

## 5A Police services — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 5.11 of the Chapter. Data in this Report are examined by the Police 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.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page ([www.pc.gov.au/service/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/service/gsp)). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (see details on the inside front cover of the Report).

# Descriptors

Table 5A.1

Table 5A.1 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NSW**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>
<b>Expenditure</b>						
Recurrent expenditure (a)						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	967.4	1 076.9	1 068.3	1 204.0	1 237.5
Superannuation	\$m	97.0	104.9	107.2	113.9	120.2
Payroll tax	\$m	66.1	70.0	69.5	84.0	79.5
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>1 130.5</b>	<b>1 251.8</b>	<b>1 245.1</b>	<b>1 401.9</b>	<b>1 437.2</b>
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	271.9	333.2	297.7	335.3	378.4
Depreciation	\$m	46.1	52.8	54.5	61.4	69.7
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>1 448.6</b>	<b>1 637.8</b>	<b>1 597.3</b>	<b>1 798.7</b>	<b>1 885.3</b>
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	43.9	95.2	51.8	54.9	40.0
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	1 338.6	1 472.7	1 475.9	1 659.8	1 765.8
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (b)	\$m	43.3	44.9	46.7	51.2	67.7
Capital expenditure	\$m	117.2	47.1	68.1	82.1	77.4
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (c)	\$m	1 519.7	1 632.1	1 610.8	1 819.3	1 893.0
Total accrual costs (d)	\$m	1 491.8	1 682.7	1 643.9	1 849.8	1 953.0
<b>Staffing costs</b>						
Average police staff costs	\$	70 695	78 179	74 001	81 169	78 539
Average non-police staff costs	\$	53 927	58 087	57 252	65 059	66 063
<b>Staff by Indigenous and operational status (e)</b>						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	12 659	12 423	13 265	13 184	14 141
Civilian	FTE	2 304	1 251	1 358	1 263	1 512
Other	FTE	366	287	202	116	–
<b>Operational FTE staff (f)</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>15 329</b>	<b>13 961</b>	<b>14 825</b>	<b>14 563</b>	<b>15 653</b>
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	513	873	451	907	868
Civilian	FTE	1 025	2 087	2 363	2 548	2 400
Other	FTE	1	30	96	41	–
<b>Non-operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>1 539</b>	<b>2 990</b>	<b>2 910</b>	<b>3 496</b>	<b>3 268</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>16 868</b>	<b>16 951</b>	<b>17 735</b>	<b>18 059</b>	<b>18 921</b>
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Non-operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Indigenous FTE staff (g)</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>191</b>

Table 5A.1

**Table 5A.1 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NSW**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	158 860	173 772	182 844	209 529	266 924
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	342 582	356 132	367 004	410 685	409 225
Other	\$'000	198 397	204 811	216 157	229 120	437 038
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>699 839</b>	<b>734 715</b>	<b>766 005</b>	<b>849 334</b>	<b>1 113 187</b>

- (a) For 2002-03, salaries and payments in the nature of salaries include long service leave, workers' compensation insurance and fringe benefits tax.
- (b) User cost of capital on 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) Staff numbers are FTE except for 2001-02 and 2003-04, which are headcounts and therefore not comparable.
- (f) Staff by operational/ non-operational status are full time equivalent (FTE) for all years apart from 2001-02 when a head count at 30 June was used. The 2001-02 figures are therefore not comparable with other years. As of July 2002 parking patrol staff are no longer part of NSW Police function. A head count is used for Indigenous data for all years.
- (g) Relies on employees self declaring their Indigenous status. Counts are FTE except for 2001-02 and 2003-04 and therefore not comparable.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.2

Table 5A.2 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Victoria**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	596.9	640.2	716.0	762.3	794.2
Superannuation	\$m	137.3	78.3	62.7	75.3	86.9
Payroll tax	\$m	36.9	37.1	38.9	42.3	43.6
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>771.0</b>	<b>755.6</b>	<b>817.7</b>	<b>879.8</b>	<b>924.8</b>
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	281.0	260.4	266.1	291.3	305.7
Depreciation	\$m	15.7	15.1	14.2	15.8	21.1
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>1 067.7</b>	<b>1 031.2</b>	<b>1 097.9</b>	<b>1 186.8</b>	<b>1 251.6</b>
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	14.7	8.9	7.4	4.2	11.1
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	1 016.1	985.2	1 051.6	1 140.3	1 196.8
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (a)	\$m	16.5	16.7	19.7	24.5	32.9
Capital expenditure	\$m	27.8	20.1	51.8	77.5	69.5
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (b)	\$m	1 079.8	1 036.2	1 135.6	1 248.6	1 300.0
Total accrual costs (c)	\$m	1 084.2	1 047.9	1 117.6	1 211.3	1 284.5
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	74 320	71 282	73 341	75 636	78 965
Average non-police staff costs	\$	35 992	35 241	40 356	46 113	45 237
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	9 103	9 232	9 642	9 936	9 981
Civilian	FTE	164	180	199	276	247
Other	FTE	132	135	141	141	145
<b>Operational FTE staff (d)</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>9 399</b>	<b>9 547</b>	<b>9 982</b>	<b>10 353</b>	<b>10 373</b>
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	256	256	284	320	319
Civilian	FTE	1 527	1 557	1 615	1 721	1 912
Other	FTE	274	379	267	119	160
<b>Non-operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>2 057</b>	<b>2 192</b>	<b>2 166</b>	<b>2 160</b>	<b>2 391</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>11 456</b>	<b>11 739</b>	<b>12 148</b>	<b>12 513</b>	<b>12 764</b>
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	9
Non-operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	–
<b>Indigenous FTE staff (d)</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>9</b>

Table 5A.2

**Table 5A.2 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Victoria**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	70 361	109 676	110 662	110 883	175 694
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	173 936	158 762	190 463	246 298	340 622
Other	\$'000	31 789	50 200	55 414	59 792	70 658
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>276 086</b>	<b>318 638</b>	<b>356 539</b>	<b>416 973</b>	<b>586 974</b>

- (a) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).
- (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) Prior to 2003-04, Victoria police were unable to separate Indigenous and non-Indigenous staff. Relies on employees self declaring their Indigenous status.
- na** Not available.

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

Table 5A.3

Table 5A.3 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Queensland**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>
<b>Expenditure</b>						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	502.4	540.0	581.4	621.7	664.7
Superannuation	\$m	66.9	70.3	75.0	81.5	87.5
Payroll tax	\$m	26.6	29.2	30.6	32.5	34.8
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>595.9</b>	<b>639.5</b>	<b>687.0</b>	<b>735.7</b>	<b>787.0</b>
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	140.3	150.9	164.0	165.8	183.9
Depreciation (a)	\$m	31.2	24.6	32.0	35.4	38.9
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>767.4</b>	<b>815.1</b>	<b>882.9</b>	<b>936.8</b>	<b>1 009.8</b>
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	43.4	44.8	51.9	32.9	29.3
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	697.5	741.0	800.3	871.4	945.7
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (b)	\$m	39.6	44.5	45.9	49.7	56.5
Capital expenditure (c)	\$m	88.3	83.3	96.5	83.2	88.0
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (d)	\$m	824.5	873.8	947.4	984.7	1 059.0
Total accrual costs (e)	\$m	807.0	859.6	928.8	986.6	1 066.3
<b>Staffing costs</b>						
Average police staff costs	\$	65 374	66 456	68 946	72 327	75 564
Average non-police staff costs	\$	na	40 219	42 441	44 645	45 246
<b>Staff by Indigenous and operational status</b>						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn (f)	FTE	6 671	6 979	7 254	7 407	7 701
Civilian (g)	FTE	na	na	1 842	1 567	1 291
Other (h)	FTE	na	135	151	146	143
<b>Operational FTE staff (e)</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>6 671</b>	<b>7 114</b>	<b>9 247</b>	<b>9 120</b>	<b>9 135</b>
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn (f)	FTE	648	755	741	773	795
Civilian (g)	FTE	na	2 661	891	1 221	1 486
Other (h)	FTE	na	325	315	293	285
<b>Non-operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>3 741</b>	<b>1 947</b>	<b>2 287</b>	<b>2 566</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>7 319</b>	<b>10 855</b>	<b>11 194</b>	<b>11 407</b>	<b>11 701</b>
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Non-operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Indigenous FTE staff (i)</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>

Table 5A.3

Table 5A.3 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Queensland**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	117 077	119 325	125 724	134 437	160 575
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	382 165	427 096	413 973	464 442	557 026
Other	\$'000	112 320	129 108	159 937	157 355	149 215
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>611 562</b>	<b>675 529</b>	<b>699 634</b>	<b>756 234</b>	<b>866 816</b>

- (a) 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.
- (b) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).
- (c) For 2000-01, capital expenditure excludes proceeds from sales (for example, motor vehicles) and donated assets and inventory.
- (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) The Queensland Police's definitions of operational and non-operational status for sworn officers do not align with those of the national data dictionary. Care needs to be taken when comparing these results with other jurisdictions.
- (g) The Queensland Police Service does not count civilians by operational and non-operational status. The data include all civilian staff as non-operational members.
- (h) Operational other includes police liaison officers, assistant watchhouse officers, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander police. Non-operational other includes police recruits and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander trainees.
- (i) Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent. Queensland Police does not record target groups by operational status.
- Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).



Table 5A.4

Table 5A.4 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, WA**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	338.9	341.0	354.3	367.5	396.8
Superannuation	\$m	31.4	31.3	32.8	40.6	36.1
Payroll tax (a)	\$m	19.3	19.5	20.1	21.3	22.5
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>389.6</b>	<b>391.8</b>	<b>407.2</b>	<b>429.4</b>	<b>455.4</b>
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	95.0	87.5	121.1	126.4	144.5
Depreciation (b)	\$m	8.0	8.7	10.0	14.8	16.8
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>492.6</b>	<b>488.0</b>	<b>538.4</b>	<b>570.5</b>	<b>616.7</b>
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS) (c)	\$m	19.1	21.7	17.0	15.6	19.2
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	454.2	446.8	501.3	533.7	575.0
Capital expenditure (d)						
User cost of capital (e)	\$m	13.2	18.0	19.3	22.2	23.5
Capital expenditure	\$m	43.2	74.1	26.0	29.9	57.3
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (f)	\$m	527.9	553.4	554.4	585.7	657.2
Total accrual costs (g)	\$m	505.8	505.9	557.7	592.7	640.2
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	69 748	69 456	72 072	76 503	80 462
Average non-police staff costs	\$	52 110	51 884	53 323	54 142	56 483
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	4 568	4 583	4 622	4 518	4 449
Civilian	FTE	771	751	741	706	664
Other	FTE	102	101	105	115	123
<b>Operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>5 441</b>	<b>5 435</b>	<b>5 468</b>	<b>5 339</b>	<b>5 236</b>
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	90	159	156	268	378
Civilian	FTE	320	313	306	323	376
Other	FTE	49	38	27	24	23
<b>Non-operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>777</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>5 900</b>	<b>5 945</b>	<b>5 957</b>	<b>5 954</b>	<b>6 013</b>
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	100	99	104	136	158
Non-operational	FTE	–	–	–	1	17
<b>Indigenous FTE staff (h)</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>175</b>

Table 5A.4

**Table 5A.4 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, WA**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	91 582	94 883	88 373	92 510	91 777
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	104 438	115 994	165 888	196 332	200 868
Other	\$'000	60 594	108 558	75 190	80 633	93 128
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>256 614</b>	<b>319 435</b>	<b>329 451</b>	<b>369 475</b>	<b>385 773</b>

- (a) WA does not pay payroll tax, however the 'notional' payroll tax rate for WA has been estimated.
- (b) Depreciation based on the straight-line method of calculation.
- (c) Revenue from own sources data for 2001-02 have been revised from previously published data.
- (d) Capital expenditure data for 2001-02 have been revised from previously published data.
- (e) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).
- (f) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (g) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (h) Employees Indigenous status is provided on a voluntary basis.
- Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.5

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments (a)	\$m	224.7	242.3	258.8	288.1	281.4
Superannuation	\$m	31.0	31.8	29.7	32.9	34.4
Payroll tax	\$m	14.5	15.2	15.9	16.4	17.0
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>270.1</b>	<b>289.2</b>	<b>304.4</b>	<b>337.4</b>	<b>332.8</b>
Other recurrent expenditure (b)	\$m	64.4	67.1	80.8	79.6	86.3
Depreciation (c)	\$m	8.3	9.4	8.5	9.5	9.4
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>342.8</b>	<b>365.7</b>	<b>393.6</b>	<b>426.5</b>	<b>428.5</b>
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS) (d)	\$m	33.0	32.7	34.9	36.3	59.4
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	295.3	317.9	342.8	373.8	352.0
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (e)	\$m	10.3	11.2	12.4	12.1	12.1
Capital expenditure (f)	\$m	11.4	29.5	21.9	5.3	9.7
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (g)	\$m	345.9	385.8	407.1	422.2	428.8
Total accrual costs (h)	\$m	353.1	377.0	406.1	438.6	440.6
Staffing costs (i)						
Average police staff costs	\$	67 959	68 961	72 559	77 507	77 220
Average non-police staff costs	\$	35 305	43 290	36 583	46 480	46 838
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	3 411	3 512	3 631	3 690	3 641
Civilian	FTE	557	601	625	684	647
Other	FTE	32	33	34	34	30
<b>Operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>4 000</b>	<b>4 146</b>	<b>4 290</b>	<b>4 408</b>	<b>4 318</b>
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	69	70	71	76	69
Civilian	FTE	234	205	214	213	225
Other	FTE	130	136	105	48	86
<b>Non-operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>380</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>4 433</b>	<b>4 557</b>	<b>4 680</b>	<b>4 745</b>	<b>4 698</b>
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	49	52	58	59	57
Non-operational	FTE	2	2	5	8	6
<b>Indigenous FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>63</b>

Table 5A.5

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	17 087	16 840	22 987	22 987	23 002
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	104 260	100 136	140 861	135 305	130 274
Other	\$'000	24 230	40 148	14 291	15 521	20 820
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>145 577</b>	<b>157 124</b>	<b>178 139</b>	<b>173 813</b>	<b>174 096</b>

- (a) The decrease in salary expenditure in 2003-04 mainly reflects a one-off increase in workers' compensation expense in 2002-03 (\$19.1m) due to a revised methodology for assessing workers' compensation.
- (b) Other recurrent expenditure rose in 2003-04, due predominantly to the South Australian handgun buyback program, which operated between 1 October 2003 and 31 March 2004, with compensation payments of \$13.2m.
- (c) Depreciation based on the straight-line method of calculation.
- (d) Revenue from own sources for 2003-04 includes \$11.5m Commonwealth Revenue being reimbursement of the compensation and administrative expenses attributable to the South Australian handgun buyback program, which operated between 1 October 2003 and 31 March 2004, and \$14.9m increase in funding from the Community Road Safety Fund.
- (e) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).
- (f) For 2003-04, increased capital expenditure mainly reflects higher expenditure on major projects including \$1.5m on Mobile Data Terminals, Counter Terrorism \$1.0m, Police Call Centre \$0.3m and Road Safety Project \$1.0m. For 2001-02, South Australia Police's (SAPOL) investment program included many one off major capital projects including Adelaide Police Station Relocation and Netley Police Complex.
- (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) Long service leave accruals from 2001-02 onwards have been calculated on a person by person basis resulting in a more accurate allocation of costs between police and non-police.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.6

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>
Expenditure (a)						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	66.6	66.5	73.3	76.4	80.2
Superannuation	\$m	6.7	6.7	7.4	8.0	8.9
Payroll tax	\$m	4.6	4.5	5.0	5.1	4.9
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>93.9</b>
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	20.8	24.7	26.9	29.2	32.8
Depreciation	\$m	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.4
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>100.7</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>128.1</b>
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	3.3	4.8	4.4	7.1	8.7
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	92.8	94.8	105.0	107.8	114.5
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (b)	\$m	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1	6.0
Capital expenditure	\$m	1.6	0.4	1.0	2.2	3.0
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (c)	\$m	100.2	102.8	113.5	120.9	129.7
Total accrual costs (d)	\$m	104.6	108.0	118.6	124.1	134.1
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	60 071	57 227	61 586	65 463	66 439
Average non-police staff costs	\$	41 399	46 500	50 886	50 597	53 992
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	979	998	1 004	1 001	1 001
Civilian	FTE	225	185	209	202	216
Other	FTE	–	–	–	na	–
<b>Operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>1 204</b>	<b>1 183</b>	<b>1 213</b>	<b>1 203</b>	<b>1 217</b>
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	70	83	90	93	116
Civilian	FTE	133	155	150	150	149
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Non-operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>265</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>1 407</b>	<b>1 421</b>	<b>1 453</b>	<b>1 446</b>	<b>1 482</b>
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	15	20	21	21	20
Non-operational	FTE	3	4	4	2	2
<b>Indigenous FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>

Table 5A.6

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	8 381	7 917	7 776	7 442	13 819
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	45 148	46 047	46 922	46 230	69 686
Other	\$'000	4 184	3 364	5 885	4 853	5 173
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>57 713</b>	<b>57 328</b>	<b>60 583</b>	<b>58 525</b>	<b>88 678</b>

- (a) Financial data for 2000-01 onwards may not be consistent with previous years data because the figures are prepared on an accrual basis rather than an adjusted cash basis.
- (b) User cost of capital on 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.  
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.7

Table 5A.7 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, ACT**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	42.9	48.2	49.5	53.6	56.0
Superannuation (a)	\$m	5.3	6.3	5.3	6.6	7.7
Payroll tax (b)	\$m	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>63.7</b>
Other recurrent expenditure (c)	\$m	16.6	17.4	17.0	18.6	21.3
Depreciation	\$m	1.4	1.1	1.9	2.9	2.7
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>87.7</b>
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax (d)	\$m	66.0	72.6	73.2	81.3	87.3
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (e)	\$m	2.2	1.8	2.9	2.8	2.7
Capital expenditure	\$m	0.4	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.4
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (f)	\$m	65.2	73.0	73.2	80.4	86.4
Total accrual costs (g)	\$m	68.4	74.8	76.6	84.5	90.4
Staffing costs (h)						
Average police staff costs	\$	70 036	72 191	70 318	75 301	78 680
Average non-police staff costs	\$	45 225	63 497	69 858	75 610	78 785
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	610	575	571	585	607
Civilian	FTE	54	99	108	114	122
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Operational FTE staff (c)</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>729</b>
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	22	16	13	9	11
Civilian	FTE	35	86	89	91	69
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Non-operational FTE staff (c)</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>809</b>
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	–	6	7	8	10
Non-operational	FTE	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Indigenous FTE staff (c)</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>

Table 5A.7

**Table 5A.7 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, ACT**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	–	5 500	6 630	6 630	6 630
Buildings and fittings (h)	\$'000	17 538	20 420	34 465	33 597	33 097
Other	\$'000	9 713	2 677	1 325	1 181	1 001
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>27 251</b>	<b>28 597</b>	<b>42 420</b>	<b>41 408</b>	<b>40 728</b>

- (a) The variance in superannuation for 2001-02 was a result of new members joining PSS Super Scheme, which had a lower contribution than CSS. ComSuper premiums were also lower during the period.
- (b) The Australian Federal Police (AFP) is exempt from paying payroll tax.
- (c) As a result of a comprehensive review of enabling costs applicable to ACT Policing in 2000-01, the formula previously applied to the calculation of staffing and expenditure data has been significantly revised. This methodological shift means that staff and expenditure data for 2000-01 onwards are not directly comparable with data for years prior to 2000-01.
- (d) The ACT does not pay payroll tax, however the 'notional' payroll tax rate for the ACT has been estimated.
- (e) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).
- (f) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (g) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (h) The decrease in police staff costs and the increase in police non-staff costs in 2001-02 was due to the additional use of non-police staff following delays in police recruitment.  
Increase from previous years due to the revaluation of ACT buildings and fittings during the 2001-02 reporting period.  
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).



Table 5A.8

Table 5A.8 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NT**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>
Expenditure (a)						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	69.0	71.6	76.6	77.8	89.4
Superannuation (b)	\$m	7.1	7.6	7.9	8.2	9.7
Payroll tax	\$m	4.9	4.7	5.0	6.0	5.7
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>104.8</b>
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	18.7	18.9	23.0	29.8	37.0
Depreciation (c)	\$m	–	–	4.9	4.4	4.6
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>117.5</b>	<b>126.3</b>	<b>146.4</b>
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	4.1	6.3	9.4	10.4	14.3
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	90.7	91.7	103.0	109.9	126.4
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (d)	\$m	11.3	12.1	16.1	8.2	8.2
Capital expenditure (e)	\$m	16.8	15.6	11.3	7.9	16.3
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (f)	\$m	116.5	118.4	123.8	129.8	158.1
Total accrual costs (g)	\$m	111.0	114.8	133.6	134.5	154.6
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	78 590	77 174	83 144	103 911	108 564
Average non-police staff costs	\$	53 301	61 959	49 646	28 572	33 169
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	814	850	850	754	809
Civilian	FTE	100	88	93	106	141
Other	FTE	–	–	–	166	175
<b>Operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>1 026</b>	<b>1 125</b>
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	91	98	104	29	37
Civilian	FTE	86	84	113	102	77
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Non-operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>113</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>1 091</b>	<b>1 120</b>	<b>1 160</b>	<b>1 157</b>	<b>1 238</b>
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	58	55	45	47	57
Non-operational	FTE	8	5	6	7	7
<b>Indigenous FTE staff (h)</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>64</b>

Table 5A.8

**Table 5A.8 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NT**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	na	na	na	5 226	5 506
Buildings and fittings (i)	\$'000	116 680	116 680	165 206	82 404	80 322
Other	\$'000	24 696	34 943	36 626	19 798	21 728
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>141 376</b>	<b>151 623</b>	<b>201 832</b>	<b>107 428</b>	<b>107 556</b>

- (a) The NT Police are part of a tri-service agency incorporating the NT Fire and Rescue Service and the NT Emergency Service. Where possible, all expenditure directly relating to the non-police arms of the department has been excluded.
- (b) Based on actuarial advice on the cost of the schemes, not actuals.
- (c) Depreciation is calculated using a straight-line method.
- (d) Prior to 2002-03 the NT could not separate asset values between land and buildings and therefore, user cost of capital is applied to both land and buildings, plus other assets.
- (e) For 2000-01, data include capital works organised and paid for by another department on an agency basis.
- (f) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (g) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (h) Includes police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers.
- (i) Value of assets at 2002-03 is based on written down value. Most land and buildings were revalued at 30 June 2003 based on fair value.

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

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

Table 5A.9

Table 5A.9 Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2003-04

Revaluation method (b)	Land	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (a)
	Buildings	Market value Written down replacement value	Fair value Fair value	Market value Police stations/establishment - written down replacement value; residential buildings and commercial style - market value.	Current use Current use	Deprival Deprival	Deprival Deprival	Market Market	Market Market
	Other assets	Straight-line depreciation over useful life	na	Cost	Cost	na	Deprival	Deprival	Cost - only land & buildings revalued
Frequency of revaluations	Land	3 yrs	3 yrs	Annual valuations over 5 year rolling plan	Annual	3 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs	5yrs
	Buildings	3 yrs	na	Annual valuations over 5 year rolling plan	Annual	3 yrs	5 yrs	na	5yrs
	Other assets	Annual capitalisation of group	na	No other asset classes are revalued	2 yrs	na	5 yrs	3 yrs	na
Useful asset lives (years) (c), (d)	Buildings	40 yrs; subject to revaluation	1-95yrs	50 yrs	50 yrs	15-60 yrs	3-122 yrs	25-60 yrs	20-50yrs

Table 5A.9

Table 5A.9 Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2003-04

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (a)
Plant & equip.	Comm. equip. 6.5 years	5-20yrs	5-30 yrs	5-20 yrs	10 yrs	2-20 yrs	3-25 yrs	1-10yrs
IT equip. (e)	4 yrs	5yrs	4yrs	4 yrs	3 yrs	5 yrs	3 yrs	3-5yrs
Office equip. (f)	10 yrs	5-40yrs	3-40 yrs	7 yrs	10 yrs	2-20 yrs	5 yrs	na
Motor vehicles	Owned vehicles 6.5 yrs	6-16yrs	1-10 yrs	5 yrs	3-10 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs	1-10yrs
Threshold capitalisation levels	Nil 500	na 1 000	1 000 1 000	5 000 5 000	10 000 10 000	5 000 5 000	na 2 000	5 000 5 000
Current asset value as at 30 June 2003 (\$'000)	266 924 409 225	175 694 340 622	160 575 557 026	91 777 200 868 11 268	23 002 130 274 7 334	13 819 69 686	6 630 33 097	5 506 80 322 2 396
	75 269	1 604	24 577	21 814	2 752	193	na	143
Office equip.	33 188	2 912	5 265	837	92	-	na	na
Motor vehicles	1 506	5 456	45 849	2 400	3 131	79	na	15 188

(a) Services reported under accrual accounting as at 1 July 2002.

(b) 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.

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

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

(e) For some jurisdictions, IT equipment includes software.

(f) Office equipment includes furniture, fittings and communications equipment.

(g) 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 5A.10

### Table 5A.10 Concordance of individual police agency outputs with nationally agreed service delivery areas

NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (a)	Tas	ACT	NT
<b>Community safety and support (b)</b>							
Community support	Crime prevention; incident; emergency and event management	Proactive problem oriented policing	Community spt, crime prevention and public order. Response to offences	Public order	Policing spt to the community	Crime prevention, public order and response to offences, emergency mgt	Community safety, prevention and spt programs
		Preservation of public safety	Emergency mgt & coordination (c)	Emergency Response and Management	Major incident and emergency mgt	planning, regulatory processes, external information services and PROMIS data entry	Emergency mgt, response and recovery services
<b>Crime investigation</b>							
Criminal investigation	Crime identification and investigation	General duty crime detection, investigation and prosecution	Investigation of offences (d)	Crime prevention	Crime detection and investigation	Investigation of offences	Personal safety
		Combating organised and major crime					Property crime
							Illicit substances
<b>Road safety and traffic management</b>							
Traffic services (includes infringement processing)	Road safety	Traffic policing, speed mgt and camera operations	Traffic mgt and road safety (d)	Road safety	Traffic law enforcement and road safety (includes infringement processing)	Alcohol and speed detection, traffic patrolling and mobile speed detection, attendance at accidents, community education, liaison and partnerships, other traffic mgt activities	Road safety

Table 5A.10

Table 5A.10 Concordance of individual police agency outputs with nationally agreed service delivery areas

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (a)	Tas	ACT	NT
<b>Services to the judicial process</b>								
Judicial support	Supporting the justice system	na	na	Services to the judicial process (e)	Criminal justice services	Support to judicial services	Presentation of evidence, prosecution liaison, justice system processes, custodial services, services to the Coroner, brief preparation and processing.	na
<b>Other services</b>								
			Ethical standards and public accountability (f)	Regulatory and information services (g)		Protection of primary industry and fisheries resources	Services provided on behalf of other agencies	..
						Emergency mgt (h)		

(a) The South Australian Government decided to replace the previous output-based performance structure with a Program-based performance structure. There is no material variance in the allocation of resources between program and output structures. Output 1.3 Community Programs, formerly within the Community Safety and Support SDA, has now been included in SA's Crime Prevention Program (Crime investigation SDA).

(b) Includes station operations, communications, and general and targeted patrols. For NSW, it also includes the firearms registry.

(c) Includes emergency response readiness.

(d) Includes brief preparation and processing.

(e) Excludes the WA Police Service activity of justice system processes — included in 'other services'.

(f) Activities related to ethical standards and public accountability are not unique to the Queensland Police Service. Rather, Queensland is unique in the sense that it identifies these functions via a separate output group.

(g) Much of the WA Police Service output has been included in 'community safety and support' (activities of regulatory processes administered by the WA Police Service and external information services). The activity that is included is services provided on behalf of other agencies.

(h) Emergency management activities funded by police, but undertaken by State Emergency Services officers.

