor vehicle illegally and without permission.
Murder	The wilful killing of a person either intentionally or with reckless indifference to life.
Non-Indigenous full time equivalent staff	Number of full time equivalent staff who do not satisfy the Indigenous staff criteria.
Non-operational full time equivalent staff	Any person who does not satisfy the operational staff criteria, including functional support staff only. Functional support full time equivalent staff include any person (sworn or unsworn) not satisfying the operational or operational support staff criteria (for example, finance, policy, research, personnel services, building and property services, transport services, and management above the level of station and shift supervisors).
Offender	In the Police Services chapter, the term 'offender' refers to a person who is alleged to have committed an offence. This definition is not the same as the definition used in chapter 8 (Corrective services).
Operational staff	<p>An operational police staff member (sworn or unsworn) is any member of the police force whose primary duty is the delivery of police or police related services to an external customer (where an external customer predominately refers to members of the public but may also include law enforcement outputs delivered to other government departments).</p> <p>Operational staff include: general duties officers, investigators, traffic operatives, tactical officers, station counter staff, communication officers, crime scene staff, disaster victim identification, and prosecution and judicial support officers.</p>
Other recurrent expenditure	Maintenance and working expenses; expenditure incurred by other departments on behalf of police; expenditure on contracted police services; and other recurrent costs not elsewhere classified. Expenditure is disaggregated by service delivery area.
Other theft	The taking of another person's property with the intention of depriving the owner of the property illegally and without permission, but without force, threat of force, use of coercive measures, deceit or having gained unlawful entry to any structure, even if the intent was to commit theft.
Outcome of investigations	The stage reached by a police investigation after a period of 30 days has elapsed since the recording of the incident.
Practitioner staff	Number of practitioner staff, including civilian (administration) and sworn (constable to senior constable) staff.
Property crimes	<p>Total recorded crimes against property, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unlawful entry with intent • motor vehicle theft • other theft.
Real expenditure	Actual expenditure adjusted for changes in prices, using the GDP price deflator, and expressed in terms of final year prices.
Recorded crime	Crimes reported to (or detected) and recorded by police.
Registered vehicles	Total registered motor vehicles, including motorcycles.
Reporting rate	The proportion of crime victims who told police about the last crime incident of which they were the victim, as measured by a crime victimisation survey.

Revenue from own sources	Revenue from activities undertaken by police, including revenue from the sale of stores, plant and vehicles; donations and industry contributions; user charges; and other revenue (excluding fine revenue and revenue from the issuing of firearm licenses).
Road deaths	Fatal road injury accidents as defined by the Australian Transport Safety Bureau.
Robbery	The unlawful taking of property from the immediate possession, control, custody or care of a person, with the intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property accompanied by the use, and/or threatened use of immediate force or violence.
Salaries and payments in the nature of salary	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • base salary package • motor vehicle expenses that are part of employer fringe benefits • superannuation, early retirement schemes and payments to pension schemes (employer contributions) • workers compensation (full cost) including premiums, levies, bills, legal fees • higher duty allowances (actual amounts paid) • overtime (actual amounts paid) • actual termination and long service leave • actual annual leave • actual sick leave • actual maternity/paternity leave • fringe benefits tax paid • fringe benefits provided (for example, school fee salary sacrifice at cost to the government, car parking, duress alarms, telephone account reimbursements, 'gold passes', other salary sacrifice benefits, frequent flyer benefits, overtime meals provided and any other components that are not part of a salary package) • payroll tax.
Senior executive staff	Number of senior executive staff, including civilian (top senior executive service) and sworn (commissioner, deputy commissioner and equivalent civilian executives) staff.
Sexual assault	Physical contact of a sexual nature directed towards another person where that person does not give consent, that person gives consent as a result of intimidation or fraud, or consent is proscribed (that is, the person is legally deemed incapable of giving consent as a result of youth, temporary/permanent (mental) incapacity or a familial relationship). Includes rape, attempted rape, indecent assault and assault with intent to commit sexual assault. Excludes sexual harassment not leading to assault.
Supervisory full time equivalent staff	Number of supervisory full time equivalent staff, including civilian (team leaders) and sworn (sergeant to senior sergeant) staff.
Sworn staff	Sworn police staff recognised under each jurisdiction's Police Act.
Total capital expenditure	Total expenditure on the purchase of new or second hand capital assets, and expenditure on significant repairs or additions to assets that add to the assets' service potential or service life.
Total expenditure	Total capital expenditure plus total recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources).

Total FTE staff	Operational staff and non-operational staff, including full time equivalent staff on paid leave or absence from duty (including secondment and training), as measured using absolute numbers for the whole reporting period.
Total number of staff	Full time equivalent staff directly employed on an annual basis (excluding labour contracted out).
Total recurrent expenditure	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • salaries and payments in the nature of salary • other recurrent expenditure • depreciation • less revenue from own sources.
Unarmed robbery	Robbery conducted without the use (actual or implied) of a weapon
Unavailable full time equivalent staff	Any full time equivalent category where the individual is on paid leave or absent from duty (including secondment and training), as measured using the average staffing level for the whole reporting period.
Unlawful entry with intent — involving the taking of property	The unlawful entry of a structure (whether forced or unforced) with intent to commit an offence, resulting in the taking of property from the structure. Includes burglary and break-in offences. Excludes trespass or lawful entry with intent.
Unlawful entry with intent — other	The unlawful entry of a structure (whether forced or unforced) with intent to commit an offence, but which does not result in the taking of property from the structure. Excludes trespass or lawful entry with intent.
User cost of capital	The opportunity cost of funds tied up in the capital used to deliver services. Calculated as 8 per cent of the current value of non-current physical assets (excluding land).
Value of physical assets — buildings and fittings	The value of buildings and fittings under the direct control of police.
Value of physical assets — land	The value of land under the direct control of police.
Value of physical assets — other	The value of motor vehicles, computer equipment, and general plant and equipment under the direct control of police.

6.11 List of attachment tables

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

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(number in '000 and proportion), 2009-10

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Table 6A.40	Courts adjudicated defendants who submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty
Table 6A.41	Percentage of prosecutions where costs were awarded against the police



6A Police services — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 6.10 of the chapter. Data in this Report are examined by the Police Services Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. A peer review process is also undertaken by the Police Practitioners' Group in the development of the data definitions. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

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

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

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Table 6A.1

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>
Expenditure							
Recurrent expenditure (a)							
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries							
Salaries and related payments	\$m	1 368.8	1 494.0	1 616.0	1 729.6	1 863.3	2 086.2
Superannuation	\$m	153.7	164.2	194.6	186.2	190.7	208.2
Payroll tax	\$m	85.7	90.1	99.9	99.7	102.8	102.4
Total salaries and payments	\$m	1 608.2	1 748.4	1 910.5	2 015.5	2 156.8	2 396.7
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	397.9	435.6	432.7	421.7	434.9	427.8
Depreciation	\$m	86.3	98.9	105.1	106.6	115.2	132.8
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	2 092.4	2 282.9	2 448.3	2 543.9	2 707.0	2 957.3
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	46.6	84.8	118.8	91.3	69.4	89.4
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	1 960.2	2 108.0	2 229.6	2 352.9	2 534.7	2 765.5
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (b)	\$m	77.3	81.3	85.9	90.5	92.9	92.6
Capital expenditure	\$m	110.8	137.2	142.2	120.0	130.4	153.7
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure (c)	\$m	2 116.9	2 321.2	2 485.4	2 557.2	2 722.1	2 978.2
Total accrual costs (d)	\$m	2 169.8	2 364.1	2 534.1	2 634.3	2 799.9	3 050.0
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	91 487	94 418	105 572	109 379	119 129	131 235
Average non-police staff costs	\$	68 439	75 577	85 411	88 244	91 526	95 353
Staff by Indigenous and operational status (e)							
Operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	14 011	14 691	14 560	14 587	14 917	15 179

Table 6A.1

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

	Unit	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Civilian	FTE	1 253	1 247	1 617	1 927	1 731	1 685
Other	FTE	125	124	140	163	154	169
Operational FTE staff	FTE	15 389	16 062	16 317	16 677	16 802	17 033
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	623	642	460	807	370	418
Civilian	FTE	2 531	2 580	2 017	1 639	1 751	1 787
Other	FTE	27	27	29	30	32	28
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	3 181	3 249	2 506	2 476	2 153	2 233
Total staff	FTE	18 570	19 311	18 823	19 153	18 955	19 266
Indigenous FTE staff							
Operational	FTE	246	270	219	230	271	328
Non-operational	FTE	na	na	61	78	50	125
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	246	270	280	308	321	453
Assets by value							
Land	\$'000	292 328	363 824	358 536	403 692	442 873	440 886
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	478 733	513 345	553 628	601 279	627 697	629 166
Other	\$'000	488 092	502 327	519 508	529 511	534 112	528 949
Total value of assets	\$'000	1 259 153	1 379 496	1 431 672	1 534 482	1 604 682	1 599 001

- (a) Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries include long service leave, workers' compensation insurance and fringe benefits tax.
- (b) User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land).
- (c) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (d) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (e) Data are based on headcount prior to 2007-08 and thereafter FTE as at 30 June. Indigenous staff prior to 2007-08 cannot be split between operational and non-operational. 'Operational staff' includes non-operational Indigenous staff prior to 2007-08.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

Table 6A.2

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>
Expenditure							
Recurrent expenditure							
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries							
Salaries and related payments	\$m	906.4	931.3	981.4	1 040.7	1 117.1	1 150.2
Superannuation	\$m	101.0	114.3	116.1	120.2	122.3	138.1
Payroll tax	\$m	49.7	50.7	53.0	52.9	57.2	63.9
Total salaries and payments	\$m	1 057.1	1 096.3	1 150.5	1 213.7	1 296.6	1 352.1
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	376.5	403.5	414.2	442.5	489.0	529.1
Depreciation	\$m	35.5	44.1	54.6	52.9	56.8	62.1
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	1 469.1	1 543.9	1 619.2	1 709.1	1 842.5	1 943.4
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	34.3	17.4	15.8	11.4	13.8	13.9
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	1 385.2	1 475.8	1 550.4	1 644.9	1 771.4	1 865.6
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (a)	\$m	45.2	53.6	50.5	53.1	58.0	74.0
Capital expenditure	\$m	119.3	101.3	62.6	86.7	120.8	98.6
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure (b)	\$m	1 552.9	1 601.1	1 627.2	1 742.9	1 906.5	1 979.8
Total accrual costs (c)	\$m	1 514.3	1 597.5	1 669.7	1 762.2	1 900.4	2 017.4
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	86 190	87 008	90 234	94 309	98 260	97 103
Average non-police staff costs	\$	48 270	51 931	57 052	60 454	60 568	62 196

Table 6A.2

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>
Staff by Indigenous and operational status							
Operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	10 420	10 657	10 554	10 547	10 968	11 752
Civilian (d)	FTE	330	323	354	386	1 825	2 139
Other	FTE	145	146	144	141	152	153
Operational FTE staff	FTE	10 895	11 126	11 052	11 074	12 945	14 044
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	342	336	467	481	325	145
Civilian	FTE	1 962	2 015	2 079	2 175	857	602
Other	FTE	246	209	157	171	253	272
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	2 550	2 560	2 703	2 827	1 435	1 019
Total staff	FTE	13 445	13 686	13 755	13 901	14 380	15 063
Indigenous FTE staff (e)							
Operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	34	50
Non-operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	1	1
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	35	51
Assets by value (f)							
Land	\$'000	177 671	219 770	227 912	225 476	225 823	373 338
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	444 069	541 576	522 449	551 617	602 997	802 766
Other	\$'000	121 129	128 556	108 883	112 268	121 651	122 143
Total value of assets	\$'000	742 869	889 902	859 244	889 361	950 471	1 298 247

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

Table 6A.2

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>
(b) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.						
(c) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.						
(d) A comprehensive review of civilian position descriptions, relative to the definition of operational staff contained in the Police Services Working Group Data Manual, has led to the reclassification of a significant number of those positions as operational as distinct from non-operational in 2009-10 data. Data for previous years have not been revised. Organisational restructures have resulted in civilian support duties being more closely aligned with sworn operational areas and an increase in the relative number of operational civilians.						
(e) The introduction of a new human resources system has supported initial capture of data relating to Indigenous status. In this first year of reporting, the data are indicative only. Indigenous and non-Indigenous staff were unable to be separated in Victoria prior to 2009-10. In 2010-11 data for indigenous staff probably not reliable (provided on a voluntary basis).						
(f) Land and buildings revalued in 2010-11.						
na Not available.						

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

Table 6A.3

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09 (a)</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>
Expenditure							
Recurrent expenditure							
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries							
Salaries and related payments	\$m	776.6	838.9	917.9	1 003.5	1 094.2	1 179.0
Superannuation	\$m	102.4	109.7	119.9	127.6	141.2	149.6
Payroll tax	\$m	40.7	44.2	48.3	53.0	56.9	61.3
Total salaries and payments	\$m	919.8	992.7	1 086.0	1 184.1	1 292.3	1 389.9
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	222.6	231.9	267.6	274.5	312.0	309.0
Depreciation (b)	\$m	41.6	54.9	62.6	68.3	67.8	86.3
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	1 183.9	1 279.6	1 416.2	1 526.9	1 672.1	1 785.1
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	50.9	55.9	67.6	72.5	73.3	79.0
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	1 092.3	1 179.5	1 300.3	1 401.3	1 541.9	1 644.9
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (c)	\$m	72.4	86.6	93.3	104.3	104.9	108.0
Capital expenditure	\$m	106.9	120.3	171.6	224.9	149.8	149.6
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure (d)	\$m	1 249.2	1 345.0	1 525.2	1 683.5	1 754.1	1 848.4
Total accrual costs (e)	\$m	1 256.4	1 366.1	1 509.5	1 631.2	1 777.0	1 893.1
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	83 544	86 038	90 481	93 948	100 570	106 787
Average non-police staff costs	\$	49 542	53 308	53 878	56 849	62 527	64 522

Table 6A.3

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09 (a)</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>
Staff by Indigenous and operational status							
Operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	8 206	8 467	9 129	9 450	9 808	9 899
Civilian (f)	FTE	1 408	1 480	1 548	1 592	2 954	2 995
Other	FTE	153	296	459	501	325	326
Operational FTE staff	FTE	9 767	10 243	11 136	11 543	13 087	13 220
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	821	853	566	674	485	486
Civilian	FTE	1 452	1 376	1 368	1 427	466	555
Other	FTE	330	428	500	578	368	478
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	2 603	2 657	2 434	2 679	1 319	1 519
Total staff	FTE	12 370	12 900	13 570	14 222	14 406	14 739
Indigenous FTE staff							
Operational	FTE	na	286	310	301	316	311
Non-operational	FTE	na	19	20	20	22	21
Indigenous FTE staff (g)	FTE	na	305	330	321	338	332
Assets by value							
Land	\$'000	274 214	416 561	500 749	532 321	508 884	471 643
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	788 025	917 442	897 933	952 335	981 641	978 477
Other	\$'000	117 246	164 618	267 971	351 094	329 268	371 039
Total value of assets	\$'000	1 179 485	1 498 621	1 666 653	1 835 750	1 819 793	1 821 159

(a) Salaries, payroll tax, other recurrent expenditure, revenue from own sources, capital expenditure, value of land and other assets, and depreciation for 2008-09 have been adjusted and will therefore differ from those published in the 2010 RoGS. Data revision was required mainly due to audit requirements and updated major project expenses, changed treatment of non reciprocal grants and prepayment of government appropriations, and changes in salary recoveries.

Table 6A.3

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09 (a)</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>
(b)	Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis so as to write off net cost or revalued amount of each depreciable asset, less its estimated residual value, progressively over its estimated useful life.						
(c)	User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land).						
(d)	Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.						
(e)	Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.						
(f)	A comprehensive review of civilian position descriptions, relative to the definition of operational staff contained in the Police Services Working Group Data Manual, has led to the reclassification of a significant number of those positions as operational as distinct from non-operational in 2009-10 data. Data for previous years have not been revised.						
(g)	Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent. The Queensland Police Service was unable to validate Indigenous staff by operational status prior to 2006-07.						

na Not available.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

Table 6A.4

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>
Expenditure							
Recurrent expenditure							
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries							
Salaries and related payments	\$m	457.5	491.1	558.0	626.5	661.9	721.2
Superannuation	\$m	44.4	47.7	53.2	54.3	60.8	60.7
Payroll tax (a)	\$m	25.7	27.6	31.2	34.6	40.1	43.2
Total salaries and payments	\$m	527.6	566.4	642.3	715.4	762.8	825.1
Other recurrent expenditure (b)	\$m	170.4	197.4	181.1	201.9	216.3	256.8
Depreciation (c)	\$m	20.3	28.1	37.8	40.9	40.0	40.4
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	718.3	791.9	861.2	958.2	1 019.0	1 122.3
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	18.9	24.1	25.1	25.7	30.9	37.3
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	673.8	740.2	804.9	898.0	948.1	1 041.8
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (d)	\$m	31.2	37.0	41.8	45.6	46.2	50.7
Capital expenditure	\$m	82.9	80.0	65.0	66.9	76.8	67.2
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure (e)	\$m	780.9	843.8	888.4	984.2	1 055.9	1 149.1
Total accrual costs (f)	\$m	749.5	828.9	903.0	1 003.8	1 065.2	1 173.0
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs (h)	\$	89 766	94 024	99 659	105 901	113 558	119 389
Average non-police staff costs (i)	\$	58 735	61 742	64 857	66 908	74 154	75 102

Table 6A.4

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>
Staff by Indigenous and operational status							
Operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	4 555	4 597	4 813	5 176	5 118	5 157
Civilian	FTE	726	761	866	1 034	1 097	1 131
Other	FTE	113	76	31	114	167	206
Operational FTE staff	FTE	5 394	5 434	5 710	6 324	6 382	6 494
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	424	474	569	346	353	505
Civilian	FTE	503	580	704	767	608	594
Other	FTE	32	35	33	37	36	55
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	959	1 089	1 306	1 150	997	1 154
Total staff	FTE	6 353	6 523	7 016	7 474	7 379	7 648
Indigenous FTE staff							
Operational	FTE	169	152	141	124	136	125
Non-operational	FTE	14	14	7	12	13	8
Indigenous FTE staff (g)	FTE	183	166	148	136	149	133
Assets by value							
Land	\$'000	97 235	130 803	169 936	174 418	151 831	179 627
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	233 685	288 689	340 759	404 272	405 922	452 627
Other	\$'000	156 116	173 268	181 612	165 267	171 305	181 312
Total value of assets	\$'000	487 036	592 760	692 307	743 957	729 058	813 566

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

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

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

Table 6A.4

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>
(d) User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land).						
(e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.						
(f) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.						
(g) Employees Indigenous status is provided on a voluntary basis.						
(h) Calculated by dividing sworn police staff expenditure by sworn police numbers.						
(i) Calculated by dividing non-police staff expenditure by non-police staff numbers.						

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

Table 6A.5

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>
Expenditure							
Recurrent expenditure							
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries							
Salaries and related payments (a)	\$m	342.0	361.2	400.7	436.7	444.4	475.4
Superannuation (a)	\$m	47.8	48.1	51.3	55.6	54.4	58.0
Payroll tax (a)	\$m	20.3	21.0	22.1	23.2	24.0	25.8
Total salaries and payments	\$m	410.2	430.3	474.1	515.5	522.9	559.2
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	95.4	101.2	106.7	110.3	119.7	124.4
Depreciation (b)	\$m	12.2	12.4	15.0	17.2	17.3	15.6
Total recurrent expenditure (c)	\$m	517.7	543.9	595.8	643.0	659.8	699.2
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS) (d)	\$m	60.1	56.7	57.0	61.6	70.5	62.3
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	437.3	466.2	516.7	558.1	565.3	611.1
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (e)	\$m	10.8	11.1	13.9	13.3	12.7	15.6
Capital expenditure (f)	\$m	9.0	15.5	13.7	17.3	36.7	60.0
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure	\$m	514.6	547.0	594.4	643.2	679.3	743.6
Total accrual costs	\$m	528.5	555.0	609.6	656.3	672.5	714.7
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	88 869	92 649	100 564	107 338	103 277	111 787
Average non-police staff costs	\$	51 121	53 433	49 412	52 160	59 549	59 747

Table 6A.5

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>
Staff by Indigenous and operational status							
Operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	3 862	3 842	3 986	4 083	4 265	4 313
Civilian	FTE	720	730	748	774	813	805
Other	FTE	30	28	27	28	27	25
Operational FTE staff	FTE	4 612	4 600	4 761	4 885	5 105	5 143
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	113	127	130	126	114	76
Civilian	FTE	280	260	282	272	233	222
Other	FTE	83	153	160	148	113	95
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	476	540	572	546	460	393
Total staff	FTE	5 088	5 140	5 333	5 431	5 565	5 536
Indigenous FTE staff							
Operational	FTE	59	59	58	56	53	52
Non-operational	FTE	–	3	5	2	1	1
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	59	62	63	58	54	53
Assets by value (g)							
Land	\$'000	33 260	33 574	54 334	55 143	55 700	66 367
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	98 990	100 149	139 237	133 304	127 260	157 834
Other	\$'000	35 564	38 633	34 046	32 849	30 896	36 609
Total value of assets	\$'000	167 814	172 356	227 617	221 296	213 856	260 810

(a) The salaries, superannuation and payroll tax increase in 2010-11 mainly reflects the impact of a new Police Enterprise Bargaining Agreement.

