

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). 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>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries (a)						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	927.9	967.4	1 076.9	1 068.3	1 204.0
Superannuation	\$m	92.4	97.0	104.9	107.2	113.9
Payroll tax	\$m	65.8	66.1	70.0	69.5	84.0
Total salaries and payments	\$m	1 086.1	1 130.5	1 251.8	1 245.1	1 401.9
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	402.6	271.9	333.2	297.7	335.3
Depreciation	\$m	34.4	46.1	52.8	54.5	61.4
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	1 523.2	1 448.6	1 637.8	1 597.3	1 798.7
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	40.1	43.9	95.2	51.8	54.9
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	1 417.3	1 338.6	1 472.7	1 475.9	1 659.8
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (b)	\$m	39.1	43.3	44.9	46.7	51.2
Capital expenditure	\$m	70.1	117.2	47.1	68.1	82.1
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (c)	\$m	1 558.9	1 519.7	1 632.1	1 610.8	1 819.3
Total accrual costs (d)	\$m	1 562.3	1 491.8	1 682.7	1 643.9	1 849.8
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	na	70 695	78 179	74 001	81 169
Average non-police staff costs	\$	na	53 927	58 087	57 252	65 059
Staff by Indigenous and operational status (e)						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	na	12 659	12 423	13 265	13 184
Civilian	FTE	na	2 304	1 251	1 358	1 263
Other	FTE	na	366	287	202	116
Operational FTE staff	FTE	na	15 329	13 961	14 825	14 563
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	na	513	873	451	907
Civilian	FTE	na	1 025	2 087	2 363	2 548
Other	FTE	na	1	30	96	41
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	na	1 539	2 990	2 910	3 496
Total staff	FTE	na	16 868	16 951	17 735	18 059
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Non-operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous FTE staff (f)	FTE	na	116	141	150	168

Table 5A.1

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	148 877	158 860	173 772	182 844	209 529
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	353 892	342 582	356 132	367 004	410 685
Other	\$'000	134 733	198 397	204 811	216 157	229 120
Total value of assets	\$'000	637 502	699 839	734 715	766 005	849 334

- (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 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.
- (f) Relies on employees self declaring their Indigenous status.
- 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>	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	552.4	596.9	640.2	716.0	762.3
Superannuation	\$m	135.2	137.3	78.3	62.7	75.3
Payroll tax	\$m	37.5	36.9	37.1	38.9	42.3
Total salaries and payments	\$m	725.1	771.0	755.6	817.7	879.8
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	239.3	281.0	260.4	266.1	291.3
Depreciation	\$m	87.4	15.7	15.1	14.2	15.8
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	1 051.7	1 067.7	1 031.2	1 097.9	1 186.8
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	28.3	14.7	8.9	7.4	4.2
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	986.0	1 016.1	985.2	1 051.6	1 140.3
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (a)	\$m	21.0	16.5	16.7	19.7	24.5
Capital expenditure	\$m	33.2	27.8	20.1	51.8	77.5
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (b)	\$m	997.5	1 079.8	1 036.2	1 135.6	1 248.6
Total accrual costs (c)	\$m	1 072.7	1 084.2	1 047.9	1 117.6	1 211.3
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	68 470	74 320	71 282	73 342	75 637
Average non-police staff costs	\$	34 661	35 992	35 241	40 364	46 098
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	9 272	9 103	9 232	9 642	9 936
Civilian	FTE	146	164	180	199	276
Other	FTE	134	132	135	141	141
Operational FTE staff (d)	FTE	9 551	9 399	9 547	9 982	10 353
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	284	256	256	284	320
Civilian	FTE	1 616	1 527	1 557	1 615	1 721
Other	FTE	148	274	379	267	119
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	2 048	2 057	2 192	2 166	2 161
Total staff	FTE	11 598	11 456	11 739	12 148	12 514
Indigenous FTE staff (e)						
Operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Non-operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous FTE staff (d)	FTE	na	na	na	na	na

Table 5A.2

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

	<i>Unit</i>	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	68 847	70 361	109 676	110 662	110 883
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	143 116	173 936	158 762	190 463	246 298
Other	\$'000	119 238	31 789	50 200	55 414	59 792
Total value of assets	\$'000	331 201	276 086	318 638	356 539	416 973