.. Not applicable. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.11

**Table 5A.11 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services per person (2003-04 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<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										
1999-00	\$m	1 531	1 162	798	519	338	106	76	104	4 634
2000-01	\$m	1 600	1 071	805	486	345	103	79	100	4 589
2001-02	\$m	1 568	1 117	850	533	364	112	78	109	4 731
2002-03	\$m	1 716	1 179	901	552	387	111	84	114	5 044
2003-04	\$m	1 766	1 197	946	575	352	115	87	126	5 164
Real recurrent expenditure on police services per head of population										
1999-00	\$	238	248	227	280	225	225	242	537	244
2000-01	\$	246	225	226	259	229	219	250	510	239
2001-02	\$	238	232	234	280	241	236	244	554	243
2002-03	\$	258	242	242	286	254	236	261	573	256
2003-04	\$	264	243	248	294	230	240	270	637	259
Average annual change in real recurrent expenditure per person										
1999-00 to 2003-04		2.7	-0.5	2.3	1.2	0.6	1.6	3.0	4.6	1.5

- (a) Real recurrent expenditure is recurrent expenditure 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) Excludes the user cost of capital.
- (d) Population based on ABS estimates for 2003.
- (e) Real recurrent expenditure calculated using ABS GDP Expenditure Implicit Price Deflators 2003-04 = 100.
- (f) As a result of a comprehensive review of enabling costs applicable to ACT Policing in 2000-01, the formula previously applied to the calculation for staffing and expenditure data has been significantly revised. This methodological shift means that data for 2000-01 onwards are not directly comparable with data for years prior to 2000-01.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table A.2 and table A.26.

Table 5A.12

**Table 5A.12 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person on police services, by service delivery area, 2000-01 (2003-04 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Expenditure per person										
Community safety and support	\$	156	109	na	119	158	101	114	na	135
Crime investigation	\$	54	49	na	46	34	63	92	na	51
Road safety and traffic management										
\$/person	\$	17	18	na	37	17	35	14	na	20
\$/registered vehicle	\$	31	28	na	55	26	51	22	na	33
Services to the judicial process	\$	20	49	na	39	19	20	25	na	31
Other services	\$	–	–	na	7	–	–	5	na	6
<b>All SDAs</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>225</b>	na	<b>247</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>220</b>	na	<b>243</b>
Share of total expenditure										
Community safety and support	%	63.2	48.5	na	48.0	69.1	46.0	51.9	na	55.4
Crime investigation	%	22.1	21.6	na	18.6	14.9	29.0	41.8	na	20.9
Road safety and traffic management	%	6.8	8.1	na	15.1	7.5	16.0	6.3	na	8.3
Services to the judicial process	%	8.0	21.8	na	15.6	8.5	9.0	9.8	na	12.8
Other services	%	–	–	na	2.7	–	–	2.1	na	2.6
<b>Total for all SDAs</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	na	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	na	<b>100.0</b>

- (a) Data have not been subject to extensive tests to determine comparability. Further, some differences in counting rules may exist across jurisdictions as a result of the differing mixes of activities undertaken within each of the common SDAs.
- (b) Overheads (for example, infrastructure costs, such as rent on buildings, and vehicle and equipment costs) have been apportioned to these SDAs on a pro rata basis. If 20 per cent of expenditure goes toward crime investigation, for example, then 20 per cent of overheads will be apportioned to crime investigation.
- (c) May not add to the sum of its components as a result of rounding.
- (d) Real recurrent expenditure calculated using ABS GDP Expenditure Implicit Price Deflators 2003-04 = 100.
- (e) Data only available for all key SDAs combined.
- (f) The allocation of resources in 2000-01 was based on both work activity surveys from a representative sample of four major local service areas in February 2001 and data provided by service areas.
- (g) The total service delivery area budget incorporates overheads and expenditure associated with Ministerial support and Information Services. These costs are distributed evenly throughout the four key service delivery areas. As in the 1999-2000 results, the data exclude expenditure associated with emergency management and the protection of primary industries and fisheries resources. Costs associated with a new section, Forensic Science Safety in July 2000 have also been excluded.
- (h) Costs are apportioned across SDAs through use of direct and indirect cost attribution. Where a direct and singular relationship can be established, costs are directly attributed against outcomes (SDAs). In situations where no direct relationship can be identified, or where expenditure is attributable to numerous outcomes, indirect costing systems (based on activity survey data) are used. Indirect cost attribution uses statistical analysis of cost centre activities to apportion costs across the range of outcomes.



Table 5A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person on police services, by service delivery area, 2000-01 (2003-04 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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– Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available.

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS 2001, *Motor Vehicle Census 2001*, Cat.no. 9309.0, AusInfo, Canberra; table A.2; table A.26.

Table 5A.13

**Table 5A.13 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person on police services, by service delivery area, 2001-02 (2003-04 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Expenditure per person										
Community safety and support	\$	147	104	na	133	161	na	133	306	135
Crime investigation	\$	49	71	na	51	30	na	75	129	56
Road safety and traffic management										
\$/person	\$	20	20	na	40	22	na	19	36	23
\$/registered vehicle	\$	35	28	na	55	32	na	30	69	36
Services to the judicial process	\$	25	41	na	41	28	na	16	88	33
Other services	\$	–	–	na	6	–	na	2	–	1
<b>All SDAs</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>235</b>	na	<b>270</b>	<b>242</b>	na	<b>228</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>247</b>
Share of total expenditure										
Community safety and support	%	60.8	44.2	na	49.2	66.6	na	58.5	65.0	54.6
Crime investigation	%	20.2	30.1	na	18.8	12.5	na	32.9	27.3	22.5
Road safety and traffic management	%	8.4	8.4	na	14.8	9.2	na	8.5	7.7	9.3
Services to the judicial process	%	10.5	17.3	na	15.1	11.7	na	6.6	15.8	13.4
Other services	%	–	–	na	2.2	–	na	0.9	–	0.2
<b>Total for all SDAs</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	na	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	na	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- (a) Data have not been subject to extensive tests to determine comparability. Further, some differences in counting rules may exist across jurisdictions as a result of the differing mixes of activities undertaken within each of the common SDAs.
- (b) Overheads (for example, infrastructure costs, such as rent on buildings, and vehicle and equipment costs) have been apportioned to these SDAs on a pro rata basis. If 20 per cent of expenditure goes toward crime investigation, for example, then 20 per cent of overheads will be apportioned to crime investigation.
- (c) May not add to the sum of its components as a result of rounding.
- (d) Real recurrent expenditure calculated using ABS GDP Expenditure Implicit Price Deflators 2002-03 = 100.
- (e) Data only available for all key SDAs combined.
- (f) The allocation of resources in 2000-01 was based on both work activity surveys from a representative sample of four major local service areas in February 2001 and data provided by service areas.
- (g) Costs are apportioned across SDAs through use of direct and indirect cost attribution. Where a direct and singular relationship can be established, costs are directly attributed against outcomes (SDAs). In situations where no direct relationship can be identified, or where expenditure is attributable to numerous outcomes, indirect costing systems (based on activity survey data) are used. Indirect cost attribution uses statistical analysis of cost centre activities to apportion costs across the range of outcomes.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS 2001, *Motor Vehicle Census 2001*, Cat.no. 9309.0, AusInfo, Canberra; table A.2; table A.26.

**Table 5A.14 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person on police services, by service delivery area, 2002-03 (2003-04 dollars) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (f), (g)</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Expenditure per person										
Community safety and support	\$	158	107	83	136	126	na	151	329	128
Crime investigation	\$	57	73	110	57	77	na	74	134	74
Road safety and traffic management										
\$/person	\$	17	20	42	44	18	na	17	35	26
\$/registered vehicle	\$	30	29	65	60	25	na	26	68	40
Services to the judicial process	\$	25	42	na	43	33	na	17	75	27
Other services	\$	–	–	7	7	–	na	2	–	2
<b>All SDAs</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>254</b>	na	<b>261</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>257</b>
Share of total expenditure										
Community safety and support	%	61.3	44.2	34.3	47.5	49.6	na	57.8	57.3	49.7
Crime investigation	%	22.1	30.1	45.4	19.9	30.4	na	28.5	23.4	28.8
Road safety and traffic management	%	6.8	8.4	17.5	15.2	6.9	na	6.5	6.2	10.1
Services to the judicial process	%	9.8	17.3	na	14.9	13.1	na	6.3	13.0	10.6
Other services	%	–	–	2.8	2.4	–	na	0.9	–	0.8
<b>Total for all SDAs</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	na	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- (a) Data have not been subject to extensive tests to determine comparability. Further, some differences in counting rules may exist across jurisdictions as a result of the differing mixes of activities undertaken within each of the common SDAs.
- (b) Overheads (for example, infrastructure costs, such as rent on buildings, and vehicle and equipment costs) have been apportioned to these service delivery areas on a pro rata basis. If 20 per cent of expenditure goes toward crime investigation, for example, then 20 per cent of overheads will be apportioned to crime investigation.
- (c) May not add to the sum of its components as a result of rounding.
- (d) The Government decided to replace the previous output based performance structure with a program based performance structure. These data have been based on SAPOL's 2002-03 program statement. There is no material variance in the allocation of resources between program and output structures. Material variances however exist between SDA's because a proportion of crime investigation costs/revenues in prior years was apportioned to community safety & support and road safety & traffic management. This has not been done in 2002-03 to ensure consistency with SAPOL's audited Program Statement. The increase in total recurrent expenditure is partly as a result of higher workers compensation expense in 2002-03.
- (e) For Tasmania data were only available for SDAs combined.
- (f) For the ACT, costs are apportioned across SDAs through use of direct and indirect cost attribution. Where a direct and singular relationship can be established, costs are directly attributed against outcomes (SDAs). In situations where no direct relationship can be identified, or where expenditure is attributable to numerous outcomes, indirect costing systems are utilised. Indirect cost attribution uses statistical analysis of cost centre activities derived from an activity survey to apportion costs across the range of outcomes.

**Table 5A.14 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person on police services, by service delivery area, 2002-03 (2003-04 dollars) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (f), (g)</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(g) For the ACT, the variation in expenditure for services to the judicial process SDA in 2001-02 from previous years is principally due to the simplification of the indirect cost allocation system. Previously brief preparation by patrols, investigators and their supervisors was recorded against SDA, however the simplified methodology is not able to capture this information.

(h) For the NT, apportionment across the SDAs is based on the results of an activity survey conducted during May 2002.

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

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished); table A.2; table A.26.

Table 5A.15

**Table 5A.15 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) per person on police services, by service delivery area, 2003-04 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (g), (h)</i>	<i>NT (i)</i>	<i>Ave (j)</i>
Expenditure per person										
Community safety and support	\$	150	99	84	142	111	na	178	365	123
Crime investigation	\$	70	77	114	56	78	na	54	149	80
Road safety and traffic management										
\$/person	\$	23	24	43	46	9	na	18	39	29
\$/registered vehicle	\$	39	34	65	62	12	na	27	75	43
Services to the judicial process	\$	21	39	na	42	33	na	21	83	31
Other services	\$	–	4	7	7	–	na	–	–	3
<b>All SDAs</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>266</b>
Share of total expenditure										
Community safety and support	%	57.0	40.7	33.8	48.4	48.0	na	65.8	57.3	46.3
Crime investigation	%	26.4	31.6	46.0	19.2	33.8	na	19.9	23.4	30.1
Road safety and traffic management	%	8.8	9.9	17.5	15.5	3.7	na	6.7	6.2	10.7
Services to the judicial process	%	7.8	16.0	na	14.4	14.4	na	7.6	13.0	11.7
Other services	%	–	1.8	2.7	2.5	–	na	–	–	1.2
<b>Total for all SDAs</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- (a) Data have not been subject to extensive tests to determine comparability. Further, some differences in counting rules may exist across jurisdictions as a result of the differing mixes of activities undertaken within each of the common SDAs.
- (b) Overheads (for example, infrastructure costs, such as rent on buildings, and vehicle and equipment costs) have been apportioned to these service delivery areas on a pro rata basis. If 20 per cent of expenditure goes toward crime investigation, for example, then 20 per cent of overheads will be apportioned to crime investigation.
- (c) May not add to the sum of its components as a result of rounding.
- (d) For Queensland, expenditure data for services to the judicial process is not separately identified.
- (e) In 2002-03, the Government decided to replace the previous output based performance structure with a program based performance structure. This return has been based on SAPOL's 2002-03 program statement. There is no material variance in the allocation of resources between program and output structures. Material variances however exist between SDA's because a proportion of crime investigation costs/ revenues in prior years was apportioned to community safety & support and road safety & traffic management. This has not been done in 2002-03 to ensure consistency with SAPOL's audited Program Statement.
- (f) For Tasmania data were only available for SDAs combined.
- (g) For the ACT, costs are apportioned across SDAs through use of direct and indirect cost attribution. Where a direct and singular relationship can be established, costs are directly attributed against outcomes (SDAs). In situations where no direct relationship can be identified, or where expenditure is attributable to numerous outcomes, indirect costing systems are utilised. Indirect cost attribution uses statistical analysis of cost centre activities derived from an activity survey to apportion costs across the range of outcomes.

**Table 5A.15 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) per person on police services, by service delivery area, 2003-04 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (g), (h)</i>	<i>NT (i)</i>	<i>Ave (j)</i>
(h)	For the ACT, the variation in expenditure for services to the judicial process SDA in 2001-02 from previous years is principally due to the simplification of the indirect cost allocation system. Previously brief preparation by patrols, investigators and their supervisors was recorded against SDA, however the simplified methodology is not able to capture this information.									
(i)	For the NT, apportionment across the SDAs is based on the results of an activity survey conducted during May 2002.									
(j)	Represents the weighted average of those jurisdictions that provided data.									
	– Nil or rounded to zero. <b>na</b> Not available.									

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished); table A.2; table A.26.

Table 5A.16

Table 5A.16 **Police staff, by sworn/unsworn status (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Sworn police staff</b>									
Number of sworn staff									
1999-00	13 172	9 359	7 319	4 658	3 480	1 049	632	905	40 574
2000-01	13 296	9 488	7 734	4 742	3 582	1 081	591	948	41 462
2001-02	13 614	9 926	7 995	4 778	3 702	1 094	584	954	42 647
2002-03	14 091	10 256	8 180	4 786	3 766	1 094	594	783	43 550
2003-04	15 009	10 300	8 496	4 827	3 710	1 117	618	845	44 922
Sworn staff per 100 000 population									
1999-00	205	199	209	251	232	222	202	469	214
2000-01	205	200	217	252	238	229	187	484	216
2001-02	207	206	220	251	245	232	183	483	219
2002-03	212	211	220	248	248	231	185	395	221
2003-04	224	209	223	247	243	234	192	426	226
<b>Unsworn police staff</b>									
Number of unsworn staff									
1999-00	3 696	2 097	na	1 242	953	358	89	186	8 621
2000-01	3 887	2 251	1 242	1 203	975	340	185	172	10 255
2001-02	4 019	2 222	3 199	1 179	978	359	197	206	12 359
2002-03	3 968	2 257	3 227	1 168	979	352	205	374	12 530
2003-04	3 912	2 464	3 205	1 186	988	365	191	393	12 704
Unsworn staff per 100 000 population									
1999-00	58	45	na	67	64	76	28	96	45
2000-01	60	47	35	64	65	72	59	88	53
2001-02	61	46	88	62	65	76	62	104	64
2002-03	60	46	87	61	64	74	64	189	64
2003-04	58	50	84	61	65	76	59	198	64
<b>Total police staff</b>									
Number of police staff									
1999-00	16 868	11 456	na	5 900	4 433	1 407	721	1 091	49 195
2000-01	17 501	11 739	8 976	5 945	4 557	1 421	776	1 120	51 717
2001-02	17 735	12 148	11 194	5 957	4 680	1 453	781	1 160	55 006
2002-03	18 059	12 513	11 407	5 954	4 745	1 446	799	1 157	56 080
2003-04	18 921	12 764	11 701	6 013	4 698	1 482	809	1 238	57 626
Total police staff per 100 000 population									
1999-00	263	244	na	318	296	298	231	565	260
2000-01	269	247	251	317	303	301	246	572	270
2001-02	269	252	308	313	309	308	245	587	283
2002-03	272	257	307	309	312	306	248	583	285
2003-04	283	259	307	307	307	310	251	624	289

(a) Comprises all FTE staff.

(b) NSW data for 2001-02 and 2003-04 are based on a headcount at 30 June 2002 and are not FTE data.

Table 5A.16 **Police staff, by sworn/unsworn status (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(c) In the ACT, civilianisation of support functions occurred throughout 2000-01 with the communications 'centre' now being substantially staffed by non-sworn staff. In addition, as a result of a comprehensive review of enabling costs applicable to ACT Policing in 2000-01, the formula previously applied to the calculation for staffing and expenditure data has been significantly revised. This methodological shift means that data for 2000-01 onwards are not directly comparable with data for years prior to 2000-01.

(d) For the NT, sworn police officers include police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers.  
**na** Not available.

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished); table A.2.



Table 5A.17

**Table 5A.17 Police staff, by operational status (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Operational staff									
1999-00	90.9	82.0	91.1	92.2	90.2	85.6	92.1	83.8	87.5
2000-01	82.4	81.3	65.5	91.4	91.0	83.3	86.9	83.8	80.6
2001-02	83.6	82.2	82.6	91.8	91.7	83.5	86.9	81.3	84.6
2002-03	80.6	82.7	80.0	89.7	92.9	83.2	91.2	88.7	83.3
2003-04	82.7	81.3	78.1	87.1	91.9	82.1	90.1	90.9	82.9
Non-operational staff									
1999-00	9.1	18.0	8.9	7.8	9.8	14.4	7.9	16.2	12.5
2000-01	17.6	18.7	34.5	8.6	9.0	16.7	13.1	16.3	19.4
2001-02	16.4	17.8	17.4	8.2	8.3	16.5	13.1	18.7	15.4
2002-03	19.4	17.3	20.0	10.3	7.1	16.8	8.8	11.3	16.7
2003-04	17.3	18.7	21.9	12.9	8.1	17.9	9.9	9.1	17.1

(a) Comprises all FTE staff.

(b) The definition of operational status is quite broad and may be interpreted differently across jurisdictions.

(c) For 2000-01, NSW operational/non-operational staffing figures are not comparable with earlier years. Information is derived based on location and position description, whereas for earlier years it is based on location only. For 2001-02 and 2003-04, operational/non-operational staffing figures are based on a headcount at June 30 in 2003 and 2004 respectively, and are not FTE figures.

(d) The definitions of operational and non-operational status does not align with the national data dictionary. Therefore, care needs to be taken when comparing Queensland with other jurisdictions.

(e) As a result of a comprehensive review of enabling costs applicable to ACT Policing in 2000-01, the formula previously applied to the calculation for staffing and expenditure data has been significantly revised. This methodological shift means that data for 2000-01 onwards are not directly comparable with data for years prior to 2000-01.

(f) In the NT, sworn police officers include police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.18

Table 5A.18 **Police staff, by classification and gender, 1999-2000 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Senior executive (e)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	2.8	3	2	3	2	4	1	1	18
Unsworn	no.	1	3	1	–	–	2	–	–	7
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>25</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unsworn	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>–</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>
Prop. of all staff	%	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.4	0.1	0.1	–
Executive (e)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	15.6	26	25	9	16	8	2	9	110
Unsworn	no.	8	11	6	5	3	–	1	2	35
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>145</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	4
Unsworn	no.	0	2	–	1	1	–	–	1	5
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>9</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>154</b>
Prop. of all staff	%	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.3
Management (e)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	407.2	326	275	134	82	51	11	23	1 308
Unsworn	no.	159.1	117	60	17	24	17	2	5	400
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>566.3</i>	<i>442</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>1 708</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	13.7	7	16	1	2	1	–	1	41
Unsworn	no.	93	61	15	1	8	1	–	11	190
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>231</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1 939</b>
All management	%	4.0	4.4	3.6	2.6	2.6	5.0	1.8	3.7	3.7
Supervisory (f)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	2 184	2 062	2 008	952	590	180	108	160	8 243
Unsworn	no.	197	130	245	68	94	28	5	18	784
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>2 380</i>	<i>2 193</i>	<i>2 253</i>	<i>1 020</i>	<i>684</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>9 028</i>

Table 5A.18

Table 5A.18 **Police staff, by classification and gender, 1999-2000 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	136	124	130	32	33	11	7	21	493
Unsworn	no.	249	112	177	20	57	18	5	20	658
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>1 151</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2766</b>	<b>2 428</b>	<b>2 559</b>	<b>1 072</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>10 179</b>
Prop. of all staff	%	16.4	21.2	25.1	18.4	17.5	16.8	17.3	20.1	19.6
Practitioner (g)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	8 175	5 661	3 736	3 062	2 241	613	396	498	24 383
Unsworn	no.	953	650	797	373	324	89	22	52	3 260
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>9 128</i>	<i>6 311</i>	<i>4 533</i>	<i>3 435</i>	<i>2 565</i>	<i>702</i>	<i>418</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>27 642</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	2236	1 152	1 075	487	514	181	115	188	5 948
Unsworn	no.	2036	1 011	1 625	655	441	203	46	80	6 097
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>4272</i>	<i>2 163</i>	<i>2 700</i>	<i>1 142</i>	<i>956</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>12 045</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>13 400</b>	<b>8 475</b>	<b>7 233</b>	<b>4 577</b>	<b>3 521</b>	<b>1 086</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>39 688</b>
Prop. of all staff	%	79.4	74.0	71.0	78.6	79.4	77.2	80.4	75.0	76.3
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>16 868</b>	<b>11 456</b>	<b>10 190</b>	<b>5 820</b>	<b>4 432</b>	<b>1 407</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>1 091</b>	<b>51 984</b>

(a) Comprises all FTE staff.

(b) Excludes recruits in training.

(c) Includes a notional 129 staff for corporate support functions attributed to the ACT community policing provided by the AFP. The disaggregation of these 129 positions has been determined by apportioning details in accordance with the relative breakdown of the community policing staff.

(d) Small units and remote stations are staffed at sergeant level.

(e) Comprises management level staff (civilian managers and sworn staff from inspectors to superintendents), executive level staff (civilian SES and sworn staff from chief superintendent to assistant commissioner) and senior executive level staff (civilian top SES and sworn staff, including commissioner, deputy commissioner and equivalent executives).

(f) Comprises civilian team leaders and sworn staff (from sergeant to senior sergeant).

(g) Comprises civilian administration staff and sworn staff (from constable to senior constable).

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.19

Table 5A.19 **Police staff, by classification and gender, 2000-01 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Senior executive (f)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	1	17
Unsworn	no.	3	3	1	–	–	3	–	–	10
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>27</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Unsworn	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>1</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>
Prop. of all staff	%	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Executive (f)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	15	24	11	7	14	9	2	9	91
Unsworn	no.	7	7	5	5	3	–	–	3	30
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>121</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	4
Unsworn	no.	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	7
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>10</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>132</b>
Prop. of all staff	%	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.2
Management (f)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	584	313	292	136	89	48	9	25	1 495
Unsworn	no.	209	123	72	16	38	14	14	7	493
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>793</i>	<i>436</i>	<i>364</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>1 988</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	33	5	16	1	3	1	–	1	60
Unsworn	no.	108	68	29	2	16	–	4	11	239
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>299</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>2 287</b>
Prop. of all staff	%	5.3	4.3	3.8	2.7	3.2	4.4	3.4	3.9	4.3
Supervisory (g)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	1998	2 020	2 100	965	594	175	102	165	8 118
Unsworn	no.	119	142	193	71	82	20	17	14	657
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>2117</i>	<i>2 162</i>	<i>2 292</i>	<i>1 036</i>	<i>676</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>8 775</i>

Table 5A.19

Table 5A.19 **Police staff, by classification and gender, 2000-01 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	169	128	172	36	36	11	5	23	580
Unsworn	no.	262	126	156	21	70	19	17	25	695
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>431</i>	<i>253</i>	<i>328</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>1 275</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2548</b>	<b>2 415</b>	<b>2 620</b>	<b>1 093</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>10 050</b>
Prop. of all staff	%	14.6	20.6	24.1	18.8	17.1	15.8	18.1	19.9	18.7
Practitioner (h)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	8 117	5 763	3 872	3 057	2 260	647	364	518	24 598
Unsworn	no.	987	705	893	389	322	99	45	51	3 492
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>9 104</i>	<i>6 468</i>	<i>4 765</i>	<i>3 446</i>	<i>2 582</i>	<i>746</i>	<i>409</i>	<i>569</i>	<i>28 090</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	2694	1 232	1 270	505	584	190	117	206	6 797
Unsworn	no.	2190	1 076	1 770	598	445	182	77	80	6 417
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>4884</i>	<i>2 307</i>	<i>3 040</i>	<i>1 103</i>	<i>1 029</i>	<i>372</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>13 214</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>13 988</b>	<b>8 775</b>	<b>7 804</b>	<b>4 549</b>	<b>3 611</b>	<b>1 118</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>41 305</b>
Prop. of all staff	%	79.9	74.8	71.9	78.3	79.2	78.7	77.8	75.0	76.8
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>17 501</b>	<b>11 739</b>	<b>10 855</b>	<b>5 813</b>	<b>4 557</b>	<b>1 421</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>1 141</b>	<b>53 801</b>

(a) Comprises all FTE staff.

(b) The NSW police staff numbers are based on a head count at 30 June 2001, and are not FTE figures. Therefore, the 17 501 figure provided differs from the other NSW FTE police staffing figure of 16 951 reported elsewhere in the attachment.

(c) WA data excludes recruits in training.

(d) As a result of a comprehensive review of enabling costs applicable to ACT Policing in 2000-01, the formula previously applied to the calculation for staffing and expenditure data has been significantly revised. This methodological shift means that data for 2000-01 onwards are not directly comparable with data for years prior to 2000-01.

(e) Small units and remote stations are staffed at sergeant level.

(f) Comprises management level staff (civilian managers and sworn staff from inspectors to superintendents), executive level staff (civilian SES and sworn staff from chief superintendent to assistant commissioner) and senior executive level staff (civilian top SES and sworn staff, including commissioner, deputy commissioner and equivalent executives).

(g) Comprises civilian team leaders and sworn staff (from sergeant to senior sergeant).

(h) Comprises civilian administration staff and sworn staff (from constable to senior constable).

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.20

Table 5A.20 **Police staff, by classification and gender, 2001-02 (a)**

		<i>Unit NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Senior executive (f)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	4	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	19
Unsworn	no.	1	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	5
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	5	3	3	3	2	5	1	2	24
Female										
Sworn	no.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Unsworn	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>
Prop. of all staff	%	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.3	0.1	0.2	–
Executive (f)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	9	22	11	7	12	8	1	9	78
Unsworn	no.	8	11	4	4	3	–	1	2	33
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	17	33	15	11	15	8	2	11	112
Female										
Sworn	no.	1	–	1	–	1	–	0	–	3
Unsworn	no.	0	2	1	1	–	–	–	2	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	1	2	2	1	1	–	0	2	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>121</b>
Prop. of all staff	%	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.2
Management (f)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	563	321	300	138	92	48	8	27	1 496
Unsworn	no.	200	130	78	16	45	18	11	6	504
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	763	450	378	154	137	66	19	33	2 000
Female										
Sworn	no.	34	8	18	2	2	2	0	2	68
Unsworn	no.	115	85	33	2	17	3	7	8	269
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	149	93	51	4	19	5	7	10	337
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2 338</b>
Prop. of all staff	%	5.1	4.5	3.8	2.7	3.3	4.9	3.4	3.7	4.3
Supervisory (g)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	1948	2 040	2 168	957	620	171	88	168	8 160
Unsworn	no.	164	152	292	72	76	20	16	13	806
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	2112	2 192	2 460	1 029	696	191	105	181	8 965

Table 5A.20

Table 5A.20 **Police staff, by classification and gender, 2001-02 (a)**

		<i>Unit NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	190	141	190	37	43	8	5	27	640
Unsworn	no.	352	146	218	28	79	20	19	25	886
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>542</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>1 527</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2654</b>	<b>2 479</b>	<b>2 867</b>	<b>1 094</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>10 492</b>
Prop. of all staff	%	15.0	20.4	25.6	18.8	17.5	15.1	16.5	20.1	19.1
Practitioner (h)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	8 090	5 992	3 966	3 075	2 293	648	358	516	21 863
Unsworn	no.	1 013	632	859	384	307	106	57	55	3 413
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>9 103</i>	<i>6 624</i>	<i>4 825</i>	<i>3 459</i>	<i>2 601</i>	<i>754</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>571</i>	<i>25 276</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	2877	1 401	1 339	534	642	206	122	207	7 328
Unsworn	no.	2166	1 064	1 713	567	447	190	87	91	6 325
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>5043</i>	<i>2 465</i>	<i>3 052</i>	<i>1 101</i>	<i>1 089</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>13 653</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>14 146</b>	<b>9 088</b>	<b>7 877</b>	<b>4 560</b>	<b>3 690</b>	<b>1 150</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>42 003</b>
Prop. of all staff	%	79.8	74.8	70.4	78.3	78.8	79.1	79.7	74.9	76.4
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>17 735</b>	<b>12 148</b>	<b>11 193</b>	<b>5 827</b>	<b>4 681</b>	<b>1 453</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>1 160</b>	<b>54 978</b>

(a) Comprises all FTE staff.

(b) The NSW police staff numbers are based on a head count at 30 June 2002. They are not FTE figures.

(c) Excludes recruits in training.