(b) All assets are depreciated using the straight-line method.

Table 6A.5

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>
(c)	The total recurrent expenditure increase in 2010-11 mainly reflects the impact of a new Police Enterprise Bargaining Agreement and increases to employee benefits provisions (annual and long service leave and workers compensation).						
(d)	The increase relates mainly to funding associated with police facilities in the APY Lands.						
(e)	User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land).						
(f)	The increase in 2010-11 mainly reflects an increase in expenditure on the Police Academy Redevelopment.						
(g)	The increase in 2010-11 mainly reflects a revaluation of land, buildings, leasehold improvements and aircraft and assets capitalised for the first time from Works in Progress.						

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

Table 6A.6

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>
Expenditure							
Recurrent expenditure							
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries							
Salaries and related payments	\$m	99.8	107.6	114.2	122.5	128.1	138.5
Superannuation	\$m	10.5	11.6	12.3	12.9	13.6	16.1
Payroll tax	\$m	6.5	7.2	7.4	8.1	8.5	9.1
Total salaries and payments	\$m	116.8	126.4	133.9	143.5	150.2	163.7
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	31.1	33.5	39.0	38.5	46.6	48.4
Depreciation	\$m	2.6	2.6	4.3	4.5	5.2	6.6
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	150.5	162.5	177.2	186.6	202.1	218.8
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	9.0	9.1	19.3	8.4	14.0	20.2
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	134.9	146.3	150.5	170.0	179.6	189.5
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (a)	\$m	6.7	9.9	10.1	13.0	13.5	13.9
Capital expenditure	\$m	2.5	1.1	1.0	10.1	6.0	8.3
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure (b)	\$m	150.4	161.0	173.8	192.1	202.8	220.4
Total accrual costs (c)	\$m	157.1	172.4	187.2	199.5	215.6	232.7
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	77 536	85 469	91 531	95 916	101 724	108 612
Average non-police staff costs	\$	66 441	60 969	59 644	69 859	75 825	86 386

Table 6A.6

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>
Staff by Indigenous and operational status							
0 Operational FTE staff (d)							
Sworn	FTE	1 052	1 134	1 135	1 169	1 145	1 193
Civilian	FTE	221	241	240	230	227	222
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational FTE staff	FTE	1 273	1 375	1 375	1 399	1 372	1 415
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	132	48	46	43	50	40
Civilian	FTE	155	141	146	137	126	123
Other	FTE	–	34	46	23	25	–
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	287	223	238	203	201	163
Total staff	FTE	1 560	1 598	1 613	1 602	1 573	1 578
Indigenous FTE staff							
Operational	FTE	24	27	27	27	27	25
Non-operational	FTE	3	1	2	2	1	1
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	27	28	29	29	28	26
Assets by value							
Land	\$'000	13 948	26 668	26 992	34 504	36 231	35 164
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	77 566	108 891	109 185	139 752	144 825	147 841
Other	\$'000	5 559	15 317	16 485	22 651	24 531	26 114
Total value of assets	\$'000	97 073	150 876	152 662	196 907	205 587	209 119

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

Table 6A.6

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>
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(b) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure and capital expenditure.

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

(d) The large increase in police numbers in 2006-07 is mainly due to two extra recruit (trainee) courses funded by the Government of Tasmania (in addition to the normal two courses) graduating during reporting period.

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

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

Table 6A.7

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>
Expenditure							
Recurrent expenditure							
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries							
Salaries and related payments	\$m	62.9	68.8	79.2	85.4	88.4	91.4
Superannuation	\$m	9.7	9.0	9.9	12.0	13.7	16.6
Payroll tax (a)	\$m	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total salaries and payments	\$m	72.6	77.8	89.0	97.4	102.1	108.0
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	22.0	23.4	26.7	28.2	34.7	36.0
Depreciation	\$m	2.3	2.4	2.4	3.5	3.4	4.5
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	96.9	103.6	118.1	129.1	140.1	148.5
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.8
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax (b)	\$m	96.6	103.1	116.7	128.5	139.8	147.7
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (c)	\$m	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.6
Capital expenditure	\$m	5.6	1.8	2.0	4.3	8.9	15.6
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure (d)	\$m	100.2	103.0	117.6	129.9	145.6	159.6
Total accrual costs (e)	\$m	99.9	106.7	121.7	132.4	143.5	152.1
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	89 192	93 261	101 108	103 151	109 240	109 987
Average non-police staff costs	\$	88 728	93 922	100 373	102 787	108 974	105 475

Table 6A.7

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>
Staff by Indigenous and operational status							
Operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	605	619	652	707	678	746
Civilian	FTE	93	92	98	112	120	112
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational FTE staff	FTE	698	711	750	819	798	858
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	15	21	26	22	29	22
Civilian	FTE	102	101	106	104	108	111
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	117	122	132	126	137	133
Total staff	FTE	815	833	882	945	935	991
Indigenous FTE staff							
Operational	FTE	8	4	1	1	8	7
Non-operational	FTE	3	2	1	na	2	3
Indigenous FTE staff (f)	FTE	11	6	2	1	10	10
Assets by value							
Land	\$'000	7 889	7 751	25 850	27 681	27 681	27 685
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	36 613	36 908	40 857	36 368	38 233	38 115
Other	\$'000	1 096	2 407	3 396	5 360	4 720	6 935
Total value of assets	\$'000	45 598	47 066	70 103	69 409	70 634	72 735

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

Table 6A.7

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>
(b) The ACT does not pay payroll tax, however a 'notional' payroll tax rate for the ACT has been estimated.						
(c) User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land).						
(d) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.						
(e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.						
(f) During 2009-10, the AFP (incorporating ACT Policing) improved Indigenous status recording. Data now capture all Indigenous members and account for the FTE increase in 2009-10 from previous years.						

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Table 6A.8

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>
Expenditure (b)							
Recurrent expenditure							
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries							
Salaries and related payments	\$m	115.1	123.3	135.9	152.8	169.1	182.3
Superannuation	\$m	11.8	12.6	13.2	15.3	16.3	17.4
Payroll tax	\$m	7.2	7.6	8.3	8.9	9.8	10.2
Total salaries and payments	\$m	134.1	143.5	157.4	177.0	195.2	209.9
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	34.6	37.4	46.6	55.5	55.5	55.6
Depreciation (c), (d)	\$m	5.9	6.4	7.0	8.1	9.2	12.3
Total recurrent expenditure (d)	\$m	174.6	187.2	211.1	240.6	259.9	277.8
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	16.0	18.7	27.0	26.8	35.4	41.6
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	151.4	160.9	175.7	204.9	214.6	226.0
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (e)	\$m	8.3	8.6	9.1	9.3	12.4	18.8
Capital expenditure (f)	\$m	9.9	12.7	18.9	14.0	121.9	277.1
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure (g)	\$m	178.6	193.6	222.9	246.5	372.6	542.6
Total accrual costs (h)	\$m	182.9	195.8	220.2	249.9	272.2	296.6
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	134 095	141 242	146 943	152 367	162 904	167 189
Average non-police staff costs	\$	32 356	34 584	38 674	37 284	37 330	40 762

Table 6A.8

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>
Staff by Indigenous and operational status (i)							
Operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	833	856	904	995	1 045	1 107
Civilian	FTE	144	161	209	254	248	284
Other (j)	FTE	194	203	216	223	235	223
Operational FTE staff	FTE	1 171	1 220	1 329	1 472	1 528	1 614
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	44	38	27	29	23	7
Civilian	FTE	91	77	50	38	55	48
Other (j)	FTE	80	56	58	48	31	24
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	215	171	135	115	109	79
Total staff	FTE	1 386	1 391	1 464	1 587	1 637	1 693
Indigenous FTE staff							
Operational	FTE	71	84	115	120	132	129
Non-operational	FTE	10	12	2	11	5	–
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	81	96	117	131	137	129
Assets by value (f)							
Land	\$'000	6 192	6 202	6 202	6 202	9 253	10 118
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	79 968	79 605	83 075	85 965	121 295	192 152
Other	\$'000	24 377	28 043	30 947	30 338	33 191	42 832
Total value of assets	\$'000	110 537	113 850	120 224	122 505	163 739	245 102

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

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

Table 6A.8

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>
(c) Depreciation is calculated using a straight-line method.						
(d) Data for 2004-05 and 2005-06 have been revised since the 2007 Report to exclude non capitalised repairs and maintenance expenditure, which is captured in recurrent expenditure.						
(e) User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land).						
(f) Capital expenditure and assets data for 2009-10 include a total of \$102 million in asset revaluations across the land, and buildings and fittings, categories. In 2010-11, land and buildings were revalued.						
(g) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.						
(h) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.						
(i) Structure changes have impacted this data. Some non operational units have been moved to operational units.						
(j) Includes police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers.						

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

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

Table 6A.9

Table 6A.9 Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2010-11

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Revaluation method (a)	Land	Market value	Fair value	Market value	A mix of Current use (\$129m) and Market Values (\$51m)	Deprival	Fair Value	Market	Market
	Buildings	Written down replacement value	Fair value	Police stations /establishment - written down replacement value; residential buildings and commercial style - market value.	Mix of current use (\$441m) and Market values (\$12m)	Deprival	Fair Value	Market	Market
	Other assets	Straight-line depreciation over useful life	na	Cost (aircraft are at market valuation)	Cost	na	Cost	Deprival	Cost - only land & buildings revalued
Frequency of revaluations	Land	3 yrs	3 yrs	Annual valuations over 5 year rolling plan	Annual	3 yrs	3 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs
	Buildings	3 yrs	na	Annual valuations over 5 year rolling plan	Annual	3 yrs	3 yrs	na	5 yrs
	Other assets	Annual capitalisation of group	na	No other asset classes are revalued (except aircraft which are done annually)	na	na	na	3 yrs	5 yrs
Useful asset lives (years) (b), (c)	Buildings	Useful life/Lease term, determined individually	1-95 yrs	10-50 yrs is standard	50 yrs (except for portables depreciated over 20 years)	15-60 yrs	7-112 yrs	25-59 yrs	20-50 yrs

Table 6A.9

Table 6A.9 Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2010-11

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	
Plant and equipment	6.5–10 yrs	5–20 yrs	5–40 yrs	7–10 yrs	10 yrs	1–40 yrs	3–25 yrs	1–10 yrs	
IT equipment	4 yrs	3–5 yrs	5 yrs	4-6 yrs	3 yrs	5 yrs	3 yrs	3–6 yrs	
Office equipment (d)	10 yrs	5–40 yrs	3–40 yrs	7 yrs	10 yrs	1–40 yrs	5 yrs	5–10 yrs	
Motor vehicles (e)	Owned vehicles 6.5 yrs	6–16 yrs	1.5–10yrs	5-7 yrs	3-10 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs	1–10 yrs	
Threshold capitalisation levels	Buildings	5 000	na	10 000	5 000	10 000	5 000	na	5 000
	IT equipment	–	1 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	5 000	2 000	5 000
	Other assets (f)	5 000	1 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	5 000	2 000	5 000
Current asset value as at 30 June 2010 (\$'000)	Land	440 886	373 338	471 643	179 627	66 367	35 164	27 685	10 118
	Buildings	629 166	802 766	978 477	452 627	157 834	147 841	38 115	192 152
	Other Assets	528 949	122 143	371 039	181 312	36 609	26 114	6 935	42 832

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.10

Table 6A.10 Real recurrent expenditure (including user cost of capital, less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services (2010-11 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Real recurrent expenditure										
2005-06	\$m	2 491	1 749	1 424	862	548	173	122	195	7 563
2006-07	\$m	2 543	1 776	1 470	903	554	181	123	197	7 748
2007-08	\$m	2 573	1 779	1 548	941	590	178	134	205	7 948
2008-09	\$m	2 599	1 806	1 602	1 004	608	195	140	228	8 182
2009-10	\$m	2 792	1 944	1 750	1 057	614	205	152	241	8 756
2010-11	\$m	2 858	1 940	1 753	1 093	627	203	151	245	8 869
Real recurrent expenditure on police services per person										
2005-06	\$	367	344	352	423	351	354	366	937	368
2006-07	\$	371	344	356	434	352	369	367	926	372
2007-08	\$	371	339	366	442	370	360	392	944	375
2008-09	\$	369	337	368	455	377	389	403	1 028	378
2009-10	\$	388	354	391	465	376	406	429	1 059	395
2010-11	\$	393	347	385	472	380	399	418	1 065	395
Average annual percentage change in real recurrent expenditure per person										
2005-06 to 2010-11		1.4	0.2	1.8	2.2	1.6	2.4	2.7	2.6	1.4

- (a) Real recurrent expenditure is recurrent expenditure, including user cost of capital, less revenue from own sources and payroll tax.
- (b) Revenue from own sources includes user charges and other types of revenue (for example, from sale of stores and plant). It excludes fine revenue, money received as a result of warrant execution, and revenue from the issuing of firearm licences.
- (c) Historical data may differ from those in previous RoGS, because population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2004 and 2005). Population data relate to 31 December, so that ERP at 31 December 2010 is used as the denominator for 2010-11.
- (d) Data have been adjusted to 2010-11 dollars using the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator (2010-11 = 100) (table AA.39).

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

Table 6A.11

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

	<i>NSW (a)</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (a), (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Operational staff									
2005-06	82.9	81.0	79.0	84.9	90.6	81.6	85.6	84.5	82.6
2006-07	83.2	81.3	79.4	83.3	89.5	86.0	85.4	87.7	82.7
2007-08	86.7	80.3	82.1	81.4	89.3	85.2	85.0	90.8	83.9
2008-09	87.1	79.7	81.2	84.6	89.9	87.3	86.7	92.8	84.3
2009-10	88.6	90.0	90.8	86.5	91.7	87.2	85.3	93.3	89.5
2010-11	88.4	93.2	89.7	84.9	92.9	89.7	86.6	95.3	89.9
Non-operational staff									
2005-06	17.1	19.0	21.0	15.1	9.4	18.4	14.4	15.5	17.4
2006-07	16.8	18.7	20.6	16.7	10.5	14.0	14.6	12.3	17.3
2007-08	13.3	19.7	17.9	18.6	10.7	14.8	15.0	9.2	16.1
2008-09	12.9	20.3	18.8	15.4	10.1	12.7	13.3	7.2	15.7
2009-10	11.4	10.0	9.2	13.5	8.3	12.8	14.7	6.7	10.5
2010-11	11.6	6.8	10.3	15.1	7.1	10.3	13.4	4.7	10.1

(a) Data comprise all FTE staff except in NSW prior to 2007-08, and the NT from 2007-08, where data are based on a headcount at 30 June. NSW Indigenous staff prior to 2007-08 cannot be split between operational and non-operational. Operational staff includes non-operational Indigenous staff prior to 2007-08.

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

(c) NT police officers include police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.12

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2006-07										
Very satisfied	%	17.9	23.9	20.9	16.9	22.8	23.3	14.4	17.3	20.3
Satisfied	%	44.8	46.5	46.5	44.4	47.2	47.3	46.1	43.7	45.8
Neither	%	23.6	18.3	22.0	25.8	20.8	18.7	27.6	25.6	21.9
Dissatisfied	%	8.0	6.8	6.2	7.5	5.7	7.1	7.0	8.4	7.1
Very dissatisfied	%	3.4	2.4	2.4	3.2	2.0	2.3	2.0	3.0	2.8
Don't know	%	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.4	2.9	1.9	2.2
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>62.7</i>	<i>70.4</i>	<i>67.3</i>	<i>61.3</i>	<i>70.0</i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>61.1</i>	<i>66.1</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>11.4</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>9.9</i>
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Index (d)	no.	3.67	3.85	3.79	3.66	3.85	3.83	3.66	3.65	3.75
2007-08										
Very satisfied	%	18.2	22.1	22.0	15.9	21.8	23.0	16.5	14.2	20.0
Satisfied	%	44.1	47.6	47.5	46.2	47.4	49.0	47.0	44.1	46.3
Neither	%	24.2	19.5	20.2	24.1	20.2	18.5	24.5	23.4	21.8
Dissatisfied	%	8.3	6.8	6.2	9.1	5.9	6.3	7.5	12.3	7.4
Very dissatisfied	%	3.4	2.1	2.3	3.1	2.8	2.1	2.3	3.9	2.8
Don't know	%	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.0	2.2	2.2	1.8
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>62.2</i>	<i>69.7</i>	<i>69.5</i>	<i>62.0</i>	<i>69.1</i>	<i>72.0</i>	<i>63.6</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>66.3</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>11.7</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>10.2</i>
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	3.72	3.76	3.76	3.73	3.83	3.85	3.78	3.58	3.75
2008-09										
Very satisfied	%	19.4	20.3	20.3	18.6	22.6	23.5	18.6	13.4	20.0
Satisfied	%	45.6	46.9	46.5	47.0	47.1	47.7	48.7	45.3	46.5
Neither	%	21.6	20.7	21.3	23.2	20.5	18.7	22.8	26.5	21.4
Dissatisfied	%	7.9	7.4	6.3	7.5	5.6	6.0	6.4	9.5	7.2
Very dissatisfied	%	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.3	2.7	2.5	1.5	3.1	2.9
Don't know	%	2.5	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.1
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>64.9</i>	<i>67.2</i>	<i>66.8</i>	<i>65.6</i>	<i>69.8</i>	<i>71.2</i>	<i>67.3</i>	<i>58.7</i>	<i>66.4</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>11.0</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>10.1</i>
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Likert index (c)	Index	3.72	3.76	3.76	3.73	3.83	3.85	3.78	3.58	3.75

Table 6A.12

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10										
Very satisfied	%	18.1	19.2	19.3	19.2	22.3	22.0	19.4	16.3	19.2
Satisfied	%	46.1	46.2	45.2	48.1	48.4	45.9	46.8	45.1	46.3
Neither	%	23.9	22.2	23.3	21.4	19.8	22.5	23.2	25.0	22.8
Dissatisfied	%	6.9	7.8	7.2	7.8	5.4	6.1	6.7	9.0	7.1
Very dissatisfied	%	3.1	2.8	3.1	1.8	2.7	2.3	1.8	3.1	2.8
Don't know	%	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	2.1	1.5	1.8
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	64.2	65.4	64.5	67.3	70.7	67.9	66.2	61.4	65.5
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	9.9	10.6	10.3	9.5	8.1	8.4	8.5	12.2	10.0
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	3.71	3.72	3.72	3.77	3.83	3.80	3.77	3.63	3.73
2010-11										
Very satisfied	%	21.1	20.1	21.9	17.1	21.4	23.2	20.2	18.3	20.6
Satisfied	%	54.1	54.3	53.7	55.0	53.6	52.4	56.6	53.5	54.1
Neither	%	15.1	17.1	17.1	19.4	17.9	16.2	16.4	16.8	16.7
Dissatisfied	%	5.8	4.9	3.7	5.0	4.2	5.2	3.9	7.9	4.9
Very dissatisfied	%	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.4
Don't know	%	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.2
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	75.2	74.4	75.6	72.1	75.0	75.6	76.8	71.8	74.7
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	7.5	6.1	5.0	6.8	5.2	6.5	5.1	10.0	6.3
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	3.89	3.89	3.93	3.82	3.92	3.93	3.92	3.79	3.89