- (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) Relies on employees self-declaring their Indigenous status.
- (e) Victoria police are unable to separate Indigenous and non-Indigenous staff.
- 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>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	450.4	502.4	540.0	581.4	621.7
Superannuation	\$m	61.0	66.9	70.3	75.0	81.5
Payroll tax	\$m	20.0	26.6	29.2	30.6	32.5
Total salaries and payments	\$m	531.5	595.9	639.5	687.0	735.7
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	102.3	140.3	150.9	164.0	165.8
Depreciation (a)	\$m	31.9	31.2	24.6	32.0	35.4
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	665.7	767.4	815.1	882.9	936.8
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	41.9	43.4	44.8	51.9	32.9
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	603.8	697.5	741.0	800.3	871.4
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (b)	\$m	37.0	39.6	44.5	45.9	49.7
Capital expenditure (c)	\$m	99.6	88.3	83.3	96.5	83.2
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (d)	\$m	733.4	824.5	873.8	947.4	984.7
Total accrual costs (e)	\$m	702.7	807.0	859.6	928.8	986.6
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	61 796	65 374	66 454	68 953	72 327
Average non-police staff costs	\$	35 939	na	40 227	42 446	44 645
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn (f)	FTE	6 981	6 671	6 979	7 254	7 407
Civilian (g)	FTE	2 441	na	na	1 842	1 567
Other (h)	FTE	–	na	135	151	146
Operational FTE staff (e)	FTE	9 422	6 671	7 114	9 247	9 120
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn (f)	FTE	–	648	755	741	773
Civilian (g)	FTE	–	na	2 661	891	1 221
Other (h)	FTE	343	na	325	315	293
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	343	648	3 741	1 946	2 287
Total staff	FTE	9 765	7 319	10 855	11 193	11 407
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	268	na	na	na	na
Non-operational	FTE	–	na	na	na	na
Indigenous FTE staff (i)	FTE	268	na	na	na	na

Table 5A.3

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	113 028	117 077	119 325	125 724	134 437
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	343 060	382 165	427 096	413 973	464 442
Other	\$'000	119 481	112 320	129 108	159 937	157 355
Total value of assets	\$'000	575 569	611 562	675 529	699 634	756 234

- (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>Units</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	na	338.9	341.0	354.3	367.5
Superannuation	\$m	29.5	31.4	31.3	32.8	40.6
Payroll tax (a)	\$m	19.3	19.3	19.5	20.1	21.3
Total salaries and payments	\$m	289.9	389.6	391.8	407.2	429.4
Other recurrent	\$m	86.8	95.0	87.5	121.1	126.4
Depreciation (b)	\$m	7.2	8.0	8.7	10.0	14.8
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	383.9	492.6	488.0	538.4	570.5
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS) (c)	\$m	16.1	19.1	21.7	17.0	15.6
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	na	454.2	446.8	501.3	533.7
Capital expenditure (d)						
User cost of capital (e)	\$m	14.3	13.2	18.0	19.3	22.2
Capital expenditure	\$m	35.8	43.2	74.1	26.0	29.9
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (f)	\$m	412.5	527.9	553.4	554.4	585.7
Total accrual costs (g)	\$m	398.2	505.8	505.9	557.7	592.7
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	na	69 748	69 456	72 072	76 503
Average non-police staff costs	\$	na	52 110	51 884	53 323	54 143
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	4 130	4 568	4 583	4 622	4 518
Civilian	FTE	421	771	751	741	706
Other	FTE	219	102	101	105	115
Operational FTE staff	FTE	4 770	5 441	5 435	5 468	5 339
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	546	90	159	156	268
Civilian	FTE	679	320	313	306	323
Other	FTE	53	49	38	27	24
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	1 278	459	510	489	615
Total staff	FTE	6 048	5 900	5 945	5 957	5 954
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	113	100	99	104	136
Non-operational	FTE	25	–	–	–	1
Indigenous FTE staff (h)	FTE	138	100	99	104	137

Table 5A.4

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

	<i>Units</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	74 010	91 582	94 883	88 373	92 510
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	163 689	104 438	115 994	165 888	196 332
Other	\$'000	15 140	60 594	108 558	75 190	80 633
Total value of assets	\$'000	252 839	256 614	319 435	329 451	369 475

- (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>Units</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments (a)	\$m	208.8	224.7	242.3	258.8	288.1
Superannuation	\$m	26.5	31.0	31.8	29.7	32.9
Payroll tax	\$m	13.5	14.5	15.2	15.9	16.4
Total salaries and payments	\$m	248.8	270.1	289.2	304.4	337.4
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	57.2	64.4	67.1	80.8	79.6
Depreciation (b)	\$m	8.1	8.3	9.4	8.5	9.5
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	314.1	342.8	365.7	393.6	426.5
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	16.2	33.0	32.7	34.9	36.3
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	284.4	295.3	317.9	342.8	373.8
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (c)	\$m	10.0	10.3	11.2	12.4	12.1
Capital expenditure (d)	\$m	7.8	11.4	29.5	21.9	5.3
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (e)	\$m	313.7	345.9	385.8	407.1	422.2
Total accrual costs (f)	\$m	324.1	353.1	377.0	406.1	438.6
Staffing costs (g)						
Average police staff costs	\$	63 243	67 959	68 961	72 559	77 507
Average non-police staff costs	\$	36 572	35 305	43 290	36 583	46 480
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	3 355	3 411	3 512	3 631	3 690
Civilian	FTE	495	557	601	625	684
Other	FTE	33	32	33	34	34
Operational FTE staff	FTE	3 883	4 000	4 146	4 290	4 408
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	88	69	70	71	76
Civilian	FTE	253	234	205	214	213
Other	FTE	68	130	136	105	48
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	409	433	411	390	337
Total staff	FTE	4 292	4 433	4 557	4 680	4 745
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	40	49	52	58	59
Non-operational	FTE	6	2	2	5	8
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	46	51	54	63	67