(d) As a result of a comprehensive review of enabling costs applicable to ACT Policing in 2000-01, the formula previously applied to the calculation for staffing and expenditure data has been significantly revised. This methodological shift means that data for 2000-01 onwards are not directly comparable with data for years prior to 2000-01.

(e) Small units and remote stations are staffed at sergeant level.

(f) Comprises management level staff (civilian managers and sworn staff from inspectors to superintendents), executive level staff (civilian SES and sworn staff from chief superintendent to assistant commissioner) and senior executive level staff (civilian top SES and sworn staff, including commissioner, deputy commissioner and equivalent executives).

(g) Comprises civilian team leaders and sworn staff (from sergeant to senior sergeant).

(h) Comprises civilian administration staff and sworn staff (from constable to senior constable).

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.21

Table 5A.21 **Police staff, by classification and gender, 2002-03 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Senior executive (f)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	4	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	18
Unsworn	no.	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	4
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	5	3	3	3	2	3	1	2	22
Female										
Sworn	no.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Unsworn	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23</b>
Prop. of all staff	%	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.2	0.1	0.2	–
Executive (f)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	7	17	11	7	12	10	1	9	74
Unsworn	no.	9	9	5	3	3	5	1	4	39
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	16	26	16	10	15	15	2	13	113
Female										
Sworn	no.	0	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	4
Unsworn	no.	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	1	2	2	1	1	–	1	2	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>123</b>
Prop. of all staff	%	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.3	0.2
Management (f)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	573	333	299	134	92	50	8	30	1 519
Unsworn	no.	210	152	79	19	53	12	12	9	546
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	783	485	378	153	145	62	20	39	2 065
Female										
Sworn	no.	48	12	18	3	5	2	1	3	92
Unsworn	no.	143	98	33	4	21	4	6	14	323
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	191	110	51	7	26	6	7	17	415
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2 480</b>
Prop. of all staff	%	5.2	4.8	3.8	2.7	3.6	4.7	3.4	4.8	4.4
Supervisory (g)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	2017	2 097	2 219	948	634	171	106	167	8 359
Unsworn	no.	350	167	288	72	109	28	20	10	1 044
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	2367	2 264	2 507	1 020	743	199	126	177	9 403



Table 5A.21

Table 5A.21 **Police staff, by classification and gender, 2002-03 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	231	156	206	40	46	11	12	25	727
Unsworn	no.	390	178	225	33	90	16	24	22	978
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>621</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>431</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>1 705</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2988</b>	<b>2 598</b>	<b>2 938</b>	<b>1 093</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>11 108</b>
Prop. of all staff	%	15.9	20.8	25.8	18.8	18.5	15.6	20.4	19.4	19.6
Practitioner (h)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	8 626	6 120	4 030	3 067	2 271	633	340	437	25 524
Unsworn	no.	808	535	867	353	261	99	56	129	3 108
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>9 434</i>	<i>6 655</i>	<i>4 897</i>	<i>3 420</i>	<i>2 532</i>	<i>732</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>28 632</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	3233	1 520	1 394	564	704	216	122	114	7 867
Unsworn	no.	2147	1 116	1 728	569	441	186	85	178	6 450
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>5380</i>	<i>2 636</i>	<i>3 122</i>	<i>1 133</i>	<i>1 145</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>292</i>	<i>14 317</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>14 814</b>	<b>9 291</b>	<b>8 019</b>	<b>4 553</b>	<b>3 677</b>	<b>1 134</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>42 949</b>
Prop. of all staff	%	78.8	74.2	70.3	78.2	77.5	78.4	75.8	74.3	75.8
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>18 798</b>	<b>12 516</b>	<b>11 407</b>	<b>5 820</b>	<b>4 745</b>	<b>1 446</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>1 155</b>	<b>56 683</b>

(a) Comprises all FTE staff.

(b) The NSW police staff numbers are based on a head count at 30 June 2003. They are not FTE figures.

(c) Excludes recruits in training.

(d) As a result of a comprehensive review of enabling costs applicable to ACT Policing in 2000-01, the formula previously applied to the calculation for staffing and expenditure data has been significantly revised. This methodological shift means that data for 2000-01 onwards are not directly comparable with data for years prior to 2000-01.

(e) Small units and remote stations are staffed at sergeant level.

(f) Comprises management level staff (civilian managers and sworn staff from inspectors to superintendents), executive level staff (civilian SES and sworn staff from chief superintendent to assistant commissioner) and senior executive level staff (civilian top SES and sworn staff, including commissioner, deputy commissioner and equivalent executives).

(g) Comprises civilian team leaders and sworn staff (from sergeant to senior sergeant).

(h) Comprises civilian administration staff and sworn staff (from constable to senior constable).

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.22

Table 5A.22 **Police staff, by classification and gender, 2003-04 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Senior executive (f)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	4	2	2	2	2	4	1	2	19
Unsworn	no.	0	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	4
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	4	3	3	3	2	5	1	2	23
Female										
Sworn	no.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Unsworn	no.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>
Prop. of all staff	%	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.3	0.1	0.2	–
Executive (f)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	21	19	12	7	12	11	1	10	93
Unsworn	no.	38	10	6	3	4	5	1	5	72
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	59	29	18	10	16	16	2	15	165
Female										
Sworn	no.	0	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	5
Unsworn	no.	16	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	21
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	16	3	2	–	1	–	1	3	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>191</b>
Prop. of all staff	%	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.3
Management (f)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	672	333	298	136	91	49	7	31	1 617
Unsworn	no.	196	147	79	21	57	13	13	15	541
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	868	480	377	157	148	62	20	45	2 157
Female										
Sworn	no.	64	13	19	3	5	3	2	5	114
Unsworn	no.	143	77	33	5	25	5	6	22	316
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	207	90	52	8	30	8	8	27	430
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1075</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>2 587</b>
Prop. of all staff	%	5.7	4.5	3.7	2.8	3.8	4.7	3.5	5.8	4.5
Supervisory (g)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	2148	2 141	2 313	952	643	175	104	170	8 646
Unsworn	no.	310	226	275	74	113	30	23	8	1 059
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	2458	2 367	2 588	1 026	756	205	127	178	9 705

Table 5A.22

Table 5A.22 **Police staff, by classification and gender, 2003-04 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	277	159	235	49	48	10	12	26	816
Unsworn	no.	349	245	226	35	94	17	23	21	1 010
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>626</i>	<i>404</i>	<i>461</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>1 826</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>3084</b>	<b>2 771</b>	<b>3 049</b>	<b>1 110</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>11 531</b>
Prop. of all staff	%	16.3	21.7	26.1	18.9	19.1	15.7	20.0	18.1	20.1
Practitioner (h)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	8 484	6 071	4 132	3 054	2 201	642	342	472	25 398
Unsworn	no.	692	544	870	361	279	106	61	132	3 045
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>9 176</i>	<i>6 615</i>	<i>5 002</i>	<i>3 415</i>	<i>2 480</i>	<i>748</i>	<i>403</i>	<i>604</i>	<i>28 443</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	3339	1 562	1 484	600	706	226	122	130	8 169
Unsworn	no.	2168	1 213	1 714	563	417	185	90	189	6 539
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>5507</i>	<i>2 775</i>	<i>3 198</i>	<i>1 163</i>	<i>1 123</i>	<i>411</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>14 708</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>14 683</b>	<b>9 390</b>	<b>8 200</b>	<b>4 578</b>	<b>3 603</b>	<b>1 159</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>43 150</b>
Prop. of all staff	%	77.6	73.5	70.1	78.0	76.7	78.2	76.0	74.5	75.1
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>18 921</b>	<b>12 768</b>	<b>11 701</b>	<b>5 866</b>	<b>4 698</b>	<b>1 482</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>1 238</b>	<b>57 483</b>

(a) Comprises all FTE staff.

(b) The NSW police staff numbers are based on a head count at 30 June 2004. They are not FTE figures.

(c) Excludes recruits in training.

(d) As a result of a comprehensive review of enabling costs applicable to ACT Policing in 2000-01, the formula previously applied to the calculation for staffing and expenditure data has been significantly revised. This methodological shift means that data for 2000-01 onwards are not directly comparable with data for years prior to 2000-01.

(e) Small units and remote stations are staffed at sergeant level.

(f) Comprises management level staff (civilian managers and sworn staff from inspectors to superintendents), executive level staff (civilian SES and sworn staff from chief superintendent to assistant commissioner) and senior executive level staff (civilian top SES and sworn staff, including commissioner, deputy commissioner and equivalent executives).

(g) Comprises civilian team leaders and sworn staff (from sergeant to senior sergeant).

(h) Comprises civilian administration staff and sworn staff (from constable to senior constable).

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Performance indicators  
for all service delivery areas

Table 5A.23

Table 5A.23 **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>
2001-02										
Very satisfied	%	16.0	22.5	20.4	15.9	25.3	20.2	16.0	18.7	19.3
Satisfied	%	48.2	53.8	49.4	51.2	52.9	46.9	52.3	52.3	50.6
Neither	%	22.1	16.9	22.3	21.2	14.8	22.4	22.6	18.1	20.2
Dissatisfied	%	8.0	4.0	4.4	8.2	4.7	7.1	5.7	7.1	6.0
Very dissatisfied	%	3.6	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.0	2.9	1.2	2.2	2.4
Don't know	%	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.4	2.2	1.5	1.6
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>64.2</i>	<i>76.3</i>	<i>69.8</i>	<i>67.1</i>	<i>78.2</i>	<i>67.1</i>	<i>68.3</i>	<i>71.0</i>	<i>69.9</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>11.6</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>8.4</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	3.66	3.93	3.83	3.71	3.98	3.75	3.78	3.79	3.80
2002-03										
Very satisfied	%	21.0	28.7	24.2	18.0	27.4	22.9	19.9	21.2	23.7
Satisfied	%	49.0	49.1	49.4	46.6	50.0	49.1	51.6	46.5	49.0
Neither	%	20.5	15.9	19.5	25.9	16.3	20.0	20.2	22.7	19.4
Dissatisfied	%	5.3	3.1	3.9	6.2	3.3	5.2	5.0	6.5	4.4
Very dissatisfied	%	2.2	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.9	1.7
Don't know	%	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.3	1.3	1.8
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>70.0</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>64.6</i>	<i>77.4</i>	<i>72.0</i>	<i>71.5</i>	<i>67.7</i>	<i>72.7</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>7.5</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>6.1</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	3.83	4.02	3.92	3.73	4.00	3.87	3.87	3.80	3.90
2003-04										
Very satisfied	%	19.8	23.9	22.2	16.8	23.6	23.0	16.8	18.6	21.3
Satisfied	%	50.4	50.6	50.5	49.4	52.1	50.2	53.8	50.4	50.5
Neither	%	22.7	19.4	20.7	24.7	17.7	19.7	22.2	23.9	21.2
Dissatisfied	%	4.8	3.7	4.5	6.6	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.7
Very dissatisfied	%	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.9	0.8	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.6
Don't know	%	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.7
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>70.2</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>72.6</i>	<i>66.2</i>	<i>75.7</i>	<i>73.2</i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>69.0</i>	<i>71.8</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>6.5</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.3</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	3.82	3.92	3.88	3.73	3.93	3.88	3.81	3.80	3.86

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 onwards are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

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

(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

**Table 5A.23      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>
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Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight 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 Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

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

*Source:* Australasian Centre for Policing Research (ACPR) (unpublished).

Table 5A.24

Table 5A.24 **Satisfaction with the police — dealing with public order problems and supporting community programs (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>
Dealing with public order problems 2001-02										
Very satisfied	%	10.3	12.5	12.8	10.5	14.9	12.4	9.3	10.2	11.7
Satisfied	%	35.6	44.2	36.1	41.7	49.1	36.4	45.9	39.7	39.8
Neither	%	22.8	22.8	27.9	20.1	18.6	25.2	22.4	21.3	23.2
Dissatisfied	%	20.8	13.2	15.2	18.4	10.9	16.5	14.5	19.8	16.6
Very dissatisfied	%	6.8	3.5	4.5	5.8	2.7	6.9	2.9	6.3	5.1
Don't know	%	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.8	2.6	4.9	2.7	3.6
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>45.9</i>	<i>56.8</i>	<i>48.9</i>	<i>52.3</i>	<i>64.0</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>55.2</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>51.5</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>27.6</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>21.7</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	3.23	3.51	3.39	3.34	3.65	3.32	3.47	3.29	3.38
Dealing with public order problems 2002-03										
Very satisfied	%	13.4	17.6	15.3	10.8	16.4	12.0	11.9	12.0	14.7
Satisfied	%	37.2	40.7	39.8	34.4	42.5	39.9	41.5	30.4	38.8
Neither	%	26.9	24.1	25.2	31.5	25.1	24.7	27.5	25.3	26.2
Dissatisfied	%	13.8	10.7	13.3	14.4	9.5	15.1	11.8	21.2	12.7
Very dissatisfied	%	5.4	2.9	3.0	5.1	3.0	5.3	2.4	8.7	4.1
Don't know	%	3.3	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.3	2.9	4.9	2.4	3.5
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>50.6</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>55.1</i>	<i>45.2</i>	<i>58.9</i>	<i>51.9</i>	<i>53.4</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>53.5</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>19.2</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>16.8</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	3.41	3.62	3.53	3.33	3.62	3.39	3.51	3.16	3.49
Dealing with public order problems 2003-04										
Very satisfied	%	13.0	14.6	12.7	11.6	13.3	13.7	9.2	10.4	13.2
Satisfied	%	37.6	39.8	40.1	35.7	40.5	38.4	39.7	35.2	38.7
Neither	%	26.6	28.9	28.2	29.9	27.9	27.6	32.3	26.8	28.0
Dissatisfied	%	15.3	11.1	13.5	16.6	12.8	13.5	12.8	20.1	13.8
Very dissatisfied	%	5.7	3.4	3.6	5.0	3.7	4.8	3.5	6.8	4.5
Don't know	%	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.8	2.0	2.5	0.7	1.9
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>50.6</i>	<i>54.4</i>	<i>52.8</i>	<i>47.2</i>	<i>53.8</i>	<i>52.1</i>	<i>48.9</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>51.8</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>21.1</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>18.3</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	3.37	3.52	3.46	3.33	3.48	3.44	3.39	3.22	3.43
Supporting community programs 2001-02										
Very satisfied	%	19.8	30.8	33.3	24.1	33.9	30.8	19.9	26.8	26.9
Satisfied	%	43.1	44.9	42.5	49.4	48.2	43.8	46.1	45.1	44.6
Neither	%	17.0	12.5	13.5	12.5	8.9	13.2	18.6	13.4	14.0

Table 5A.24

Table 5A.24 **Satisfaction with the police — dealing with public order problems and supporting community programs (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>
Dissatisfied	%	6.6	2.7	3.6	6.6	2.2	5.6	5.2	5.1	4.7
Very dissatisfied	%	2.9	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.6
Don't know	%	10.6	8.3	6.1	6.4	6.2	5.1	9.1	8.6	8.2
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>62.9</i>	<i>75.7</i>	<i>75.7</i>	<i>73.5</i>	<i>82.2</i>	<i>74.6</i>	<i>66.0</i>	<i>71.9</i>	<i>71.4</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>9.5</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>6.3</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	3.79	4.11	4.10	3.95	4.20	4.02	3.86	4.00	3.99
Supporting community programs 2002-03										
Very satisfied	%	22.5	33.6	31.7	27.2	38.3	32.6	22.5	26.5	29.0
Satisfied	%	39.5	40.9	43.8	46.8	43.0	42.5	42.4	42.2	41.8
Neither	%	19.9	14.9	13.9	15.5	11.1	13.8	20.6	17.8	16.3
Dissatisfied	%	6.3	3.0	3.4	4.0	1.5	3.8	4.6	4.3	4.3
Very dissatisfied	%	2.2	1.2	0.7	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.0	2.1	1.5
Don't know	%	9.5	6.4	6.5	4.9	5.0	6.0	8.9	7.1	7.2
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>62.0</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>75.5</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>75.1</i>	<i>64.9</i>	<i>68.7</i>	<i>70.8</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>8.5</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>5.8</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	3.82	4.10	4.10	3.99	4.22	4.08	3.89	3.93	4.00
Supporting community programs 2003-04										
Very satisfied	%	20.4	31.7	30.6	27.6	34.9	28.2	17.9	25.1	27.1
Satisfied	%	41.2	43.5	43.9	44.7	44.8	45.7	42.1	45.2	43.1
Neither	%	23.2	15.3	14.9	15.9	12.9	16.7	26.4	18.9	18.0
Dissatisfied	%	5.8	4.1	4.2	5.2	2.6	2.7	5.8	3.7	4.7
Very dissatisfied	%	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.6	0.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3
Don't know	%	7.5	4.4	5.6	5.0	4.2	5.4	6.7	5.9	5.8
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>61.6</i>	<i>75.2</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>72.3</i>	<i>79.8</i>	<i>73.9</i>	<i>60.0</i>	<i>70.3</i>	<i>70.2</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>7.7</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>6.0</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	3.78	4.05	4.05	3.96	4.16	4.02	3.75	3.95	3.96

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 onwards are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

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

(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight 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 Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the tables above, the weights are as follows:



Table 5A.24 **Satisfaction with the police — dealing with public order problems and supporting community programs (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>
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Very satisfied = 5; satisfied = 4; neither = 3; dissatisfied = 2; and very dissatisfied = 1.

Source: ACPR (unpublished).

Table 5A.25

Table 5A.25 **Contact with police in the past 12 months (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2001-02										
Contact with police	%	45.4	56.7	53.5	52.7	45.4	51.0	55.3	61.5	50.9
No contact with police	%	54.6	43.3	46.5	47.3	54.6	49.0	44.7	38.5	49.1
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Contact with police by who initiated the most recent contact										
Police initiated	%	56.6	62.8	67.5	59.8	53.8	64.8	56.5	57.7	60.8
Respondent initiated	%	43.4	37.2	32.5	40.2	46.2	35.2	43.5	42.3	39.2
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 245</b>	<b>1 370</b>	<b>2 100</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1 099</b>	<b>1 253</b>	<b>11 001</b>
2002-03										
Contact with police	%	44.3	50.4	49.5	50.0	46.8	45.3	49.3	59.8	47.8
No contact with police	%	55.7	49.6	50.5	50.0	53.2	54.7	50.7	40.2	52.2
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Contact with police by who initiated the most recent contact										
Police initiated	%	56.7	64.0	65.2	60.1	49.6	63.6	56.5	52.5	60.1
Respondent initiated	%	43.3	36.0	34.8	39.9	50.4	36.4	43.5	47.5	39.9
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 287</b>	<b>1 295</b>	<b>1 984</b>	<b>1 068</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>1 229</b>	<b>10 713</b>
2003-04										
Contact with police	%	49.2	56.2	54.2	57.2	51.8	48.3	52.9	58.5	53.0
No contact with police	%	50.8	43.8	45.8	42.8	48.2	51.7	47.1	41.5	47.0
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Contact with police by who initiated the most recent contact										
Police initiated	%	60.7	64.2	62.8	60.3	55.7	65.6	54.0	55.4	61.5
Respondent initiated	%	39.3	35.8	37.2	39.7	44.3	34.4	46.0	44.6	38.5
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 407</b>	<b>1 712</b>	<b>2 105</b>	<b>1 125</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>1 057</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>11 162</b>

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 onwards are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

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

Source: ACPR (unpublished).

Table 5A.26

Table 5A.26 **Distribution in number of contacts with 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>
2001-02										
One	%	43.2	33.4	34.2	34.9	42.2	36.4	38.0	28.9	37.4
Two	%	24.1	26.0	25.9	26.8	23.2	24.1	26.4	25.2	25.2
Three	%	13.4	14.9	17.4	14.9	14.7	16.6	14.7	16.0	15.0
Four	%	6.1	9.1	6.8	7.0	7.1	6.4	8.3	10.9	7.3
Five	%	3.4	4.9	5.1	5.8	3.1	4.3	3.0	4.7	4.4
Six to ten	%	6.8	8.4	7.0	8.1	7.1	9.1	7.3	9.6	7.5
Ten or more	%	3.1	3.3	3.8	2.5	2.5	3.2	2.2	4.7	3.2
Don't know	%	–	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 245</b>	<b>1 370</b>	<b>2 100</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1 099</b>	<b>1 253</b>	<b>11 001</b>
2002-03										
One	%	39.1	36.6	36.2	36.1	40.7	36.0	41.9	29.1	37.6
Two	%	24.7	25.9	25.5	27.3	24.6	25.7	25.6	24.7	25.5
Three	%	14.1	16.2	13.5	14.8	15.6	13.3	14.7	16.7	14.8
Four	%	7.0	7.7	8.4	10.2	6.7	8.5	7.0	9.2	7.8
Five	%	4.3	4.5	4.7	1.9	2.3	4.5	3.2	5.4	4.0
Six to ten	%	7.0	6.2	8.9	6.5	7.2	8.1	5.6	10.7	7.1
Ten or more	%	3.8	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.9	3.7	2.0	4.0	3.1
Don't know	%	0.1	0.1	0.4	–	–	0.1	–	0.1	0.1
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 287</b>	<b>1 295</b>	<b>1 984</b>	<b>1 068</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>1 229</b>	<b>10 713</b>
2003-04										
One	%	36.4	34.7	33.2	31.8	37.6	35.6	40.7	28.1	34.9
Two	%	27.3	24.1	25.0	24.9	23.7	24.6	26.0	20.7	25.3
Three	%	15.5	14.8	17.2	14.8	15.1	15.1	14.3	18.4	15.5
Four	%	6.1	9.0	7.6	9.1	7.9	7.4	7.2	8.0	7.7
Five	%	4.7	5.3	4.7	6.6	4.8	5.6	4.8	6.8	5.1
Six to ten	%	6.6	9.0	8.2	9.8	7.6	7.7	5.1	12.6	8.0
Ten or more	%	3.3	3.0	4.1	3.1	3.4	3.9	1.9	5.4	3.3
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 407</b>	<b>1 712</b>	<b>2 105</b>	<b>1 125</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>1 057</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>11 162</b>

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 onwards are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACPR (unpublished).

Table 5A.27

Table 5A.27 Reason for respondent contacting police in most recent contact (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2001-02										
Report a crime	%	46.8	43.9	42.6	41.8	36.7	47.4	45.5	48.1	44.0
Report traffic accident	%	11.1	5.5	4.6	8.1	15.3	5.1	13.9	6.7	8.5
Report suspicion	%	11.4	13.2	14.3	14.7	12.4	15.8	13.3	10.0	12.9
Give other information	%	3.6	3.4	3.2	5.4	4.8	3.7	2.6	4.1	3.7
Get assistance	%	12.6	21.1	12.5	9.2	14.1	19.5	7.9	12.3	14.6
Neigh'hood watch	%	1.1	1.7	2.2	0.2	2.3	2.2	0.8	1.0	1.5
Lost/found property	%	3.9	4.0	2.6	2.6	3.1	1.5	4.3	5.0	3.5
Refused	%	1.4	0.5	0.3	2.7	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.1
Other	%	8.1	6.6	17.6	15.3	9.7	3.6	11.2	12.0	10.1
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>4 477</b>
2002-03										
Report a crime	%	38.6	40.8	43.3	43.3	37.1	43.7	43.7	41.8	40.5
Report traffic accident	%	11.0	5.9	5.8	9.8	13.6	6.5	15.6	8.6	9.0
Report suspicion	%	13.8	10.5	14.0	13.6	15.4	12.7	12.2	14.8	13.1
Give other information	%	4.1	5.3	5.2	4.7	3.8	2.5	3.1	3.6	4.5
Get assistance	%	9.1	13.0	9.7	9.5	10.9	8.0	9.6	8.8	10.4
Neigh'hood watch	%	0.5	2.2	1.2	1.4	3.1	3.8	1.3	1.4	1.5
Lost/found property	%	5.2	4.6	5.1	2.7	3.2	3.8	3.5	4.1	4.5
Refused	%	1.1	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.5	–	0.4	1.0
Other	%	16.5	15.9	15.1	14.8	12.6	17.6	11.1	16.4	15.5
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 015</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>4 486</b>
2003-04										
Report a crime	%	40.3	32.9	37.2	37.7	35.8	39.7	44.0	39.6	37.3
Report traffic accident	%	10.4	6.8	6.5	16.4	14.6	6.5	14.5	8.1	9.9
Report suspicion	%	15.9	13.3	16.2	12.3	12.3	14.3	10.8	18.5	14.4
Give other information	%	3.9	3.3	3.8	3.7	2.8	6.1	4.5	3.1	3.7
Get assistance	%	13.9	21.0	12.4	10.4	15.9	14.6	10.4	10.6	15.1
Neigh'hood watch	%	2.1	1.8	3.4	1.3	2.7	1.3	2.3	2.5	2.2
Lost/found property	%	2.6	5.9	1.9	3.1	2.9	5.2	3.8	3.4	3.5
Refused	%	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.6
Other	%	10.4	14.1	17.9	14.5	12.3	10.6	9.5	13.9	13.3
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>4 452</b>

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 onwards are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACPR (unpublished).

Table 5A.28

Table 5A.28 Reason for police contacting respondent in most recent contact (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2001-02										
Random breath test	%	67.4	71.3	64.5	66.3	63.2	58.6	69.9	65.1	67.3
Traffic accident	%	2.6	2.0	1.8	2.6	3.4	2.2	1.4	2.7	2.3
Traffic violation	%	8.2	6.4	11.8	9.5	12.9	12.7	7.2	8.1	9.0
Noise/disturbance	%	2.8	1.2	3.4	3.2	1.8	1.2	2.5	3.1	2.4
Arrested	%	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.2	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.9
Asked for information	%	7.2	10.9	6.1	7.4	7.8	11.1	9.2	7.1	8.2
Informal contact	%	4.7	2.9	2.5	2.6	4.2	4.3	2.0	3.1	3.4
Refused	%	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.2	–	0.4	0.5
Other	%	5.3	3.8	8.8	7.3	6.3	6.7	7.1	9.6	6.0
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 290</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>1 391</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>6 524</b>
2002-03										
Random breath test	%	65.8	71.9	66.4	60.6	57.8	52.9	59.4	59.9	66.1
Traffic accident	%	3.5	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.6	4.4	3.1	2.6
Traffic violation	%	7.7	8.8	10.3	13.2	12.5	15.2	9.2	11.8	9.7
Noise/disturbance	%	2.5	0.8	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.3	2.7	3.0	1.9
Arrested	%	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	–	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.6
Asked for information	%	7.0	6.1	8.5	9.3	10.0	7.6	9.3	9.7	7.5
Informal contact	%	1.8	1.8	2.1	3.5	3.4	3.1	1.9	1.2	2.2
Refused	%	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.6
Other	%	10.8	6.6	7.6	8.5	9.9	15.3	12.1	10.6	8.8
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 272</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>1 281</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>6 227</b>
2003-04										
Random breath test	%	68.7	73.1	67.5	70.2	67.8	57.1	62.8	62.2	69.4
Traffic accident	%	3.0	1.7	1.9	2.4	3.3	2.4	3.7	2.8	2.4
Traffic violation	%	7.6	7.1	10.0	8.7	9.5	9.7	8.5	7.9	8.2
Noise/disturbance	%	2.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.8	3.7	1.5
Arrested	%	0.3	–	0.8	2.2	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.5
Asked for information	%	7.3	7.6	7.6	5.4	6.6	10.0	9.3	8.8	7.3
Informal contact	%	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.2	3.0	2.5	1.8	2.9	2.5
Refused	%	–	0.5	0.4	–	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other	%	8.1	6.6	8.1	8.0	7.7	14.8	11.3	10.8	7.9
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 467</b>	<b>1 097</b>	<b>1 342</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>6 710</b>

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 onwards are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACPR (unpublished).