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

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

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

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

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

Table 6A.13

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2007-08										
Strongly agree	%	20.4	22.3	24.6	21.5	25.0	24.2	23.2	23.3	22.3
Agree	%	56.4	58.0	56.6	57.4	57.4	58.0	57.5	54.8	57.1
Neither	%	13.3	11.5	11.6	12.6	11.2	9.5	12.4	12.7	12.2
Disagree	%	7.3	5.6	5.2	6.4	4.2	5.4	4.9	6.5	6.0
Strongly disagree	%	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.5	2.2	1.9
Don't know	%	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>76.7</i>	<i>80.3</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>78.9</i>	<i>82.4</i>	<i>82.2</i>	<i>80.6</i>	<i>78.2</i>	<i>79.4</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>9.6</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>7.9</i>
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Index (d)	no.	3.86	3.94	3.99	3.91	4.00	3.98	3.97	3.91	3.92
2008-09										
Strongly agree	%	20.3	21.3	21.8	23.7	24.9	23.9	25.0	20.9	21.7
Agree	%	59.4	58.8	58.2	59.5	57.7	59.2	58.2	57.2	58.8
Neither	%	11.9	11.8	11.5	10.0	10.6	10.1	10.5	12.2	11.4
Disagree	%	5.9	5.6	5.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.2	7.2	5.6
Strongly disagree	%	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.8
Don't know	%	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>79.6</i>	<i>80.2</i>	<i>80.0</i>	<i>83.2</i>	<i>82.6</i>	<i>83.0</i>	<i>83.1</i>	<i>78.1</i>	<i>80.5</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>7.4</i>
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	3.91	3.93	3.93	3.99	4.00	4.00	4.02	3.88	3.94
2009-10										
Strongly agree	%	21.2	20.5	19.5	23.8	24.3	23.1	24.9	21.9	21.3
Agree	%	58.5	59.9	58.2	59.8	58.6	58.8	57.0	55.7	58.9
Neither	%	11.6	11.5	12.6	10.1	10.5	11.3	12.5	12.5	11.5
Disagree	%	6.4	5.3	6.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	3.8	6.0	5.8
Strongly disagree	%	1.6	2.2	2.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.0	3.1	1.9
Don't know	%	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>79.8</i>	<i>80.4</i>	<i>77.7</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>82.9</i>	<i>81.9</i>	<i>81.9</i>	<i>77.6</i>	<i>80.2</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>8.0</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>7.6</i>
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	3.92	3.92	3.87	4.00	4.00	3.98	4.02	3.88	3.93
2010-11										
Strongly agree	%	25.4	22.8	22.7	21.1	23.0	26.2	27.6	23.8	23.6
Agree	%	59.2	62.7	63.0	62.4	61.7	61.2	59.9	59.1	61.4
Neither	%	9.9	9.4	9.3	10.5	10.9	7.6	7.5	10.6	9.7
Disagree	%	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.0	2.7	3.3	2.9	4.4	3.3
Strongly disagree	%	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.1
Don't know	%	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8

Table 6A.13

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total agree</i>	%	84.6	85.5	85.7	83.5	84.7	87.4	87.5	82.9	85.0
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	4.8	4.2	4.2	5.4	3.6	4.3	4.3	5.7	4.4
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	4.04	4.04	4.04	3.98	4.04	4.09	4.10	4.00	4.04

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

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

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

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

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

Table 6A.14

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2007-08										
Strongly agree	%	14.5	16.5	17.1	15.2	16.4	18.1	16.3	18.2	15.9
Agree	%	50.1	51.4	50.7	50.7	52.5	54.4	53.6	48.1	50.9
Neither	%	14.7	14.4	13.8	14.6	12.7	11.4	15.6	12.1	14.2
Disagree	%	15.1	12.8	14.1	14.6	12.5	11.5	9.9	15.1	13.9
Strongly disagree	%	4.2	3.2	3.0	3.6	4.0	2.9	2.4	5.1	3.6
Don't know	%	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.5
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>64.5</i>	<i>67.9</i>	<i>67.7</i>	<i>65.8</i>	<i>68.8</i>	<i>72.5</i>	<i>69.9</i>	<i>66.2</i>	<i>66.8</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>19.3</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>17.5</i>
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Index (d)	no.	3.56	3.66	3.65	3.60	3.66	3.75	3.73	3.60	3.62
2008-09										
Strongly agree	%	14.6	15.4	16.0	17.0	18.0	18.7	18.8	15.9	15.8
Agree	%	51.3	52.3	51.0	54.2	50.3	53.4	54.3	48.0	51.8
Neither	%	14.7	14.4	14.3	12.3	14.3	12.4	13.2	13.3	14.2
Disagree	%	14.0	12.5	13.1	12.1	11.6	11.0	9.5	15.4	12.9
Strongly disagree	%	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.0	3.7	3.0	2.1	5.3	3.5
Don't know	%	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.4	2.1	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.9
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>65.9</i>	<i>67.7</i>	<i>67.0</i>	<i>71.2</i>	<i>68.3</i>	<i>72.1</i>	<i>73.1</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>67.5</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>17.3</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>16.4</i>
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	3.61	3.64	3.63	3.71	3.69	3.75	3.80	3.55	3.65
2009-10										
Strongly agree	%	16.1	15.6	14.5	17.4	16.5	17.6	17.9	15.4	15.9
Agree	%	52.0	52.7	50.5	51.4	54.4	55.1	54.9	53.0	52.2
Neither	%	13.6	14.2	14.8	13.9	13.9	12.2	13.1	11.9	14.0
Disagree	%	12.7	12.3	13.6	12.8	9.9	11.0	8.8	13.1	12.5
Strongly disagree	%	3.5	3.3	4.5	2.9	3.6	2.1	2.8	5.3	3.6
Don't know	%	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.9
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>68.2</i>	<i>68.3</i>	<i>65.0</i>	<i>68.8</i>	<i>70.9</i>	<i>72.7</i>	<i>72.8</i>	<i>68.4</i>	<i>68.0</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>16.2</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>16.1</i>
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	3.66	3.66	3.58	3.69	3.72	3.77	3.78	3.61	3.66
2010-11										
Strongly agree	%	19.7	17.2	17.3	15.0	18.1	20.5	21.6	16.8	18.0
Agree	%	54.1	56.1	56.8	54.8	55.4	55.7	54.5	51.8	55.3
Neither	%	10.7	13.7	12.8	14.8	12.0	11.3	12.9	12.7	12.5
Disagree	%	10.9	9.1	9.1	10.6	10.2	8.2	6.4	12.4	9.9
Strongly disagree	%	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	3.8	2.1
Don't know	%	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.2
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>73.8</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>74.1</i>	<i>69.8</i>	<i>73.5</i>	<i>76.2</i>	<i>76.1</i>	<i>68.6</i>	<i>73.3</i>

Table 6A.14

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	13.3	10.9	11.0	13.0	12.5	10.4	8.5	16.2	12.0
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	3.79	3.80	3.80	3.71	3.78	3.86	3.89	3.67	3.79

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

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

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

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

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

Table 6A.15

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11										
Strongly agree	%	15.5	13.4	14.0	12.6	16.4	15.0	19.1	16.4	14.5
Agree	%	57.0	56.9	58.5	56.8	58.1	58.9	59.1	57.7	57.4
Neither	%	17.3	18.3	16.3	18.5	15.6	13.5	13.4	13.8	17.2
Disagree	%	6.5	7.2	7.2	6.7	6.0	7.4	3.9	7.0	6.8
Strongly disagree	%	1.6	1.3	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.4
Don't know	%	2.2	2.9	2.9	3.3	2.8	3.4	3.4	3.6	2.7
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>72.5</i>	<i>70.3</i>	<i>72.5</i>	<i>69.4</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>73.9</i>	<i>78.2</i>	<i>74.1</i>	<i>71.9</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>8.1</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>8.2</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	3.80	3.76	3.79	3.74	3.85	3.81	3.94	3.84	3.79

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

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

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

Table 6A.16

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

	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas (i)	ACT (g)	NT (h)
Complaints per 100 000 people								
2005-06	51	19	37	42	78	18	126	129
2006-07	47	19	47	48	71	17	111	138
2007-08	43	22	47	44	92	14	107	126
2008-09	49	25	49	63	86	13	110	132
2009-10	46	24	54	53	94	11	99	119
2010-11	50	20	49	42	104	30	76	94
Complaints per 100 sworn (operational) staff								
2005-06	25	9	18	19	32	8	69	32
2006-07	22	9	23	22	29	8	61	34
2007-08	20	11	22	19	37	6	56	30
2008-09	24	13	22	27	34	6	54	29
2009-10	22	12	25	23	36	5	52	26
2010-11	24	9	22	19	40	13	37	19
Complaints per 100 000 people - index 2005-06 to 2007-08 = 100 (b)								
2005-06 to 2007-08	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2008-09	105.1	124.4	112.5	142.5	107.0	79.5	95.8	100.8
2009-10	99.1	110.3	113.5	102.4	113.5	73.9	90.5	89.6
2010-11	109.2	84.0	97.5	78.4	114.3	239.7	72.0	74.4

- (a) The underlying data on the number of complaints are not comparable across jurisdictions. Data can be used only to view trends over time within jurisdictions. Complaints data refer to number of statements of complaints by members of the public regarding police conduct when a person was in police custody or had voluntary dealing with the police.
- (b) Historical data may differ from those in previous RoGS, because population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2005). Population data relate to 31 December, so that ERP at 31 December 2010 is used as the denominator for 2009-11.
- (c) For NSW, data were revised during 2010 for the period 2005-06 to 2008-09. The number of complaints previously published have changed due to the late receipt or removal of complaints from the complaints database.
- (d) Queensland data from 2005-06 to 2009-10 have been revised due to retrospective capture of some complaints impacted by changes in Queensland Police Service's statistical reporting and to align with the Report's data dictionary.
- (e) For WA, the number of complaints is subject to revision. The number of complaints recorded can vary due to the back-capture of previously unreported complaints of a minor nature that are resolved at the local level. The increase in 2008-09 complaints over the previous years is due to improved data capture practices with respect to Police Complaints Administration Centre Information files.
- (f) SA data include complaints made to the Police Complaints Authority and internal reports of alleged breaches of the Code of Conduct.
- (g) For the ACT, the result for 2006-07 is not comparable with the figures for previous years, as a new complaints management model was introduced in 2006-07.
- (h) For the NT, 24 of the 2006-07 recorded complaints were preliminary enquires not counted in the data set the previous year.
- (i) With the introduction of the Graduated Management Model, the total number of complaints handled in 2010-11 has changed to include 133 Class 1 Complaints (previously Customer Service Complaints) plus 20 Class 2 Complaints (previously Serious Complaints).

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

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>
<i>Source:</i>	State and Territory governments (unpublished), ABS (various years) Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (various years).							

Table 6A.17

Table 6A.17 **Indigenous, sworn and unsworn police staff (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Indigenous staff as proportion of total staff (d)									
2005-06	%	1.3	na	na	2.8	1.2	1.7	1.3	5.7
2006-07	%	1.4	na	2.4	2.5	1.2	1.8	0.7	6.9
2007-08	%	1.5	na	2.4	2.1	1.2	1.8	0.2	8.0
2008-09	%	1.6	na	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.1	8.3
2009-10	%	1.7	0.2	2.3	2.0	1.0	1.8	1.1	8.4
2010-11	%	2.4	0.3	2.3	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.0	7.6
Representation of Indigenous people among all people aged 20–64 years (31 Dec 2010)									
Indigenous people (e)	no.	96 082	21 955	96 011	45 855	18 074	12 022	2 831	41 880
All people	000	5 633.1	4 349.3	3 518.2	1 775.0	1 293.7	390.7	281.7	167.3
Indigenous % of all	%	1.7	0.5	2.7	2.6	1.4	3.1	1.0	25.0

- (a) Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self-identify as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent. Information on Indigenous status is collected only at the time of recruitment.
- (b) Data comprise all FTE staff except in NSW prior to 2007-08, and the NT from 2007-08, where data are based on a headcount at 30 June.
- (c) Data should be regarded as indicative only. Indigenous staff unable to be separated prior to 2009-10.
- (d) Data should be regarded as indicative only. Indigenous staff unable to be separated prior to 2009-10.
- (e) Indigenous population estimate at 31 Dec 2010 derived as the average of the 30 June 2010 and 30 June 2011 estimates.

na Not available.

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

Table 6A.18

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

	<i>NSW(a)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(a)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Male									
2005-06	66.1	72.4	66.9	75.7	71.2	67.9	68.5	66.2	69.2
2006-07	66.0	71.6	65.8	74.4	71.1	67.2	68.9	66.0	68.6
2007-08	67.1	70.8	65.0	72.7	71.1	66.1	68.5	65.3	68.4
2008-09	67.2	70.0	64.2	71.4	70.6	65.6	68.2	64.2	67.8
2009-10	67.3	69.2	64.1	71.7	69.8	64.5	68.2	63.8	67.6
2010-11	67.4	69.1	63.6	71.4	69.6	64.6	66.5	63.4	67.4
Female									
2005-06	33.9	27.6	33.1	24.3	28.8	32.1	31.5	33.8	30.8
2006-07	34.0	28.4	34.2	25.6	28.9	32.8	31.1	34.0	31.4
2007-08	32.9	29.2	35.0	27.3	28.9	33.9	31.5	34.7	31.6
2008-09	32.8	30.0	35.8	28.6	29.4	34.4	31.8	35.8	32.2
2009-10	32.7	30.8	35.9	28.3	30.2	35.5	31.8	36.2	32.4
2010-11	32.6	30.9	36.4	28.6	30.4	35.4	33.5	36.6	32.6

(a) Data comprise all FTE staff except in NSW prior to 2007-08, and the NT from 2007-08, where data are based on a headcount at 30 June.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.19

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2006-07 Home alone during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	53.9	59.2	58.8	54.4	57.0	64.7	57.4	55.4	56.8
Safe	%	38.7	34.4	34.8	36.8	35.5	30.6	36.0	36.7	36.2
Neither	%	4.0	3.2	3.3	4.7	3.9	2.3	4.0	4.8	3.7
Unsafe	%	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.0
Very unsafe	%	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5
Not applicable	%	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.8
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>92.6</i>	<i>93.7</i>	<i>93.6</i>	<i>91.1</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>95.4</i>	<i>93.4</i>	<i>92.0</i>	<i>93.0</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Index (d)	no.	4.44	4.51	4.51	4.43	4.47	4.59	4.51	4.46	4.48
<i>2007-08 Home alone during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	54.0	58.4	57.8	49.2	55.1	62.2	56.4	51.4	55.7
Safe	%	38.7	35.4	36.7	40.2	37.5	32.8	37.7	39.2	37.4
Neither	%	4.3	3.5	3.0	5.4	4.0	2.4	3.2	4.8	3.9
Unsafe	%	1.8	1.6	1.4	3.3	2.2	1.1	1.7	3.0	1.8
Very unsafe	%	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5
Not applicable	%	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>92.7</i>	<i>93.7</i>	<i>94.5</i>	<i>89.4</i>	<i>92.6</i>	<i>95.0</i>	<i>94.1</i>	<i>90.7</i>	<i>93.0</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>2.3</i>
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Index (d)	no.	4.45	4.51	4.51	4.34	4.45	4.56	4.49	4.39	4.47
<i>2008-09 Home alone during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	52.7	57.0	56.7	50.2	56.6	63.2	59.4	48.9	54.9
Safe	%	40.0	36.7	37.6	40.9	36.8	32.3	35.6	42.0	38.3
Neither	%	3.8	3.6	3.0	4.6	4.0	2.3	2.9	5.2	3.7
Unsafe	%	2.3	1.5	1.6	2.7	1.4	0.6	1.3	2.5	1.9
Very unsafe	%	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.5
Not applicable	%	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>92.7</i>	<i>93.7</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>91.0</i>	<i>93.4</i>	<i>95.5</i>	<i>95.0</i>	<i>90.9</i>	<i>93.2</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>2.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	4.43	4.50	4.49	4.38	4.48	4.58	4.53	4.37	4.46
<i>2009-10 Home alone during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	54.1	57.9	59.1	54.4	54.1	61.8	56.6	58.0	56.4
Safe	%	38.7	35.8	35.7	37.8	40.5	34.4	37.8	34.8	37.3
Neither	%	3.9	3.4	2.9	4.5	3.5	2.5	3.9	3.7	3.6
Unsafe	%	2.2	1.8	1.2	2.4	1.2	0.8	1.1	2.7	1.8
Very unsafe	%	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Not applicable	%	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5

Table 6A.19

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total safe</i>	%	92.8	93.7	94.9	92.2	94.5	96.2	94.4	92.8	93.6
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	2.6	2.4	1.7	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.5	3.1	2.3
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	4.45	4.49	4.53	4.44	4.47	4.57	4.49	4.48	4.48
<i>2010-11 Home alone during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	54.3	57.8	58.2	52.1	52.1	61.9	59.3	49.7	55.8
Safe	%	40.4	37.5	38.0	41.6	42.5	34.3	36.3	42.8	39.3
Neither	%	2.8	2.5	1.9	2.9	2.7	1.9	2.8	3.5	2.5
Unsafe	%	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.3	1.5	0.8	1.1	2.2	1.5
Very unsafe	%	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4
Not applicable	%	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.6
<i>Total safe</i>	%	94.7	95.3	96.2	93.7	94.6	96.2	95.6	92.5	95.1
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	2.0	1.7	1.6	2.5	1.7	1.1	1.3	2.9	1.9
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	4.47	4.52	4.53	4.44	4.46	4.58	4.54	4.40	4.49
<i>2006-07 Home alone during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	39.4	42.6	43.1	38.1	40.7	48.1	41.7	39.7	41.1
Safe	%	43.3	42.4	42.5	41.1	42.9	38.9	43.5	40.0	42.5
Neither	%	8.2	6.5	7.2	9.6	7.6	6.3	7.7	9.4	7.7
Unsafe	%	6.6	6.3	5.6	8.6	6.3	5.2	5.7	8.3	6.5
Very unsafe	%	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.4	2.4	1.2	1.1	2.4	1.8
Not applicable	%	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	82.7	85.0	85.6	79.2	83.6	87.0	85.3	79.7	83.7
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	8.6	8.0	7.0	11.0	8.7	6.3	6.8	10.7	8.3
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Index (d)	no.	4.12	4.18	4.21	4.04	4.14	4.28	4.19	4.07	4.15
<i>2007-08 Home alone during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	39.0	42.4	43.8	33.6	38.5	45.3	41.7	34.9	40.4
Safe	%	43.9	41.7	41.6	43.7	42.7	40.8	44.3	41.7	42.7
Neither	%	7.7	7.6	7.3	9.4	8.8	6.3	8.5	9.6	7.9
Unsafe	%	7.0	6.1	5.7	9.6	7.3	5.5	4.1	10.6	6.7
Very unsafe	%	2.1	1.8	1.5	3.4	2.3	1.6	1.3	3.2	2.0
Not applicable	%	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
<i>Total safe</i>	%	82.9	84.1	85.4	77.3	81.2	86.1	85.9	76.6	83.1
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	9.1	7.9	7.2	13.0	9.6	7.1	5.5	13.8	8.8
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Index (d)	no.	4.11	4.17	4.21	3.95	4.08	4.23	4.21	3.95	4.13

Table 6A.19

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

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

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

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

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(c)	Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.									