Table 5A.5

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

	<i>Units</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	17 194	17 087	16 840	22 987	22 987
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	102 501	104 260	100 136	140 861	135 305
Other	\$'000	22 254	24 230	40 148	14 291	15 521
Total value of assets	\$'000	141 949	145 577	157 124	178 139	173 813

- (a) There has been a material increase in workers compensation expense in 2002-03. For the 2003 workers compensation valuation, the Justice portfolio has been analysed separately. In previous years, the Justice portfolio was analysed together with all other non-Department of Human Services (DHS) agencies. The new valuation methodology has resulted in the Justice portfolio's liability being more specifically measured. The (SA Police) liability is an allocation of the Justice portfolio's total assessment. The new methodology adopted for this valuation has contributed to the large increase. For example, applying the new methodology to the previous year's data would have resulted in the SA Police June 2002 liability being approximately 29 per cent larger than reported.
- (b) Depreciation based on the straight-line method of calculation.
- (c) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).
- (d) South Australia Police's (SAPOL) investment program in 2001-02 included many one off major capital projects including Adelaide Police Station Relocation and Netley Police Complex.
- (e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (f) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (g) 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>Units</i>	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Expenditure (a)						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	66.0	66.6	66.5	73.3	76.4
Superannuation	\$m	6.5	6.7	6.7	7.4	8.0
Payroll tax	\$m	4.5	4.6	4.5	5.0	5.1
Total salaries and payments	\$m	77.0	77.8	77.7	85.6	89.4
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	21.1	20.8	24.7	26.9	29.2
Depreciation	\$m	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.3
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	100.6	100.7	104.1	114.3	120.0
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	2.3	3.3	4.8	4.4	7.1
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	93.8	92.8	94.8	105.0	107.8
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (b)	\$m	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1
Capital expenditure	\$m	0.4	1.6	0.4	1.0	2.2
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (c)	\$m	98.5	100.2	102.8	113.5	120.9
Total accrual costs (d)	\$m	104.7	104.6	108.0	118.6	124.1
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	58 670	60 071	57 227	61 586	65 463
Average non-police staff costs	\$	41 798	41 399	46 500	50 886	50 597
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	1 048	979	998	1 004	1 001
Civilian	FTE	238	225	185	209	202
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–
Operational FTE staff (c)	FTE	1 286	1 204	1 183	1 213	1 203
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	21	70	83	90	93
Civilian	FTE	104	133	155	150	150
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	125	203	238	240	243
Total staff	FTE	1 411	1 407	1 421	1 453	1 446
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	15	15	20	21	21
Non-operational	FTE	4	3	4	4	2
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	19	18	24	25	23

Table 5A.6

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

	<i>Units</i>	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	8 784	8 381	7 917	7 776	7 442
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	46 121	45 148	46 047	46 922	46 230
Other	\$'000	4 627	4 184	3 364	5 885	4 853
Total value of assets	\$'000	59 532	57 713	57 328	60 583	58 525

- (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>Units</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	42.8	42.9	48.2	49.5	53.6
Superannuation (a)	\$m	5.5	5.3	6.3	5.3	6.6
Payroll tax (b)	\$m	–	–	–	–	–
Total salaries and payments	\$m	48.3	48.3	54.4	54.8	60.2
Other recurrent (c)	\$m	13.7	16.6	17.4	17.0	18.6
Depreciation	\$m	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.9	2.9
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	64.0	66.3	73.0	73.7	81.7
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	63.7	66.0	72.6	73.2	81.3
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (d)	\$m	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.9	2.8
Capital expenditure	\$m	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.4	1.6
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (e)	\$m	62.5	65.2	73.0	73.2	80.4
Total accrual costs (f)	\$m	66.0	68.4	74.8	76.6	84.5
Staffing costs (g)						
Average police staff costs	\$	68 170	70 036	72 191	70 318	75 301
Average non-police staff costs	\$	45 394	45 225	63 497	69 858	75 610
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	582	610	575	571	585
Civilian	FTE	–	54	99	108	114
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–
Operational FTE staff (c)	FTE	582	664	674	679	699
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	82	22	16	13	9
Civilian	FTE	66	35	86	89	91
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–
Non-operational FTE staff (c)	FTE	148	57	102	102	100
Total staff	FTE	730	721	776	781	799
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	3	–	6	7	8
Non-operational	FTE	1	–	–	–	–
Indigenous FTE staff (c)	FTE	4	–	6	7	8