Table 5A.29

**Table 5A.29 People who had contact with police in the past 12 months: satisfaction with police in most recent contact (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>
2001-02										
Very satisfied	%	45.4	53.6	47.2	43.4	53.0	51.3	45.3	47.3	48.5
Satisfied	%	31.5	29.8	32.4	37.4	30.2	28.5	33.2	35.5	31.7
Neither	%	6.0	4.6	6.7	4.9	4.1	5.0	7.9	4.1	5.5
Dissatisfied	%	7.5	6.2	7.0	7.5	8.1	6.6	6.2	7.1	7.1
Very dissatisfied	%	9.1	5.6	6.6	6.5	4.2	8.4	7.1	5.0	7.0
Don't know	%	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.3
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<b>76.9</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>80.2</b>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<b>16.6</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>14.0</b>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 245</b>	<b>1 370</b>	<b>2 100</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1 099</b>	<b>1 253</b>	<b>11 001</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	3.97	4.20	4.06	4.04	4.20	4.08	4.04	4.14	4.08
2002-03										
Very satisfied	%	50.5	56.1	51.0	52.3	55.6	48.2	47.5	49.3	52.6
Satisfied	%	28.6	27.8	30.9	28.1	29.0	32.0	27.8	30.4	28.9
Neither	%	6.7	5.3	6.8	6.9	6.8	5.8	9.9	6.8	6.4
Dissatisfied	%	6.1	4.4	5.5	6.2	3.4	6.6	8.0	6.9	5.4
Very dissatisfied	%	7.7	6.0	5.4	6.0	5.1	7.1	6.5	6.3	6.4
Don't know	%	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<b>79.1</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>81.5</b>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<b>13.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 287</b>	<b>1 295</b>	<b>1 984</b>	<b>1 068</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>1 229</b>	<b>10 713</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	4.08	4.24	4.17	4.15	4.27	4.08	4.02	4.10	4.16
2003-04										
Very satisfied	%	49.6	56.0	50.0	50.5	51.0	52.4	45.9	47.0	51.6
Satisfied	%	29.4	27.7	29.4	27.8	30.5	28.2	30.1	32.7	28.8
Neither	%	8.1	6.5	7.3	8.6	7.4	7.8	8.6	7.2	7.5
Dissatisfied	%	6.2	4.3	5.9	5.4	6.3	5.1	8.7	6.2	5.6
Very dissatisfied	%	6.6	5.2	7.1	7.5	4.7	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.3
Don't know	%	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	–	0.1	–	0.3	0.2
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<b>78.9</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>80.4</b>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<b>12.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 407</b>	<b>1 712</b>	<b>2 105</b>	<b>1 125</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>1 057</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>11 162</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	4.10	4.25	4.09	4.09	4.17	4.15	4.00	4.08	4.14

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 onwards are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

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

**Table 5A.29 People who had contact with police in the past 12 months: satisfaction with police in most recent contact (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>
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(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight 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 Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

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

Source: ACPR (unpublished).

Table 5A.30

**Table 5A.30 People who had contact with police in the past 12 months: main reason for satisfaction and dissatisfaction with police service in most recent contact (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>
2001-02										
People who were satisfied with police service in most recent contact by main reason										
Was prompt	%	9.4	7.1	8.4	11.1	8.7	5.6	6.0	10.2	8.6
Approachable/friendly	%	8.6	9.6	9.3	9.6	9.0	8.4	6.8	9.1	9.1
Helpful	%	4.7	5.1	4.1	5.3	5.6	4.5	4.5	3.4	4.8
Courteous	%	13.4	16.1	17.8	12.8	12.9	15.2	14.3	11.4	14.9
Professional/fair	%	13.2	12.2	11.9	11.2	9.4	11.2	15.0	14.8	12.2
Handled the matter well	%	4.5	9.5	4.5	5.0	5.6	9.6	6.0	4.5	6.2
Took appropriate action	%	14.4	14.5	13.5	12.8	15.8	17.4	15.8	15.9	14.3
Efficient	%	3.0	3.4	3.9	6.6	6.3	3.9	6.8	5.7	4.0
Recovered the property	%	0.7	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.0	–	0.8	1.1	0.6
Kept informed	%	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.2	3.1	2.8	1.5	1.1	1.6
Communicated clearly	%	0.1	0.4	0.4	–	0.4	0.6	–	–	0.3
Other	%	4.2	1.1	3.5	3.8	3.1	1.7	3.0	3.4	3.0
Don't know	%	4.4	6.9	6.7	4.2	6.5	4.5	5.3	4.5	5.7
<b>Total satisfied</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>85.3</b>
People who were dissatisfied with police service in most recent contact by main reason										
Left waiting	%	2.3	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.3	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.7
Unfriendly/impolite	%	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.5	–	1.5
Unhelpful	%	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.8	–	0.7
Unprofessional/unfair	%	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.3	2.8	1.5	1.2	1.7
Took no action	%	4.5	2.5	2.9	4.2	2.5	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.4
Not keep informed	%	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.1
Made false accusation	%	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.6	–	1.2	1.0
Used unnecessary force	%	–	–	0.1	0.7	–	–	–	–	0.1
Poor communication	%	–	–	0.5	–	0.2	–	–	–	0.1
Showed not interested	%	1.4	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.2	0.9
Other	%	2.7	0.8	3.3	2.6	1.9	1.7	3.0	2.4	2.2
Don't know	%	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.8	–	0.4
<b>Total dissatisfied</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>14.8</b>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 123</b>	<b>1 299</b>	<b>1 977</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>1 020</b>	<b>1 191</b>	<b>10 409</b>



Table 5A.30

**Table 5A.30 People who had contact with police in the past 12 months: main reason for satisfaction and dissatisfaction with police service in most recent contact (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>
2002-03										
People who were satisfied with police service in most recent contact by main reason										
Was prompt	%	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.9	10.5	8.3	9.2	11.0	8.9
Approachable/friendly	%	8.2	9.4	9.1	9.6	9.0	8.3	7.5	6.8	8.9
Helpful	%	4.8	4.5	4.6	5.9	6.2	3.2	4.2	5.5	4.9
Courteous	%	12.3	17.6	17.5	11.9	13.7	14.0	11.7	12.3	14.8
Professional/fair	%	12.7	12.1	11.5	8.5	10.7	12.7	14.2	11.0	11.7
Handled the matter well	%	5.1	5.3	4.8	6.3	5.8	5.1	5.8	6.8	5.3
Took appropriate action	%	13.9	12.7	14.6	14.7	15.8	14.0	11.7	15.1	13.9
Efficient	%	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.5	5.0	4.1	4.6
Recovered the property	%	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.8	–	0.8	–	0.6
Kept informed	%	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.9
Communicated clearly	%	9.5	5.3	0.3	0.1	–	–	–	–	0.1
Other	%	5.3	4.9	5.2	6.4	5.8	7.0	7.5	5.5	5.4
Don't know	%	6.6	6.7	5.3	7.5	6.2	6.4	5.8	5.5	6.4
<b>Total satisfied</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>87.3</b>
People who were dissatisfied with police service in most recent contact by main reason										
Left waiting	%	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.1
Unfriendly/impolite	%	1.3	0.9	1.3	2.2	0.2	1.3	0.8	–	1.2
Unhelpful	%	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	–	0.8	–	0.5
Unprofessional/unfair	%	0.9	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.8	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.9
Took no action	%	2.9	1.9	1.9	3.4	2.3	3.2	3.3	2.7	2.6
Not keep informed	%	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.6	1.7	1.4	0.8
Made false accusation	%	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.3	0.8	1.4	0.8
Used unnecessary force	%	–	0.4	8.4	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
Poor communication	%	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Showed not interested	%	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.7	–	0.9
Other	%	3.9	2.5	2.8	1.9	2.4	3.2	3.3	4.1	3.0
Don't know	%	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.7
<b>Total dissatisfied</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.6</b>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 136</b>	<b>1 222</b>	<b>1 845</b>	<b>1 005</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>1 146</b>	<b>9 996</b>

Table 5A.30

**Table 5A.30 People who had contact with police in the past 12 months: main reason for satisfaction and dissatisfaction with police service in most recent contact (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>
2003-04										
People who were satisfied with police service in most recent contact by main reason										
Was prompt	%	9.0	8.1	8.7	8.0	10.4	7.8	9.0	11.8	8.7
Approachable/friendly	%	8.7	9.5	9.4	8.7	9.7	11.1	6.4	7.1	9.1
Helpful	%	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.6	5.3	4.1
Courteous	%	18.7	20.2	19.5	15.0	14.3	17.0	18.6	13.9	18.4
Professional/fair	%	14.4	11.7	12.1	14.0	11.5	14.1	15.8	15.0	13.0
Handled the matter well	%	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.7	6.3	5.7	6.3	5.6	6.0
Took appropriate action	%	17.7	15.4	18.4	17.0	19.3	17.7	16.6	16.2	17.2
Efficient	%	4.9	8.0	4.9	7.5	7.5	5.2	6.5	7.6	6.3
Recovered the property	%	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5
Kept informed	%	2.1	1.7	1.5	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.4	1.9
Communicated clearly	%	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.6
Other	%	4.1	4.5	5.7	6.0	4.8	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.8
Don't know	%	9.3	9.7	8.8	9.9	8.8	9.4	8.5	9.4	9.3
<b>Total satisfied</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>99.9</b>
People who were dissatisfied with police service in most recent contact by main reason										
Left waiting	%	6.3	9.1	16.5	13.1	4.4	5.4	11.6	10.6	9.8
Unfriendly/impolite	%	8.1	13.5	6.7	5.9	11.7	8.3	3.7	7.1	8.9
Unhelpful	%	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.9	2.4	2.1	4.9	6.8	3.9
Unprofessional/unfair	%	8.0	13.2	10.1	5.3	14.9	7.7	6.4	9.9	9.7
Took no action	%	25.4	15.9	15.5	15.4	22.9	16.3	22.3	11.0	19.6
Not keep informed	%	3.8	9.0	8.3	9.1	2.2	5.6	11.7	8.9	6.6
Made false accusation	%	4.0	3.3	3.6	1.9	0.7	3.2	2.6	5.9	3.2
Used unnecessary force	%	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	–	1.6
Poor communication	%	0.5	–	–	0.4	2.3	–	2.7	–	0.4
Showed not interested	%	6.0	4.7	4.2	7.7	9.5	11.0	7.0	6.8	6.0
Other	%	22.8	18.4	25.4	30.0	27.6	28.9	20.0	29.8	23.7
Don't know	%	8.5	7.3	5.0	5.8	0.6	10.8	6.7	3.3	6.6
<b>Total dissatisfied</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1 268</b>

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 onwards are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACPR (unpublished).

Table 5A.31

Table 5A.31 **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>
2001-02										
Strongly agree	%	18.9	27.3	23.7	19.4	29.2	23.1	22.8	25.0	23.0
Agree	%	54.5	52.0	56.1	55.8	58.2	54.8	58.9	54.0	54.7
Neither	%	14.1	14.5	12.7	15.1	8.1	14.2	11.9	12.7	13.5
Disagree	%	8.5	3.7	5.0	7.0	3.1	4.9	4.0	6.3	5.9
Strongly disagree	%	3.3	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.1	2.8	1.5	1.4	2.3
Don't know	%	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.6
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>73.4</i>	<i>79.3</i>	<i>79.9</i>	<i>75.2</i>	<i>87.4</i>	<i>77.9</i>	<i>81.7</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>77.6</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>11.7</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>8.2</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	3.78	3.99	3.96	3.84	4.11	3.91	3.98	3.95	3.91
2002-03										
Strongly agree	%	24.9	28.0	28.1	20.5	32.3	26.5	29.0	27.0	26.5
Agree	%	54.5	56.3	52.6	54.5	55.1	55.3	53.7	51.1	54.7
Neither	%	12.0	9.6	12.4	16.1	8.7	11.0	11.9	13.5	11.6
Disagree	%	5.7	4.2	4.9	6.8	2.3	4.6	4.0	5.4	5.0
Strongly disagree	%	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.4	2.0	0.8	2.4	1.8
Don't know	%	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>79.4</i>	<i>84.3</i>	<i>80.7</i>	<i>75.0</i>	<i>87.4</i>	<i>81.8</i>	<i>82.7</i>	<i>78.1</i>	<i>81.2</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>8.0</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>6.8</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	3.94	4.05	4.01	3.85	4.15	4.00	4.07	3.96	4.00
2003-04										
Strongly agree	%	22.7	25.4	23.8	19.2	27.9	26.0	25.4	22.3	23.7
Agree	%	56.5	54.8	55.1	56.3	56.0	54.7	55.0	54.3	55.7
Neither	%	13.8	13.3	14.8	16.0	11.5	12.1	13.7	13.7	13.8
Disagree	%	5.4	4.4	4.5	6.9	3.0	5.1	4.2	7.4	4.9
Strongly disagree	%	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.4	2.1	1.6
Don't know	%	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>79.1</i>	<i>80.2</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>75.5</i>	<i>83.9</i>	<i>80.7</i>	<i>80.4</i>	<i>76.6</i>	<i>79.4</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>7.0</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>6.5</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	3.93	3.98	3.95	3.85	4.06	3.98	3.99	3.88	3.95

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 onwards are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

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

Table 5A.31 **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>
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(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight 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 Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

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

Source: ACPR (unpublished).

Table 5A.31 **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>
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Table 5A.32

Table 5A.32 **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>
2001-02										
Strongly agree	%	14.1	16.3	16.2	11.4	19.5	16.2	15.3	15.7	15.3
Agree	%	49.3	49.5	48.7	49.1	54.4	50.0	51.3	49.5	49.7
Neither	%	14.5	16.9	16.4	15.2	10.2	15.3	14.2	13.8	15.2
Disagree	%	14.6	11.9	13.4	16.2	10.3	11.6	11.7	14.2	13.4
Strongly disagree	%	4.9	3.9	3.6	5.1	2.8	5.0	4.4	5.5	4.3
Don't know	%	2.6	1.5	1.7	2.9	2.8	1.9	3.1	1.2	2.2
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>63.4</i>	<i>65.8</i>	<i>64.9</i>	<i>60.6</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>66.2</i>	<i>66.6</i>	<i>65.2</i>	<i>65.0</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>19.5</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>17.7</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	3.55	3.63	3.62	3.47	3.80	3.62	3.63	3.56	3.60
2002-03										
Strongly agree	%	17.8	18.5	19.9	13.2	20.9	18.9	17.6	19.8	18.1
Agree	%	50.2	51.2	45.4	48.3	52.6	52.2	51.1	47.2	49.7
Neither	%	14.3	14.5	16.5	17.6	12.9	11.5	16.9	13.4	14.9
Disagree	%	12.3	11.4	12.4	16.1	9.5	11.9	9.1	13.5	12.2
Strongly disagree	%	3.7	2.7	4.0	3.5	2.5	3.3	2.8	4.8	3.4
Don't know	%	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.6	2.2	2.5	1.4	1.7
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>68.0</i>	<i>69.7</i>	<i>65.3</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>73.5</i>	<i>71.1</i>	<i>68.7</i>	<i>67.0</i>	<i>67.8</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>16.0</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>15.6</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	3.67	3.73	3.66	3.52	3.81	3.73	3.73	3.65	3.68
2003-04										
Strongly agree	%	16.6	16.7	16.1	13.6	18.6	19.1	16.5	16.9	16.4
Agree	%	48.4	50.4	48.2	48.0	51.3	49.9	51.1	46.8	49.1
Neither	%	18.5	15.6	17.3	19.7	16.5	15.4	17.7	17.5	17.4
Disagree	%	11.0	12.4	13.6	12.8	9.2	10.8	10.4	13.4	11.9
Strongly disagree	%	4.5	4.0	4.0	5.1	3.3	3.4	2.8	4.4	4.2
Don't know	%	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.0
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>64.9</i>	<i>67.0</i>	<i>64.3</i>	<i>61.6</i>	<i>69.9</i>	<i>69.0</i>	<i>67.6</i>	<i>63.7</i>	<i>65.6</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>15.5</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>16.1</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	3.62	3.64	3.59	3.53	3.73	3.72	3.69	3.59	3.62

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 onwards are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

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

Table 5A.32 **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>
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(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight 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 Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

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

Source: ACPR (unpublished).

Table 5A.33

Table 5A.33 Opinions on statement 'most police are honest' (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>
2001-02										
Strongly agree	%	15.2	18.2	17.5	12.6	20.5	16.0	16.6	16.1	16.6
Agree	%	56.5	56.8	58.4	60.4	60.4	59.2	58.7	60.5	57.8
Neither	%	13.3	13.4	13.6	12.4	8.3	12.0	12.9	10.4	12.8
Disagree	%	9.4	6.8	6.6	8.7	5.7	7.7	6.2	8.9	7.8
Strongly disagree	%	2.8	2.4	1.5	2.4	1.7	2.7	2.0	1.5	2.3
Don't know	%	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.6	3.3	2.4	3.5	2.6	2.7
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>71.7</i>	<i>75.0</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>73.0</i>	<i>81.0</i>	<i>75.2</i>	<i>75.3</i>	<i>76.6</i>	<i>74.4</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>12.2</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.1</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	3.74	3.84	3.86	3.75	3.96	3.80	3.85	3.83	3.81
2002-03										
Strongly agree	%	17.6	19.8	21.8	15.0	22.6	19.8	19.1	21.1	19.1
Agree	%	57.1	55.8	53.8	55.2	58.7	58.8	57.1	56.2	56.2
Neither	%	12.5	13.1	13.4	15.6	11.1	10.8	14.0	12.1	13.0
Disagree	%	8.3	7.9	7.0	9.5	5.0	6.2	5.7	5.8	7.7
Strongly disagree	%	2.2	1.4	2.3	2.2	0.8	2.2	1.3	1.9	1.9
Don't know	%	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.8	2.9	2.1
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>74.7</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>70.2</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>78.6</i>	<i>76.2</i>	<i>77.3</i>	<i>75.3</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>10.5</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>9.6</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	3.81	3.86	3.87	3.73	3.99	3.90	3.89	3.91	3.85
2003-04										
Strongly agree	%	18.0	19.0	18.8	18.0	21.5	18.1	19.1	17.1	18.7
Agree	%	56.0	56.6	58.5	54.0	59.5	57.9	56.4	57.8	56.7
Neither	%	15.6	14.0	14.3	16.7	11.9	13.2	14.9	14.6	14.7
Disagree	%	6.8	7.0	5.4	7.2	5.3	6.4	5.8	6.6	6.5
Strongly disagree	%	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.4	0.8	3.3	1.6	2.3	2.0
Don't know	%	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.1	2.0	1.7	1.4
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>73.9</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>77.3</i>	<i>72.0</i>	<i>81.0</i>	<i>76.0</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>74.8</i>	<i>75.4</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>8.9</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>8.5</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	3.82	3.85	3.88	3.79	3.97	3.82	3.87	3.82	3.85

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 onwards are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

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



Table 5A.33 **Opinions on statement 'most police are honest' (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>
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(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight 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 Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

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

Source: ACPR (unpublished).

Table 5A.34

Table 5A.34 **Opinions on statement 'have confidence in 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>
2001-02										
Strongly agree	%	20.7	25.7	23.4	19.3	29.2	21.4	22.8	22.6	23.1
Agree	%	58.0	57.5	59.2	58.8	58.4	58.1	59.0	58.8	58.2
Neither	%	9.9	10.1	9.0	10.8	6.3	10.7	9.4	9.4	9.6
Disagree	%	7.9	4.9	6.3	7.8	4.2	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.5
Strongly disagree	%	3.1	1.7	1.7	3.1	1.5	3.1	1.8	2.2	2.3
Don't know	%	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>78.7</i>	<i>83.2</i>	<i>82.6</i>	<i>78.1</i>	<i>87.6</i>	<i>79.5</i>	<i>81.8</i>	<i>81.4</i>	<i>81.3</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>11.0</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>8.8</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	3.86	4.01	3.97	3.84	4.10	3.88	3.95	3.93	3.93
2002-03										
Strongly agree	%	25.3	29.2	30.2	20.9	32.5	25.9	26.4	27.1	27.3
Agree	%	54.9	56.2	53.0	58.2	54.4	56.8	56.8	53.5	55.3
Neither	%	10.0	8.3	9.5	11.8	7.4	8.3	10.2	10.1	9.4
Disagree	%	6.7	4.3	4.9	6.7	3.8	6.5	4.7	6.1	5.5
Strongly disagree	%	2.8	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.5	2.7	2.2
Don't know	%	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>80.2</i>	<i>85.4</i>	<i>83.2</i>	<i>79.1</i>	<i>86.9</i>	<i>82.7</i>	<i>83.2</i>	<i>80.6</i>	<i>82.6</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>9.5</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>7.7</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	3.94	4.07	4.04	3.89	4.12	3.99	4.02	3.97	4.00
2003-04										
Strongly agree	%	24.4	27.3	25.7	22.0	28.5	25.8	22.3	22.3	25.4
Agree	%	55.7	54.6	55.9	54.9	57.1	56.8	58.6	58.8	55.6
Neither	%	12.1	11.1	10.1	13.7	7.9	9.0	11.0	10.4	11.2
Disagree	%	5.0	5.0	5.8	6.4	4.8	5.7	6.0	5.5	5.3
Strongly disagree	%	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.9	1.3	2.6	1.9	2.8	2.3
Don't know	%	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>80.2</i>	<i>81.8</i>	<i>81.6</i>	<i>77.0</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>82.6</i>	<i>80.9</i>	<i>81.1</i>	<i>81.0</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>7.4</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>7.6</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	3.95	4.00	3.97	3.87	4.07	3.98	3.94	3.93	3.97

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 onwards are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

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

Table 5A.34 **Opinions on statement 'have confidence in 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>
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(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight 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 Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

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

Source: ACPR (unpublished).

Table 5A.35

Table 5A.35 Trends in complaints (a)

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT (e)	NT (f)
Complaints per 100 000 people								
1999-2000	56	35	50	47	68	39	170	95
2000-01	56	na	57	50	77	29	175	105
2001-02	36	11	59	43	78	21	182	107
2002-03	51	8	67	36	85	19	159	136
2003-04	47	13	61	34	83	19	156	147
Complaints per 100 sworn staff								
1999-2000	28	18	26	19	30	19	87	23
2000-01	29	na	29	20	33	14	96	24
2001-02	18	5	30	18	33	10	102	25
2002-03	26	4	34	15	35	9	88	36
2003-04	22	6	30	15	35	9	83	36

(a) Data is are not comparable across jurisdictions. Data are comparable for trends within jurisdictions.

(b) For NSW, a new complaints management system (c@ts.i) is being implemented (progressively since December 2001). Figures for 2001-02 include only matters entered into the former Complaints Information System (CIS).

(c) Victorian data for 2000-01 are not available due to Victoria Police work bans.

(d) For WA, complaints data refers 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. Figures for 1999-00 to 2002-03 have been revised due to updated complaints data associated with the recording of minor complaints resolved at the local level before the end of the financial year.

(e) Data include verbal complaints in the NT and the ACT.

(f) Includes 55 internal allegations in 1999-2000.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.36

Table 5A.36 **Indigenous, sworn and unsworn police staff (a)**

	<i>Unit NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</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									
1999-2000	%	na	na	na	1.7	1.2	1.3	0.0	6.0
2000-01	%	na	na	na	1.7	1.2	1.7	0.8	5.4
2001-02	%	na	na	na	1.7	1.3	1.7	0.9	4.4
2002-03	%	na	na	na	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.0	4.7
2003-04	%	1.0	0.1	na	2.9	1.3	1.5	1.2	5.2
Representation of Indigenous people among all people aged 20–64 (30 June 2001)									
Indigenous people	no.	63 779	13 430	59 758	31 717	12 411	8 073	1 966	28 936
All people	000	3 973.6	2 940.8	2 224.4	1 169.6	902.1	274.8	204.0	124.5
Proportion Indigenous	%	1.6	0.5	2.7	2.7	1.4	2.9	1.0	23.2

(a) Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self-identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.

(b) For NSW, Indigenous status is not necessarily updated from the time of recruitment.

**na** Not available.

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, cat. no. 3201.0, (unpublished).

Table 5A.37

**Table 5A.37 Police staff, sworn and unsworn, by gender (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Male									
1999-2000	71.7	78.4	70.2	79.4	76.1	70.4	75.8	70.3	74.1
2000-01	68.8	77.5	68.5	80.0	74.7	71.6	71.4	70.1	72.5
2001-02	67.7	76.6	68.6	79.9	73.7	70.5	69.3	68.8	71.8
2002-03	67.1	75.4	68.4	79.1	72.4	69.9	68.5	69.0	71.0
2003-04	66.4	74.4	68.3	78.6	72.4	70.1	68.4	68.2	70.5
Female									
1999-2000	28.3	21.6	29.8	20.6	23.9	29.6	24.2	29.7	25.9
2000-01	31.2	22.5	31.5	20.0	25.3	28.4	28.6	29.9	27.5
2001-02	32.3	23.4	31.4	20.1	26.3	29.5	30.7	31.2	28.2
2002-03	32.9	24.6	31.6	20.9	27.6	30.1	31.5	31.0	29.0
2003-04	33.6	25.6	31.7	21.4	27.6	29.9	31.6	31.8	29.5

(a) FTE staff.

(b) For NSW, data from 2000-01 onwards based on a headcount at 30 June.

(c) Excludes recruits in training.

(d) As a result of a comprehensive review of enabling costs applicable to ACT policing in 2000-01, the formula previously applied to the calculation of staffing and expenditure data has been significantly revised. This methodological shift means that data prior to 2000-01 are not directly comparable with those for previous years.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

# Performance indicators for community safety and support

Table 5A.38

Table 5A.38 **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>
Home alone during day 2001-02										
Very safe	%	50.6	64.6	63.3	48.5	53.6	62.8	57.8	60.2	57.0
Safe	%	38.4	29.7	29.3	38.7	38.8	29.7	35.0	33.7	34.3
Neither	%	6.4	3.6	5.1	6.8	4.2	4.7	4.9	3.4	5.2
Unsafe	%	2.8	1.2	1.4	3.9	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.3	2.1
Very unsafe	%	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.0
Not applicable	%	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>89.1</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>87.2</i>	<i>92.3</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>92.8</i>	<i>93.9</i>	<i>91.3</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>4.2</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.1</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	4.35	4.57	4.53	4.30	4.43	4.53	4.48	4.52	4.45
Home alone during day 2002-03										
Very safe	%	58.7	65.4	64.1	53.9	60.0	67.1	61.0	62.3	61.2
Safe	%	31.9	29.0	29.0	33.6	31.2	26.6	31.4	28.6	30.6
Neither	%	6.0	3.7	4.4	8.1	5.6	4.0	5.2	5.9	5.2
Unsafe	%	2.1	1.2	1.5	2.7	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.8
Very unsafe	%	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7
Not applicable	%	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>90.6</i>	<i>94.4</i>	<i>93.1</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>91.2</i>	<i>93.7</i>	<i>92.4</i>	<i>90.9</i>	<i>91.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>3.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	4.46	4.58	4.55	4.37	4.48	4.59	4.52	4.51	4.50
Home alone during day 2003-04										
Very safe	%	58.7	63.9	62.5	55.2	58.9	64.2	63.0	61.9	60.6
Safe	%	32.1	29.8	30.1	33.0	34.5	30.0	30.3	30.3	31.4
Neither	%	6.3	4.5	5.1	8.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	5.2	5.6
Unsafe	%	2.2	1.0	1.5	2.3	1.7	0.8	1.9	1.9	1.7
Very unsafe	%	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.6
Not applicable	%	0.1	–	0.2	–	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	0.1
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>90.8</i>	<i>93.7</i>	<i>92.6</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>93.4</i>	<i>94.2</i>	<i>93.3</i>	<i>92.2</i>	<i>91.9</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>2.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.4</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	4.46	4.55	4.53	4.39	4.50	4.57	4.54	4.51	4.50
Home alone after dark 2001-02										
Very safe	%	35.3	45.2	44.7	30.7	38.1	42.9	39.4	41.6	39.6
Safe	%	42.8	38.6	36.7	43.4	45.6	37.1	44.7	40.7	40.8
Neither	%	10.6	9.4	10.7	12.0	8.3	10.6	8.8	9.9	10.2



Table 5A.38

Table 5A.38 **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>
Unsafe	%	7.7	5.0	5.6	9.4	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.3	6.5
Very unsafe	%	3.2	1.3	2.1	4.1	2.3	3.2	1.5	2.2	2.5
Not applicable	%	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>78.1</i>	<i>83.8</i>	<i>81.4</i>	<i>74.1</i>	<i>83.7</i>	<i>80.0</i>	<i>84.1</i>	<i>82.3</i>	<i>80.4</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>10.9</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>9.0</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	4.00	4.22	4.17	3.88	4.12	4.11	4.15	4.14	4.09
Home alone after dark 2002-03										
Very safe	%	41.6	47.1	45.7	34.1	43.7	47.6	42.9	43.8	43.3
Safe	%	38.5	37.4	36.9	38.6	36.5	36.8	38.8	35.4	37.7
Neither	%	10.4	10.1	10.2	14.6	11.4	8.4	10.4	11.1	10.8
Unsafe	%	6.5	3.9	4.9	8.1	6.0	4.8	6.0	6.0	5.6
Very unsafe	%	2.5	1.2	1.8	3.9	2.0	2.0	1.6	3.3	2.2
Not applicable	%	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>80.1</i>	<i>84.5</i>	<i>82.6</i>	<i>72.7</i>	<i>80.2</i>	<i>84.4</i>	<i>81.7</i>	<i>79.2</i>	<i>81.0</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>9.0</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>7.8</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	4.11	4.26	4.20	3.91	4.14	4.24	4.16	4.11	4.15
Home alone after dark 2003-04										
Very safe	%	42.1	46.4	45.8	35.9	41.6	47.0	44.4	42.3	43.3
Safe	%	37.7	36.0	37.1	39.1	38.3	36.8	39.9	37.4	37.4
Neither	%	11.4	11.2	10.4	13.6	11.6	9.3	10.3	10.9	11.3
Unsafe	%	6.3	4.8	4.9	8.7	5.9	5.2	4.4	7.6	5.8
Very unsafe	%	2.3	1.5	1.5	2.6	2.4	1.6	1.0	1.8	2.0
Not applicable	%	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	–	–	0.2
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>79.8</i>	<i>82.4</i>	<i>82.9</i>	<i>75.0</i>	<i>79.9</i>	<i>83.9</i>	<i>84.3</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>80.7</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>8.6</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>7.8</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	4.11	4.21	4.21	3.97	4.11	4.23	4.22	4.11	4.15

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 onwards are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

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

(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight 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 Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

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

Source: ACPR (unpublished).