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6A.20

Table 6A.20 **Feelings of safety walking or jogging locally (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2006-07 Walking or jogging <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	41.9	46.9	44.4	41.2	44.7	53.6	46.8	43.1	44.2
Safe	%	46.4	42.5	43.4	45.7	44.6	39.4	45.7	44.1	44.5
Neither	%	5.4	4.7	5.4	6.0	4.4	3.3	4.8	6.6	5.1
Unsafe	%	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.0	1.6	1.8	3.3	3.2
Very unsafe	%	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.7
Not applicable	%	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.7	0.6	1.9	2.3
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>88.4</i>	<i>89.4</i>	<i>87.8</i>	<i>86.9</i>	<i>89.3</i>	<i>92.9</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>87.2</i>	<i>88.6</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Index (d)	no.	4.28	4.35	4.30	4.26	4.34	4.47	4.38	4.27	4.31
2007-08 Walking or jogging <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	42.3	46.2	44.3	38.4	43.3	50.4	46.1	38.8	43.6
Safe	%	46.9	44.1	45.2	48.3	45.5	41.2	45.8	47.6	45.8
Neither	%	5.4	4.7	4.6	6.2	5.5	3.6	4.3	6.8	5.1
Unsafe	%	3.0	2.9	2.7	4.2	2.7	2.0	2.6	4.6	3.0
Very unsafe	%	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.7
Not applicable	%	1.9	1.6	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.0	0.9	1.3	1.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>89.2</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>86.7</i>	<i>88.8</i>	<i>91.6</i>	<i>91.9</i>	<i>86.3</i>	<i>89.3</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Index (d)	no.	4.30	4.35	4.33	4.21	4.30	4.41	4.36	4.20	4.31
2008-09 Walking or jogging <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	42.6	46.4	43.9	40.0	43.2	50.5	49.1	35.4	43.8
Safe	%	47.4	44.9	46.3	48.8	45.3	42.9	43.1	48.1	46.4
Neither	%	4.4	4.8	4.3	5.9	6.1	3.3	4.8	7.8	4.8
Unsafe	%	3.6	2.2	2.8	3.3	2.9	1.7	2.3	5.2	2.9
Very unsafe	%	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.5
Not applicable	%	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.2	0.4	2.2	1.6
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>90.0</i>	<i>91.3</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>88.8</i>	<i>88.5</i>	<i>93.4</i>	<i>92.2</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>90.2</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>4.1</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	4.30	4.37	4.33	4.26	4.30	4.43	4.39	4.13	4.32
2009-10 Walking or jogging <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	43.6	45.2	44.3	41.8	41.1	47.9	44.6	44.0	43.9
Safe	%	46.5	45.2	46.4	47.3	48.5	44.7	46.8	44.6	46.3
Neither	%	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.7	5.4	3.8	5.5	6.2	5.0
Unsafe	%	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.9	2.5	1.5	1.9	3.4	2.6
Very unsafe	%	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.5
Not applicable	%	1.7	1.4	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.7
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>90.1</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>90.7</i>	<i>89.1</i>	<i>89.7</i>	<i>92.6</i>	<i>91.3</i>	<i>88.6</i>	<i>90.2</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>

Table 6A.20

Table 6A.20 **Feelings of safety walking or jogging locally (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	4.32	4.34	4.35	4.29	4.30	4.41	4.35	4.30	4.33
2010-11 Walking or jogging <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	44.2	46.1	45.6	42.8	42.4	51.8	48.3	33.3	44.8
Safe	%	47.0	43.4	43.5	46.8	46.2	39.9	43.4	49.2	45.1
Neither	%	3.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.7	2.9	3.6	6.2	4.2
Unsafe	%	2.2	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.8	2.1	3.0	6.2	2.8
Very unsafe	%	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	2.0	0.5
Not applicable	%	2.2	2.2	3.3	2.1	2.5	3.0	1.6	3.2	2.5
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>91.2</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>89.1</i>	<i>89.6</i>	<i>88.6</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>82.5</i>	<i>89.9</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.31	4.30	4.45	4.39	4.09	4.34
2006-07 Walking or jogging <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	21.7	23.6	23.6	21.6	22.6	29.2	22.9	22.2	22.8
Safe	%	38.2	38.7	36.7	36.9	39.1	38.3	41.2	34.9	38.0
Neither	%	12.7	11.5	11.7	13.3	11.9	10.1	14.1	12.4	12.2
Unsafe	%	15.9	15.2	15.9	17.2	15.4	12.7	15.5	17.8	15.7
Very unsafe	%	5.1	4.4	4.9	5.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	7.7	4.7
Not applicable	%	6.5	6.8	7.1	5.7	7.1	6.6	3.7	5.1	6.6
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>59.9</i>	<i>62.2</i>	<i>60.3</i>	<i>58.5</i>	<i>61.7</i>	<i>67.6</i>	<i>64.1</i>	<i>57.1</i>	<i>60.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>21.0</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>25.5</i>	<i>20.5</i>
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Index (d)	no.	3.59	3.66	3.63	3.55	3.66	3.83	3.69	3.48	3.62
2007-08 Walking or jogging <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	21.7	22.2	22.8	18.8	22.0	26.4	22.1	19.1	21.9
Safe	%	38.3	38.9	38.6	39.4	37.9	40.2	40.2	32.2	38.6
Neither	%	13.3	12.4	12.0	12.6	13.1	10.0	15.4	12.8	12.7
Unsafe	%	16.0	16.1	15.3	18.2	16.8	13.4	15.2	23.1	16.2
Very unsafe	%	5.3	4.7	4.7	6.3	4.5	3.3	2.9	9.6	5.0
Not applicable	%	5.5	5.7	6.6	4.7	5.8	6.7	4.1	3.4	5.7
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>59.9</i>	<i>61.1</i>	<i>61.4</i>	<i>58.2</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>66.6</i>	<i>62.3</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>60.4</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>21.3</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>32.7</i>	<i>21.2</i>
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Index (d)	no.	3.58	3.61	3.64	3.48	3.60	3.78	3.66	3.29	3.59
2008-09 Walking or jogging <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	19.9	22.1	21.6	17.5	21.3	24.7	20.8	15.3	20.8
Safe	%	38.7	39.4	38.8	38.4	38.1	39.5	39.5	33.7	38.8
Neither	%	12.8	13.2	11.3	13.6	13.1	12.0	16.9	12.3	12.7
Unsafe	%	17.1	14.7	15.9	18.5	14.8	14.3	14.5	22.6	16.2
Very unsafe	%	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.5	5.0	2.3	2.9	10.8	4.5
Not applicable	%	6.8	6.6	8.0	7.4	7.7	7.1	5.4	5.4	7.1

Table 6A.20

Table 6A.20 **Feelings of safety walking or jogging locally (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total safe</i>	%	58.6	61.5	60.5	56.0	59.4	64.3	60.3	49.0	59.6
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	21.8	18.7	20.3	23.0	19.8	16.7	17.4	33.4	20.6
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	3.56	3.65	3.62	3.50	3.61	3.75	3.64	3.21	3.59
2009-10 Walking or jogging <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	21.3	21.4	23.7	20.2	20.9	25.5	19.6	22.5	21.7
Safe	%	37.2	38.0	39.0	38.3	38.7	39.6	40.9	32.1	38.1
Neither	%	13.6	14.4	12.5	13.2	14.2	12.6	16.0	11.9	13.6
Unsafe	%	17.1	15.6	13.5	15.4	14.6	12.6	14.8	20.2	15.5
Very unsafe	%	4.4	3.9	4.0	5.1	4.0	2.3	2.6	9.2	4.2
Not applicable	%	6.4	6.7	7.3	7.9	7.5	7.4	6.1	4.1	6.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	58.5	59.4	62.7	58.4	59.7	65.1	60.5	54.6	59.8
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	21.5	19.5	17.5	20.5	18.6	14.9	17.4	29.3	19.7
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	3.58	3.61	3.70	3.58	3.63	3.79	3.64	3.40	3.62
2010-11 Walking or jogging <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	14.2	15.5	15.6	15.1	13.0	20.8	14.1	11.2	14.9
Safe	%	32.0	32.2	31.3	28.9	30.2	32.9	35.0	24.5	31.5
Neither	%	15.6	13.5	12.1	12.8	12.3	11.2	16.6	11.4	13.7
Unsafe	%	18.4	18.4	17.6	21.4	21.9	14.3	17.5	24.5	18.8
Very unsafe	%	4.3	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.1	3.5	3.7	15.6	5.3
Not applicable	%	15.5	14.9	17.6	15.9	16.5	17.4	13.1	12.9	15.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	46.2	47.7	46.9	44.0	43.2	53.7	49.1	35.7	46.4
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	22.7	23.9	23.4	27.4	28.0	17.8	21.2	40.1	24.1
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	3.40	3.40	3.41	3.31	3.27	3.64	3.44	2.90	3.38

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

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

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

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

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

Table 6A.21

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2006-07 On public transport <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	24.1	24.6	27.1	19.5	24.3	29.9	33.4	21.5	24.6
Safe	%	40.0	38.4	39.3	38.5	38.0	33.5	38.4	33.1	38.9
Neither	%	7.1	8.0	5.5	8.3	5.8	4.0	5.2	6.2	6.9
Unsafe	%	5.3	5.2	2.6	5.4	2.2	1.7	2.0	4.5	4.4
Very unsafe	%	1.2	1.1	0.4	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.0
Not applicable	%	22.4	22.9	25.1	26.5	29.1	30.6	20.8	34.2	24.2
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>64.0</i>	<i>62.9</i>	<i>66.4</i>	<i>58.0</i>	<i>62.3</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>71.8</i>	<i>54.5</i>	<i>63.5</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.3</i>
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Index (d)	no.	4.04	4.04	4.20	3.93	4.17	4.31	4.30	4.07	4.08
2007-08 On public transport <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	25.3	24.9	26.6	19.1	25.1	24.5	31.8	18.1	24.9
Safe	%	41.8	39.8	39.9	38.5	37.9	32.4	39.2	31.6	39.9
Neither	%	7.8	7.9	5.5	9.7	5.9	4.2	6.3	6.5	7.3
Unsafe	%	4.4	5.7	2.5	7.3	3.6	2.6	2.2	3.8	4.5
Very unsafe	%	1.0	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.3	2.0	1.0
Not applicable	%	19.8	20.6	25.0	23.9	26.7	35.5	20.2	38.1	22.5
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>67.1</i>	<i>64.8</i>	<i>66.6</i>	<i>57.5</i>	<i>62.9</i>	<i>56.9</i>	<i>70.9</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>64.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>5.3</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.4</i>
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Index (d)	no.	4.07	4.03	4.20	3.87	4.13	4.20	4.25	3.97	4.07
2008-09 On public transport <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	24.1	24.7	25.4	21.0	24.5	29.5	34.3	13.4	24.4
Safe	%	43.4	40.1	41.2	40.8	40.7	34.8	36.6	32.3	41.3
Neither	%	6.9	7.9	5.2	8.2	6.0	4.2	4.6	7.2	6.8
Unsafe	%	4.2	5.2	2.3	5.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	4.1	3.9
Very unsafe	%	0.9	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.8
Not applicable	%	20.5	20.9	25.5	24.1	26.2	29.4	22.8	41.6	22.8
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>67.5</i>	<i>64.9</i>	<i>66.6</i>	<i>61.7</i>	<i>65.1</i>	<i>64.3</i>	<i>70.9</i>	<i>45.7</i>	<i>65.7</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>5.1</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>4.7</i>
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	4.08	4.04	4.19	4.00	4.17	4.30	4.34	3.90	4.10
2009-10 On public transport <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	25.2	23.8	26.0	21.3	23.4	22.4	30.0	15.7	24.4
Safe	%	40.6	39.8	38.1	38.7	36.8	33.3	39.8	30.4	39.1
Neither	%	6.9	8.8	5.3	7.5	5.9	5.5	5.3	4.5	7.0
Unsafe	%	4.3	5.0	2.4	3.9	3.2	2.5	1.7	4.3	3.9
Very unsafe	%	0.8	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.5	–	1.4	0.8
Not applicable	%	22.3	21.6	27.8	27.5	30.4	35.8	23.2	43.7	24.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>65.8</i>	<i>63.6</i>	<i>64.1</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>55.7</i>	<i>69.8</i>	<i>46.0</i>	<i>63.5</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>5.0</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>4.6</i>

Table 6A.21

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	4.10	4.02	4.20	4.03	4.14	4.16	4.27	3.97	4.10
2010-11 On public transport <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	25.3	22.7	26.8	20.0	22.2	21.1	33.0	9.8	24.1
Safe	%	39.0	39.1	34.6	40.2	36.1	27.7	30.4	26.1	37.6
Neither	%	5.4	7.0	3.5	5.3	3.2	3.1	4.4	5.7	5.2
Unsafe	%	2.6	4.6	1.5	3.4	2.4	1.3	1.6	3.3	2.9
Very unsafe	%	0.5	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7
Not applicable	%	5.3	3.6	5.8	5.6	6.5	7.3	3.9	13.0	5.2
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>64.3</i>	<i>61.8</i>	<i>61.4</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>61.7</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>3.1</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.6</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	4.18	4.04	4.29	4.06	4.19	4.27	4.35	3.90	4.15
2006-07 On public transport <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	9.0	8.6	11.0	6.3	9.2	13.3	14.2	10.0	9.2
Safe	%	21.9	20.3	25.6	19.1	23.2	23.7	27.6	21.4	22.2
Neither	%	12.8	12.2	10.9	11.8	10.4	9.7	12.0	8.8	11.8
Unsafe	%	18.8	20.0	14.9	20.8	14.3	10.2	13.8	12.7	17.8
Very unsafe	%	7.7	8.2	4.2	9.5	4.8	2.6	2.6	5.9	6.9
Not applicable	%	30.0	30.8	33.4	32.6	38.1	40.5	29.8	41.2	32.1
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>30.9</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>32.4</i>	<i>37.0</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>31.4</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>26.4</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>24.7</i>
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Index (d)	no.	3.08	3.02	3.37	2.88	3.29	3.59	3.53	3.29	3.13
2007-08 On public transport <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	9.1	8.0	10.8	6.8	9.2	11.2	12.7	8.9	9.0
Safe	%	24.8	21.2	25.3	17.8	23.5	22.9	28.3	18.8	23.2
Neither	%	12.6	13.5	12.7	12.6	11.7	8.2	13.7	8.5	12.7
Unsafe	%	19.9	20.6	15.1	21.7	15.5	9.6	14.3	14.5	18.6
Very unsafe	%	7.6	9.2	4.1	11.1	5.6	2.9	2.8	6.0	7.3
Not applicable	%	26.0	27.6	32.1	30.1	34.5	45.2	28.2	43.4	29.3
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>33.9</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>24.5</i>	<i>32.7</i>	<i>34.1</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>27.7</i>	<i>32.2</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>27.5</i>	<i>29.7</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>25.9</i>
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Index (d)	no.	3.11	2.98	3.35	2.82	3.24	3.55	3.47	3.18	3.11
2008-09 On public transport <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	7.6	7.2	10.1	5.9	7.6	12.0	10.9	4.8	8.0
Safe	%	23.8	20.7	25.9	19.8	22.9	24.1	27.3	16.6	23.0
Neither	%	12.9	13.6	11.1	12.5	13.1	9.1	14.6	8.9	12.6
Unsafe	%	18.8	20.0	13.4	19.3	13.6	9.5	11.6	13.6	17.3
Very unsafe	%	6.1	7.3	4.2	7.2	4.4	1.7	2.1	6.4	5.8
Not applicable	%	30.8	31.2	35.4	35.3	38.3	43.7	33.5	49.7	33.4

Table 6A.21

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total safe</i>	%	31.4	27.9	36.0	25.7	30.5	36.0	38.2	21.4	30.9
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	24.9	27.3	17.6	26.5	18.0	11.2	13.8	20.0	23.1
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	3.12	3.01	3.38	2.97	3.25	3.62	3.50	3.00	3.15
2009-10 On public transport <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	8.2	6.2	10.8	6.6	7.2	8.6	11.3	8.0	8.0
Safe	%	21.7	19.5	24.7	17.2	22.8	22.9	28.6	18.1	21.5
Neither	%	13.1	14.2	12.2	12.0	12.3	10.2	14.9	6.6	12.9
Unsafe	%	18.8	20.6	11.7	17.9	11.9	8.9	10.8	9.7	16.8
Very unsafe	%	6.5	8.4	3.8	7.5	4.5	1.6	1.6	4.6	6.2
Not applicable	%	31.7	31.1	36.9	38.9	41.4	47.9	32.9	53.1	34.6
<i>Total safe</i>	%	29.9	25.8	35.4	23.8	30.0	31.4	39.8	26.1	29.5
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	25.3	29.0	15.5	25.4	16.4	10.5	12.4	14.3	22.9
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	3.09	2.92	3.42	2.96	3.28	3.53	3.55	3.33	3.13
2010-11 On public transport <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	4.4	4.2	8.3	4.1	4.2	7.1	10.8	3.7	5.2
Safe	%	21.5	17.5	21.7	15.9	18.6	16.9	23.4	13.2	19.6
Neither	%	12.7	12.4	9.9	9.4	9.9	6.5	11.6	7.2	11.3
Unsafe	%	16.7	19.5	11.0	16.8	12.3	6.8	7.3	8.7	15.5
Very unsafe	%	4.8	7.8	3.0	7.5	3.1	1.9	1.8	3.7	5.2
Not applicable	%	8.2	6.1	8.1	8.2	9.3	10.6	6.1	15.2	7.8
<i>Total safe</i>	%	25.9	21.7	30.0	20.0	22.8	24.0	34.2	16.9	24.8
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	21.5	27.3	14.0	24.3	15.4	8.7	9.1	12.4	20.7
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	3.07	2.85	3.39	2.86	3.18	3.52	3.62	3.12	3.07

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

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

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

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

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

Table 6A.22

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2007-08 Illegal drugs										
Major problem	%	25.4	23.3	20.4	21.8	17.4	16.0	13.3	15.5	22.4
Somewhat a problem	%	38.2	38.3	32.8	38.0	35.7	35.2	37.3	33.1	36.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	63.6	61.6	53.2	59.7	53.1	51.2	50.6	48.6	59.2
Not a problem	%	31.2	32.4	40.1	33.8	39.0	42.4	41.7	43.5	34.7
Don't know	%	5.2	5.9	6.8	6.5	7.9	6.4	7.8	7.9	6.1
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Index (d)	no.	1.94	1.90	1.79	1.87	1.77	1.72	1.69	1.70	1.87
2008-09 Illegal drugs										
Major problem	%	20.9	19.6	15.1	17.8	16.6	12.8	12.5	16.0	18.4
Somewhat a problem	%	34.4	34.5	31.7	33.5	35.2	28.7	33.4	29.9	33.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	55.3	54.1	46.8	51.3	51.8	41.6	45.9	45.9	52.1
Not a problem	%	37.6	38.7	45.9	40.8	40.2	50.0	46.4	41.8	40.5
Don't know	%	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.9	8.0	8.4	7.7	12.3	7.4
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	1.82	1.79	1.67	1.75	1.74	1.59	1.63	1.71	1.76
2009-10 Illegal drugs										
Major problem	%	19.9	18.0	15.8	16.9	13.5	16.2	11.4	17.2	17.6
Somewhat a problem	%	31.8	31.8	28.8	31.9	29.6	30.5	31.8	27.7	31.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	51.7	49.8	44.6	48.8	43.1	46.6	43.2	45.0	48.5
Not a problem	%	40.7	42.7	45.4	41.9	46.9	45.7	46.8	43.3	43.0
Don't know	%	7.6	7.5	10.0	9.3	10.0	7.7	10.0	11.7	8.5
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	1.78	1.73	1.67	1.72	1.63	1.68	1.61	1.70	1.72

Table 6A.22

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11 Illegal drugs										
Major problem	%	13.9	11.0	7.5	10.2	8.3	8.8	6.0	10.7	10.8
Somewhat a problem	%	37.7	35.8	32.7	38.2	31.7	33.3	31.6	35.0	35.6
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>51.6</i>	<i>46.8</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>40.0</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>37.6</i>	<i>45.7</i>	<i>46.4</i>
Not a problem	%	40.1	43.8	49.6	41.4	50.0	48.3	51.7	45.0	44.2
Don't know	%	8.2	9.5	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.5	10.7	9.3	9.4
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	1.71	1.64	1.53	1.65	1.54	1.56	1.49	1.62	1.63

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception. Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question. For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:
Major problem = 3; somewhat a problem = 2; and not a problem = 1.