Table 5A.39

Table 5A.39 **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>
Walking or jogging during the day 2001-02										
Very safe	%	40.1	50.1	49.1	36.9	44.0	47.0	43.4	43.6	44.5
Safe	%	45.9	40.4	38.4	49.6	44.1	39.0	43.9	43.4	43.1
Neither	%	6.4	4.4	7.0	6.3	5.1	6.7	6.9	6.2	5.9
Unsafe	%	4.0	2.7	3.1	3.6	2.7	3.3	3.9	3.4	3.4
Very unsafe	%	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.6	1.0
Not applicable	%	2.3	1.9	1.4	2.3	3.6	2.8	1.1	1.9	2.1
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>85.9</i>	<i>90.5</i>	<i>87.6</i>	<i>86.5</i>	<i>88.0</i>	<i>86.1</i>	<i>87.3</i>	<i>86.9</i>	<i>87.6</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>5.3</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.4</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	4.22	4.40	4.34	4.20	4.33	4.31	4.27	4.26	4.30
Walking or jogging during the day 2002-03										
Very safe	%	47.1	53.4	49.7	44.9	48.0	53.6	47.5	44.7	49.2
Safe	%	39.1	36.1	37.7	40.4	38.1	35.8	39.4	37.9	38.0
Neither	%	7.5	5.8	6.9	8.5	7.2	5.8	7.5	9.7	7.0
Unsafe	%	3.2	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.2	1.9	3.2	3.9	2.9
Very unsafe	%	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.8	0.9
Not applicable	%	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.0
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>86.2</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>87.4</i>	<i>85.3</i>	<i>86.1</i>	<i>89.4</i>	<i>86.9</i>	<i>82.6</i>	<i>87.2</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>4.3</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>3.8</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	4.31	4.42	4.36	4.27	4.33	4.42	4.32	4.22	4.34
Walking or jogging during the day 2003-04										
Very safe	%	47.9	50.7	49.9	45.1	48.0	52.2	48.9	44.2	48.8
Safe	%	39.1	38.5	38.0	42.3	39.2	37.3	39.9	41.2	39.1
Neither	%	8.2	6.9	7.0	7.6	7.9	6.7	7.6	9.1	7.5
Unsafe	%	2.8	2.6	3.2	2.8	3.2	1.9	2.8	4.1	2.9
Very unsafe	%	1.2	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.9
Not applicable	%	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>86.9</i>	<i>89.2</i>	<i>87.9</i>	<i>87.4</i>	<i>87.2</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>88.8</i>	<i>85.4</i>	<i>87.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>3.8</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	4.31	4.37	4.34	4.28	4.32	4.40	4.35	4.24	4.33
Walking or jogging after dark 2001-02										
Very safe	%	12.2	15.3	14.4	11.2	15.3	14.1	13.3	14.4	13.6
Safe	%	26.2	27.6	23.6	25.3	28.8	26.5	28.7	26.1	26.2
Neither	%	16.5	17.6	20.4	14.4	14.3	17.3	17.8	15.6	17.2

Table 5A.39

Table 5A.39 **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>
Unsafe	%	24.2	22.8	21.5	28.5	22.3	20.6	23.4	25.1	23.5
Very unsafe	%	13.7	9.5	14.8	14.8	9.0	14.1	11.7	14.7	12.6
Not applicable	%	7.2	7.2	5.3	5.9	10.3	7.4	5.2	4.2	6.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	38.3	42.9	38.0	36.5	44.1	40.6	42.0	40.4	39.8
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	37.9	32.3	36.3	43.2	31.3	34.7	35.1	39.8	36.1
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.99	3.18	3.01	2.89	3.21	3.06	3.09	3.00	3.05
Walking or jogging after dark 2002-03										
Very safe	%	13.7	16.8	16.4	13.1	15.7	18.8	14.0	13.5	15.2
Safe	%	25.6	28.1	25.6	25.2	26.8	26.5	28.5	21.8	26.3
Neither	%	18.8	20.4	18.8	19.2	17.7	18.6	19.3	18.8	19.2
Unsafe	%	22.7	18.7	19.6	20.8	19.6	17.9	21.4	22.6	20.6
Very unsafe	%	13.0	9.0	12.9	15.0	11.8	10.4	11.2	18.3	12.0
Not applicable	%	6.3	7.0	6.7	6.7	8.4	7.8	5.6	5.0	6.8
<i>Total safe</i>	%	39.3	44.9	42.0	38.3	42.5	45.3	42.5	35.3	41.5
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	35.7	27.7	32.5	44.4	31.4	28.3	32.6	40.9	32.6
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	3.04	3.27	3.14	3.01	3.16	3.27	3.14	2.89	3.13
Walking or jogging after dark 2003-04										
Very safe	%	13.5	15.2	14.6	13.1	14.7	17.3	11.9	11.6	14.2
Safe	%	26.4	27.2	25.5	23.4	26.3	27.7	30.1	24.2	26.2
Neither	%	20.9	22.9	20.2	20.8	21.3	20.2	23.5	18.7	21.3
Unsafe	%	23.0	21.4	23.0	24.0	20.4	20.7	23.1	25.9	22.4
Very unsafe	%	13.3	10.3	12.5	14.9	12.8	9.7	9.1	17.9	12.4
Not applicable	%	3.0	3.1	4.3	3.8	4.4	4.4	2.3	1.9	3.5
<i>Total safe</i>	%	39.9	42.3	40.1	36.5	41.1	45.0	42.0	35.7	40.4
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	36.2	31.7	35.4	38.9	33.2	30.4	32.2	43.8	34.8
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	3.04	3.16	3.07	2.96	3.10	3.23	3.13	2.85	3.08

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 onwards are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

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

(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight 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 Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

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

Source: ACPR (unpublished).

Table 5A.40

Table 5A.40 **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>
On public transport during the day 2001-02										
Very safe	%	23.3	25.4	39.3	18.3	25.3	26.9	35.2	22.1	26.7
Safe	%	35.7	32.3	31.8	35.9	32.0	23.3	35.2	26.8	33.5
Neither	%	8.2	7.0	7.3	8.5	4.0	4.6	4.5	5.2	7.2
Unsafe	%	4.7	3.3	1.4	4.7	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.2	3.4
Very unsafe	%	1.7	0.8	0.6	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.1
Not applicable	%	26.4	31.2	19.6	30.7	36.5	42.4	23.4	44.2	28.1
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>59.0</i>	<i>57.6</i>	<i>71.1</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>57.3</i>	<i>50.3</i>	<i>70.4</i>	<i>48.9</i>	<i>60.2</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>6.4</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>4.5</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	4.01	4.13	4.34	3.93	4.26	4.28	4.35	4.23	4.13
On public transport during the day 2002-03										
Very safe	%	29.4	32.3	35.5	24.4	33.0	32.9	39.3	26.2	31.2
Safe	%	33.9	32.1	31.8	35.3	29.6	26.0	32.0	24.5	32.6
Neither	%	10.9	8.5	6.1	9.8	6.6	5.7	6.3	7.1	8.8
Unsafe	%	3.7	4.0	1.2	4.9	2.0	1.8	0.8	1.8	3.2
Very unsafe	%	1.8	1.5	0.4	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.4
Not applicable	%	20.4	21.6	24.9	23.4	28.1	33.0	20.9	39.4	22.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>63.3</i>	<i>64.4</i>	<i>67.3</i>	<i>59.7</i>	<i>62.6</i>	<i>58.9</i>	<i>71.3</i>	<i>50.7</i>	<i>63.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>4.6</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	4.07	4.14	4.34	3.98	4.28	4.32	4.37	4.21	4.15
On public transport during the day 2003-04										
Very safe	%	28.7	28.9	37.3	28.3	34.5	33.4	45.6	26.1	31.1
Safe	%	36.5	36.5	32.6	34.9	31.7	31.0	32.5	31.7	35.0
Neither	%	12.0	11.4	6.7	11.2	9.1	6.7	6.7	7.6	10.4
Unsafe	%	4.8	5.1	2.5	4.4	1.6	1.4	1.2	2.5	4.0
Very unsafe	%	1.5	1.6	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.3
Not applicable	%	16.5	16.5	20.5	19.8	22.2	26.5	13.7	31.6	18.3
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>65.2</i>	<i>65.3</i>	<i>69.9</i>	<i>63.3</i>	<i>66.2</i>	<i>64.4</i>	<i>78.0</i>	<i>57.8</i>	<i>66.1</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>5.3</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	4.03	4.03	4.31	4.05	4.25	4.29	4.41	4.17	4.11

Table 5A.40

Table 5A.40 **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>
On public transport after dark 2001-02										
Very safe	%	5.2	4.8	9.8	4.4	6.4	8.8	11.2	7.4	6.2
Safe	%	15.1	15.5	19.8	12.1	17.3	13.4	23.6	18.5	16.1
Neither	%	13.9	13.7	19.3	10.8	10.6	11.0	16.1	9.2	14.2
Unsafe	%	20.2	18.4	16.9	21.3	15.1	10.5	14.3	10.3	18.4
Very unsafe	%	13.7	10.9	9.2	14.8	7.1	6.9	5.3	5.0	11.4
Not applicable	%	31.9	36.6	25.0	36.6	43.4	49.3	29.5	49.6	33.7
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>20.3</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>22.3</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>33.9</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>29.8</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (c)	Index	2.67	2.76	3.05	2.53	3.01	3.13	3.30	3.26	2.81
On public transport after dark 2002-03										
Very safe	%	6.3	6.9	10.2	6.0	9.3	11.8	13.2	8.8	7.6
Safe	%	14.5	16.4	18.4	12.3	15.1	17.4	22.1	16.3	15.7
Neither	%	17.0	16.9	17.5	16.0	17.3	13.8	18.2	12.8	16.9
Unsafe	%	21.6	20.5	15.1	20.6	15.3	11.0	14.2	11.8	19.2
Very unsafe	%	14.4	12.9	8.1	16.7	8.3	6.0	6.3	6.4	12.3
Not applicable	%	26.1	26.2	30.6	28.4	34.7	40.1	26.0	43.9	28.3
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>20.8</i>	<i>23.3</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>23.3</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>36.0</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>31.5</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (c)	Index	2.69	2.78	3.11	2.59	3.03	3.30	3.29	3.16	2.82
On public transport after dark 2003-04										
Very safe	%	6.3	6.5	8.9	5.6	8.1	12.5	13.6	9.3	7.2
Safe	%	16.7	15.0	21.1	14.3	18.1	19.0	27.4	18.2	17.1
Neither	%	18.6	18.8	19.0	20.2	18.6	17.6	22.6	15.1	18.9
Unsafe	%	22.8	24.7	17.4	21.6	18.4	13.4	14.7	13.1	21.4
Very unsafe	%	15.3	15.6	8.4	14.8	9.7	5.4	4.6	8.3	13.2
Not applicable	%	20.4	19.4	25.2	23.5	27.1	32.1	17.1	36.1	22.2
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>23.0</i>	<i>21.5</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>19.9</i>	<i>26.2</i>	<i>31.5</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>24.3</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>38.0</i>	<i>40.3</i>	<i>25.8</i>	<i>36.4</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>34.6</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.70	2.65	3.06	2.66	2.95	3.29	3.37	3.11	2.79

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 onwards are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

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

Table 5A.40 **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>
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(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight 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 Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

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

Source: ACPR (unpublished).

Table 5A.41

Table 5A.41 **Opinion on whether family violence, sexual assault and other physical assault are problems in the local area (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>
Family violence 2001-02										
Major problem	%	13.3	9.4	10.1	9.2	8.2	6.5	4.5	19.7	10.7
Somewhat a problem	%	34.7	34.0	33.6	33.9	34.1	29.3	30.4	33.0	34.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>48.0</i>	<i>43.4</i>	<i>43.7</i>	<i>43.1</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>34.9</i>	<i>52.7</i>	<i>44.7</i>
Not a problem	%	39.5	39.9	45.1	43.6	44.5	47.9	46.9	37.7	41.8
Don't know	%	12.5	16.7	11.1	13.3	13.3	16.2	18.2	9.6	13.6
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	1.70	1.63	1.61	1.60	1.58	1.51	1.48	1.80	1.64
Family violence 2002-03										
Major problem	%	11.6	9.0	10.3	8.7	7.8	6.7	5.5	21.0	10.0
Somewhat a problem	%	38.8	32.4	36.2	33.7	30.7	32.7	27.0	32.7	35.1
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>50.4</i>	<i>41.4</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>38.5</i>	<i>39.4</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>53.7</i>	<i>45.1</i>
Not a problem	%	39.0	46.3	43.4	48.3	49.9	50.1	51.3	38.5	44.0
Don't know	%	10.6	12.3	10.1	9.3	11.6	10.5	16.1	7.8	11.0
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	1.69	1.58	1.63	1.56	1.52	1.51	1.45	1.81	1.62
Family violence 2003-04										
Major problem	%	12.7	10.0	13.5	11.9	8.9	8.8	6.4	22.0	11.6
Somewhat a problem	%	41.0	36.6	36.3	35.1	35.2	33.7	33.2	37.3	37.6
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>53.7</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>47.0</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>39.6</i>	<i>59.3</i>	<i>49.2</i>
Not a problem	%	40.0	45.5	44.2	44.8	47.8	48.7	49.1	35.9	43.6
Don't know	%	6.3	8.0	6.0	8.1	8.1	8.8	11.4	4.8	7.1
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	1.71	1.61	1.67	1.64	1.58	1.56	1.52	1.85	1.66
Sexual assault 2001-02										
Major problem	%	12.5	10.1	9.1	8.4	7.0	7.2	4.2	14.5	10.2
Somewhat a problem	%	35.5	35.1	32.1	34.5	30.3	25.4	31.9	35.3	33.9
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>48.0</i>	<i>45.2</i>	<i>41.2</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>44.1</i>
Not a problem	%	41.2	41.4	48.4	45.6	48.4	54.5	51.2	41.6	44.1
Don't know	%	10.9	13.4	10.5	11.6	14.2	12.9	12.8	8.7	11.8
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	1.68	1.64	1.56	1.58	1.52	1.46	1.46	1.70	1.62

Table 5A.41

Table 5A.41 **Opinion on whether family violence, sexual assault and other physical assault are problems in the local area (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>
Sexual assault 2002-03										
Major problem	%	12.7	8.5	9.7	8.3	6.7	5.1	5.6	15.1	9.9
Somewhat a problem	%	38.1	32.9	33.7	32.7	30.0	27.2	29.4	33.3	34.3
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>50.8</i>	<i>41.4</i>	<i>43.4</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>32.3</i>	<i>35.0</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>44.2</i>
Not a problem	%	40.9	49.0	48.1	49.9	53.7	59.4	51.5	43.6	46.8
Don't know	%	8.3	9.6	8.5	9.2	9.6	8.3	13.5	7.9	9.0
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	1.69	1.55	1.58	1.54	1.48	1.41	1.47	1.69	1.59
Sexual assault 2003-04										
Major problem	%	12.1	10.6	11.0	8.9	8.5	5.8	5.0	18.5	10.7
Somewhat a problem	%	40.2	36.3	37.3	34.9	32.2	29.7	33.6	35.4	37.1
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>52.3</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>48.3</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>40.7</i>	<i>35.5</i>	<i>38.6</i>	<i>53.9</i>	<i>47.8</i>
Not a problem	%	42.9	47.7	46.4	49.3	53.3	57.5	53.1	42.1	46.8
Don't know	%	4.8	5.4	5.2	6.9	6.0	7.0	8.3	4.1	5.5
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	1.68	1.61	1.63	1.57	1.52	1.44	1.47	1.75	1.62
Physical assault (excl. sexual) 2001-02										
Major problem	%	19.2	14.0	11.5	11.7	11.4	12.0	7.1	23.0	14.8
Somewhat a problem	%	41.9	40.2	37.3	39.6	36.9	35.1	36.6	38.5	39.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>61.1</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>51.3</i>	<i>48.3</i>	<i>47.1</i>	<i>43.7</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>54.5</i>
Not a problem	%	33.8	39.7	46.2	43.3	44.9	47.8	49.5	35.9	40.0
Don't know	%	5.1	6.2	5.1	5.5	6.8	5.1	6.7	2.7	5.5
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	1.85	1.73	1.63	1.67	1.64	1.62	1.55	1.87	1.73
Physical assault (excl. sexual) 2002-03										
Major problem	%	16.8	10.9	12.6	12.1	10.8	9.0	6.3	25.0	13.3
Somewhat a problem	%	44.8	41.0	38.9	38.9	36.1	36.6	34.7	37.0	41.1
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>61.6</i>	<i>51.9</i>	<i>51.5</i>	<i>51.0</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>45.6</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>62.0</i>	<i>54.4</i>
Not a problem	%	34.5	43.6	44.3	44.4	47.9	50.4	53.4	35.1	41.4
Don't know	%	3.8	4.5	4.2	4.6	5.2	4.0	5.6	2.9	4.3
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	1.82	1.66	1.67	1.66	1.61	1.57	1.50	1.90	1.71



Table 5A.41

Table 5A.41 **Opinion on whether family violence, sexual assault and other physical assault are problems in the local area (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>
Physical assault (excl. sexual) 2003-04										
Major problem	%	17.4	14.4	14.5	12.7	11.0	9.2	6.5	27.3	14.8
Somewhat a problem	%	44.0	42.3	39.8	41.8	37.4	35.6	37.8	37.8	41.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>61.4</i>	<i>56.7</i>	<i>54.3</i>	<i>54.5</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>44.8</i>	<i>44.3</i>	<i>65.1</i>	<i>56.5</i>
Not a problem	%	36.9	41.4	42.9	43.5	48.6	52.4	51.4	34.0	41.3
Don't know	%	1.8	1.9	2.8	2.0	2.9	2.8	4.3	0.9	2.2
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	1.80	1.73	1.71	1.69	1.61	1.55	1.53	1.93	1.73

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 onwards are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

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

(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight 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 Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

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

Source: ACPR (unpublished).

Table 5A.42

Table 5A.42 **Opinion on whether illegal drugs, housebreaking and motor vehicle theft are problems in the local area (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>
Illegal drugs 2001-02										
Major problem	%	42.2	40.8	31.4	34.3	27.0	29.0	23.4	26.9	37.1
Somewhat a problem	%	36.2	35.4	37.6	36.9	40.8	38.4	40.3	36.5	36.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>78.4</i>	<i>76.2</i>	<i>69.0</i>	<i>71.2</i>	<i>67.8</i>	<i>67.4</i>	<i>63.7</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>73.9</i>
Not a problem	%	16.5	19.2	25.1	21.9	24.5	26.3	29.4	28.7	20.5
Don't know	%	5.1	4.5	5.9	6.9	7.7	6.3	6.9	7.9	5.6
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.27	2.23	2.07	2.13	2.03	2.03	1.94	1.98	2.18
Illegal drugs 2002-03										
Major problem	%	37.1	33.0	30.5	30.5	27.6	23.5	20.3	23.3	32.7
Somewhat a problem	%	38.7	39.1	38.1	40.6	38.6	40.0	39.3	40.2	39.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>75.8</i>	<i>72.1</i>	<i>68.6</i>	<i>71.1</i>	<i>66.2</i>	<i>63.5</i>	<i>59.6</i>	<i>63.5</i>	<i>71.7</i>
Not a problem	%	19.9	22.9	24.7	23.5	28.3	29.9	32.9	29.7	23.1
Don't know	%	4.2	5.1	6.6	5.4	5.4	6.6	7.5	6.9	5.2
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.18	2.11	2.06	2.07	1.99	1.93	1.86	1.93	2.10
Illegal drugs 2003-04										
Major problem	%	37.0	32.4	31.7	33.2	27.9	24.6	20.3	25.7	33.1
Somewhat a problem	%	39.6	41.8	37.4	40.6	40.6	39.7	41.1	40.7	40.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>76.6</i>	<i>74.2</i>	<i>69.1</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>68.5</i>	<i>64.3</i>	<i>61.4</i>	<i>66.4</i>	<i>73.1</i>
Not a problem	%	21.4	23.1	27.0	22.1	28.1	31.9	33.3	28.8	23.9
Don't know	%	2.1	2.7	3.9	4.1	3.3	3.8	5.3	4.8	3.0
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.16	2.09	2.05	2.12	2.00	1.92	1.86	1.97	2.09
Housebreaking 2001-02										
Major problem	%	35.7	31.4	31.9	36.2	27.0	30.1	29.1	37.5	33.1
Somewhat a problem	%	41.8	45.1	44.0	43.1	49.7	42.1	49.7	39.0	43.9
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>77.5</i>	<i>76.5</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>79.3</i>	<i>76.7</i>	<i>72.2</i>	<i>78.8</i>	<i>76.5</i>	<i>77.0</i>
Not a problem	%	20.6	21.4	22.8	18.9	21.2	26.3	19.4	21.9	21.2
Don't know	%	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.8
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.15	2.10	2.09	2.18	2.06	2.04	2.10	2.16	2.12

Table 5A.42

Table 5A.42 **Opinion on whether illegal drugs, housebreaking and motor vehicle theft are problems in the local area (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>
Housebreaking 2002-03										
Major problem	%	30.4	25.6	29.6	35.6	27.1	22.2	25.8	36.0	29.0
Somewhat a problem	%	44.8	46.3	42.2	44.1	45.7	47.7	50.0	38.2	44.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>75.2</i>	<i>71.9</i>	<i>71.8</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>72.8</i>	<i>69.9</i>	<i>75.8</i>	<i>74.2</i>	<i>73.8</i>
Not a problem	%	23.3	26.1	26.2	19.6	25.2	28.6	22.4	24.3	24.4
Don't know	%	1.6	2.0	2.1	0.8	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.7
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.07	2.00	2.03	2.16	2.02	1.93	2.03	2.12	2.05
Housebreaking 2003-04										
Major problem	%	29.6	25.1	28.5	35.8	25.5	21.1	26.0	33.0	28.3
Somewhat a problem	%	45.0	47.9	44.0	43.8	47.3	46.3	50.2	41.5	45.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>74.6</i>	<i>73.0</i>	<i>72.5</i>	<i>79.6</i>	<i>72.8</i>	<i>67.4</i>	<i>76.2</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>74.0</i>
Not a problem	%	24.5	25.9	26.6	20.0	26.4	31.4	23.0	24.9	25.0
Don't know	%	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.9
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.05	1.99	2.02	2.16	1.99	1.90	2.03	2.08	2.03
Motor vehicle theft 2001-02										
Major problem	%	32.8	31.5	22.0	23.0	24.3	27.8	18.6	21.9	28.4
Somewhat a problem	%	40.5	39.2	39.9	44.9	45.1	37.1	45.5	40.0	40.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>73.3</i>	<i>70.7</i>	<i>61.9</i>	<i>67.9</i>	<i>69.4</i>	<i>64.9</i>	<i>64.1</i>	<i>61.9</i>	<i>69.2</i>
Not a problem	%	23.7	25.5	34.7	29.2	27.0	32.1	30.5	33.9	27.4
Don't know	%	3.0	3.8	3.4	3.0	3.6	3.0	5.4	4.1	3.4
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.09	2.06	1.87	1.94	1.97	1.96	1.87	1.87	2.01
Motor vehicle theft 2002-03										
Major problem	%	28.2	24.1	19.3	22.1	24.0	23.0	15.6	20.5	24.2
Somewhat a problem	%	42.4	44.4	41.7	42.6	41.3	38.6	45.5	39.6	42.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>70.6</i>	<i>68.5</i>	<i>61.0</i>	<i>64.7</i>	<i>65.3</i>	<i>61.6</i>	<i>61.1</i>	<i>60.1</i>	<i>66.9</i>
Not a problem	%	26.7	28.3	34.9	32.3	31.8	36.3	33.6	36.7	29.9
Don't know	%	2.7	3.1	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.2	5.3	3.3	3.1
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.02	1.96	1.84	1.90	1.92	1.86	1.81	1.83	1.94

Table 5A.42

Table 5A.42 **Opinion on whether illegal drugs, housebreaking and motor vehicle theft are problems in the local area (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>
Motor vehicle theft 2003-04										
Major problem	%	24.0	24.7	19.5	22.7	21.0	19.8	19.3	19.5	22.8
Somewhat a problem	%	44.0	42.8	41.0	45.0	43.8	39.6	44.8	39.8	43.1
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>68.0</i>	<i>67.5</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>67.7</i>	<i>64.8</i>	<i>59.4</i>	<i>64.1</i>	<i>59.3</i>	<i>65.9</i>
Not a problem	%	30.3	30.7	36.9	31.0	33.5	38.6	33.2	39.2	32.2
Don't know	%	1.7	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.7	1.5	1.9
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	1.94	1.94	1.82	1.92	1.87	1.81	1.86	1.80	1.90

- (a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 onwards are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.
- (b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.
- (c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight 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 Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

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

Source: ACPR (unpublished).