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

Table 6A.23

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2007-08 Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving										
Major problem	%	31.0	31.8	31.4	31.8	30.1	30.5	27.4	25.9	31.2
Somewhat a problem	%	43.1	42.5	42.4	41.5	43.7	44.4	44.1	40.5	42.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>74.2</i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>75.0</i>	<i>71.4</i>	<i>66.5</i>	<i>73.9</i>
Not a problem	%	25.5	25.2	25.8	26.4	25.6	24.9	28.3	33.2	25.7
Don't know	%	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Index (d)	no.	2.06	2.07	2.06	2.05	2.04	2.06	1.99	1.93	2.06
2008-09 Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving										
Major problem	%	31.2	33.5	31.4	32.3	33.7	30.4	29.2	29.8	32.0
Somewhat a problem	%	42.7	41.4	42.2	43.7	43.3	43.6	43.4	41.0	42.4
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>73.8</i>	<i>74.9</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>76.0</i>	<i>77.0</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>72.6</i>	<i>70.9</i>	<i>74.5</i>
Not a problem	%	25.8	24.8	26.2	23.6	22.8	25.9	27.3	29.0	25.2
Don't know	%	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	2.05	2.09	2.05	2.09	2.11	2.04	2.02	2.01	2.07
2009-10 Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving										
Major problem	%	29.7	32.3	28.8	31.2	31.0	31.7	28.4	26.4	30.4
Somewhat a problem	%	44.1	41.5	43.6	43.2	45.6	45.1	44.5	43.2	43.4
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>73.8</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>72.4</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>76.6</i>	<i>76.9</i>	<i>72.9</i>	<i>69.6</i>	<i>73.8</i>
Not a problem	%	26.0	25.9	27.3	25.3	22.9	22.8	27.1	30.1	25.9
Don't know	%	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	2.04	2.06	2.02	2.06	2.08	2.09	2.01	1.96	2.05

Table 6A.23

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11 Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving										
Major problem	%	22.2	22.3	18.4	22.7	19.8	19.3	18.7	16.6	21.2
Somewhat a problem	%	49.7	50.3	50.8	52.7	56.0	53.2	52.7	46.8	51.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>71.9</i>	<i>72.6</i>	<i>69.2</i>	<i>75.4</i>	<i>75.8</i>	<i>72.5</i>	<i>71.4</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>72.2</i>
Not a problem	%	27.3	27.0	30.4	24.3	23.8	27.2	28.3	36.4	27.4
Don't know	%	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	1.95	1.95	1.88	1.98	1.96	1.92	1.90	1.80	1.94

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

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

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

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

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

Table 6A.24

Table 6A.24 **Victims of homicide — crimes against the person (per 100 000 people) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of homicide victims (b)									
2004-05	81	55	55	29	20	11	2	12	265
2005-06	85	67	56	30	21	3	5	16	283
2006-07	89	47	53	27	12	8	4	18	258
2007-08	88	44	54	30	18	5	3	18	260
2008-09	87	48	49	30	27	8	6	9	264
2009-10	83	64	57	27	21	6	5	14	277
Homicide rate per 100 000 people (c)									
2004-05	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.3	0.6	5.8	1.3
2005-06	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.6	1.5	7.5	1.4
2006-07	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.6	1.2	8.3	1.2
2007-08	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	8.1	1.2
2008-09	1.2	0.9	1.1	1	1.7	1.6	1.7	4.0	1.2
2009-10	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	6.1	1.2

- (a) The definition of homicide defined by the criminal law in of each State and Territory. The specific wording of the definition varies somewhat between States and Territories in terms of degree and culpability.
- (b) The AIC victims of homicide data for 2009-10 are unpublished and final data in other publications might differ.
- (c) Rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, because: homicides data for 2008-09 and previous years may have been revised in this Report; and historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2004 to 2006). Population data relate to 31 December, so that ERP at 31 December 2009 is used as the denominator for 2009-10.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (various years) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; Australian Institute of Criminology, (various years, unpublished), *Homicide in Australia: National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) Annual Report*.

Table 6A.25

Table 6A.25 Victims of recorded crime 2010 — selected crimes against people (per 100 000 people) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Murder	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.8	5.2	1.0
Attempted murder	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.2	0.8	6.5	0.9
Manslaughter	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.0	1.7	0.1
Sexual assault (d)	89.0	62.5	93.9	70.9	82.8	30.1	44.9	136.3	79.5
Kidnapping/abduction (b)	4.5	2.1	1.5	0.9	4.1	—	—	—	2.7
Armed robbery (c)	29.7	25.8	17.0	23.6	31.7	13.8	34.0	19.6	40.0
Unarmed robbery (c)	61.1	28.6	22.0	47.4	37.5	15.4	30.4	21.3	40.0
Blackmail/extortion (e)	2.4	2.4	1.0	3.8	1.9	—	0.8	1.3	2.1

(a) Data are based on crimes reported to police.

(b) Counts for NSW may be inflated slightly (see ABS 4510.0 Explanatory Notes paragraph 55).

(c) Includes both person and organisation victims.

(d) Refers to victims 18 years and over (not 15 years and over like other offences).

(e) May include instances of food tampering for South Australia.

Source: Data from ABS *Recorded Crime Victims Australia 2010*, Cat. no. 4510.0 (table 4.1), Canberra.

Table 6A.26

Table 6A.26 Victims of recorded crime 2010 — selected property crimes (per 100 000 people) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving the taking of property	671.3	562.8	687.4	976.0	666.9	621.1	892.5	905.6	683.4
Other	277.1	237.1	270.3	399.1	356.4	151.3	288.9	851.6	287.4
Motor vehicle theft (b)	268.1	221.4	175.9	283.6	276.0	346.5	370.9	417.5	245.0
Other theft (c)	1846.7	2000.1	1976.7	2817.7	2370.6	1429.0	2612.5	3019.5	2064.3

(a) Data are based on crimes reported to police.

(b) Western Australia data includes theft of caravans and trailers which is out of scope for this offence type .

(c) Includes both person and organisation victims. The offences in other theft can vary between states and territories (see Explanatory notes 54-70).

Source: Data from ABS *Recorded Crime Victims Australia 2010*, Cat. no. 4510.0 (table 4.1), Canberra.

Table 6A.27

Table 6A.27 Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, reported and unreported (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000 people), 2009-10 (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Number '000</i>									
Physical assault	135.9	115.6	120.4	69.0	42.8	11.6	7.4	6.8	509.5
Threatened assault (c)	163.3	153.1	129.6	58.7	47.8	17.7	7.6	9.2	587.1
Robbery (d), (e)	17.5	20.3	16.1	10.4	3.8	1.7	0.6	1.2	71.6
Sexual assault (e)	13.3	13.3	7.9	5.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	43.4
<i>No. per 100 000 people (f)</i>									
Physical assault	1 890	2 103	2 692	3 039	2 620	2 295	2 085	2 986	2 300
Threatened assault (c)	2 271	2 785	2 897	2 586	2 926	3 502	2 141	4 040	2 650
Robbery (d), (e)	243	369	360	458	233	336	169	527	323
Sexual assault (e)	185	242	177	233	98	158	225	132	196

(a) A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences included in the Crime Victimization Survey 2009-10. Persons who have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident.

(b) NT data refer to mainly urban areas only.

(c) Threatened assault includes both face-to-face and non face-to-face incidents.

(d) Robbery is where someone stole (or tried to steal) property from a respondent by physically attacking them or threatening him or her with force or violence.

(e) Most robbery and sexual assault rates are subject to standard errors of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution. NT estimate for sexual assault has a standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(f) Derived using population data from Statistical appendix table AA2.

Source: Based on ABS *Crime Victimization, Australia*, 2009-10, ABS Cat. no. 4530.0 (table 1.2), Canberra.

Table 6A.28

Table 6A.28 Estimated victims of selected property crimes, reported and unreported (number in '000 and number per 100 000 households), 2009-10 (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (b)	Aust
<i>Number '000</i>									
Break-in (c)	68.9	50.3	55.4	44.8	20.3	6.3	5.1	3.5	254.5
Attempted break-in (c)	53.8	47.7	42.2	33.7	13.4	5.0	4.3	3.7	203.7
Motor vehicle theft (d)	28.1	12.7	13.1	9.2	7.1	2.9	2.3	1.4	76.7
Theft from motor vehicle	87.8	86.1	50.6	46.3	22.2	5.1	6.7	3.6	308.4
Malicious property damage	230.4	197.3	121.9	105.6	68.2	19.9	17.1	8.6	768.9
Other theft	83.8	71.4	62.1	39.0	21.7	9.0	5.6	5.2	297.9
<i>No. per 100 000 households (e)</i>									
Break-in (c)	2 565	2 445	3 348	5 274	3 084	3 080	3 789	4 988	3 060
Attempted break-in (c)	2 003	2 319	2 550	3 967	2 036	2 445	3 195	5 273	2 450
Motor vehicle theft	1 046	617	792	1 083	1 079	1 418	1 709	1 995	922
Theft from motor vehicle	3 268	4 186	3 058	5 451	3 373	2 494	4 978	5 131	3 709
Malicious property damage	8 576	9 592	7 367	12 432	10 362	9 730	12 705	12 257	9 246
Other theft	3 119	3 471	3 753	4 591	3 297	4 401	4 161	7 411	3 582

(a) A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one of the offences included in the Crime Victimization Survey 2009-10. Households that have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident.

(b) NT data refer to mainly urban areas only.

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

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

(e) The crime rate is expressed as the no. per 100 000 households. The no. of households was derived as an average of the 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2010 household nos. in Attachment AA, table 21.

Source: Based on ABS *Crime Victimization, Australia*, 2009-10, ABS Cat. no. 4530.0 (table 1.4), Canberra.

Table 6A.29

Table 6A.29 Reporting rates of selected personal crimes experienced and reported to police (no. in '000 and proportion), 2009-10 (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (b)	Aust
<i>Total victims '000</i>									
Physical assault	135.9	115.6	120.4	69.0	42.8	11.6	7.4	6.8	509.5
Threatened assault (c)	151.6	136.9	121.2	55.3	42.7	15.9	7.6	8.8	540.0
Robbery (d), (e)	17.5	20.3	16.1	10.4	3.8	1.7	0.6	1.2	71.6
Sexual assault (e)	13.3	13.3	7.9	5.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	43.4
<i>Told police '000</i>									
Physical assault	74.0	53.5	62.3	35.8	18.3	5.4	4.5	3.4	257.2
Threatened assault (c)	41.7	36.0	47.8	21.4	15.0	5.3	2.1	3.1	172.5
Robbery (d), (e)	9.2	9.7	11.4	8.5	1.9	np	np	0.7	43.4
Sexual assault (e)	6.1	4.3	3.3	1.2	np	np	0.5	–	15.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>131.0</i>	<i>103.5</i>	<i>124.8</i>	<i>66.9</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>489.0</i>
<i>Proportion reported (%) (f)</i>									
Physical assault	54.5	46.3	51.7	51.9	42.7	46.8	61.1	49.1	50.5
Threatened assault (c)	27.5	26.3	39.4	38.7	35.0	33.3	28.2	35.6	31.9
Robbery (d), (e)	52.8	48.0	70.6	82.2	48.8	np	np	55.4	60.7
Sexual assault (e)	46.2	31.9	41.5	23.0	np	np	62.3	0.0	36.6

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

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

(b) NT data refer to mainly urban areas only.

(c) Threatened assault of face-to-face incidents only.

(d) Robbery is where someone stole (or tried to steal) property from a respondent by physically attacking them or threatening him or her with force or violence.

(e) Most robbery and sexual assault rates are subject to standard errors of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

(f) The total number of victims of an offence who reported the most recent incident to police, expressed as a percentage of the total victims of that offence.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Based on ABS *Crime Victimisation, Australia*, 2009-10, ABS Cat. no. 4530.0, table 1.3, Canberra.

Table 6A.30

Table 6A.30 Reporting rates of selected household crimes experienced and reported to police (no. in '000 and proportion), 2009-10 (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
<i>Total victims of crime '000 (a)</i>									
Break-in (c)	68.9	50.3	55.4	44.8	20.3	6.3	5.1	3.5	254.5
Attempted break-in (c)	53.8	47.7	42.2	33.7	13.4	5.0	4.3	3.7	203.7
Motor vehicle theft	28.1	12.7	13.1	9.2	7.1	2.9	2.3	1.4	76.7
Theft from motor vehicle	87.8	86.1	50.6	46.3	22.2	5.1	6.7	3.6	308.4
Malicious property damage	230.4	197.3	121.9	105.6	68.2	19.9	17.1	8.6	768.9
Other theft	83.8	71.4	62.1	39.0	21.7	9.0	5.6	5.2	297.9
<i>Victims who told police '000 (a)</i>									
Break-in (c)	47.9	38.2	42.6	36.5	15.8	4.8	4.4	2.8	193.0
Attempted break-in (c)	24.8	17.3	15.8	15.3	5.9	2.5	1.9	1.4	84.9
Motor vehicle theft	24.0	11.5	13.1	7.9	6.6	np	np	1.1	68.9
Theft from motor vehicle	47.1	53.1	23.6	24.8	13.6	3.1	3.8	1.6	170.6
Malicious property damage	102.9	86.5	60.3	57.1	31.0	9.0	8.4	4.7	359.9
Other theft	30.3	30.0	20.4	15.1	8.0	3.3	2.1	1.8	111.1
<i>Proportion of all victims who told police (d)</i>									
Break-in (c)	69.5	75.9	76.9	81.6	77.8	76.2	86.3	80.0	75.8
Attempted break-in (c)	46.1	36.3	37.4	45.4	44.0	50.0	44.2	37.8	41.7
Motor vehicle theft	85.4	90.6	100.0	86.0	93.0	np	np	78.6	89.8
Theft from motor vehicle	53.6	61.7	46.6	53.5	61.3	60.8	56.7	44.4	55.3
Malicious property damage	44.7	43.8	49.5	54.1	45.5	45.2	49.1	54.7	46.8
Other theft	36.2	42.0	32.9	38.8	36.9	36.7	37.5	34.6	37.3

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

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

(b) NT data refer to mainly urban areas only.

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

(d) The total number of victims of an offence who reported the most recent incident to police, expressed as a percentage of the total victims of that offence.

Source: Based on ABS *Crime Victimization, Australia*, 2009-10, Cat. no. 4530.0, table 1.5, Canberra.

Table 6A.31

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (b)</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT (b)</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010										
Investigations of homicide and related offences										
Investigations finalised	%	68.3	78.9	81.1	64.8	64.9	100.0	np	np	74.7
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	100.0	94.7	96.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	np	np	97.9
Total	no.	126	95	95	54	37	9	np	np	454
Investigations of assault										
Investigations finalised	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Total (d)	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Investigations of sexual assault										
Investigations finalised	%	31.5	38.0	49.6	46.1	41.7	60.1	29.2	64.5	40.0
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	32.2	70.5	53.5	59.1	70.8	91.3	44.7	62.4	53.2
Total (d)	no.	6 436	3 467	4 239	1 626	1 362	153	161	313	17 757
Investigations of kidnapping/abduction										
Investigations finalised	%	41.3	49.1	22.1	60.0	42.6	np	np	np	41.5
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	77.2	87.5	60.0	58.3	82.8	np	np	np	78.0
Total (d)	no.	329	114	68	20	68	np	np	np	603
Investigations of armed robbery										
Investigations finalised	%	24.9	35.9	46.8	45.8	29.1	66.7	13.1	50.0	33.5
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	88.4	91.4	89.4	86.7	86.8	93.8	75.0	87.0	89.2
Total (d)	no.	2 147	1 433	767	542	522	72	122	46	5 648

Table 6A.31

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (b)</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT (b)</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Investigations of unarmed robbery										
Investigations finalised	%	23.9	30.8	44.6	32.9	25.5	62.0	22.7	46.9	29.0
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	76.9	87.9	79.2	76.8	79.6	93.9	88.0	69.6	79.9
Total (d)	no.	4 420	1 584	992	1 086	616	79	110	49	8 934
Investigations of blackmail/extortion										
Investigations finalised	%	24.1	43.9	48.9	48.3	35.5	np	np	np	37.6
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	45.2	79.3	69.6	52.4	36.4	np	np	np	61.2
Total (d)	no.	174	132	47	87	31	np	np	np	473

- (a) The 2010 publication marks a break in series for this collection; therefore comparisons should not be made with data published prior to 2011. Extreme caution should be used in making comparisons between states and territories. Investigation has found significant differences in business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia. Refer to the explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4510.0, paragraphs 11-74 (ABS 2009) and 58 to 135 (ABS 2010).
- (b) Some data on investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police and/or on proceedings commenced, are not published for Queensland, WA, SA, Tas, the ACT and the NT due to small numbers and ABS confidentiality rules. These data are included in the Australian total.
- (c) Counts for NSW may be inflated slightly.
- (d) Totals include unknown outcomes of investigations.
– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** not published but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

Source: Based on ABS *Recorded Crime - Victims (2010), Australia*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Canberra.

Table 6A.32

Table 6A.32 **Outcomes of investigations of crimes against property: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010										
Investigations of unlawful entry with intent										
Investigations finalised	%	7.4	10.4	13.9	13.1	8.8	19.5	2.4	23.2	10.6
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	60.5	96.3	94.4	71.3	89.7	94.1	97.0	67.1	81.8
Total	no.	68 652	44 373	43 254	31 580	16 830	3 921	4 240	4 036	216 886
Investigations of motor vehicle theft										
Investigations finalised	%	7.6	11.7	25.4	20.9	11.9	17.5	4.1	26.4	13.6
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	58.0	91.1	79.4	70.7	82.0	94.5	77.8	69.6	76.3
Total	no.	19 409	12 280	7 945	6 513	4 540	1 759	1 331	959	54 736
Investigations of other theft										
Investigations finalised	%	14.3	17.8	24.2	14.5	16.0	28.5	7.1	22.2	17.4
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	69.2	97.1	88.3	74.1	86.3	89.6	85.5	40.7	83.2
Total	no.	133 682	110 955	89 274	64 705	38 988	7 254	9 376	6 935	461 169

(a) Extreme caution should be used in making comparisons between states and territories. Investigation has found significant differences in business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia. Refer to the explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4510.0, paragraphs 11-74 (ABS 2008) and 58 to 135 (ABS 2009).

Source: Based on ABS *Recorded Crime - Victims (2009, 2010), Australia*, Cat. no. 4510.0 (table 2.6), Canberra.

Table 6A.33

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008-09										
Always	%	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Most of the time	%	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3
Sometimes	%	2.0	2.6	2.5	1.7	2.9	2.2	2.3	4.0	2.3
Rarely	%	3.3	4.7	4.1	3.4	5.4	4.4	3.9	5.8	4.1
Never	%	94.0	91.7	92.3	94.5	90.9	93.0	93.1	89.1	92.8
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Don't know	%	0.1	0.1	–	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.1
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	6.0	8.1	7.6	5.5	9.0	7.0	6.9	10.8	7.1
Sample size	no.	5 514	7 613	5 440	5 157	2 798	2 097	2 207	1 380	32 206
Index (d)	no.	1.10	1.13	1.13	1.08	1.13	1.10	1.11	1.17	1.11
2009-10										
Always	%	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5
Most of the time	%	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
Sometimes	%	1.5	2.3	1.9	1.4	2.7	2.3	1.4	4.7	1.9
Rarely	%	2.7	4.9	3.7	4.1	5.8	4.3	2.7	5.5	3.9
Never	%	95.1	91.8	93.4	93.8	90.8	92.4	94.8	88.7	93.4
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Don't know	%	0.1	–	0.2	–	–	0.1	–	–	0.1
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	4.8	8.1	6.4	6.2	9.2	7.5	5.2	11.3	6.6
Sample size	no.	3 533	7 574	5 583	3 367	2 933	2 148	2 205	1 419	28 762
Index (d)	no.	1.08	1.13	1.10	1.09	1.14	1.12	1.09	1.19	1.10

Table 6A.33

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11										
Always	%	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2
Most of the time	%	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.3
Sometimes	%	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.1	2.4	1.9	1.4	3.8	2.1
Rarely	%	3.7	4.6	4.2	3.3	4.3	5.1	3.2	6.0	4.1
Never	%	93.5	92.6	92.9	95.4	92.6	92.1	94.9	89.1	93.2
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	–
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	6.4	7.4	6.9	4.6	7.2	7.8	5.0	10.9	6.7
Sample size	no.	1 677	7 259	5 586	2 585	2 344	2 152	2 198	1 876	25 677
Index (d)	no.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.06	1.11	1.11	1.07	1.17	1.10

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

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

(c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

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

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

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

Always = 5; most of the time = 4; sometimes = 3; rarely = 2; and never = 1.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 6A.34

Table 6A.34 People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008-09										
Always	%	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Most of the time	%	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	0.2	0.2	–
Sometimes	%	2.0	1.9	1.5	3.0	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.0
Rarely	%	7.7	7.5	6.9	11.1	11.0	10.2	8.4	12.0	8.2
Never	%	90.3	90.5	91.5	85.9	86.1	87.7	88.8	84.6	89.7
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Don't know	%	–	0.1	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.2	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	9.7	9.3	8.4	14.1	13.6	12.3	11.2	15.1	10.2
Sample size	no.	5514	7613	5440	5157	2798	2097	2207	1380	32206
Index (d)	no.	1.12	1.11	1.10	1.17	1.17	1.15	1.14	1.19	1.12
2009-10										
Always	%	–	–	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	–	0.3	–
Most of the time	%	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	–	–	–	0.5	0.1
Sometimes	%	1.6	1.4	1.5	3.2	2.3	1.8	1.6	3.5	1.8
Rarely	%	7.1	7.7	7.4	10.4	8.7	7.4	8.6	11.5	7.9
Never	%	91.1	90.6	91.1	86.3	88.8	90.5	89.7	84.0	90.2
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	–	–
Don't know	%	0.1	0.2	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	8.8	9.3	8.9	13.7	11.1	9.3	10.2	15.8	9.7
Sample size	no.	3 533	7 574	5 583	3 367	2 933	2 148	2 205	1 419	28 762
Index (d)	no.	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.17	1.14	1.12	1.12	1.21	1.12

Table 6A.34

Table 6A.34 **People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11										
Always	%	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	0.2	–	–
Most of the time	%	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	–
Sometimes	%	1.8	1.7	1.3	4.2	1.6	2.2	1.8	3.5	1.9
Rarely	%	6.7	7.2	7.0	10.2	10.1	9.2	9.5	11.0	7.7
Never	%	91.5	91.0	91.6	85.3	88.1	88.6	88.4	85.4	90.3
Refused	%	–	–	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	–	–
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	<i>8.5</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>9.6</i>
Sample size	no.	1 677	7 259	5 586	2 585	2 344	2 152	2 198	1 876	25 677
Index (d)	no.	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.18	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.18	1.11

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

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

(c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

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

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

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

Always = 5; most of the time = 4; sometimes = 3; rarely = 2; and never = 1.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 6A.35

Table 6A.35 People who had driven in the previous 6 months more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008-09										
Always	%	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.8
Most of the time	%	2.7	1.3	2.3	2.4	0.8	1.0	3.9	2.5	2.1
Sometimes	%	26.0	19.0	24.1	25.7	20.0	19.6	24.1	23.4	23.2
Rarely	%	32.1	32.8	35.4	33.7	32.8	35.9	36.8	35.3	33.4
Never	%	37.8	46.1	37.0	37.3	45.7	43.0	33.9	37.8	40.3
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Don't know	%	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	–	0.2
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	<i>62.0</i>	<i>53.7</i>	<i>62.8</i>	<i>62.6</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>57.0</i>	<i>65.9</i>	<i>62.2</i>	<i>59.5</i>
Sample size	no.	5 514	7 613	5 440	5 157	2 798	2 097	2 207	1 380	32 206
Index (d)	no.	1.97	1.77	1.95	1.96	1.78	1.80	2.01	1.93	1.90
2009-10										
Always	%	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.8
Most of the time	%	2.1	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.0	0.8	2.2	2.9	1.8
Sometimes	%	24.3	18.7	22.8	25.0	16.4	19.4	25.7	23.1	22.0
Rarely	%	32.6	31.4	35.2	34.4	33.0	36.0	37.1	32.2	33.2
Never	%	39.6	47.8	39.5	37.1	49.3	43.2	34.0	40.3	42.1
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	0.1	–	–
Don't know	%	–	0.2	0.2	–	–	0.1	–	0.5	0.1
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	<i>60.2</i>	<i>51.9</i>	<i>60.3</i>	<i>62.8</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>65.8</i>	<i>59.2</i>	<i>57.7</i>
Sample size	no.	3 533	7 574	5 583	3 367	2 933	2 148	2 205	1 419	28 762
Index (d)	no.	1.93	1.75	1.88	1.96	1.70	1.79	1.99	1.92	1.86

Table 6A.35

Table 6A.35 **People who had driven in the previous 6 months more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11										
Always	%	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4
Most of the time	%	1.9	1.1	1.3	2.8	0.8	1.7	2.1	2.8	1.6
Sometimes	%	22.5	18.4	21.7	26.2	16.8	18.4	23.5	24.3	21.2
Rarely	%	34.9	34.4	36.9	36.4	35.9	36.9	38.3	37.1	35.5
Never	%	40.0	45.6	39.6	33.7	45.9	42.2	35.0	35.3	41.0
Refused	%	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	0.1
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	<i>59.6</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>65.9</i>	<i>53.9</i>	<i>57.6</i>	<i>64.8</i>	<i>64.5</i>	<i>58.7</i>
Sample size	no.	1 677	7 259	5 586	2 585	2 344	2 152	2 198	1 876	25 677
Index (d)	no.	1.87	1.75	1.85	1.99	1.73	1.81	1.95	1.95	1.84

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

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

(c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

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

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

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

Always = 5; most of the time = 4; sometimes = 3; rarely = 2; and never = 1.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 6A.36

Table 6A.36 **Road deaths**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total fatalities									
2001-02	567	452	319	171	144	44	13	44	1 754
2002-03	520	366	339	184	161	33	13	61	1 677
2003-04	545	333	297	168	149	49	9	45	1 595
2004-05	503	335	312	174	145	53	15	40	1 577
2005-06	536	323	342	178	146	56	19	49	1 649
2006-07	442	337	366	225	104	56	17	51	1 598
2007-08	380	330	331	221	107	41	14	69	1 493
2008-09	448	306	351	204	128	50	13	56	1 556
2009-10	454	302	270	183	118	44	20	35	1 426
2010-11	444	295	260	189	120	32	21	42	1 403
Per 100 000 registered vehicles (a)									
2001-02	15.1	13.6	13.5	12.5	13.7	13.3	6.4	42.8	14.1
2002-03	13.5	10.7	13.9	13.1	15.1	9.8	6.2	58.8	13.1
2003-04	13.8	9.5	11.6	11.7	13.8	14.5	4.2	43.2	12.1
2004-05	12.1	9.2	11.3	11.4	13.0	14.6	6.8	36.4	11.3
2005-06	12.6	8.6	11.8	11.1	12.8	14.9	8.5	43.0	11.5
2006-07	10.1	8.8	12.1	13.4	9.0	14.7	7.4	43.2	10.8
2007-08	8.4	8.4	10.4	12.7	9.1	10.5	5.8	56.1	9.8
2008-09	9.8	7.6	10.7	11.2	10.6	12.5	5.3	43.5	9.9
2009-10	9.7	7.3	8.0	9.8	9.5	10.7	7.9	26.0	8.9
2010-11	9.3	7.0	7.6	9.9	9.5	7.6	8.1	30.6	8.6

(a) Registered vehicles 2011 data have been used for the current year and 2010 Motor Vehicle Census data for the 2009-10 year.

Source: Australian Road Fatality Statistics at www.infrastructure.gov.au/roads/safety/road_fatality_statistics/fatal_road_crash_database (data accessed on 7 September 2011); ABS (various years), *Motor Vehicle Census*, Cat. no. 9309.0, AusInfo, Canberra.

Table 6A.37

Table 6A.37 **Land transport hospitalisations**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT (b)</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of land transport hospitalisations (a), (b)										
2006-07	no.	11 827	9 108	6 813	3 720	2 855	np	np	np	34 323
2007-08	no.	11 172	9 499	6 992	3 901	2 957	823	823	648	36 815
2008-09	no.	12 020	9 459	7 826	4 322	2 991	922	969	657	39 166
2009-10	no.	12 212	9 427	7 488	4 006	3 185	634	904	660	38 516
Per 100 000 registered vehicles (b)										
2006-07	no.	271	239	225	222	247	np	np	np	232
2007-08	no.	247	242	220	223	251	205	333	503	241
2008-09	no.	263	236	238	236	247	230	392	510	250
2009-10	no.	261	229	223	214	257	155	356	490	240

(a) Land transport hospitalisations data for 2010-11 were not available for this Report. This data set lags most other data in the chapter by one year.

(b) Data prior to 2007-08 on land transport hospitalisations are not published for some smaller jurisdictions (Tasmania, the ACT and the NT) due to small numbers and AIHW confidentiality rules. These data are included in the Australian total.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (various years), *Australian Hospital Statistics* (unpublished); ABS (various years) *Motor Vehicle Census*, Cat. no. 9309.0, AusInfo, Canberra.

Table 6A.38

Table 6A.38 **Number of deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, 2005-06 to 2010-11 (a), (b)**

Year	NSW	Vic (c)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Non-Indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
2005-06	7	1	3	2	3	–	1	–	17
2006-07	12	6	3	4	4	–	1	–	30
2007-08	8	8	4	4	2	–	–	3	30
2008-09	8	3	3	7	4	–	–	1	26
2009-10	5	3	2	2	1	–	1	1	15
2010-11	6	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	10
Indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
2005-06	–	1	2	3	1	–	–	1	8
2006-07	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	3
2007-08	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	5
2008-09	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	4	8
2009-10	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	3
2010-11	1	–	1	4	–	–	–	1	7
Total deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
2005-06	7	2	5	5	4	–	1	1	25
2006-07	12	7	4	4	4	–	1	1	33
2007-08	8	8	5	4	4	–	–	5	35
2008-09	8	3	4	8	6	–	–	5	34
2009-10	5	3	2	4	1	–	1	2	18
2010-11	7	–	1	5	2	1	–	1	17
Total number of deaths 2005-06 to 2010-11									
Non-Indigenous	46	21	15	20	16	1	3	5	128
Indigenous	1	2	6	10	5	–	–	10	34
All people	47	23	21	30	21	1	3	15	162

(a) Deaths in police custody include deaths in institutional settings (for example, police stations/lockups and police vehicles) or during transfer to or from such an institution; or deaths in hospitals following transfer from an institution; and other deaths in police operations where officers are in close contact with the deceased (for example, most raids and shootings by police). Deaths in custody-related operations include situations where officers did not have such close contact with the person as to be able to significantly influence or control the person's behaviour (for example, most sieges and most cases where officers were attempting to detain a person, such as pursuits).

(b) The AIC deaths in police custody and custody-related operations data for 2009 are preliminary (unpublished) and final data in other publications might differ. Data for historic years were revised during 2010 by the AIC and might differ from those in earlier reports.

(c) Data for Victoria Police is provisional and unconfirmed.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

na In this context, 'na' means no cases have been reported to the NDICP.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology (various years), *Australian Deaths in Custody and Custody-related Police Operations*, AIC, Canberra; Australian Institute of Criminology (unpublished).

Table 6A.39

Table 6A.39 **Juvenile diversions as a proportion of offenders (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>VIC</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (d)	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (e)	<i>NT</i> (f)
2005-06	55	35	47	50	55	64	36	38
2006-07	49	40	48	47	52	71	43	39
2007-08	48	41	49	47	49	67	49	42
2008-09	51	40	47	47	52	61	47	41
2009-10	57	39	47	47	52	58	42	42
2010-11	57	33	44	49	51	60	38	49

- (a) Juvenile diversion is defined as juveniles who would otherwise be proceeded against (that is, taken to court) but who are diverted by police as a proportion of all juvenile offenders formally dealt with by police. The term diverted includes diversions of offenders away from the courts by way of: community conference; diversionary conference; formal cautioning by police; family conferences; and other diversionary programs (for example, to drug assessment/treatment). Offenders who would not normally be sent to court for the offence detected and are treated by police in a less formal manner (for example, issued warnings or infringement notices) are excluded.
- (b) NSW data series revised based on improved data extraction methodology. Data includes juveniles diverted by police via Caution, Compliance Notice, Youth Conference or Warning as a proportion of all juveniles so diverted or sent to court. Data excludes Breach of Bail Legal Actions and Non-NSW Charges; juveniles issued with Infringement Notices; and Cautions and Youth Conferences issued by Courts. Data collection system enhancements in 2009-10 improved recording of Warnings under the Young Offenders Act (Warnings were inconsistently recorded in previous years).
- (c) Victorian data reflect only those instances where a juvenile is taken into police custody and subsequently issued with a formal caution. Instances where a juvenile is released into non-police care or involving a safe-custody application are not included.
- (d) Juvenile diversions include formal cautions and referrals to Juvenile Justice Teams as a proportion of the total recorded number of juveniles diverted or arrested.
- (e) In the ACT, the proportion of juvenile diversions has been calculated on total recorded police contacts with juveniles comprising juvenile cautions, referrals to diversionary conferencing, juveniles taken into protective custody and charges pertaining to juveniles.
- (f) This does not include all court cases as some of the more obvious or serious ones go direct to Prosecutions and are not considered for diversion. These figures are only available through IJIS and are no longer updated against the Youth Diversion Data Management System.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.40

Table 6A.40 **Courts adjudicated defendants who submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Lower courts (2007-08)										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	94.9	91.3	99.3	99.1	99.8	87.0	96.9	93.4	95.7
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	143 181	88 037	140 167	89 647	40 004	52 255	3 346	9 196	565 833
Total proven guilty	no.	135 862	80 410	139 169	88 852	39 910	45 464	3 243	8 590	541 500
Lower courts (2008-09)										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	95.1	88.3	99.2	99.3	99.6	83.8	95.2	94.0	95.6
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	154 505	93 495	149 916	100 057	42 145	23 827	3 489	10 114	577 548
Total proven guilty	no.	146 952	82 524	148 738	99 400	41 980	19 961	3 320	9 504	552 381
Lower courts (2009-10)										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	94.8	90.3	99.2	99.2	99.5	87.3	97.0	97.4	96.3
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	142 598	85 906	157 986	94 358	35 516	16 569	3 359	9 366	545 658
Total proven guilty	no.	135 140	77 579	156 768	93 604	35 341	14 466	3 258	9 119	525 275

(a) A defendant can be either a person or organisation against whom one or more criminal charges have been laid.

Source: ABS (various years) *Criminal Courts*, Cat. no. 4513.0 (table 3.10), Canberra.

Table 6A.41

Table 6A.41 **Percentage of prosecutions where costs were awarded against the police, 2010-11 (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
	0.21	na	0.05	1.79	2.00	0.02	0.99	0.35

(a) The data are not comparable across jurisdictions because the process by which costs are awarded differs between jurisdictions.

(b) Includes adjourned, dismissed or withdrawn cases where costs were awarded against police.

(c) Data unable to be provided due to ongoing Police EBA Protected Industrial Action.

(d) Calculated as the percentage of finalised files where costs were awarded against the Police.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Data quality information — Police Services, chapter 6

Data quality information

Data quality information (DQI) was prepared for the first time for the 2011 Report on Government Services. The 2012 Report provides DQI against the ABS data quality framework dimensions for seven performance indicators in the Police Services chapter.

DQI are available for the following performance indicators:

Crime victimisation	2
Deaths in custody	7
Homicide victims	18
Lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea or finding	20
Outcomes of investigations	23
Reporting rates	27
Road deaths	30

Crime victimisation

Indicator definition and description

Element	Crime — Outcomes
Indicator	Crime victimisation (against the person and against property).
Measure (computation)	The indicator is defined by measures of the number of victims of crime per 100 000 people for selected personal offences and 100 000 households for selected property offences.
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Number of victims of crime data extracted from <i>Crime Victimization, Australia, 2009-10</i>, ABS cat. no. 4530.0, Canberra.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Population data extracted from <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i>, ABS Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra.</p> <p><u>Computation/s:</u></p> <p>Division (victims of crime per 100 000 people), rate.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>This publication uses data sourced from a variety of institutional environments. Much of the data is administrative by-product data collected by other organisations for purposes other than estimating the population. Births and deaths statistics are extracted from registers administered by the various State and Territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Medicare Australia client address data is used to estimate interstate migration. Passenger card data and related information provided by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) is used to calculate Net Overseas Migration (NOM).</p> <p>ABS Census of Population and Housing and Post Enumeration Survey (PES) data are used to determine a base population from which Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is calculated and to finalise all components of population change. For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), please see ABS Institutional Environment.</p>
Relevance	<p>The main purpose of this survey was to collect information on the experience of crime victimisation for people aged 15 years and over (or 18 years and over for incidents of sexual assault). The type of information collected included people's feelings of safety, their perceptions of social disorder and their experience of selected personal and household crimes.</p>

Accuracy

Numerator:

The initial total sample for the crime victimisation topic included in the MPHS 2009-10 consisted of 38,655 private dwelling households. Of the 32,760 private dwelling households that remained in the survey after sample loss, approximately 28,554 or 87% were fully responding to the crime victimisation topic. The exclusion of people living in very remote parts of Australia had only a minor impact on aggregate estimates, except for the Northern Territory where these people account for about 23% of the population.

Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: non-sampling error and sampling error. Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey.

Sampling error occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all dwellings in the survey is given by the standard error. There are about two chances in three a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey, and about 19 chances in 20 the difference will be less than two standard errors. Measures of the relative standard error for this survey are included with this release.

Denominator:

All ERP data sources are subject to non-sampling error. Non-sampling error can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. In the case of Census and PES data every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. The ABS does not have control over any non-sampling error associated with births, deaths and migration data (see institutional environment).

Another dimension of non-sampling error in ERP is the fact that the measures of components of population growth become more accurate as more time elapses after the reference period. As discussed under Timeliness, the tradeoff between timeliness and accuracy means that a user can access more accurate data by using the revised or final ERP data. While the vast majority of births and deaths are registered promptly, a small proportion of registrations are delayed for months or even years. As a result, preliminary quarterly estimates can be an underestimate of the true number of births and deaths occurring in a reference period. Revised figures for a reference period incorporate births and deaths registrations that were received after the preliminary data collection phase as well as the estimated number of registrations that have still not been received for that reference period. For more information see the Demography Working Paper 1998/2 - Quarterly birth and death estimates, 1998 (cat. no. 3114.0)

and Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009 (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).

After each Census the ABS uses the Census population count to update the original series of published quarterly population estimates since the previous Census. For example, 2006 Census results were used to update quarterly population estimates between the 2001 and 2006 Census. The PES is conducted soon after the Census to estimate the number of Australians not included in the Census. Adding this net undercount of people back into the population is a crucial step in arriving at the most accurate ERP possible. For more information on rebasing see the feature article in the December quarter 2007 issue of Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Coherence

Numerator:

The ABS 2008-09 Crime Victimization Survey was redesigned in 2008-09, which means data presented from this release onwards cannot be compared to previous crime and safety data.

The ABS conducted National Crime and Safety Surveys in 1975, 1983, 1993, 1998, 2002 and 2005. In 2006-07, a review of the survey found a need for more timely and regular crime victimisation headline indicators on an annual basis, and the need for flexibility to cater for new and emerging areas of crime.

Consistent with the findings of this review, the national Crime Victimization Survey has been conducted annually from 2008-09 using a different survey vehicle, the MPHS, which is run as a supplement to the LFS. The survey is conducted by telephone, rather than the mail-out mail-back method used for the survey in the past. Furthermore, questions about non face-to-face threatened assault, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage and other theft have been added to the survey; a number of questions have been altered; and some data collected in the 2005 National Crime and Safety Survey have not been collected from 2008-09 onwards. These changes result in a break in series, and data are not comparable to previous crime and safety data. Therefore, a new time series will begin from this period.

The terms used to describe the various types of offences in this publication may not necessarily correspond with legal or police definitions.

Denominator:

ERP was introduced in 1981 and backdated to 1971 as Australia's official measure of population based on place of usual residence. ERP is derived from usual residence census counts, to which is added the estimated net census undercount and Australian residents temporarily overseas at the time of the census (overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation). Before the introduction of ERP, the Australian population was based on unadjusted census counts on actual location basis. It is important to note this break in time series when comparing historical population estimates.

An improved method for calculating NOM was applied from September quarter 2006 onwards. The key change is the introduction of a '12/16 month rule' for measuring a person's residency in Australia replacing the '12/12 month rule'. This change results in a break in time series therefore it is not advised that NOM data calculated using the new method is compared to data previous to this. For further information see Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, 2009 (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001).

The births and deaths data in this publication are not coherent with the data found in ABS births and deaths publications. This is because the revision cycle necessary to produce ERP results in a mix of preliminary births and deaths data, based on date of registration, and revised data which is a modelled estimate of births and deaths by date of occurrence. By contrast, the main tables of data in the births and deaths publications are based wholly on registration in the reference year, with some tables and analysis based wholly on date of occurrence data.