Table 5A.43

**Table 5A.43 Opinions on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving, graffiti or other vandalism, louts or gangs and drunken or disorderly behaviour are problems in the local area (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>
Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving 2001-02										
Major problem	%	36.1	35.3	34.0	27.0	32.4	34.0	26.4	23.5	34.0
Somewhat a problem	%	40.2	40.9	39.9	41.5	43.6	38.3	42.9	37.7	40.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>76.3</i>	<i>76.2</i>	<i>73.9</i>	<i>68.5</i>	<i>76.0</i>	<i>72.3</i>	<i>69.3</i>	<i>61.2</i>	<i>74.7</i>
Not a problem	%	22.8	23.0	25.5	30.8	22.9	26.8	30.0	37.8	24.5
Don't know	%	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.13	2.12	2.09	1.96	2.10	2.07	1.96	1.86	2.10
Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving 2002-03										
Major problem	%	35.9	33.4	36.9	30.7	35.4	33.1	30.3	22.8	34.6
Somewhat a problem	%	40.8	41.5	37.7	43.6	40.5	40.9	40.6	37.5	40.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>76.7</i>	<i>74.9</i>	<i>74.6</i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>70.9</i>	<i>60.3</i>	<i>75.3</i>
Not a problem	%	22.9	24.4	24.8	24.9	23.5	25.5	28.3	39.3	24.2
Don't know	%	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.13	2.09	2.12	2.06	2.12	2.08	2.02	1.83	2.10
Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving 2003-04										
Major problem	%	37.6	33.4	36.5	31.4	35.2	35.2	32.6	26.5	35.2
Somewhat a problem	%	39.9	40.8	38.4	40.5	42.4	38.8	40.4	37.2	40.1
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>77.5</i>	<i>74.2</i>	<i>74.9</i>	<i>71.9</i>	<i>77.6</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>73.0</i>	<i>63.7</i>	<i>75.3</i>
Not a problem	%	22.3	25.5	24.9	28.0	22.2	25.8	26.9	36.1	24.4
Don't know	%	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.15	2.08	2.12	2.03	2.13	2.09	2.06	1.90	2.11
Graffiti or other vandalism 2001-02										
Major problem	%	22.9	18.9	17.2	19.9	18.9	12.0	13.8	14.3	19.7
Somewhat a problem	%	40.0	38.5	36.7	39.1	42.0	30.5	43.0	33.8	38.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>62.9</i>	<i>57.4</i>	<i>53.9</i>	<i>59.0</i>	<i>60.9</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>56.8</i>	<i>48.1</i>	<i>58.5</i>
Not a problem	%	36.2	41.6	45.5	40.4	37.9	56.4	42.5	50.8	40.5
Don't know	%	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.9
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	1.87	1.77	1.72	1.79	1.81	1.55	1.71	1.63	1.79

Table 5A.43

**Table 5A.43 Opinions on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving, graffiti or other vandalism, louts or gangs and drunken or disorderly behaviour are problems in the local area (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>
Graffiti or other vandalism 2002-03										
Major problem	%	21.4	18.6	16.1	17.4	19.3	11.9	14.5	14.8	18.8
Somewhat a problem	%	40.4	39.3	37.0	43.2	41.3	34.1	41.3	33.0	39.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>61.8</i>	<i>57.9</i>	<i>53.1</i>	<i>60.6</i>	<i>60.6</i>	<i>46.0</i>	<i>55.8</i>	<i>47.8</i>	<i>58.5</i>
Not a problem	%	37.2	41.0	46.4	38.9	38.7	53.5	43.1	51.2	40.7
Don't know	%	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.8
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	1.84	1.77	1.70	1.78	1.80	1.58	1.71	1.63	1.78
Graffiti or other vandalism 2003-04										
Major problem	%	21.8	17.2	17.8	18.3	20.4	11.0	18.2	18.7	19.1
Somewhat a problem	%	39.5	41.4	35.1	41.6	41.8	32.9	37.0	30.5	39.4
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>61.3</i>	<i>58.6</i>	<i>52.9</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>62.2</i>	<i>43.9</i>	<i>55.2</i>	<i>49.2</i>	<i>58.5</i>
Not a problem	%	38.3	40.8	46.7	40.0	37.5	55.9	44.2	50.1	41.1
Don't know	%	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.4
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	1.83	1.76	1.71	1.78	1.83	1.55	1.74	1.68	1.78
Louts or gangs 2001-02										
Major problem	%	18.6	11.1	10.8	11.3	9.8	12.4	5.3	16.9	13.5
Somewhat a problem	%	36.6	32.2	31.4	34.0	32.5	25.9	28.0	31.8	33.5
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>55.2</i>	<i>43.3</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>45.3</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>38.3</i>	<i>33.3</i>	<i>48.7</i>	<i>47.0</i>
Not a problem	%	42.0	53.4	54.9	52.0	54.0	58.3	62.1	48.4	49.9
Don't know	%	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.7	3.7	3.4	4.6	2.8	3.0
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	1.76	1.56	1.55	1.58	1.54	1.52	1.40	1.68	1.62
Louts or gangs 2002-03										
Major problem	%	16.5	10.6	11.3	11.8	11.2	9.1	7.1	22.1	12.8
Somewhat a problem	%	38.8	31.9	30.9	33.0	31.7	26.8	28.2	31.2	33.9
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>55.3</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>44.8</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>53.3</i>	<i>46.7</i>
Not a problem	%	42.6	54.7	54.6	53.4	54.1	62.0	60.0	44.8	50.6
Don't know	%	2.2	2.8	3.3	1.8	3.0	2.1	4.8	1.9	2.6
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	1.73	1.55	1.55	1.58	1.56	1.46	1.44	1.77	1.61

Table 5A.43

**Table 5A.43 Opinions on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving, graffiti or other vandalism, louts or gangs and drunken or disorderly behaviour are problems in the local area (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>
Louts or gangs 2003-04										
Major problem	%	17.0	11.3	12.7	10.9	10.8	9.0	7.0	25.0	13.4
Somewhat a problem	%	38.1	35.5	31.5	29.0	31.7	30.2	27.9	29.8	34.4
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>55.1</i>	<i>46.8</i>	<i>44.2</i>	<i>39.9</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>39.2</i>	<i>34.9</i>	<i>54.8</i>	<i>47.8</i>
Not a problem	%	44.0	51.5	54.1	58.5	56.2	59.7	62.9	44.1	50.9
Don't know	%	0.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.4
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	1.73	1.59	1.58	1.52	1.54	1.49	1.43	1.81	1.62
Drunken or disorderly behaviour 2001-02										
Major problem	%	17.5	10.5	11.5	10.3	8.6	10.8	4.7	35.3	13.0
Somewhat a problem	%	38.6	33.9	31.1	34.9	33.6	30.2	27.2	31.9	34.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>56.1</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>42.6</i>	<i>45.2</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>67.2</i>	<i>47.8</i>
Not a problem	%	41.2	52.7	54.7	52.2	54.9	55.3	65.1	32.5	49.4
Don't know	%	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.8	3.0	0.4	2.8
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	1.76	1.56	1.56	1.57	1.52	1.54	1.38	2.03	1.63
Drunken or disorderly behaviour 2002-03										
Major problem	%	15.6	10.7	12.1	11.3	8.9	8.4	6.3	36.7	12.6
Somewhat a problem	%	41.4	35.8	34.2	30.7	31.5	31.0	26.3	31.9	36.2
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>57.0</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>46.3</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>39.4</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>68.6</i>	<i>48.8</i>
Not a problem	%	41.1	51.0	51.6	55.5	57.5	58.4	64.7	31.0	49.0
Don't know	%	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.7	0.4	2.2
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	1.74	1.59	1.60	1.55	1.50	1.49	1.40	2.06	1.63
Drunken or disorderly behaviour 2003-04										
Major problem	%	16.8	11.1	14.1	11.7	10.5	9.7	6.8	36.8	13.7
Somewhat a problem	%	40.9	38.8	35.8	33.5	31.9	32.1	27.0	32.2	37.5
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>57.7</i>	<i>49.9</i>	<i>49.9</i>	<i>45.2</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>69.0</i>	<i>51.2</i>
Not a problem	%	41.4	48.8	48.8	53.5	56.4	56.5	65.0	30.8	47.7
Don't know	%	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.1	0.3	1.2
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	1.75	1.62	1.65	1.58	1.53	1.52	1.41	2.06	1.66

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 onwards are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

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

Table 5A.43 **Opinions on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving, graffiti or other vandalism, louts or gangs and drunken or disorderly behaviour are problems in the local area (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>
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(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight 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 Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

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

Source: ACPR (unpublished).



Table 5A.44

Table 5A.44 **Opinion on whether family violence, sexual assault and other physical assault are problems in your State or Territory (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>
Family violence 2001-02										
Major problem	%	31.6	26.6	32.9	25.2	23.3	19.7	11.6	41.2	28.8
Somewhat a problem	%	46.2	50.9	48.4	48.3	51.0	49.4	47.7	38.0	48.4
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>77.8</i>	<i>77.5</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>73.5</i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>69.1</i>	<i>59.3</i>	<i>79.2</i>	<i>77.2</i>
Not a problem	%	11.1	11.2	9.4	13.5	13.4	16.2	24.4	11.6	11.6
Don't know	%	11.1	11.4	9.3	13.0	12.4	14.7	16.2	9.1	11.3
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.23	2.17	2.26	2.14	2.11	2.04	1.85	2.33	2.19
Family violence 2002-03										
Major problem	%	29.8	23.7	30.4	26.7	24.1	18.4	12.8	42.3	27.1
Somewhat a problem	%	49.2	49.6	47.2	52.4	48.0	52.2	44.9	38.4	49.1
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>79.0</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>77.6</i>	<i>79.1</i>	<i>72.1</i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>57.7</i>	<i>80.7</i>	<i>76.2</i>
Not a problem	%	11.7	16.4	12.8	12.5	16.2	18.3	26.4	12.1	14.0
Don't know	%	9.4	10.2	9.6	8.4	11.7	11.1	16.0	7.3	9.9
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.20	2.08	2.19	2.15	2.09	2.00	1.84	2.33	2.15
Family violence 2003-04										
Major problem	%	31.9	28.2	33.2	27.7	25.9	23.9	11.8	46.0	29.8
Somewhat a problem	%	50.5	51.2	50.8	54.9	53.4	55.0	55.2	40.6	51.5
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>82.4</i>	<i>79.4</i>	<i>84.0</i>	<i>82.6</i>	<i>79.3</i>	<i>78.9</i>	<i>67.0</i>	<i>86.6</i>	<i>81.3</i>
Not a problem	%	11.0	13.4	10.1	9.8	13.9	13.0	22.1	7.9	11.8
Don't know	%	6.5	7.2	5.9	7.6	6.8	8.1	10.9	5.5	6.8
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.22	2.16	2.25	2.19	2.13	2.12	1.88	2.40	2.19
Sexual assault 2001-02										
Major problem	%	40.4	32.1	37.5	34.2	24.4	20.9	14.2	35.4	35.0
Somewhat a problem	%	42.3	50.0	46.5	48.6	50.6	52.4	53.5	45.6	46.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>82.7</i>	<i>82.1</i>	<i>84.0</i>	<i>82.8</i>	<i>75.0</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>67.7</i>	<i>81.0</i>	<i>81.7</i>
Not a problem	%	8.7	9.7	8.7	8.6	12.3	15.7	22.2	11.3	9.7
Don't know	%	8.6	8.2	7.2	8.6	12.6	10.9	10.1	7.7	8.6
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.35	2.24	2.31	2.28	2.14	2.06	1.91	2.26	2.28

Table 5A.44

Table 5A.44 **Opinion on whether family violence, sexual assault and other physical assault are problems in your State or Territory (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>
Sexual assault 2002-03										
Major problem	%	42.5	29.1	34.1	35.3	28.9	18.3	15.2	36.2	34.6
Somewhat a problem	%	42.5	49.0	48.1	50.1	51.0	55.1	51.6	45.7	47.1
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>85.0</i>	<i>78.1</i>	<i>82.2</i>	<i>85.4</i>	<i>79.9</i>	<i>73.4</i>	<i>66.8</i>	<i>81.9</i>	<i>81.7</i>
Not a problem	%	8.8	14.1	9.9	9.3	12.9	18.1	21.5	10.9	11.2
Don't know	%	6.2	7.8	7.9	5.4	7.2	8.5	11.7	7.2	7.1
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.36	2.16	2.26	2.27	2.17	2.00	1.93	2.27	2.25
Sexual assault 2003-04										
Major problem	%	41.5	33.1	35.9	31.6	31.4	20.7	15.4	40.1	35.5
Somewhat a problem	%	45.4	51.1	50.0	53.6	50.8	57.4	56.6	47.1	49.4
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>86.9</i>	<i>84.2</i>	<i>85.9</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>82.2</i>	<i>78.1</i>	<i>72.0</i>	<i>87.2</i>	<i>84.9</i>
Not a problem	%	8.8	10.7	9.3	9.3	12.5	15.3	20.9	8.7	10.1
Don't know	%	4.3	5.1	4.9	5.5	5.4	6.6	7.2	4.1	4.9
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.34	2.24	2.28	2.24	2.20	2.06	1.94	2.33	2.27
Physical assault (excl. sexual) 2001-02										
Major problem	%	43.2	35.5	37.0	37.2	32.0	31.4	17.6	43.6	37.9
Somewhat a problem	%	44.4	51.0	50.6	50.3	51.8	53.0	57.5	44.5	48.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>87.6</i>	<i>86.5</i>	<i>87.6</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>83.8</i>	<i>84.4</i>	<i>75.1</i>	<i>88.1</i>	<i>86.7</i>
Not a problem	%	7.5	8.9	8.2	8.4	9.6	11.3	18.7	8.6	8.5
Don't know	%	4.9	4.6	4.2	4.1	6.7	4.2	6.2	3.3	4.8
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.38	2.28	2.30	2.30	2.24	2.21	1.99	2.36	2.31
Physical assault (excl. sexual) 2002-03										
Major problem	%	41.5	32.2	33.7	39.1	32.0	24.5	16.3	49.6	36.0
Somewhat a problem	%	46.5	51.2	51.4	49.7	52.9	56.9	56.9	41.0	49.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>88.0</i>	<i>83.4</i>	<i>85.1</i>	<i>88.8</i>	<i>84.9</i>	<i>81.4</i>	<i>73.2</i>	<i>90.6</i>	<i>85.8</i>
Not a problem	%	8.2	12.1	9.8	7.8	10.7	13.9	21.9	7.0	10.0
Don't know	%	3.8	4.5	5.0	3.4	4.4	4.6	5.0	2.4	4.2
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.35	2.21	2.25	2.32	2.22	2.11	1.94	2.44	2.27

Table 5A.44 **Opinion on whether family violence, sexual assault and other physical assault are problems in your State or Territory (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>
Physical assault (excl. sexual) 2003-04										
Major problem	%	42.3	36.2	35.9	38.7	32.9	26.7	16.7	51.4	37.7
Somewhat a problem	%	47.8	52.0	52.7	52.1	55.3	57.5	60.8	41.6	51.2
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>90.1</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>88.6</i>	<i>90.8</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>84.2</i>	<i>77.5</i>	<i>93.0</i>	<i>88.9</i>
Not a problem	%	7.9	8.8	8.6	6.9	9.0	13.1	18.9	5.7	8.5
Don't know	%	2.1	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.7	3.6	1.3	2.6
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.35	2.28	2.28	2.33	2.25	2.14	1.98	2.46	2.30

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 onwards are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

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

(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight 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 Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

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

Source: ACPR (unpublished).

Table 5A.45

Table 5A.45 **Opinion on whether illegal drugs, housebreaking and motor vehicle theft are problems in your State or Territory (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>
Illegal drugs 2001-02										
Major problem	%	72.3	73.2	65.8	66.2	58.7	51.6	51.0	43.8	68.5
Somewhat a problem	%	20.1	21.3	27.1	25.5	31.7	37.1	36.1	40.5	24.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>92.4</i>	<i>94.5</i>	<i>92.9</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>88.7</i>	<i>87.1</i>	<i>84.3</i>	<i>92.5</i>
Not a problem	%	4.9	3.6	4.9	4.4	5.3	7.7	8.8	9.9	4.7
Don't know	%	2.7	1.9	2.2	3.8	4.3	3.7	4.1	5.8	2.7
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.69	2.71	2.62	2.64	2.56	2.46	2.44	2.36	2.66
Illegal drugs 2002-03										
Major problem	%	65.6	63.5	58.3	61.2	59.3	44.2	46.9	42.8	61.8
Somewhat a problem	%	26.1	27.5	31.1	30.7	30.9	42.6	37.5	41.5	28.9
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>91.7</i>	<i>91.0</i>	<i>89.4</i>	<i>91.9</i>	<i>90.2</i>	<i>86.8</i>	<i>84.4</i>	<i>84.3</i>	<i>90.7</i>
Not a problem	%	5.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	6.9	8.4	10.5	10.3	6.1
Don't know	%	2.8	2.7	4.5	2.6	3.0	4.8	5.1	5.5	3.2
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.62	2.59	2.55	2.57	2.54	2.38	2.38	2.34	2.58
Illegal drugs 2003-04										
Major problem	%	67.9	65.9	59.6	60.6	59.3	45.4	49.7	45.5	63.5
Somewhat a problem	%	24.8	27.1	31.0	34.1	33.2	41.7	36.4	41.9	28.9
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>92.7</i>	<i>93.0</i>	<i>90.6</i>	<i>94.7</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>87.1</i>	<i>86.1</i>	<i>87.4</i>	<i>92.4</i>
Not a problem	%	5.6	5.6	6.7	3.9	5.4	9.2	10.8	9.0	5.8
Don't know	%	1.6	1.4	2.6	1.4	2.1	3.7	3.2	3.6	1.8
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.63	2.61	2.54	2.58	2.55	2.37	2.40	2.38	2.59
Housebreaking 2001-02										
Major problem	%	56.2	54.6	59.3	65.2	52.2	54.6	45.3	61.8	56.8
Somewhat a problem	%	35.3	39.1	34.9	29.1	39.4	39.6	45.7	30.9	36.1
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>91.5</i>	<i>93.7</i>	<i>94.2</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>91.6</i>	<i>94.2</i>	<i>91.0</i>	<i>92.7</i>	<i>92.9</i>
Not a problem	%	4.8	3.3	3.6	3.5	4.6	3.8	7.2	4.9	4.1
Don't know	%	3.7	3.0	2.2	2.2	3.8	2.0	1.8	2.4	3.0
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.53	2.53	2.57	2.63	2.50	2.52	2.39	2.58	2.54

Table 5A.45

**Table 5A.45 Opinion on whether illegal drugs, housebreaking and motor vehicle theft are problems in your State or Territory (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>
Housebreaking 2002-03										
Major problem	%	53.0	44.1	50.3	63.6	51.6	44.8	40.3	61.2	50.9
Somewhat a problem	%	38.3	45.3	40.1	31.4	40.2	45.7	49.3	31.4	40.2
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>91.3</i>	<i>89.4</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>95.0</i>	<i>91.8</i>	<i>90.5</i>	<i>89.6</i>	<i>92.6</i>	<i>91.1</i>
Not a problem	%	5.7	6.9	5.8	4.2	5.4	7.6	8.0	5.8	5.9
Don't know	%	3.1	3.6	3.8	0.9	2.7	1.9	2.4	1.6	3.0
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.49	2.39	2.46	2.60	2.47	2.38	2.33	2.56	2.46
Housebreaking 2003-04										
Major problem	%	49.6	44.7	50.6	66.7	50.3	42.2	40.3	55.8	50.1
Somewhat a problem	%	43.7	46.2	41.8	29.3	43.3	48.2	51.7	38.4	42.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>93.3</i>	<i>90.9</i>	<i>92.4</i>	<i>96.0</i>	<i>93.6</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>92.0</i>	<i>94.2</i>	<i>92.8</i>
Not a problem	%	5.1	7.0	5.7	3.0	4.8	7.8	6.7	4.7	5.5
Don't know	%	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.7
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.45	2.39	2.46	2.64	2.46	2.35	2.34	2.52	2.45
Motor vehicle theft 2001-02										
Major problem	%	58.0	59.1	52.2	54.6	54.2	61.1	34.0	39.9	56.1
Somewhat a problem	%	33.8	33.1	39.0	38.2	36.6	32.0	50.2	44.7	35.6
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>91.8</i>	<i>92.2</i>	<i>91.2</i>	<i>92.8</i>	<i>90.8</i>	<i>93.1</i>	<i>84.2</i>	<i>84.6</i>	<i>91.7</i>
Not a problem	%	4.5	4.1	5.2	4.5	4.9	5.0	10.6	4.7	4.7
Don't know	%	3.7	3.7	3.6	2.6	4.3	2.0	5.2	5.3	3.6
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.56	2.57	2.49	2.51	2.52	2.57	2.25	2.32	2.53
Motor vehicle theft 2002-03										
Major problem	%	52.1	47.9	41.9	48.7	52.2	47.6	29.2	39.0	48.3
Somewhat a problem	%	38.0	39.9	45.2	41.2	38.9	41.6	52.1	46.2	40.5
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>90.1</i>	<i>87.8</i>	<i>87.1</i>	<i>89.9</i>	<i>91.1</i>	<i>89.2</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>88.8</i>
Not a problem	%	6.4	8.8	7.2	7.7	6.1	8.4	13.6	10.8	7.5
Don't know	%	3.6	3.5	5.8	2.3	2.9	2.3	5.1	4.0	3.7
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.47	2.41	2.37	2.42	2.47	2.40	2.16	2.29	2.42

Table 5A.45

Table 5A.45 **Opinion on whether illegal drugs, housebreaking and motor vehicle theft are problems in your State or Territory (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>
Motor vehicle theft 2003-04										
Major problem	%	47.5	47.4	41.0	51.1	50.3	45.5	36.0	36.4	46.6
Somewhat a problem	%	42.7	43.3	47.0	42.7	42.9	45.2	49.6	49.0	43.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>90.2</i>	<i>90.7</i>	<i>88.0</i>	<i>93.8</i>	<i>93.2</i>	<i>90.7</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>85.4</i>	<i>90.4</i>
Not a problem	%	7.4	7.1	8.6	5.0	4.9	7.6	11.4	12.0	7.2
Don't know	%	2.4	2.3	3.4	1.2	1.9	1.7	3.1	2.6	2.4
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.41	2.41	2.34	2.47	2.46	2.39	2.25	2.25	2.40

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 onwards are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

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

(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight 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 Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

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

Source: ACPR (unpublished).

Table 5A.46

**Table 5A.46 Opinion on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving, graffiti or other vandalism, louts or gangs and drunken or disorderly behaviour are problems in your State or Territory (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>
Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving 2001-02										
Major problem	%	48.5	49.8	48.8	38.0	44.2	46.8	33.6	32.7	47.0
Somewhat a problem	%	39.6	41.0	41.1	47.8	44.7	42.1	47.4	42.9	41.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>88.1</i>	<i>90.8</i>	<i>89.9</i>	<i>85.8</i>	<i>88.9</i>	<i>88.9</i>	<i>81.0</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>88.7</i>
Not a problem	%	9.6	8.1	8.3	11.8	8.6	10.0	17.6	22.2	9.4
Don't know	%	2.3	1.1	1.7	2.4	2.5	1.1	1.4	2.2	1.9
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.40	2.42	2.41	2.27	2.36	2.37	2.16	2.11	2.38
Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving 2002-03										
Major problem	%	48.6	48.0	49.0	46.2	45.7	44.5	36.9	31.9	47.6
Somewhat a problem	%	39.4	39.9	39.2	43.0	43.0	42.7	44.9	44.4	40.4
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>88.0</i>	<i>87.9</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>89.2</i>	<i>88.7</i>	<i>87.2</i>	<i>81.8</i>	<i>76.3</i>	<i>88.0</i>
Not a problem	%	9.9	10.4	9.7	9.0	9.8	11.4	16.7	22.2	10.2
Don't know	%	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.9
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.40	2.38	2.40	2.38	2.36	2.34	2.21	2.10	2.38
Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving 2003-04										
Major problem	%	50.7	45.7	49.8	45.7	49.3	42.8	40.7	36.3	48.1
Somewhat a problem	%	39.4	40.5	38.5	43.4	41.2	45.1	43.6	42.8	40.3
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>90.1</i>	<i>86.2</i>	<i>88.3</i>	<i>89.1</i>	<i>90.5</i>	<i>87.9</i>	<i>84.3</i>	<i>79.1</i>	<i>88.4</i>
Not a problem	%	8.7	13.0	10.6	10.1	8.8	11.0	15.0	19.9	10.6
Don't know	%	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.0
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.42	2.33	2.40	2.36	2.41	2.32	2.26	2.17	2.38
Graffiti or other vandalism 2001-02										
Major problem	%	42.8	35.1	40.9	39.9	38.3	21.9	24.8	23.8	38.9
Somewhat a problem	%	42.8	49.6	45.5	48.0	48.8	53.1	52.5	50.2	46.5
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>85.6</i>	<i>84.7</i>	<i>86.4</i>	<i>87.9</i>	<i>87.1</i>	<i>75.0</i>	<i>77.3</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>85.4</i>
Not a problem	%	11.3	13.0	11.0	9.7	9.8	22.2	21.4	23.8	11.9
Don't know	%	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.8	1.3	2.3	2.7
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.33	2.23	2.31	2.31	2.29	2.00	2.03	2.00	2.28

Table 5A.46

**Table 5A.46 Opinion on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving, graffiti or other vandalism, louts or gangs and drunken or disorderly behaviour are problems in your State or Territory (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>
Graffiti or other vandalism 2002-03										
Major problem	%	41.2	35.0	35.7	38.1	36.4	20.8	23.0	25.4	37.0
Somewhat a problem	%	44.3	48.5	48.2	48.9	50.4	52.4	52.2	49.0	47.4
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	85.5	83.5	83.9	87.0	86.8	73.2	75.2	74.4	84.4
Not a problem	%	11.8	13.6	13.4	12.0	10.9	23.9	23.5	23.2	13.1
Don't know	%	2.7	2.9	2.6	1.0	2.2	3.0	1.4	2.4	2.5
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.30	2.22	2.23	2.26	2.26	1.97	1.99	2.02	2.25
Graffiti or other vandalism 2003-04										
Major problem	%	40.7	34.4	34.0	38.8	41.1	20.1	26.5	28.0	36.9
Somewhat a problem	%	45.5	50.9	50.4	48.7	48.5	54.0	51.9	46.1	48.6
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	86.2	85.3	84.4	87.5	89.6	74.1	78.4	74.1	85.5
Not a problem	%	12.1	13.1	13.6	11.4	9.3	24.4	20.3	24.0	12.9
Don't know	%	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.9	1.6
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.29	2.22	2.21	2.28	2.32	1.96	2.06	2.04	2.24
Louts or gangs 2001-02										
Major problem	%	55.4	32.4	31.9	43.2	30.4	28.0	11.7	31.3	40.5
Somewhat a problem	%	30.9	47.3	49.3	40.5	48.0	46.6	47.5	43.5	41.4
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	86.3	79.7	81.2	83.7	78.4	74.6	59.2	74.8	81.9
Not a problem	%	8.7	13.9	12.3	11.2	13.5	19.6	33.0	19.7	12.1
Don't know	%	5.0	6.4	6.4	5.2	8.1	5.7	7.8	5.5	6.0
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.49	2.20	2.21	2.34	2.18	2.09	1.77	2.12	2.30
Louts or gangs 2002-03										
Major problem	%	50.3	31.8	28.3	42.8	32.8	19.3	12.3	43.2	38.1
Somewhat a problem	%	36.6	45.3	48.5	43.7	46.9	49.6	48.9	38.0	43.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	86.9	77.1	76.8	86.5	79.7	68.9	61.2	81.2	81.1
Not a problem	%	9.1	17.5	15.9	10.8	14.2	25.1	32.3	15.1	13.9
Don't know	%	3.9	5.4	7.4	2.6	6.1	6.0	6.5	3.6	5.0
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.43	2.15	2.13	2.33	2.20	1.94	1.79	2.29	2.25



Table 5A.46

**Table 5A.46 Opinion on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving, graffiti or other vandalism, louts or gangs and drunken or disorderly behaviour are problems in your State or Territory (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>
Louts or gangs 2003-04										
Major problem	%	54.7	37.6	29.8	40.6	37.0	20.0	13.0	43.8	41.5
Somewhat a problem	%	35.6	46.7	49.6	46.6	47.7	53.1	51.0	40.5	43.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	90.3	84.3	79.4	87.2	84.7	73.1	64.0	84.3	85.2
Not a problem	%	8.0	11.9	16.1	9.9	12.5	22.6	32.1	13.2	11.8
Don't know	%	1.6	3.8	4.5	2.9	2.9	4.3	3.9	2.6	3.0
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.47	2.27	2.14	2.32	2.25	1.97	1.80	2.31	2.31
Drunken or disorderly behaviour 2001-02										
Major problem	%	28.5	19.8	23.3	20.0	18.9	21.7	11.4	58.1	23.6
Somewhat a problem	%	51.4	54.3	53.8	56.4	55.9	50.4	55.2	32.8	53.3
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	79.9	74.1	77.1	76.4	74.8	72.1	66.6	90.9	76.9
Not a problem	%	14.8	21.2	17.7	18.4	19.8	21.8	29.7	7.6	18.0
Don't know	%	5.3	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.4	6.1	3.8	1.5	5.1
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.14	1.99	2.06	2.02	1.99	2.00	1.81	2.51	2.06
Drunken or disorderly behaviour 2002-03										
Major problem	%	28.1	21.4	23.3	22.7	18.7	15.9	12.8	64.8	24.0
Somewhat a problem	%	53.1	52.7	54.6	57.9	54.6	56.2	53.2	28.9	53.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	81.2	74.1	77.9	80.6	73.3	72.1	66.0	93.7	77.7
Not a problem	%	14.6	21.4	16.9	15.8	22.5	22.4	29.6	5.6	17.9
Don't know	%	4.2	4.5	5.2	3.6	4.2	5.4	4.4	0.8	4.4
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.14	2.00	2.07	2.07	1.96	1.93	1.82	2.60	2.06
Drunken or disorderly behaviour 2003-04										
Major problem	%	30.5	22.4	25.4	25.8	20.2	18.4	13.9	64.4	25.9
Somewhat a problem	%	54.5	57.4	55.3	58.5	58.2	58.5	55.5	29.6	56.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	85.0	79.8	80.7	84.3	78.4	76.9	69.4	94.0	81.9
Not a problem	%	12.6	17.1	16.1	12.8	17.9	19.3	28.3	5.3	15.2
Don't know	%	2.4	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.7	3.8	2.3	0.7	2.9
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.18	2.05	2.10	2.13	2.02	1.99	1.85	2.59	2.11

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 onwards are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

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

Table 5A.46 **Opinion on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving, graffiti or other vandalism, louts or gangs and drunken or disorderly behaviour are problems in your State or Territory (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>
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(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight 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 Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

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

Source: ACPR (unpublished).

Table 5A.47

Table 5A.47 **Whether worried about being a victim by type of crime (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>
Physical assault 2001-02										
Very concerned	%	20.0	12.6	15.7	17.0	15.6	14.2	11.2	16.2	16.4
Somewhat concerned	%	39.5	39.6	41.0	42.7	37.8	38.4	40.6	37.9	40.0
<i>Total very or somewhat concerned</i>	%	<i>59.5</i>	<i>52.2</i>	<i>56.7</i>	<i>59.7</i>	<i>53.4</i>	<i>52.6</i>	<i>51.8</i>	<i>54.1</i>	<i>56.4</i>
Not concerned	%	40.0	47.4	42.9	39.5	45.9	47.3	47.9	45.5	43.2
Don't know	%	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	1.80	1.65	1.73	1.77	1.69	1.67	1.63	1.71	1.73
Physical assault 2002-03										
Very concerned	%	18.2	15.5	15.8	18.5	14.8	12.6	11.2	18.0	16.6
Somewhat concerned	%	41.3	38.6	36.4	43.3	39.2	34.4	39.3	39.2	39.6
<i>Total very or somewhat concerned</i>	%	<i>59.5</i>	<i>54.1</i>	<i>52.2</i>	<i>61.8</i>	<i>54.0</i>	<i>47.0</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>57.2</i>	<i>56.2</i>
Not concerned	%	40.0	45.4	47.4	38.0	45.7	52.2	49.4	42.3	43.4
Don't know	%	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.4
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	1.78	1.70	1.68	1.80	1.69	1.60	1.62	1.76	1.73
Physical assault 2003-04										
Very concerned	%	17.5	15.1	12.4	18.4	13.5	12.7	9.2	17.7	15.5
Somewhat concerned	%	41.0	36.3	38.4	39.4	37.7	35.6	34.1	36.3	38.6
<i>Total very or somewhat concerned</i>	%	<i>58.5</i>	<i>51.4</i>	<i>50.8</i>	<i>57.8</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>48.3</i>	<i>43.3</i>	<i>54.0</i>	<i>54.1</i>
Not concerned	%	41.2	48.5	48.9	41.8	48.4	51.6	56.4	46.1	45.6
Don't know	%	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	–	0.3
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	1.76	1.67	1.63	1.77	1.65	1.61	1.53	1.72	1.70
Sexual assault 2001-02										
Very concerned	%	17.4	12.6	14.6	16.7	14.0	10.9	10.5	14.3	15.0
Somewhat concerned	%	24.9	24.1	27.5	28.1	24.8	24.4	25.4	24.1	25.5
<i>Total very or somewhat concerned</i>	%	<i>42.3</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>44.8</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>38.4</i>	<i>40.5</i>
Not concerned	%	56.7	62.8	57.0	54.3	60.3	64.3	63.2	61.0	58.7
Don't know	%	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.8
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	1.60	1.50	1.57	1.62	1.53	1.46	1.47	1.53	1.56

Table 5A.47

Table 5A.47 **Whether worried about being a victim by type of crime (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>
Sexual assault 2002-03										
Very concerned	%	17.9	16.0	14.8	20.4	15.9	13.4	11.0	15.1	16.7
Somewhat concerned	%	26.9	25.5	25.5	27.1	24.7	21.1	25.9	25.4	26.0
<i>Total very or somewhat concerned</i>	%	<b>44.8</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>42.7</b>
Not concerned	%	54.6	58.0	59.2	51.6	58.9	65.2	62.6	59.3	56.7
Don't know	%	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	1.63	1.58	1.55	1.68	1.57	1.48	1.48	1.56	1.60
Sexual assault 2003-04										
Very concerned	%	17.1	13.4	12.8	16.3	13.9	10.7	9.0	15.4	14.8
Somewhat concerned	%	25.3	24.5	26.5	24.2	24.1	24.4	23.6	23.4	25.0
<i>Total very or somewhat concerned</i>	%	<b>42.4</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>39.8</b>
Not concerned	%	57.3	61.7	60.6	59.1	61.6	64.5	67.2	61.1	59.9
Don't know	%	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	–	0.2
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	1.60	1.52	1.52	1.57	1.52	1.46	1.42	1.54	1.55
Housebreaking 2001-02										
Very concerned	%	30.7	22.3	29.4	32.8	27.5	28.0	27.4	31.3	28.2
Somewhat concerned	%	45.5	48.4	46.7	45.9	45.3	49.5	53.3	43.0	46.7
<i>Total very or somewhat concerned</i>	%	<b>76.2</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>74.9</b>
Not concerned	%	23.6	29.2	23.8	21.2	26.9	22.3	19.2	25.6	25.0
Don't know	%	0.2	0.1	–	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.07	1.93	2.06	2.12	2.01	2.06	2.08	2.06	2.03
Housebreaking 2002-03										
Very concerned	%	28.9	24.4	27.1	34.2	27.7	24.8	25.2	32.9	27.8
Somewhat concerned	%	45.7	48.2	44.3	45.1	47.5	45.9	53.3	41.3	46.3
<i>Total very or somewhat concerned</i>	%	<b>74.6</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>74.1</b>
Not concerned	%	25.2	27.2	28.3	20.6	24.4	29.1	21.4	25.8	25.8
Don't know	%	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	–	0.2
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.04	1.97	1.99	2.14	2.03	1.96	2.04	2.07	2.02

Table 5A.47

Table 5A.47 **Whether worried about being a victim by type of crime (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>
Housebreaking 2003-04										
Very concerned	%	26.5	22.9	26.7	34.1	25.8	21.6	26.1	30.0	26.3
Somewhat concerned	%	46.8	47.3	44.2	44.5	47.0	47.3	52.1	41.6	46.3
<i>Total very or somewhat concerned</i>	%	73.3	70.2	70.9	78.6	72.8	68.9	78.2	71.6	72.6
Not concerned	%	26.6	29.8	29.0	21.4	27.1	31.1	21.7	28.3	27.4
Don't know	%	0.1	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	–
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.00	1.93	1.98	2.13	1.99	1.90	2.04	2.02	1.99
Motor vehicle theft 2001-02										
Very concerned	%	29.2	24.5	26.4	26.9	27.0	28.9	20.4	25.7	26.9
Somewhat concerned	%	41.3	44.9	42.2	45.5	43.1	42.7	50.1	41.6	43.1
<i>Total very or somewhat concerned</i>	%	70.5	69.4	68.6	72.4	70.1	71.6	70.5	67.3	70.0
Not concerned	%	28.2	29.9	30.7	27.0	29.0	27.7	29.0	32.2	29.1
Don't know	%	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	2.01	1.95	1.96	2.00	1.98	2.01	1.91	1.93	1.98
Motor vehicle theft 2002-03										
Very concerned	%	27.3	24.0	21.7	26.6	26.6	23.7	19.6	24.9	25.1
Somewhat concerned	%	43.6	44.3	44.3	43.4	45.5	42.4	48.9	42.6	44.1
<i>Total very or somewhat concerned</i>	%	70.9	68.3	66.0	70.0	72.1	66.1	68.5	67.5	69.2
Not concerned	%	28.2	30.8	33.1	28.9	27.2	33.0	30.6	31.9	29.9
Don't know	%	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.9
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	1.99	1.93	1.89	1.98	1.99	1.91	1.89	1.93	1.95
Motor vehicle theft 2003-04										
Very concerned	%	24.0	23.2	20.6	27.0	24.5	21.0	20.5	23.9	23.4
Somewhat concerned	%	43.0	44.0	44.3	45.2	47.7	44.6	48.1	38.3	44.1
<i>Total very or somewhat concerned</i>	%	67.0	67.2	64.9	72.2	72.2	65.6	68.6	62.2	67.5
Not concerned	%	32.4	32.3	34.4	27.2	27.2	33.9	31.2	37.4	31.8
Don't know	%	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>
Likert index (d)	Index	1.92	1.91	1.86	2.00	1.97	1.87	1.89	1.87	1.92

Table 5A.47 **Whether worried about being a victim by type of crime (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>
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- (a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 onwards are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.
- (b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.
- (c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight 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 Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

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

Source: ACPR (unpublished).

Table 5A.48

**Table 5A.48**      **Victims of homicide — crimes against the person**  
**(per 100 000 people) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of homicide victims									
1999-2000	112	63	75	44	26	9	3	6	338
2000-01	117	55	69	28	23	8	–	17	317
2001-02	111	87	79	35	33	10	2	23	381
2002-03	105	69	70	32	22	6	3	17	324
Homicide rate per 100 000 people									
1999-2000	1.7	1.3	2.1	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.0	3.1	1.8
2000-01	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.7	–	8.7	1.7
2001-02	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.1	0.6	11.6	2.0
2002-03	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.3	0.9	8.6	1.6

(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 Sates and Territories in terms of degree and culpability.

(b) The Australian total for 2001-02 includes one homicide victim in Norfolk Island.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, *Homicide in Australia: 2002–2003 National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) Annual Report*.

Table 5A.49

**Table 5A.49**      **Victims of recorded crimes — crimes against people**  
**(per 100 000 persons) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Murder</b>									
1999	1.9	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.6	1.1	–	3.6	1.8
2000	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.7	0.6	8.2	1.6
2001	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.9	1.7	0.3	7.1	1.6
2002	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.5	np	7.5	1.6
2003	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.2	np	np	5.5	1.5
<b>Attempted murder</b>									
1999	2.1	1.2	3.2	0.4	2.6	–	–	2.6	1.9
2000	2.3	1.1	3.4	0.8	2.9	1.5	–	2.6	2.1
2001	3.1	1.0	4.3	0.9	1.6	2.6	–	–	2.4
2002	2.2	1.1	3.4	1.0	2.6	0.6	np	4.0	2.0
2003	1.8	1.0	3.1	0.8	2.6	np	np	–	1.8
<b>Manslaughter</b>									
1999	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	np	–	–	–	0.2
2000	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	–	np	–	1.5	0.3
2001	0.1	np	0.4	0.3	np	np	–	–	0.2
2002	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	–	np	–	1.5	0.2
2003	0.2	np	np	np	np	–	np	np	0.2
<b>Driving causing death</b>									
1999	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.2	–	np	2.1	1.2
2000	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.6	2.5	np	0.3	–	1.3
2001	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.3	–	0.3	–	1.3
2002	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.9	na	np	na	1.0
2003	1.8	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.2	np	np	–	1.2
<b>Assault</b>									
1999	997.6	363.7	525.4	766.1	928.8	545.7	545.1	1 332.0	709.2
2000	1 063.3	300.7	524.5	750.3	1 030.0	577.9	560.1	1 502.1	724.2
2001	1 147.6	348.1	557.7	798.5	1 077.4	739.1	612.2	1 490.6	784.5
2002	1 200.9	366.4	562.6	792.1	1 086.6	767.0	613.1	1 660.1	809.7
2003	1 194.8	348.6	556.8	771.2	1 047.9	785.0	615.1	1 847.2	798.0
<b>Sexual assault</b>									
1999	69.2	59.5	101.2	83.6	88.4	42.1	30.4	85.1	74.5
2000	92.5	52.5	105.2	81.4	97.8	41.3	37.3	113.1	82.3
2001	96.0	53.7	110.8	88.2	105.0	42.5	43.9	133.1	86.4
2002	97.2	54.3	127.8	84.0	106.8	50.7	55.6	155.9	90.6
2003	101.6	52.2	133.5	64.9	121.3	53.9	39.3	152.8	91.7



Table 5A.49

**Table 5A.49**      **Victims of recorded crimes — crimes against people**  
**(per 100 000 persons) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Kidnapping/abduction									
1999	7.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	–	2.9	na	4.0
2000	5.9	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.1	1.6	np	3.6
2001	7.2	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.0	2.0	3.9
2002	6.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	3.1	2.0	3.5
2003	6.3	1.9	3.3	1.7	2.2	np	np	np	3.6
Armed robbery									
1999	72.2	40.0	35.8	50.1	35.4	16.1	38.2	20.2	49.9
2000	72.5	37.7	33.6	52.8	39.1	16.6	36.7	14.8	49.5
2001	86.0	53.6	32.3	44.5	41.4	17.6	30.2	14.7	57.0
2002	57.3	32.2	23.7	47.2	34.2	10.8	11.1	16.0	39.7
2003	49.6	28.6	25.4	39.7	34.7	15.1	20.8	14.6	36.0
Unarmed robbery									
1999	124.0	32.4	34.6	63.7	63.4	23.8	63.0	23.9	69.5
2000	133.6	32.7	32.5	58.0	72.3	19.8	61.7	19.4	72.3
2001	147.3	39.8	38.1	63.7	70.5	22.8	50.3	20.8	80.0
2002	118.4	32.8	31.5	54.9	72.4	17.9	54.1	31.5	66.7
2003	112.6	29.9	31.9	66.8	51.8	13.2	41.2	27.2	63.2
Blackmail /extortion									
1999	1.0	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.6	–	–	–	1.3
2000	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.7	np	0.6	np	1.3
2001	1.0	2.3	2.5	1.4	3.7	np	0.6	–	1.8
2002	1.2	2.4	1.5	1.6	4.0	na	na	np	1.7
2003	1.2	2.2	1.9	2.3	4.0	np	np	–	1.9
Assault - index 1999 = 100									
1999	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2000	106.6	82.7	99.8	97.9	110.9	105.9	102.8	112.8	102.1
2001	115.0	95.7	106.1	104.2	116.0	135.4	112.3	111.9	110.6
2002	120.4	100.7	107.1	103.4	117.0	140.6	112.5	124.6	114.2
2003	119.8	95.8	106.0	100.7	112.8	143.9	112.8	138.7	112.5
Armed robbery - index 1999 = 100									
1999	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2000	100.4	94.3	93.9	105.4	110.5	103.1	96.1	73.3	99.2
2001	119.1	134.0	90.2	88.8	116.9	109.3	79.1	72.8	114.2
2002	79.4	80.5	66.2	94.2	96.6	67.1	29.1	79.2	79.6
2003	68.7	71.5	70.9	79.2	98.0	93.8	54.5	72.3	72.1

(a) Based on crimes reported to police.

(b) Total (excluding driving causing deaths) uses the overall homicide rate rather than the items murder, attempted murder and manslaughter. This ensures a more accurate total, as it includes rates for not published items.

Table 5A.49 **Victims of recorded crimes — crimes against people  
(per 100 000 persons) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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– Zero or close to zero. **np** Not published. **na** Not available.

Source: ABS 2004, *Recorded Crime Victims Australia*, 2003, Cat.no. 4510.0, Canberra (and previous years).

Table 5A.50

Table 5A.50 **Victims of recorded crime — property crime (per 100 000 persons)**  
**(a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT NT (d) (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Unlawful entry with intent (UEWI)									
1999	2 360.6	1 620.9	2 115.5	3 003.5	2 276.5	2 610.0	2 366.0	2 527.4	2 195.7
2000	2 484.9	1 655.2	1 953.8	3 230.8	2 424.3	2 131.4	2 452.8	2 744.3	2 241.7
2001	2 464.4	1 688.3	2 031.5	3 265.8	2 318.4	1 962.1	1 857.4	3 310.4	2 244.9
2002	2 118.5	1 454.7	1 840.7	3 186.4	2 171.4	1 564.7	1 960.5	2 806.0	2 001.4
2003	1 921.6	1 232.6	1 663.2	2 899.7	1 866.7	1 373.7	1 638.2	2 119.5	1 777.9
UEWI involving the taking of property									
1999	1 902.7	1 284.7	1 607.2	2 014.9	1 866.6	2 037.4	2 061.5	1 652.1	1 705.8
2000	1 964.0	1 315.3	1 434.2	2 231.4	na	1 664.5	2 075.6	1 754.4	na
2001	1 916.1	1 309.2	1 531.8	2 199.8	1 480.0	1 555.8	1 582.8	2 098.4	1 675.5
2002	1 640.4	1 097.2	1 392.4	2 161.1	1 430.3	1 232.6	1 672.5	1 762.1	1 485.8
2003	1 477.4	932.4	1 252.9	1 949.7	1 203.3	1 080.7	1 431.0	1 311.3	1 313.1
UEWI other									
1999	457.9	336.2	508.4	988.6	409.8	572.6	304.6	875.3	489.9
2000	520.9	339.9	519.6	999.3	na	466.9	377.2	990.0	na
2001	548.4	379.0	499.7	1 066.0	838.4	406.3	274.6	1 212.0	569.5
2002	478.1	357.5	448.3	1 025.3	741.1	332.1	288.0	1 043.9	515.6
2003	444.1	300.2	410.3	950.0	663.5	293.0	207.2	808.2	464.8
Motor vehicle theft (f)									
1999	740.3	677.1	520.4	686.5	802.8	653.8	1 057.2	513.7	684.2
2000	792.9	765.5	522.1	632.3	899.2	715.9	904.8	508.6	725.2
2001	795.1	819.1	481.4	596.7	837.7	734.0	746.3	474.8	720.7
2002	625.2	591.6	427.2	543.6	736.7	525.3	630.1	381.3	575.4
2003	520.8	484.5	366.9	544.4	668.2	450.6	789.8	353.9	497.1
Other theft									
1999	3 128.0	2 875.8	2 998.9	4 246.0	4 162.1	2 816.3	3 745.0	3 157.9	3 235.2
2000	3 595.0	3 098.1	3 149.0	4 687.3	4 592.4	2 751.2	3 768.9	3 711.3	3 556.8
2001	3 491.5	3 143.7	3 219.1	4 846.7	5 234.7	2 830.5	3 169.9	4 015.3	3 607.0
2002	3 180.0	2 908.4	3 148.8	5 092.7	5 201.9	2 751.7	3 142.8	4 050.8	3 448.2
2003	2 901.4	2 774.2	3 002.5	4 668.3	4 829.0	2 528.6	3 366.9	3 386.4	3 214.3
UEWI - index 1999 = 100									
1999	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2000	105.3	102.1	92.4	107.6	106.5	81.7	103.7	108.6	102.1
2001	104.4	104.2	96.0	108.7	101.8	75.2	78.5	131.0	102.2
2002	89.7	89.7	87.0	106.1	95.4	60.0	82.9	111.0	91.2
2003	81.4	76.0	78.6	96.5	82.0	52.6	69.2	83.9	81.0

Table 5A.50

Table 5A.50 **Victims of recorded crime — property crime (per 100 000 persons)**  
**(a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT NT (d) (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Motor vehicle theft - index 1999 = 100								
1999	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2000	107.1	113.1	100.3	92.1	112.0	109.5	85.6	99.0
2001	107.4	121.0	92.5	86.9	104.3	112.3	70.6	92.4
2002	84.5	87.4	82.1	79.2	91.8	80.3	59.6	74.2
2003	70.3	71.6	70.5	79.3	83.2	68.9	74.7	68.9

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

(b) The 1999 and 2000 recorded crime statistics are comparable with previous years, except 'other theft' counts.

(c) The 1998, 1999 and 2000 recorded crime statistics are comparable with previous years, except for 'other theft' counts.

(d) The 1999 and 2000 recorded crime statistics are comparable with previous years, except for 'other theft counts'.

(e) A review of local offences codes by NT Police during 2002 identified that theft of motor vehicle parts or contents offences (ASOC code 0813) and some theft (except motor vehicles) n.e.c. (ASOC code 0829) had been incorrectly included in the motor vehicle offence category. These offences however, were also correctly coded to the 'other theft' offence category.

(f) Victims are based on the number of motor vehicles.

**na** Not available.

Source: ABS 2004, *Recorded Crime Victims Australia*, 2003, Cat.no. 4510.0, Canberra (and previous years).

Table 5A.51

Table 5A.51	Reporting rates for selected major offences (per cent) (a), (b)								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Break and enter (c)									
1998	74.7	83.2	74.6	80.8	79.8	77.8	76.0	66.4	77.5
1999	73.7	na	na	75.3	na	na	na	na	na
2000	71.7	na	na	na	78.8	na	na	na	na
2001	73.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	68.0	79.0	74.9	83.7	81.4	79.3	80.9	72.8	75.1
Attempted break and enter (d)									
1998	29.3	37.6	27.1	33.6	31.3	41.9	32.5	32.0	31.7
1999	32.3	na	na	21.7	na	na	na	na	na
2000	19.7	na	na	na	33.8	na	na	na	na
2001	32.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	31.2	26.9	31.4	33.6	37.4	28.8	23.4	30.0	31.1
Motor vehicle theft (e)									
1998	95.1	97.1	97.5	92.4	94.4	86.2	85.2	100.0	95.1
1999	95.1	na	na	96.4	na	na	na	na	na
2000	95.2	na	na	na	90.8	na	na	na	na
2001	95.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	96.3	95.6	91.0	96.9	96.0	87.4	91.6	89.6	95.0
Robbery (f)									
1998	47.9	46.0	52.4	59.5	42.5	56.5	56.3	79.8	49.8
1999	51.9	na	na	46.9	na	na	na	na	na
2000	42.7	na	na	na	54.8	na	na	na	na
2001	38.6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	60.7	45.3	36.0	27.9	20.3	57.3	81.7	100.0	50.2
Assault (g)									
1998	30.4	23.2	30.2	25.3	30.8	23.8	19.7	28.8	27.7
1999	34.1	na	na	24.7	na	na	na	na	na
2000	34.9	na	na	na	27.3	na	na	na	na
2001	29.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	34.6	24.1	33.2	29.1	31.7	32.4	23.9	45.6	30.8
Sexual assault (h), (i)									
1998	56.0	21.0	31.0	53.0	na	na	na	na	33.0
1999	13.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	16.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	29.2	19.2	13.9	20.9	na	na	na	na	19.8

(a) Surveys were not conducted in all jurisdictions in all years.

(b) Data are for the 12 months to April of the specified year, except for 1999 WA figures, which were for the 12 months to October of that year.

(c) For 2002, the NT and the ACT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent.

Table 5A.51 **Reporting rates for selected major offences (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(d)	For 2002, SA estimates are subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent and Tasmania, the NT and the ACT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of greater than 50 per cent.								
(e)	For 2002, WA, Tasmania and the ACT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent and the NT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of greater than 50 per cent.								
(f)	For 2002, Queensland and WA estimates are subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent and SA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of greater than 50 per cent.								
(g)	For 2002, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent.								
(h)	For 2002, NSW estimates are subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent and Victoria, Queensland and WA estimates are subject to a relative standard error of greater than 50 per cent.								
(i)	Females aged 18 years and over only.								

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

*Source:* ABS, *Crime and Safety Australia*, Cat.no. 4509.0, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety New South Wales*, Cat.no. 4509.1, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety Victoria*, Cat.no. 4509.2, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety Queensland*, Cat.no. 4509.3, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety South Australia*, Cat.no. 4509.4, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety Western Australia*, Cat.no. 4509.5, (various years), Canberra; and ABS, *Western Australia Statistical Indicators*, Cat.no. 1367.5, 2001.

Table 5A.52

Table 5A.52 **Estimated total victims of crime (unreported and reported) — crimes against the person (per 100 000 people) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Robbery</b>										
1998	no.	900	300	300	600	500	600	600	1 000	500
	RSE (c) %	± 10.5	± 21.2	± 17.8	± 18.2	± 20.7	± 25.2	± 24.9	± 30.7	± 7.0
1999	no.	1 200	na	na	800	na	na	na	na	na
2000	no.	1 000	na	na	na	700	na	na	na	na
2001	no.	1 000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	no.	1 000	500	300	600	500	300	200	np	600
	RSE (c) %	± 10.3	± 15.7	± 22.3	± 17.4	± 20.1	± 35.8	± 38.4	± 94.8	± 6.6
<b>Assault</b>										
1998	no.	3 900	3 800	4 800	4 900	4 200	5 100	6 900	6 300	4 300
	RSE (c) %	± 4.5	± 5.2	± 4.1	± 5.3	± 6.1	± 7.1	± 6.0	± 8.2	± 2.2
1999	no.	3 700	na	na	4 900	na	na	na	na	na
2000	no.	3 600	na	na	na	4 600	na	na	na	na
2001	no.	4 200	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	no.	4 800	4 700	4 400	5 100	4 500	5 000	5 800	7 800	4 700
	RSE (c) %	± 4.0	± 4.2	± 4.6	± 5.2	± 5.6	± 6.7	± 7.0	± 10.8	± 2.1
<b>Sexual assault (d), (e)</b>										
1998	no.	300	700	400	500	300	700	900	600	400
1999	no.	700	na	na	700	na	na	na	na	na
2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	no.	500	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	no.	300	200	200	200	np	np	np	np	200
<b>Total personal crimes</b>										
1998	no.	4 600	4 200	5 100	5 600	4 500	5 700	7 700	6 800	4 800
	RSE (c) %	± 4.1	± 4.9	± 3.9	± 4.9	± 5.8	± 6.6	± 5.6	± 7.7	± 2.1
2002	no.	5 700	5 200	4 700	5 700	4 900	5 200	5 900	8 100	5 300
	RSE (c) %	± 3.5	± 3.9	± 4.4	± 4.8	± 5.3	± 6.5	± 6.9	± 10.4	± 2.0

- (a) Data derived from surveys of the Australian population. Surveys were not conducted in all jurisdictions in all years.
- (b) Data are for the 12 months to April of the specified year, except for 1999 WA figures, which are for the 12 months to October of that year.
- (c) Relative standard error. An overview of how to interpret RSEs is contained in Appendix A ('Statistical appendix).
- (d) For 2002, Victoria, Queensland and WA estimates are subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent and for SA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of greater than 50 per cent and are not published.

Table 5A.52 **Estimated total victims of crime (unreported and reported) — crimes against the person (per 100 000 people) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(e) Females aged 18 years and over only.										

**na** Not available. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS, *Crime and Safety Australia*, Cat.no. 4509.0, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety New South Wales*, Cat.no. 4509.1, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety Victoria*, Cat.no. 4509.2, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety Queensland*, Cat.no. 4509.3, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety South Australia*, Cat.no. 4509.4, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety Western Australia*, Cat.no. 4509.5, (various years), Canberra; and ABS, *Western Australia Statistical Indicators*, Cat.no. 1367.5, 2001.



Table 5A.53

**Table 5A.53 Estimated total household victims of crime, reported and unreported — crimes against property (per 100 000 households) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Break and enter (c)										
1993	no.	3 700	3 300	5 200	7 500	5 000	4 000	5 000	7 400	4 400
1998	no.	5 300	3 600	5 400	7 500	4 000	5 000	5 800	6 300	5 000
1999	no.	5 600	na	na	8 100	na	na	na	na	na
2000	no.	5 600	na	na	na	5 100	na	na	na	na
2001	no.	6 300	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	no.	5 000	3 400	5 000	6 200	4 500	5 200	4 400	13 500	4 700
Attempted break and enter (d)										
1993	no.	2 600	2 600	3 200	4 900	3 800	2 000	4 900	5 400	3 100
1998	no.	3 400	2 100	2 900	6 000	2 900	3 600	4 000	5 000	3 200
1999	no.	4 300	na	na	5 400	na	na	na	na	na
2000	no.	3 500	na	na	na	3 800	na	na	na	na
2001	no.	4 400	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	no.	3 700	2 200	3 800	4 400	3 000	3 300	3 800	9 500	3 400
Break and enter or attempted break and enter										
1993	no.	5 700	5 400	7 500	11 000	8 100	5 600	8 900	10 600	6 800
1998	no.	7 900	5 300	7 700	12 400	6 300	8 100	9 100	10 800	7 600
	RSE (e) %	± 4.6	± 6.5	± 4.7	± 4.6	± 7.0	± 8.1	± 7.5	± 9.2	± 2.4
1999	no.	8 800	na	na	12 100	na	na	na	na	na
2000	no.	8 400	na	na	na	8 100	na	na	na	na
2001	no.	3 600	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	no.	7 900	5 300	8 000	9 600	6 700	7 800	7 400	19 500	7 400
	RSE (e) %	± 4.6	± 6.1	± 4.9	± 5.4	± 6.6	± 7.7	± 8.9	± 9.2	± 2.5
Motor vehicle theft										
1993	no.	2 000	1 700	1 300	2 200	1 700	1 000	800	700	1 700
1998	no.	2 100	1 600	1 100	2 400	1 200	1 400	1 300	1 200	1 700
	RSE (e) %	± 9.8	± 12.3	± 14.2	± 12.3	± 18.0	± 22.5	± 24.0	± 43.7	± 5.6
1999	no.	2 200	na	na	1 900	na	na	na	na	na
2000	no.	1 700	na	na	na	2 100	na	na	na	na
2001	no.	2 400	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	no.	2 100	2 000	1 300	1 000	1 800	1 600	2 300	2 500	1 800
	RSE (e) %	± 10.4	± 10.6	± 14.4	± 19.1	± 13.8	± 19.9	± 17.6	± 33.0	± 5.5
Total household crimes										
1993	no.	7 500	7 000	8 600	12 800	9 700	6 600	9 700	11 300	8 300
1998	no.	9 700	6 700	8 500	14 300	7 400	9 300	10 400	11 300	9 000
	RSE (e) %	± 4.1	± 5.7	± 4.4	± 4.2	± 6.4	± 7.4	± 6.9	± 8.9	± 2.2
2002	no.	9 600	7 000	9 000	10 400	8 200	8 900	9 200	20 300	8 900
	RSE (e) %	± 4.0	± 5.1	± 4.5	± 5.1	± 5.8	± 7.0	± 7.9	± 8.9	± 2.2

(a) Data derived from surveys of the Australian population. Surveys were not conducted in all jurisdictions in all years.