Accessibility

Numerator:

In addition to the Adobe PDF publication, the tables and associated relative standard errors are available in Microsoft Excel spreadsheet form on the website.

Additional data may be available on request. For a list of data items see the Downloads tab of the publication. Note that detailed data can be subject to high relative standard errors and, in some cases, may result in data being confidentialised.

An expanded confidentialised unit record file (cat. no. 4530.0.55.002) was produced for this survey and released in March 2011. For further details refer to the Services, CURF Microdata section on the ABS website.

For further information about these or related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Centre on 1300 135 070.

Denominator:

ERP data is available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3101.0 and 3201.0 product families. The formats available free on the web are:

- The main features which has the key figures commentary,
- A pdf version of the publication,
- Time series spreadsheets on population change, components of change and interstate arrivals and departures,
- A data cube (in Supertable format) containing quarterly interstate arrivals and departures data.

If the information you require is not available as a standard product, then ABS Consultancy Services can help you with customised services to suit your needs. For inquiries contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. Alternatively, please email client.services@abs.gov.au

Interpretability

Numerator:

The Crime Victimization, Australia publication contains tables with footnoted data and a Summary of Findings to aid interpretation of the survey's results. Detailed Explanatory Notes, a Technical Note and a Glossary are also included to provide information on the terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

Denominator:

ERP is generally easy to interpret as the official measure of Australia's population (by state and territory) on a place of usual residence basis. However, there are still some common misconceptions. For example, a population estimate uses the term 'estimate' in a different sense than is commonly used. Generally the word estimate is used to describe a guess, or approximation. Demographers mean that they apply the demographic balancing equation by adding births, subtracting deaths and adding the net of overseas and interstate migration. Each of the components of ERP is subject to error, but ERP itself is not in any way a guess. It is what the population would be if the components are measured well.

Population estimation is also very different to sample survey-based estimation. This is because population estimation is largely based on a full enumeration of components. In the case of the population base, only the PES used sampled data to adjust for census net undercount. In the case of the components of population growth used to carry population estimates forward, Australia has a theoretically complete measure of each component.

Another example of a common misconception relates to the fact that the population projections presented in this publication are not predictions or forecasts. They are an assessment of what would happen to Australia's population if the assumed levels of components of population change - births, deaths and migration - were to hold into the future.

Key data
gaps/issues

Data are both comparable and complete for the crime victimisation categories reported. Sexual assault data is included.

Deaths in custody

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness and Equity (in regard to Indigenous persons) in the Justice System: Corrections and Juvenile Justice/Detention, and Police. In addition, ROGS presents ‘apparent non-natural cause deaths’ as a measure for Corrections and Juvenile Justice/Detention.
Indicator	Deaths in (crime-related) custody and custody-related operations (i.e. deaths of persons in the process of being detained or escaping)
Measure (computation)	Definition In short, deaths are in scope for this monitoring program if they occur in custody for a crime-related matter, or involve persons who die in the process of being detained or escaping.

Note, the issue of whether deaths in immigration detention centres should be included is being discussed with DIAC and such deaths are currently not in scope unless the death occurs while in the custody of police, prison or a juvenile justice agency.

In more detail, the definition of a death in scope is as follows:

The Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (RCIADIC) outlined the types of deaths that would require notification to the NDICP (rec 41). They are:

- A death, wherever occurring, of a person who is in prison custody, police custody or detention as a juvenile.
- A death, wherever occurring, of a person whose death is caused or contributed to by traumatic injuries sustained, or by lack of proper care, while in such custody or detention.
- A death, wherever occurring, of a person who dies, or is fatally injured, in the process of police or prison officers attempting to detain that person.
- A death, wherever occurring, of a person attempting to escape from prison, police custody or juvenile detention.

This definition has been used by the NDICP since its establishment in 1992. The definition by the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (Recommendation 41, RCIADIC 1992, pp135-139) remains relevant and has been mirrored in coronial and related legislation (e.g. the NSW Coroner’s Act 1980). This definition results in the decision about whether a death is in scope for the NDICP hinging on whether the deceased was in custody for a

breach of the law, regardless of the circumstances, e.g. they may be in a vehicle staffed by contractors for transporting prisoners, or they may be on remand or sentenced in a mental health institution. It also includes persons who are temporarily absent from prison or police custody e.g. day release programs (see for example, s13A NSW Coroner's Act 1980) and those who are 'sentenced to a 'live-in' substance abuse program', since persons in such circumstances have their personal liberty restricted and are under the control of a custodial authority. NDICP excludes persons on community corrections or on parole, since they are 'free to come and go at will', which is a common law test for the absence of custody'. Additionally, 'home detention' should be excluded because there is a third party custodial authority involved.

Following a decision of the Federal Court (Eatts vs Dawson: G208 of 1990), and a decision by the Australasian Police Ministers' Council in 1994 together with associated changes to legislation and practice circulars, the scope of the NDICP was extended to deaths of persons in the process of being detained or escaping, whether technically they are in custody or not – such deaths under the NDICP are called 'custody-related operations'. The definition of a death in a 'custody-related operation' for the purposes of the NDICP was discussed in a meeting of the Australasian Police Ministers Council in 1994. At that meeting it was agreed that the scope of monitoring deaths in police custody by the NDICP also include deaths in the following three circumstances:

- (a) Deaths which occur while the person is in the custody of police officers;
- (b) Deaths which occur while police are attempting to detain a person; and
- (c) Deaths which occur while a person is escaping from custody.

It was agreed that the NDICP should exclude deaths which occur in police search and rescue operations where the goal of police officers was rescue *per se*, rather than the goal of detaining the deceased for any reason.

Also excluded from the NDICP are self-inflicted deaths where the police officers' involvement is limited to attempting to prevent the suicide or to obtain medical attention needed as a result of the suicide attempt. A self-inflicted death will be included in the monitoring process, however, if the police operation had, as one of its goals, the detaining of the person for any reason (other than simply to prevent suicide or to seek medical attention needed as a result of the attempted suicide).

NDICP Monitoring Framework

There are currently three key measures for monitoring deaths in custody:

1. Trends in numbers of deaths in prisons, police and juvenile detention, and the proportion of total deaths in each setting involving Indigenous persons;
2. Trends in the rate of death per 100 relevant adult prisoners* and the rate ratio (over-representation) for Indigenous and non-Indigenous deaths in prison;
3. Trends in causes and circumstances of deaths – in this regard ROGS presents ‘apparent non-natural cause deaths’ as a measure for Corrections and Juvenile Justice/Detention.

*Note: In the next NDICP Monitoring Report due to be released in early 2012 the rate of death under Indicator 2 (per 100 relevant population) will be used, replacing the calculation used in previous reports (per 1,000 relevant population). The purpose of this is to be more consistent with the ROGS Report.

In post-2012 Monitoring Reports, a new indicator will be developed and reported on:

4. International comparisons of trends relevant to the NDICP Framework for monitoring, particularly focusing on New Zealand and Canada due to their similarity to the Australian criminal justice system and Indigenous populations.

Numerator/s and Denominator/s - Computation/s:

Indicator 1:

Numerator: Number of Indigenous deaths in each custody setting.

Denominator: Total number of deaths in each custody setting.

Computation: $(\text{Indigenous deaths} \div \text{Total deaths}) \times 100$

Indicator 2:

Prison custody - Numerator: Number of deaths in prison.

Denominator: Historically, the denominator used to calculate rates has been the relevant prison population at 30 June (taken from the ABS series *Prisoners in Australia 4517.0*). For future NDICP Monitoring Reports, the AIC is proposing to use an annual average prison population taken from the ABS series *Corrective Services, Australia 4512.0*. The calculation to be used in deriving the denominator for these statistics is yet to be finalised and is currently being discussed with data agencies.

Computation:

Historical approach –

$(\text{Number of deaths in prison} \div \text{relevant 30 June prison population}) \times 1000$

Proposed new calculation –

$(\text{Number of deaths in prison} \div \text{relevant average annual prison population}) \times 100$

Indicator 3:

Numerator: Number of deaths falling within each cause of death category and falling within each category relating to circumstances of deaths, occurring in each custody setting.

Denominator: Total number of deaths in each category.

Computation: $(\text{Cause of death} \div \text{Total deaths in each custody setting}) \times 100$

Data source/s

Numerator/s:

The AIC is notified about deaths in custody and custody-related operations from the custodial authority involved, in some cases within a matter of days after the death occurs. The custodial authority completes a NDICP data collection form, which includes information about the deceased, criminal and medical history, and the specific location at death. Information is also collected from the custodial authority regarding the apparent cause of death and circumstances leading to the death. Occasionally a case may not be provided to the AIC by the custodial authority.

All the information provided by custodial authorities is then cross-checked with records held by the National Coronial Information System (NCIS) as coronial enquiries are completed and formal findings handed down.

As part of the data validation process each year, keyword searches of the NCIS database are undertaken to ensure any missing cases are identified. Moreover, to further ensure accuracy, annual totals are also cross-checked and validated by the relevant custodial authority. Finally, prior to the publication of NDICP Monitoring Reports, custodial authorities are given an opportunity to provide comments and feedback relating to the presentation of data and analysis.

Denominator/s:

Historically, prison populations used to calculate rates of death are taken from the annual ABS publication *Prisoners in Australia* (cat. no. 4517.0), which is a census of persons in prison custody on 30 June each year.

In future publications, the AIC is proposing to use an annual

average prison population as the denominator to calculate rates. This annual average prisoner population will be taken from the ABS series *Corrective Services, Australia* (cat. no. 4512.0), which is a monthly average of people in prison custody, and includes numbers of receptions into prison custody. The benefit of this approach is that it more accurately accounts for the flow of prisoners through the prison system each year. However note this will be confirmed after further discussions with ABS.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment

Numerator/s:

The responsibility for monitoring deaths in custody nationally was given to the AIC by the RCIADIC. State and Territory Governments unanimously agreed to support the implementation of recommendations relating to the establishment of the NDICP and its ongoing role in collecting and analysing information about deaths in custody and reporting regularly to government.

Information about each death in custody or custody-related operation is provided to the AIC by the relevant custodial authority. As cases are received, they are manually coded by AIC research staff and entered into the NDICP database. Information obtained from custodial authorities is then cross-checked against coronial findings as they become available. Coronial findings are sourced from the National Coronial Information System (NCIS), which is a database that collects information about deaths reported to a Coroner from every state and territory.

The NCIS dataset commenced from 2000 and is currently operated under a Heads of Agreement document made between the Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine and each State/Territory Government in Australia. The NCIS is not covered by legislation and is not a legal entity.

The NCIS is provided with information about each death via a secure regular (nightly or weekly) upload from local data systems in each coronial jurisdiction. The NCIS Unit has a quality assurance process in which the completeness and accuracy of cases that have been coded and closed on the NCIS are reviewed. This process is currently around 12 months behind the relevant reference period (i.e. the quality assurance team is currently reviewing deaths closed in September 2010).

The AIC's access to the NCIS database is subject to strict ethics arrangements as well as annual reporting requirements and regular ethics reviews. The AIC currently only has online access to those cases in the NCIS database which are closed, with a formal finding

being handed down by a Coroner. The AIC is in the process of seeking approval from every State Coroner to access information about active coronial enquiries via the NCIS. It is anticipated that AIC will have access to open cases by early 2012.

Deaths of persons in custody and custody-related operations are subject to a mandatory coronial inquest in every jurisdiction. However, where a person is charged in relation to a death in custody, coroners will terminate their inquest pending the resolution of the matter through criminal court proceedings. In such cases, information about the deceased, including the cause of death, will still be provided to the AIC by the relevant custodial authority. These cases will also be included in the NCIS database. However, due to the fact that the circumstances leading to the death are documented via court proceedings in the criminal justice system and not a coronial inquest, only limited information can be cross-checked through the NCIS. In the majority of cases, sufficient information will be available through the NCIS to cross-check information provided by the custodial authority about the deceased - such as name, date of birth/death, Indigenous status, location, and the cause and circumstances of the death. The AIC does not validate its deaths in custody data against court findings and, therefore, it is often difficult to determine responsibility in such cases – however undertaking validation against court findings is being considered by AIC.

The number of deaths in custody falling under the category ‘unlawful homicides’ each year is very small (usually less than five). Over the thirty years for which data is available, it is estimated that such deaths represent less than four per cent of the total number of deaths in custody cases recorded by the NDICP since 1980, however they are often the most controversial deaths and therefore AIC is considering undertaking validation against court findings.

Denominator/s:

All denominators used by the AIC in the NDICP are taken from ABS published reports. The quality of this data is ultimately a matter for the ABS and we suggest the Commission refer to ABS submissions regarding the quality of their data.

Relevance

Numerator/s:

Collecting timely information about deaths occurring in custodial settings and custody-related operations is highly relevant to assessing equity and effectiveness in the criminal justice system, most particularly for Indigenous Australians. The ongoing monitoring of deaths in custody in Australia serves as an

accountability and performance measure for custodial authorities, as well as providing the community with a better understanding of the trends and issues. As the former NSW State Coroner, Kevin Waller, observed:

'The rationale is that by making mandatory a full and public inquiry into deaths in prison and police cells the government provides a positive incentive to custodians to treat their prisoners in a humane fashion, and satisfies the community that deaths in such places are properly investigated' (Waller, K. (AM), *Coronial Law and Practice in NSW*, 3rd Edition, p. 28).

Among the concerns expressed by the RCIADIC was that statistics on both deaths in prison custody and juvenile detention and the related issue of the numbers of persons dying in police custody were at best poor, if not simply unavailable. It is the role of the NDICP to fill this data gap, as well as to identify emerging trends and issues relating to deaths in custody, particularly with regards to Indigenous Australians. The data collected in the NDICP has become one of the only Indigenous-specific indicators for equity and effectiveness in the criminal justice system.

Various information about the location of the death is recorded, and more refined geographic information on place of death and last place of private residence is proposed to be collected from 2012.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Timeliness

Numerator/s:

The most recent NDICP annual report released in December 2010 reported on data to 31/12/2008, not all of which was validated against coronial findings because they were not available. The next Report, expected to be released in early 2012, will move to financial year reporting and present data to 30/6/2011, thus catching up on timeliness. All of the new data for the next Report will be validated to the extent possible against NCIS data and coronial findings.

Following the 2012 Report, the AIC aims to release a Monitoring Report annually and within six months after the close of the period of data collection, i.e. in December each year for data to 30 June of the same year. This is subject to adequate resourcing.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Accuracy

Numerator/s:

The accuracy of the data collected by the NDICP is largely contingent on the following three factors:

- the accuracy of information provided by custodial authorities;
- the accuracy of information in the NCIS database; and
- the regularity with which information is cross-checked between these two sources.

The AIC recently undertook a special validation exercise of all deaths in custody cases in the dataset and will make some corrections as necessary in early 2012. These corrections will have minimal impact on the high level trends reported to date.

How does the NDICP ensure every case is collected?

The data obtained from custodial authorities is continuously validated against NCIS and also reviewed annually and as needed by corrections, juvenile justice and police agencies. The main risk to accuracy relates to ensuring that only deaths that are within scope for this monitoring program are collected and validated against the NCIS database as explained above.

Currently the NCIS does not have a coding flag to identify which cases have been confirmed as deaths in custody by the Coroner. Consequently, several mechanisms must be used to identify possible missing cases that fall within scope. These include searching for cases where the incident location is recorded as a Correctional Institution, or cases that involved a Legal Intervention. Not all deaths which are coded under these values fit the AIC criteria for a

death in custody. In most cases, the AIC also receives direct notification of completed coronial inquiries into deaths in custody from the relevant State Coroner.

For the purposes of greater transparency with regards to the quality of deaths in custody data, included with all future releases of NDICP data will be information about the proportion of cases under each of the following three categories:

- a) 'possible death in custody' – deaths where it is not clear from available information whether the deaths falls within scope or not. These deaths will not be reported or included in analysis until coronial findings allow this to be determined;
- b) 'confirmed death in scope' and checked against the NCIS to validate basic information about the death, but no coronial findings available to confirm many details of death ie cause of death;
- c) 'validated deaths in custody' – those deaths that have been fully validated against a coronial finding in the NCIS.

Indicators 1 and 2, see above, will include deaths categorised under b) and c), and the percentage of deaths which are b) or c).

For example: There were X number of deaths in prison custody in 2010; X% of these have been validated against coronial findings (across as many variables as possible). As deaths under category a) become resolved those in scope will be retrospectively added to the numbers under category c).

Indicator 3 will only include deaths under c), i.e. validated against coronial findings, in order to avoid findings on sensitive matters that require correction in later years as coronial findings become available.

In this way, the AIC will be able to provide more accurate data to ROGS on all non-natural cause deaths, broken down by 'apparent non-natural cause deaths' and non-natural cause deaths confirmed by coronial findings.

AIC undertook a review of the NDICP in 2011, which included revising the User Manual and administrative procedures around the collection of data from custodial authorities and the NCIS. Key program documents will be updated once a formal exchange of letters has occurred with data providing agencies to put in place the agreed outcomes and improvements to the NDICP identified through the review. It is anticipated that these outcomes and

improvements will be fully implemented by late 2012.

In particular, these outcomes include revising and modernising the Data Definitions to more accurately reflect significant changes in the justice system over the last twenty years. This process also aims to better align the NDICP with other datasets and standards i.e. that of ABS and also alignment with emerging data definitions for disability, health and mental health.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Coherence

Numerator/s:

For information on deaths occurring in prison custody and in police institutional settings (eg. Police cells) since 1980, data is internally consistent as the same definition, data collection process and research methodology has been applied consistently over the last twenty years (data throughout the 1980's was collected by the RCIADIC).

For information on deaths occurring in police custody-related operations, accurate and internally consistent information is only available from the year 1990 and onwards. Prior to 1990, only deaths occurring in police institutional settings are recorded.

AIC undertook a review of the program in 2011 and has specifically considered improving coherence with other key datasets and standards e.g. ABS, AIHW, ROGS, and PC. Following conclusion of this review in late 2012, revised Data Definitions, an improved User Manual and other key program documents will be finalised and fully implemented by late 2012.

All State/Territory Coroners and custodial authorities (corrections and juvenile justice agencies, police and the AFP) use the same Data Definitions and all relevant stakeholders will be invited to comment on and agree to revisions and improvements to key documents underpinning the NDICP in late 2011.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Accessibility

Numerator/s:

The data is reported in regular NDICP Monitoring Reports and also through occasional in-depth research papers when resources allow. The next Monitoring Report is due for release in early 2012. Publications are available on the AIC website and also in hard copy

free of charge.

Requests for NDICP data from interested parties such as the media and academics are dealt with on a case-by-case basis; data is usually provided if it relates to data already available through published Monitoring Reports. All legitimate requests for data are provided without charge. Only de-identified data is ever provided, consistent with ethics requirements.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Interpretability Numerator/s:

A range of matters related to ‘interpretability’ were identified in an Issues Paper that supports the review being conducted by AIC during 2011. Each of these matters is being considered and will be resolved and changes implemented as necessary in 2012.

A key matter relevant to interpretability is the lack of data on a range of matters linked to Indicator 3, such as evidence for successful preventative measures for reducing deaths in custody. From 2012 onwards, it is proposed that the Monitoring Reports will include thematic analysis of findings and recommendations made by Coroners to improve the evidence base in this area.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issues

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues: (Insert key points)

If resources were made available to allow validation of aspects of deaths against court findings, such as in cases where there has been a charge laid in respect of the death, this would add value to the program. This is because such deaths, while in the minority, often are of greatest interest in regard to equity and effectiveness.

Homicide victims

Indicator definition and description

Element	Crime victimisation – crimes against the person
Indicator	Number of victims of homicide
Measure (computation)	<p>The ‘number of victims of homicide’ is defined as the number of persons killed (unlawfully) in Australia in an incident that is operationally defined by the relevant police jurisdiction as a homicide. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• deaths resulting in a person or persons being charged with murder or manslaughter;• all murder–suicide classed as murder by police;• all other deaths classed by police as homicides (including infanticides), whether or not an offender has been apprehended; and• driving-related fatalities that immediately follow a criminal event such as armed robbery or motor vehicle theft. <p>Excluded from this definition are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• attempted murder and violent deaths, such as industrial accidents involving criminal negligence (unless a charge of manslaughter is laid);• lawful homicide, including that by police during the course of their duties; and• driving-related fatalities not immediately precipitated by another criminal event.
Data source/s	The number of victims of homicide is sourced from administrative data of Australia’s police services.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>The number of homicide victims are collected and compiled by the Australian Institute of Criminology’s (AIC) National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP)</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision</p>
Relevance	An indicator of the government’s objective to reduce the incidence of crime victimisation.
Timeliness	<p>The reference period for ‘number of victims of homicide’ is the relevant financial year.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p>
Accuracy	<p>For all jurisdictions the identification of the number of victims of homicide is done using reports from police, media reports and the National Coroners Information Service. Victims identified from the latter two sources are verified with police services.</p> <p>Preparation of the data for the ROGS by AIC staff also undergoes checking and verification procedures.</p>
Coherence	The AIC has been monitoring homicide since 1989. The data have been counted and reported relatively consistently and no significant factors have

been identified which have prevented or affected the consistent compilation of time series data.

Accessibility Data on the number of victims of homicide are supplied for the ROGS according to the ROGS request specifications.

Other data on victims of homicide, homicide incidents and homicide offenders can be accessed through annual and other reports published on the AIC's website. However, some data obtained from this other source may not align with the ROGS due to retrospective amendments to the NHMP database based on new information.

Interpretability Number of victims of homicide in a financial year.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issues None

Lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea or finding

Indicator definition and description

Element	Judicial services — Outcomes
Indicator	Proportion of lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea or finding.
Measure (computation)	The indicator is defined as the number of finalised defendants in lower courts who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty, as a proportion of the total number of lower courts adjudicated cases. A higher proportion is a better outcome. <u>Computation/s:</u> Division (expressed as a percentage).
Data source/s	<i>Criminal Courts, Australia, 2009-10, ABS 4513.0.</i>

Data Quality Framework dimensions

Institutional environment	<u>Numerator and denominator:</u> Criminal matters are brought to the courts by a government prosecuting agency, which is generally the Director of Public Prosecutions, but can also be the Attorney-General, the police, regulatory agencies or local councils. Information on defendants brought before the courts is recorded by the court administration authorities in each state and territory for operational and case management purposes in the adjudication and sentencing process. Criminal Courts statistics are based on data extracted from these administrative records. Data are supplied to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) by the courts administering agency for all states and territories except for Queensland (where they are supplied via the Office of Economic and Statistical Research), and New South Wales (where they are supplied via the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research). Criminal Courts statistics are produced by the National Criminal Courts Statistics Unit (NCCSU) of the ABS. The NCCSU functions under an intergovernmental agreement between the ABS, the Australian Government Attorney General's department and state and territory departments responsible for justice issues. One of the major functions of the NCCSU is to compile, analyse, publish and disseminate uniform national criminal courts statistics, subject to the provisions of the Census and Statistics Act 1905(Cth). For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.
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Relevance	<p><u>Numerator and denominator:</u> The Criminal Courts collection provides statistics about defendants dealt with by the criminal jurisdiction of the Higher, Magistrates' and Children's Courts of Australia. Defendants include persons as well as organisations (for the Higher and Magistrates' Courts only) charged with criminal offences. Comparable statistics are provided for each of the states and territories and for Australia on the offences and sentence types associated with defendants dealt with by the Criminal Courts. If a person or organisation is a defendant in a number of criminal cases finalised within the courts during the reference period, this person or organisation will be counted more than once within that reference period.</p>
Timeliness	<p><u>Numerator and denominator:</u> Data from the Criminal Courts collection are released annually in Criminal Courts, Australia (cat. no. 4513.0) and accompanying datacubes within 9 months of the reference period. Each release includes data for the current reference year, along with time series for some data items.</p>
Accuracy	<p><u>Numerator and denominator:</u> Criminal Courts data are extracted from each state and territory's court administration system. The data are not subject to sampling error. Non-sampling errors can arise from inaccuracies in recording by courts agencies, when the data are extracted, processed and disseminated. The ABS has limited influence over any errors associated with data recorded by external sources. The ABS does provide a collection manual which outlines the scope, coverage, counting rules and data item definitions for the Criminal Courts collection to minimise data extraction errors. Efficient processing and editing procedures are in place within the ABS to minimise processing and reporting errors.</p> <p>Revisions to published data are irregular. Revisions to historical data are made when new information about the comparability of data over time is identified. This may occur when errors or omissions are identified in the administrative data supplied to the ABS in prior years.</p>

CoherenceNumerator and denominator:

In order to ensure consistency in the data for each state and territory, criminal courts statistics are compiled according to national standards and classifications. However, some differences still occur due to state and territory legislative requirements or to limitations of the various administrative data bases that are used to extract the data.

Due to differing scope and counting rules the data in the Criminal Courts publication may not be comparable to data published in other national and state/territory publications. Given the high degree of conceptual complexity in the operation of the courts systems in Australia, and the variation in the capacity of the states and territories to supply statistical information, a staged approach was adopted in the development of the Criminal Courts collection. The publication presents results from several development stages of the collection. Information relating to criminal cases heard in the Supreme and Intermediate (Higher) Courts has been available since the mid 1990's. National information about defendants finalised in the Magistrates' Courts is available from 2003–04 onwards, and in the Children's Courts from 2006-07.

AccessibilityNumerator and denominator:

In addition to the information provided in the publication, a series of supplementary Data Cubes are also available providing detailed breakdowns by states and territories.

If the information you require is not available from the publication or the Data Cubes, then the National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics may be able to help you with a customised service to suit your needs.

InterpretabilityNumerator and denominator:

The Criminal Courts publication contains detailed Explanatory Notes, Appendices and Glossary that provide information on the data sources, counting rules, terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

A data dictionary, the National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary, 2005 (cat. no. 4527.0) has also been developed by the ABS in collaboration with key stakeholders. It is a reference document which defines national data items and outlines methods for the use of 27 data elements and concepts that underpin the ABS and Council of Australian Governments (COAG) criminal courts collections. The data dictionary relates to the Higher and Magistrates' Criminal Courts and it is anticipated that an updated version of the data dictionary will extend the scope of the data dictionary to the Children's Criminal Courts.

Key data gaps/issues

Data are both comparable and complete for the court cases reported. The indicator does not conceptually identify the link between police effectiveness in preparing briefs and presenting evidence, and the decision of defendants to plead guilty or not.

Outcomes of investigations

Indicator definition and description

Element	Crime — Outcomes
Indicator	Outcomes of investigations
Measure (computation)	<p>Outcome of investigations is defined by two separate measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police• the proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days where proceedings were instituted against the offender <p>A higher proportion of investigations finalised is desirable, as is the proportion of finalised investigations where proceedings had started against the alleged offender.</p> <p><u>Computation/s:</u></p> <p>Division (percentage of finalised investigations as a percentage of all investigations).</p>
Data source/s	<i>Recorded Crime Victims, Australia, 2010, ABS Cat. no. 4510.0, Canberra.</i>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator and denominator:</u></p> <p>In November 1990 an Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) was made between the Commonwealth and the states and territories concerning the establishment of the National Crime Statistics Unit (NCSU) as a National Common Police Service, with a role to initiate, coordinate and oversee the development and production of national uniform crime statistics. The statistics contained in this publication are derived from administrative systems maintained by the state and territory police.</p>
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RelevanceNumerator and denominator:

Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0) presents national crime statistics relating to victims of a selected range of offences that have been recorded by police during the period 1 January 2010 to 30 December 2010.

The 2010 publication marks a break in series for the collection; therefore comparisons should not be made between data in this publication and victims data published prior to 2011.

The scope of this collection includes victims of attempted and completed offences classified to divisions and/or subdivisions of the Australian & New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC). Depending on the type of offence, a victim can be a person, a premises, an organisation or a motor vehicle. Selected offences include:

- homicide and related offences (including murder, attempted murder and manslaughter)
- assault
- sexual assault
- kidnapping/abduction
- robbery
- blackmail/extortion
- unlawful entry with intent
- motor vehicle theft
- other theft.

Outputs include:

- victim counts for selected offences (for Australia and states/territories)
- victim details (age of victim, sex of victim) for offences where the victim is a person
- Indigenous status and relationship of offender to victim is included for selected offences and selected states/territories
- type of location where the criminal incident occurred
- use of weapon in the commission of the offence
- victim counts for selected offences by outcome of investigation at 30 days

Comparable statistics are provided for each of the states and territories. National data are available for all offences excluding assault. Assault data are available for the individual states and territories, however, assault data should not be compared across jurisdictions due to a lack of comparability.

TimelinessNumerator and denominator:

The Recorded Crime - Victims collection is conducted annually for a selected range of offences recorded by police during the reference period of 1 January - 31 December. Information from the collection is generally released within six months of the reference period.

AccuracyNumerator and denominator:

The collection has been designed to facilitate comparisons of states and territories through the application of national statistical standards and counting rules. However, some legislative and processing differences remain which may include different recording practices, legislation or policy across the various jurisdictions, including pro-active policing campaigns to encourage reporting by the public.

As a result of the findings from the DiRCS project, the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) was developed to address the lack of uniform practices in initial police recording processes. The NCRS, comprising a uniform set of business rules and requirements, was developed in collaboration with police agencies across Australia to guide the recording and counting of criminal incidents for statistical purposes.

In evaluating the implementation of the NCRS and statistical impacts visible in the Recorded Crime – Victims collection, the ABS compared these data with state and territory data obtained from the Crime Victimization Survey, observing that the assault data provided by police still had residual differences between jurisdictions that affected comparability.

As a result of the different business practices across the states and territories it is deemed that statistics for assault are not comparable across jurisdictions. ABS recommends that the crime victimisation survey is used to make these comparisons, as this data is collected in a uniform way across jurisdictions, and is therefore not affected by differences in legislation, business practices or recording.

CoherenceNumerator and denominator:

A National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) has been developed to address the lack of a uniform standard in the initial police recording processes. This standard complements the already established classifications and counting rules for the Recorded Crime - Victims collection to improve the level of comparability of these statistics across jurisdictions.

The collection uses the ANZSOC to classify offences for the 2010 reference period and applies a set of national counting rules to establish the number of victims. Due to differing scope and counting rules, the data in the Recorded Crime - Victims publication may not be comparable to data published in other national and state/territory publications.

AccessibilityNumerator and denominator:

In addition to the information provided in the publication, a series of supplementary data cubes providing detailed breakdowns by states and territories are also be available.

If the information you require is not available from the publication or the data cubes, then the National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics may be able to help you with a customised service to suit your needs. Email: <crime.justice@abs.gov.au>

InterpretabilityNumerator and denominator:

The Recorded Crime - Victims publication contains detailed Explanatory Notes, Technical Note, Appendices and Glossary that provide information on the data sources, counting rules, terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

Key data gaps/issues

Data are both comparable and complete for the outcomes of investigations categories reported.

The indicator does not identify why some people choose not to report an offence to police.

Data for selected crimes recorded by the administrative systems of police agencies are available in ABS *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia* (cat. no. 4510.0). *Crime Victimization, Australia* (ABS 4530.0) provides an additional source of data on crime victimisation for the selected crimes, including crime not reported to or detected by police.

Reporting rates

Indicator definition and description

Element	Crime — Outcomes
Indicator	Reporting rates
Measure (computation)	This indicator is defined as the total number of victims of a particular offence whose most recent incident was reported to police, as a percentage of the total victims of that offence.

Numerator/s

The total number of incidents reported to police are published by the ABS for the following nine offence types, although not all nine are reported in RoGS:

- Physical assault
- Threatened assault
- Robbery
- Break-in
- Attempted break-in
- Motor vehicle theft
- Theft from a motor vehicle
- Malicious property damage
- Other theft

Denominator/s

The total number of victims for the preceding nine offence types, which includes incidents experienced in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Computation/s:

Division (expressed as a percentage).

Data source/s *Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2009-10, ABS 4530.0, Canberra.*

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<u>Numerator and denominator:</u> For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.
Relevance	<u>Numerator and denominator:</u> The main purpose of this survey was to collect information on the experience of crime victimisation for people aged 15 years and over (or 18 years and over for incidents of sexual assault). The type of information

collected included people's feelings of safety, their perceptions of social disorder and their experience of selected personal crimes (physical assault, threatened assault, robbery and sexual assault) and selected household crimes (break-ins, attempted break-ins, motor vehicle theft, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage and other theft). Information was collected from one person selected at random in each selected household.

Data for this survey were collected as part of the Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS).

Timeliness

Numerator and denominator:

Crime victimisation data for 2009-10 were collected as part of the MPHS, which was collected from July 2009 to June 2010. The survey reference period was the 12 months prior to the survey interview. Data from the survey were released in February 2011, approximately eight months after completion of enumeration.

Accuracy

Numerator and denominator:

The initial total sample for the crime victimisation topic included in the MPHS 2009-10 consisted of 38,655 private dwelling households. Of the 32,760 private dwelling households that remained in the survey after sample loss, approximately 28,544 or 87% were fully responding to the crime victimisation topic. The exclusion of people living in very remote parts of Australia had only a minor impact on aggregate estimates, except for the Northern Territory where these people account for about 23% of the population.

Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: non-sampling error and sampling error. Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey.

Sampling error occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all dwellings in the survey is given by the standard error. There are about two chances in three a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey, and about 19 chances in 20 the difference will be less than two standard errors. Measures of the relative standard error for this survey are included with this release.

Coherence

Numerator and denominator:

The ABS conducted National Crime and Safety Surveys in 1975, 1983, 1993, 1998, 2002 and 2005. In 2006-07, a review of the survey found a need for more timely and regular crime victimisation headline indicators on an annual basis, and the need for flexibility to cater for new and emerging areas of crime.

Consistent with the findings of this review, the national Crime

Victimisation Survey has been conducted annually from 2008-09 using a different survey vehicle, the MPHS. The survey is conducted by telephone, rather than the mail-out mail-back method used for the survey in the past. Furthermore, questions about non face-to-face threatened assault, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage and other theft have been added to the survey; a number of questions have been altered; and some data collected in the 2005 National Crime and Safety Survey have not been collected from 2008-09 onwards. These changes result in a break in series, and data are not comparable to previous crime and safety data.

The terms used to describe the various types of offences in this publication may not necessarily correspond with legal or police definitions.

Accessibility

Numerator and denominator:

In addition to the Adobe PDF publication, the tables and associated relative standard errors are available in Microsoft Excel spreadsheet form on the website.

Additional data may be available on request. For a list of data items see the Downloads tab of the publication. Note that detailed data can be subject to high relative standard errors and, in some cases, may result in data being confidentialised.

An expanded confidentialised unit record file (cat. no. 4530.0.55.002) was produced for this survey and released in March 2011. For further details refer to the Services, CURF Microdata section on the ABS website.

For further information about these or related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Centre on 1300 135 070.

Interpretability

Numerator and denominator:

The Crime Victimization, Australia publication contains tables with footnoted data and a Summary of Findings to aid interpretation of the survey's results. Detailed Explanatory Notes, a Technical Note and a Glossary are also included to provide information on the terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

Key data gaps/issues

Data are both comparable and complete for the reporting rates categories reported.

The indicator does not address why some people choose not to report an offence to police.

Data for selected crimes recorded by the administrative systems of police agencies are available in ABS *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia* (cat. no. 4510.0). *Crime Victimization, Australia* (ABS 4530.0) provides an additional source of data on crime victimisation for the selected crimes, including crime not reported to or detected by police.

Road deaths

Indicator definition and description

Element	Road safety — Outcomes
Indicator	Road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles.
Measure (computation)	Road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles.
Data source/s	<u>Numerator</u> Number of road deaths derived from Department of Infrastructure and Transport, Australian Road Fatality Statistics, Australian Government; http://www.infrastructure.gov.au/roads/safety/road_fatalities_statistics/fatal_road_crash_database.aspx , accessed 14 September 2010. <u>Denominator</u> Number of registered vehicles from ABS Motor Vehicle Census (various years), Australia, ABS Cat. no. 9309.0, Canberra. <u>Computation/s:</u> Number of road deaths / (Number of registered vehicles/100 000)

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<u>Numerator:</u> Road deaths are collected as part of the Australian Government's concern to monitor and enhance the safety of Australia's roads. The Australian Road Deaths Database provides basic details of road transport crash fatalities in Australia as reported by the police each month to the State and Territory road safety authorities. <u>Denominator:</u> For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment. The Motor Vehicle Census collates vehicles which were registered with a motor vehicle registration authority at 31 March 2008. The data is collected under the legislation of each state and territory for the purposes of licensing vehicles to drive on public roads and the collection of third party insurance.
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Relevance

<u>Numerator:</u> The data focus on road death rates within Australia. The database summarises all fatal road crashes that have occurred in Australia since
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January 1989. It is updated monthly.

It enables count of fatalities or fatal crashes, or both. Available data to search upon include :

- State/Territory
- Crash type
- Posted speed limit
- Road user type
- Age
- Gender
- Articulated truck involved
- Rigid truck involved
- Bus involved
- Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
- Year
- Month
- Day of month
- Hour of day
- Day of week

Denominator:

The Motor Vehicle Census includes all vehicles registered with a state, territory or other government motor vehicle registry for unrestricted use on public roads with the following exceptions:

- recreational vehicles such as trail bikes and sand dune buggies intended for off-road use in most states and territories (in Victoria and Queensland these vehicles must be registered and are thus included in the statistics);
- consular vehicles; and
- vehicles registered by the defence forces.

Vehicles on register are defined as those vehicles registered at the date of the census, or had registration expire less than one month before that date. Data reflects the information as recorded in registration documents.

Motor Vehicle Censuses have been conducted regularly since 1971 but not every year and not always at the same time of the year. Refer to paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for a list of snapshot dates from 1971.

Data are classified geographically by state or territory of registration and postcode of owner.

Timeliness

Numerator:

Data are available on a monthly basis, becoming available within one month after the reference period.

Denominator:

The snapshot date for the annual Motor Vehicle Census is currently 31 March of the reference year. The statistics are generally released within 8 months of the snapshot being taken.

Accuracy

Numerator:

Information included in the Fatal Road Crash Database / Australian Road Deaths Database - Online is the result of a cooperative effort between DoIT and State Road Safety Authorities. However, all of the data is supplied to the department by these authorities. Data quality, national consistency in particular, is thus dependent upon the efforts of the State Road Safety Authorities.

Denominator:

The size of the registered motor vehicle fleet (above 15 million vehicles) dictates that quality assurance of each record is not possible. Considerable effort is made by the ABS, to improve data quality with consistency checks and comparisons but records are not queried with the motor vehicle registries.

Care should be taken when comparing data items across jurisdictions as there is variation in the reporting from different states and territories.

In addition, data items where conversions eg fuel type or reconfigurations of vehicles have occurred, may not be accurately reported or recorded at the Registry.

For vehicles manufactured during or after 1990, the statistics eg identifying make and model information are based on procedures using the VIN, adopted by state and territory motor vehicle registration authorities.

Coherence

Numerator:

Data are presented as comparable over time, however, it is unclear whether data are collected against nationally agreed definitions and if so whether the definitions have been revised over time.

Denominator:

The types of fuel being used for motor vehicles has undergone some change in recent years. Leaded petrol is no longer available for sale, however, some older vehicles are still recorded as this fuel type by the MVRs. Hybrid vehicles are increasing, however, not all state and territory MVRs are identifying these vehicles separately.

Statistics from the annual MVC are comparable to previous censuses.

Data from the MVC when categorised by year of manufacture can be confronted with Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia, cat. no. 9314.0. In addition, the MVC is used as a frame for the Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia cat. no. 9208.0.

Accessibility

Numerator:

DoITdata road fatality data are available for public use, free of charge, from http://www.infrastructure.gov.au/roads/safety/road_fatality_statistics/fatal_road_crash_database.aspx

Data are available in a time series from 1989 to currently.

Denominator:

In addition to the information provided in the publication, a series of data cubes are also available from the ABS website. The datacubes are accessed using the SuperTABLE product. Further data is available as a consultancy on a fee for service basis.

Interpretability

Numerator:

Data categories are clear, however there is limited information available about the context the data should be considered within, definitions and classification systems used.

Denominator:

The Motor Vehicle Census publication contains detailed Introductory Notes, Explanatory Notes and Glossary that provide information on the data sources, terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

Key data gaps/issues

Data are both comparable and complete for road deaths reported.

The rate of road deaths per number of registered vehicles is affected by a number of activities undertaken by state and federal governments, such as the condition of roads, driver education and media campaigns.