(b) Data are for the 12 months to April of the specified year, except for 1999 WA figures, which are for the 12 months to October of that year.

Table 5A.53 **Estimated total household victims of crime, reported and unreported — crimes against property (per 100 000 households) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(c) For 2002, the ACT and the NT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent.

(d) For 2002, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent.

(e) Relative standard error. An overview of how to interpret RSEs is contained in Appendix A ('Statistical appendix).

**na** Not available. **np** Not published.

*Source:* ABS, *Crime and Safety Australia*, Cat.no. 4509.0, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety New South Wales*, Cat.no. 4509.1, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety Victoria*, Cat.no. 4509.2, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety Queensland*, Cat.no. 4509.3, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety South Australia*, Cat.no. 4509.4, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety Western Australia*, Cat.no. 4509.5, (various years), Canberra; and ABS, *Western Australia Statistical Indicators*, Cat.no. 1367.5, 2001.

Table 5A.54 **Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) per person on community safety and support (2003-04 dollars) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Ave (f)</i>
2000-01	156	109	na	119	158	101	114	na	135
2001-02	145	103	na	131	160	na	132	303	133
2002-03	158	107	83	136	126	na	151	329	128
2003-04	150	99	84	142	111	na	178	365	123

- (a) Data have not been subject to extensive tests to determine comparability. Further, some differences in counting rules may exist across jurisdictions as a result of the differing mixes of activities undertaken within each of the common service delivery areas.
- (b) Totals may not add as a result of rounding.
- (c) Calculated by multiplying the proportion of expenditure on salaries and payments for each SDA by the total payroll tax expenditure.
- (d) For SA, the decrease in 2003-04 mainly reflects the outcomes of activity surveys conducted in 2004, which resulted in a shift in resources from community safety and support to crime investigation.
- (e) Includes major events and planning. In the ACT, variation from last year is a result of the review of enabling costs associated with operational support services, which has led to significant improvements in the attribution of costs.
- (f) Represents the weighted average of those jurisdictions that provided data.  
**na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table A.2 and table A.26.

# Performance indicators for criminal investigation

Table 5A.55

**Table 5A.55 Outcomes of investigations of crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2003**

	<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>
Investigations of murder										
Investigations finalised	%	52.0	62.0	61.5	84.6	84.2	100.0	75.0	90.9	63.6
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	75.5	95.5	82.5	86.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>302</b>
Investigations of assault										
Investigations finalised	%	62.8	58.1	43.1	57.2	58.5	74.8	56.4	67.9	59.0
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	85.4	81.8	72.1	57.3	57.6	89.6	79.4	59.2	77.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>79 892</b>	<b>17 140</b>	<b>21 140</b>	<b>15 056</b>	<b>16 006</b>	<b>3 745</b>	<b>1 986</b>	<b>3 664</b>	<b>158 629</b>
Investigations of sexual assault										
Investigations finalised	%	28.1	44.6	42.4	50.1	36.3	61.1	44.1	55.4	37.8
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	56.0	51.7	34.2	45.5	44.4	82.8	48.2	50.0	46.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>6 796</b>	<b>2 565</b>	<b>5 069</b>	<b>1 268</b>	<b>1 852</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>18 237</b>
Investigations of kidnapping/abduction										
Investigations finalised	%	39.2	45.2	30.4	35.3	26.5	100.0	33.3	–	37.7
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	66.3	66.7	13.2	58.3	55.6	100.0	100.0	–	58.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>716</b>
Investigations of armed robbery										
Investigations finalised	%	14.3	35.0	19.3	30.9	29.6	38.9	25.4	55.2	22.5
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	75.4	85.0	79.6	77.9	86.0	89.3	82.4	100.0	80.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>3 318</b>	<b>1 404</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>7 162</b>
Investigations of unarmed robbery										
Investigations finalised	%	16.5	31.7	17.7	23.7	20.6	47.6	21.1	51.9	19.7
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	66.0	78.1	57.9	69.3	73.0	86.7	75.0	89.3	69.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>7 529</b>	<b>1 471</b>	<b>1 211</b>	<b>1 305</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>12 557</b>
Investigations of blackmail/extortion										
Investigations finalised	%	25.0	51.9	22.5	48.9	59.0	25.0	–	–	40.8
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	60.0	83.9	56.3	45.5	58.3	–	–	–	65.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>370</b>

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2004, *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Canberra (and previous).

Table 5A.56

Table 5A.56 **Victims of property crime: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2003**

	<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>
Investigations of unlawful entry with intent										
Investigations finalised	%	6.8	10.3	7.7	7.9	6.8	13.9	4.2	16.0	7.9
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	67.7	92.3	82.1	69.6	81.6	89.6	95.0	77.6	78.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>128 488</b>	<b>60 612</b>	<b>63 148</b>	<b>56 611</b>	<b>28 513</b>	<b>6 554</b>	<b>5 289</b>	<b>4 204</b>	<b>353 419</b>
Investigations of motor vehicle theft										
Investigations finalised	%	7.0	12.4	15.1	15.0	12.2	20.7	5.9	23.8	11.2
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	71.9	77.1	62.5	57.9	78.1	77.8	92.7	75.4	70.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>34 824</b>	<b>23 823</b>	<b>13 930</b>	<b>10 628</b>	<b>10 206</b>	<b>2 150</b>	<b>2 550</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>98 813</b>
Investigations of other theft										
Investigations finalised	%	12.4	18.5	15.7	13.7	11.2	25.0	9.9	14.7	14.6
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	86.8	95.4	81.6	67.2	84.4	86.0	92.2	56.8	85.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>194 006</b>	<b>136 417</b>	<b>113 997</b>	<b>91 138</b>	<b>73 759</b>	<b>12 064</b>	<b>10 870</b>	<b>6 717</b>	<b>638 968</b>

Source: ABS 2004, *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia*, Cat. no. 4510.0, AusInfo, Canberra (and previous).

Table 5A.57

**Table 5A.57 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) per person on crime investigation (2003-04 dollars) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Ave (e)</i>
2000-01	54	49	na	46	34	63	92	na	51
2001-02	48	70	na	50	30	na	74	127	55
2002-03	57	73	110	57	77	na	74	134	74
2003-04	70	77	114	56	78	na	54	149	80

- (a) Data have not been subject to extensive tests to determine comparability. Further, some differences in counting rules may exist across jurisdictions as a result of the differing mixes of activities undertaken within each of the common SDAs.
- (b) Totals may not add as a result of rounding.
- (c) Calculated by multiplying the proportion of expenditure on salaries and payments for each SDA by the total payroll tax expenditure.
- (d) Variation between 1999-2000 and 2000-01 is a result of the review of enabling costs associated with operational support services, which has led to significant improvements in the attribution of costs. This, together with the fact that there has been a greatly increased focus on reversing escalating trends in burglary and motor vehicle theft offences over the reporting period, has meant that a much greater proportion of core ACT policing activity has been concentrated in the investigations area.
- (e) Represents the weighted average of those jurisdictions that provided data.

**na** Not available.

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished); table A.2.

# Performance indicators for road safety and traffic management



Table 5A.58

Table 5A.58 **People who have driven a motor vehicle in the past 12 months (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2001-02										
Have driven	%	85.3	89.4	90.5	91.9	87.1	88.6	91.9	92.3	88.3
Have not driven	%	14.7	10.6	9.5	8.1	12.9	11.4	8.1	7.7	11.7
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>21 898</b>
2002-03										
Have driven	%	85.8	88.7	89.3	91.4	88.6	88.7	91.1	93.2	88.2
Have not driven	%	14.2	11.3	10.7	8.6	11.4	11.3	8.9	6.8	11.8
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 132</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>22 073</b>
2003-04										
Have driven	%	85.8	88.9	89.8	91.4	89.5	88.3	90.4	91.8	88.4
Have not driven	%	14.2	11.1	10.2	8.6	10.5	11.7	9.6	8.2	11.6
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>1 942</b>	<b>1 983</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>21 340</b>

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 onwards are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

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

Source: ACPR (unpublished).

Table 5A.59

Table 5A.59 **People who drive and who have travelled in a car not 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>
2001-02										
Always	%	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.3	2.2	0.9
Most of the time	%	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.2	1.3	1.2	–	1.5	0.7
Half the time	%	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.9
Sometimes	%	8.9	12.0	11.0	8.5	13.0	12.0	7.9	15.6	10.5
<i>Total sometimes or more often</i>	%	<i>10.5</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>13.0</i>
Never	%	89.4	85.6	85.4	89.2	83.3	84.4	90.4	79.3	87.0
Refused/don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 326</b>	<b>2 237</b>	<b>3 642</b>	<b>1 854</b>	<b>1 927</b>	<b>1 773</b>	<b>1 881</b>	<b>1 868</b>	<b>19 507</b>
Likert Index (d)	Index	1.12	1.17	1.19	1.14	1.21	1.20	1.13	1.29	1.16
2002-03										
Always	%	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.7
Most of the time	%	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.4	1.7	0.8
Half the time	%	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.6
Sometimes	%	8.0	9.1	9.2	7.8	14.0	12.5	6.9	15.9	9.1
<i>Total sometimes or more often</i>	%	<i>9.7</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>11.1</i>
Never	%	90.1	89.0	88.6	90.2	82.8	85.8	90.8	79.4	88.8
Refused/don't know	%	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	0.1	–
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 403</b>	<b>2 282</b>	<b>3 618</b>	<b>1 950</b>	<b>1 856</b>	<b>1 808</b>	<b>1 847</b>	<b>1 886</b>	<b>19 468</b>
Likert Index (d)	Index	1.13	1.15	1.16	1.13	1.24	1.18	1.14	1.30	1.15
2003-04										
Always	%	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.7	0.8
Most of the time	%	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.7
Half the time	%	0.5	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.8	2.5	1.0
Sometimes	%	7.4	8.3	8.4	8.0	14.9	12.1	7.1	15.0	8.6
<i>Total sometimes or more often</i>	%	<i>9.0</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>11.2</i>
Never	%	91.0	88.2	89.2	89.0	82.3	85.5	91.3	80.8	88.8
Refused/don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 280</b>	<b>2 713</b>	<b>3 615</b>	<b>1 840</b>	<b>1 737</b>	<b>1 755</b>	<b>1 820</b>	<b>1 380</b>	<b>19 140</b>
Likert Index (d)	Index	1.12	1.18	1.15	1.17	1.22	1.19	1.10	1.28	1.16

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 onwards are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

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

**Table 5A.59 People who drive and who have travelled in a car not 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>
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(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight 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 Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* ACPR *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

Table 5A.60

Table 5A.60 **People who drive and have driven 10 kilometres per hour or more over 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>
2001-02										
Always	%	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.5
Most of the time	%	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.4	1.8	2.5	2.5	3.7	2.8
Half the time	%	3.9	5.6	4.8	5.6	2.3	4.6	5.4	5.2	4.6
Sometimes	%	57.5	55.4	61.0	59.5	55.1	51.8	58.3	59.7	57.6
<i>Total sometimes or more often</i>	%	<i>65.7</i>	<i>65.8</i>	<i>70.1</i>	<i>69.2</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>59.8</i>	<i>67.0</i>	<i>70.1</i>	<i>66.5</i>
Never	%	34.1	34.1	29.8	30.6	39.4	40.2	32.9	29.1	33.4
Refused/don't know	%	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	–	–	0.7	0.2
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 326</b>	<b>2 237</b>	<b>3 642</b>	<b>1 854</b>	<b>1 927</b>	<b>1 773</b>	<b>1 881</b>	<b>1 868</b>	<b>19 507</b>
Likert Index (d)	Index	1.68	1.74	1.77	1.78	1.61	1.64	1.74	1.81	1.72
2002-03										
Always	%	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.7	1.0
Most of the time	%	2.8	2.6	2.4	3.8	1.9	1.4	3.0	3.5	2.7
Half the time	%	4.9	2.7	5.0	5.1	2.8	3.7	5.7	4.4	4.2
Sometimes	%	54.1	51.2	55.9	53.9	55.5	51.6	58.3	55.5	53.7
<i>Total sometimes or more often</i>	%	<i>62.8</i>	<i>57.6</i>	<i>64.4</i>	<i>63.6</i>	<i>61.2</i>	<i>57.3</i>	<i>68.2</i>	<i>65.1</i>	<i>61.7</i>
Never	%	36.8	42.1	35.4	36.3	38.3	42.6	31.3	34.4	38.0
Refused/don't know	%	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 403</b>	<b>2 282</b>	<b>3 618</b>	<b>1 950</b>	<b>1 856</b>	<b>1 808</b>	<b>1 847</b>	<b>1 886</b>	<b>19 468</b>
Likert Index (d)	Index	1.77	1.69	1.78	1.78	1.71	1.65	1.84	1.82	1.75
2003-04										
Always	%	1.4	0.6	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.1
Most of the time	%	3.3	1.6	2.3	3.4	1.3	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.5
Half the time	%	5.8	4.0	5.5	6.7	3.5	3.3	6.3	6.7	5.1
Sometimes	%	53.9	50.4	56.1	54.0	54.3	52.1	56.3	56.7	53.4
<i>Total sometimes or more often</i>	%	<i>64.4</i>	<i>56.6</i>	<i>65.2</i>	<i>65.7</i>	<i>60.0</i>	<i>59.1</i>	<i>65.5</i>	<i>66.7</i>	<i>62.2</i>
Never	%	35.4	43.1	34.7	34.3	39.9	40.6	34.5	33.3	37.6
Refused/don't know	%	0.2	0.3	0.1	–	0.2	–	–	–	0.2
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 280</b>	<b>2 713</b>	<b>3 615</b>	<b>1 840</b>	<b>1 737</b>	<b>1 755</b>	<b>1 820</b>	<b>1 380</b>	<b>19 140</b>
Likert Index (d)	Index	1.81	1.66	1.79	1.84	1.69	1.71	1.78	1.82	1.76

- (a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 onwards are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.
- (b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.
- (c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

**Table 5A.60 People who drive and have driven 10 kilometres per hour or more over 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>
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(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight 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 Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3. in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* ACPR (unpublished).

Table 5A.61

Table 5A.61 **People who drive and have driven while over 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>
2001-02										
Always	%	–	–	0.2	–	0.1	–	–	–	–
Most of the time	%	–	–	–	–	0.1	0.3	–	–	–
Half the time	%	0.1	0.4	–	–	0.2	0.9	–	0.7	0.2
Sometimes	%	10.5	10.1	9.5	14.9	11.3	10.8	10.8	15.7	10.8
<i>Total sometimes or more often</i>	%	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>11.0</i>
Never	%	89.1	89.5	90.1	84.8	88.3	88.0	89.2	83.6	88.8
Refused/don't know	%	0.2	–	–	0.1	0.1	–	–	–	0.1
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 326</b>	<b>2 237</b>	<b>3 642</b>	<b>1 854</b>	<b>1 927</b>	<b>1 773</b>	<b>1 881</b>	<b>1 868</b>	<b>19 507</b>
Likert Index (d)	Index	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.14	1.11	1.12	1.10	1.18	1.10
2002-03										
Always	%	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	0.1
Most of the time	%	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	0.1
Half the time	%	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
Sometimes	%	8.0	7.9	8.5	13.7	12.0	10.3	11.6	13.4	9.2
<i>Total sometimes or more often</i>	%	<i>8.5</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>9.6</i>
Never	%	91.3	91.5	91.2	85.4	87.7	89.2	88.0	85.6	90.2
Refused/don't know	%	–	–	–	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	–	–
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 403</b>	<b>2 282</b>	<b>3 618</b>	<b>1 950</b>	<b>1 856</b>	<b>1 808</b>	<b>1 847</b>	<b>1 886</b>	<b>19 468</b>
Likert Index (d)	Index	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.15	1.13	1.11	1.12	1.16	1.10
2003-04										
Always	%	–	–	–	0.1	–	–	–	–	–
Most of the time	%	0.1	–	–	0.6	0.1	0.9	–	–	0.2
Half the time	%	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	–	0.8	0.2
Sometimes	%	9.7	9.1	9.4	13.9	11.2	10.6	11.5	15.8	10.2
<i>Total sometimes or more often</i>	%	<i>10.1</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>10.6</i>
Never	%	89.8	90.5	90.2	85.1	88.2	87.9	88.1	83.3	89.3
Refused/don't know	%	–	0.2	–	0.1	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 280</b>	<b>2 713</b>	<b>3 615</b>	<b>1 840</b>	<b>1 737</b>	<b>1 755</b>	<b>1 820</b>	<b>1 380</b>	<b>19 140</b>
Likert Index (d)	Index	1.11	1.10	1.10	1.16	1.12	1.14	1.12	1.17	1.11

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 onwards are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

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

Table 5A.61 **People who drive and have driven while over 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>
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(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight 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 Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACPR *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

Table 5A.62

Table 5A.62	Road fatalities								
	<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									
1999-2000	582	399	329	212	149	47	14	52	1 784
2000-01	549	409	309	199	159	62	20	54	1 761
2001-02	565	451	319	171	144	43	13	44	1 750
2002-03	534	369	337	186	160	33	13	61	1 693
2003-04	559	336	298	168	149	48	9	45	1 612
Per 100 000 registered vehicles									
1999-2000	16	13	15	17	15	14	7	52	15
2000-01	16	13	14	16	16	19	10	54	15
2001-02	15	14	14	12	14	13	6	43	14
2002-03	14	11	14	13	15	10	6	59	13
2003-04	14	10	12	12	14	14	4	43	12

Source: ATSB, Fatal Road Crash Database (data sourced as of 30 September 2004); ABS Motor Vehicle Census, Cat. no. 9309.0, AusInfo, Canberra.



Table 5A.63

Table 5A.63

**Land transport hospitalisations**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of land transport hospitalisations										
2000-01	no.	11 792	9 405	6 865	3 214	2 984	826	369	546	36 001
2001-02	no.	12 956	10 021	7 476	3 321	2 940	743	541	612	38 610
2002-03	no.	12 290	9 916	7 253	3 199	3 087	na	na	na	37 583
Per 100 000 registered vehicles (a)										
2000-01	no.	334	302	322	253	301	254	187	551	309
2001-02	no.	346	302	318	242	280	224	266	595	309
2002-03	no.	319	290	297	228	290	na	na	na	309
Cost of road safety and transport SDA/fatal or serious injuries										
2000-01	\$	9 202	9 221	na	21 763	8 658	19 955	11 842	na	8 662
2001-02	\$	10 161	9 365	na	22 653	11 444	na	11 337	11 623	9 003
2002-03	\$	9 453	9 988	21 773	26 295	8 639	na	na	na	13 209

(a) Australian total based on total registered vehicles for those jurisdictions for which land transportation data were available.

**na** Not available.

*Source:* AIHW 2002, *Land Transport Hospitalisations (unpublished)*; ATSB, *Road Fatalities Australia, June 2001 (and previous issues)*, Canberra; State and Territory governments (unpublished), ABS Motor Vehicle Census, Cat. no. 9309.0, AusInfo, Canberra.

**Table 5A.64 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) per person on road safety and traffic management (dollars) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Ave (e)</i>
Total net recurrent expenditure (excluding payroll tax) per person in the residential population									
2000-01	17	18	na	37	17	35	14	na	20
2001-02	20	20	na	39	22	na	19	36	23
2002-03	17	20	42	44	18	na	17	35	26
2003-04	23	24	43	46	9	na	18	39	29
Total net recurrent expenditure (excluding payroll tax) per registered vehicle									
2000-01	31	28	na	55	26	51	22	na	33
2001-02	35	28	na	55	32	na	30	69	36
2002-03	30	29	65	60	25	na	26	68	40
2003-04	39	34	65	62	12	na	27	75	43

(a) Data have not been subject to extensive tests to determine comparability. Further, some differences in counting rules may exist across jurisdictions as a result of the differing mixes of activities undertaken within each of the common SDAs.

(b) Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

(c) Calculated by multiplying the proportion of expenditure on salaries and payments for each service delivery area by the total payroll tax expenditure.

(d) For SA, total recurrent expenditure on road safety and traffic management increased slightly in 2003-04. However, the net recurrent expenditure has reduced as a result of \$14.9m, that was previously part of appropriation, now reflected as additional revenue from own sources (Community Road Safety Fund). This represents a change in funding arrangements.

(e) Represents the weighted average of those jurisdictions that provided data.

**na** Not available.

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS *Motor Vehicle Census*, Cat. no. 9309.0, AusInfo, Canberra; table A.2.

# Performance indicators for services to the judicial process

Table 5A.65

Table 5A.65 **Number of deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, 1998 to 2002 (a)**

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
Non-Indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
1998	9	7	2	1	–	–	–	–	19
1999 (b)	4	4	3	2	2	–	–	4	20
2000	12	1	2	1	4	–	–	–	20
2001	15	5	4	1	1	–	–	–	26
2002	6	1	3	2	–	1	–	–	13
Indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
1998	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	6
1999 (b)	1	–	1	3	–	–	–	1	6
2000	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	5
2001	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	5
2002	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	6
Total deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
1998	11	7	3	2	–	–	–	2	25
1999 (b)	5	4	4	5	2	–	–	5	26
2000	14	1	3	2	5	–	–	–	25
2001	15	5	4	3	4	–	–	–	31
2002	9	1	3	3	–	1	–	2	19
Total number of deaths 1998 to 2002									
Non-Indigenous	46	18	14	7	7	1	–	4	98
Indigenous	8	–	3	8	4	–	–	5	28
<b>All people</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>126</b>

(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) Includes one AFP (national, not the ACT) death in custody in 1999.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: *Australian Institute of Criminology 2002, Australian Deaths in Custody and Custody-related Police Operations 2000, AIC, Canberra; ABS, 1996 Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia, cat. no. 2020.0, AusInfo, Canberra.*

Table 5A.66 **Outcomes of court cases (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea									
2002-03	%	56.0	86.0	57.0	90.0	85.0	na	na	na
2003-04	%	56.0	86.0	58.6	94.0	75.0	na	na	na
Higher court cases (2001-02)									
Resulting in a guilty finding (c)	%	88.0	92.6	95.4	90.7	92.4	91.8	86.0	95.9
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	3 167	1 895	6 065	2 585	802	353	121	241
Total proven guilty	no.	2 787	1 754	5 787	2 345	741	324	104	231
Higher court cases (2002-03)									
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	91.2	92.3	95.6	91.9	92.0	92.2	86.6	89.8
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	2 908	1 990	5 515	2 616	612	485	112	226
Total proven guilty	no.	2 651	1 837	5 272	2 404	563	447	97	203

(a) Lower court cases data are based on magistrates' criminal court data provided by each jurisdiction.

(b) Higher court cases data are based on ABS higher criminal court data.

(c) For NSW, lower court data refer to 2002 calendar year.

(d) The Queensland Wide Interlinked Courts database is unable to provide information consistent with the data dictionary. For example, no plea includes ex-parte cases which are not recorded as a finding of guilty in this Report.

(e) For WA, the proportion of lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea is based on the number of guilty pleas expressed as a percentage of the sum of guilty pleas and matters listed for trial. Data includes cases that have been placed before the Children's Court and Court of Petty Sessions throughout the State by the Police Service and may also include a small number of cases placed before the Christmas Island Court by the Australian Federal Police. Criminal cases placed before the District and Supreme Courts are not included.

During 2002-03, the Police Service arranged for the Department of Justice (DOJ) to supply court-sourced data to replace internally sourced data for internal and external reporting purposes. The benefits arising from using DOJ data include greater data accuracy, consistency and validity. Due to methodological differences, direct comparison cannot be made between the DOJ data and the police sourced data previously used for this indicator. For this reason, prosecution data prior to 2002-03 has not been provided.

The 2002-03 figure has been revised from that shown in the previous reports due to updated sources of data and the removal of withdrawn cases from the calculation of the proportion of lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea. Cases are withdrawn for a number of reasons, many of which fall outside the control of the Police Service and do not contribute to the proportion of guilty pleas. As a result of this change, the figures shown in this Report are not comparable with those shown in previous Reports.

(f) For SA, lower court data for 2003-04 refer to prosecutions finalised. The figure relates to a percentage of the total number of defendants appearing before a court. The court jurisdiction includes the Magistrates and the Youth Court. The percentage figure is a combination of both a guilty plea and a result of a guilty verdict, that is, the defendant was convicted, a charge was found proved without conviction or a charge was found proved with some other penalty/outcome.

**na** Not available.

*Source:* ABS Criminal Courts Cat. no. 4513.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.67

Table 5A.67 **Juvenile diversions as a proportion of offenders (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>
1999-2000	na	32	43	41	53	50	36	na
2000-01	51	na	44	45	53	59	48	80
2001-02	57	30	44	44	49	68	51	57
2002-03	56	31	44	44	54	57	45	49
2003-04	54	30	45	39	55	56	43	44

- (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) Data also include cautions and community conferences.
- (c) For WA, juvenile diversions include juvenile cautions and police referrals to juvenile justice teams. The proportion of juvenile diversions has been calculated on the total recorded police contacts with juvenile offenders comprising juvenile cautions, referrals to juvenile justice teams, and charges pertaining to juveniles. A charge is counted as a separate arrest even though the actual event of arrest may have involved more than one charge being laid. Hence, the number of arrests will over estimate the number of actual events of arrest. The proportion of juvenile diversions, therefore, may be understated. Data are calendar year, for 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 respectively.
- (d) For SA, 2002-03 data includes figures for the first full year of the SA Drug Diversion Initiative. Includes diversion by the way of: formal cautioning by police, and family conferences.
- (e) Data also include verbal warnings, written warnings, formal caution/family conference and victim offender conference. In 2001-02 there was a significant decrease in the use of verbal warnings in favour of family conferences.
- na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

**Table 5A.68 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) per person on services to the judicial process (2003-04 dollars) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (d)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Ave</i> (e)
2000-01	20	49	na	39	19	20	25	na	31
2001-02	25	40	na	40	28	na	16	87	32
2002-03	25	42	na	43	33	na	17	75	34
2003-04	21	39	na	42	33	na	21	83	31

(a) Data have not been subject to extensive tests to determine comparability. Further, some differences in counting rules may exist across jurisdictions as a result of the differing mixes of activities undertaken within each of the common SDAs.

(b) May not add to sum of its components as a result of rounding.

(c) Calculated by multiplying the proportion of expenditure on salaries and payments for each SDA by the total payroll tax expenditure.

(d) The variation in ACT expenditure should be viewed with care as it is due, in part, to the revised method for apportioning direct costs to outcomes and the consequent increase in costs directly attributed to investigations.

(e) Represents the weighted average of those jurisdictions that provided data.

.. Not applicable. **na** Not available.

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished); table A.2 and table A.26.

**Table 5A.69 Real costs awarded against the police through criminal actions (2003-04 dollars) (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Total costs									
1999-2000	\$'000	na	1 408	208	421	398	24	192	na
2000-01	\$'000	535	na	167	491	323	4	104	na
2001-02	\$'000	552	1 278	219	572	532	10	121	na
2002-03	\$'000	691	1 027	174	608	477	na	177	na
2003-04	\$'000	589	1 627	105	529	478	na	214	14
Total costs per head of population									
1999-2000	\$	na	0.30	0.06	0.23	0.27	0.05	0.62	na
2000-01	\$	0.08	na	0.05	0.26	0.21	0.01	0.33	na
2001-02	\$	0.08	0.27	0.06	0.30	0.35	0.02	0.38	na
2002-03	\$	0.10	0.21	0.05	0.32	0.31	na	0.55	na
2003-04	\$	0.09	0.33	0.03	0.27	0.31	na	0.66	0.07

(a) Total costs awarded against the police resulting from summary offences and indictable offences tried summarily before a court of law.

(b) Data for 2000-01 are not available due to Victoria Police work bans.

**na** Not available.

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished); table A.2 and table A.26.



# Performance indicators for other services

Table 5A.70

**Table 5A.70 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) per person on other services (2003-04 dollars) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Ave (e)</i>
2000-01	–	–	na	6.61	–	–	5.17	na	0.91
2001-02	–	–	na	5.74	–	na	2.24	–	0.74
2002-03	–	–	6.66	6.89	–	na	2.41	–	2.02
2003-04	–	4.37	6.75	7.39	–	na	–	–	3.18

(a) Data have not been subject to extensive tests to determine comparability. Further, some differences in counting rules may exist across jurisdictions as a result of the differing mixes of activities undertaken within each of the common SDAs.

(b) Calculated by multiplying the proportion of expenditure on salaries and payments for each SDA by the total payroll tax expenditure.

(c) Data for some years are only available for all key SDAs combined.

(d) In the ACT, 'other services' consist of regulatory activities.

(e) Represents the weighted average of those jurisdictions that provided data.

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

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS 2001, Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, Cat. no.9309.0, AustInfo, Canberra; table A.2 and table A.26.