Table 5A.7

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

	<i>Units</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	5 102	–	5 500	6 630	6 630
Buildings and fittings (h)	\$'000	18 357	17 538	20 420	34 465	33 597
Other	\$'000	6 456	9 713	2 677	1 325	1 181
Total value of assets	\$'000	29 915	27 251	28 597	42 420	41 408

- (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) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).
- (e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (f) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (g) 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.
- (h) 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>Units</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>
Expenditure (a)						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	na	69.0	71.6	76.6	77.8
Superannuation (b)	\$m	na	7.1	7.6	7.9	8.2
Payroll tax	\$m	na	4.9	4.7	5.0	6.0
Total salaries and payments	\$m	na	81.0	83.8	89.5	92.0
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	23.5	18.7	18.9	23.0	29.8
Depreciation (c)	\$m	–	–	–	4.9	4.4
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	na	99.7	102.7	117.5	126.3
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	3.9	4.1	6.3	9.4	10.4
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	na	90.7	91.7	103.0	109.9
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (d)	\$m	10.6	11.3	12.1	16.1	8.2
Capital expenditure (e)	\$m	10.1	16.8	15.6	11.3	7.9
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (f)	\$m	na	116.5	118.4	123.8	129.8
Total accrual costs (g)	\$m	na	111.0	114.8	133.6	134.5
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	na	78 590	77 174	83 144	103 911
Average non-police staff costs	\$	na	53 301	61 959	49 646	28 572
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	833	814	850	850	754
Civilian	FTE	96	100	88	93	106
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	166
Operational FTE staff	FTE	929	914	938	943	1 026
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	43	91	98	104	29
Civilian	FTE	83	86	84	113	102
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	126	177	182	217	131
Total staff	FTE	1 055	1 091	1 120	1 160	1 157
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	54	58	55	45	47
Non-operational	FTE	9	8	5	6	7
Indigenous FTE staff (h)	FTE	63	66	60	51	54

Table 5A.8

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

	<i>Units</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	na	na	na	na	5 226
Buildings and fittings (i)	\$'000	116 506	116 680	116 680	165 206	82 404
Other	\$'000	15 459	24 696	34 943	36 626	19 798
Total value of assets	\$'000	131 965	141 376	151 623	201 832	107 428

- (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, 2002-03

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (a)</i>
Revaluation method (b)	Land	Market value	Fair value	Market value	Current use	Deprival	Deprival	Market	Market
	Buildings	Written down replacement value	Fair value	Police stations/establishment - written down replacement value; residential buildings and commercial style - market value.	Current use	Deprival	Deprival	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	na	Annual valuations over 5 year rolling plan	Annual	3 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs	5yrs
	Buildings	3 yrs	3 yrs	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
	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

Table 5A.9

Table 5A.9 Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2002-03

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (a)
	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	Buildings	Nil	na	1 000	5 000	10 000	5 000	na	5 000
	IT equip.	500	1 000	1 000	5 000	10 000	5 000	2 000	5 000
	Other assets (g)	5 000	1 000	1 000	5 000	10 000	5 000	2 000	5 000
Current asset value as at 30 June 2003 (\$'000)	Land	209 529	110 883	134 437	92 510	22 987	7 442	6 630	5 226
	Buildings	410 685	206 625	464 442	196 332	135 305	46 230	33 597	82 404
	Plant and equipment			63 288	11 268	7 334			2 396
	IT equip.	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**

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

<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Services to the judicial process							
Judicial support.	Supporting the justice system.	na	Services to the judicial process. (d)	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
Other services							
		Ethical standards and public accountability. (e)	Regulatory and information services. (f)		Protection of primary industry and fisheries resources. Emergency mgt. (h)	Services provided on behalf of other agencies.	..

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

(b) Includes emergency response readiness.

(c) Includes brief preparation and processing.

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

(e) 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.

(f) 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.

(g) 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).

(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 (dollars 2002-03) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<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									
1998-99	1 592.5	1 107.9	678.5	na	319.5	105.4	71.6	na	na
1999-2000	1 474.2	1 119.0	768.1	500.2	325.2	102.2	72.7	99.9	4 461.6
2000-01	1 548.6	1 036.0	779.2	469.8	334.3	99.7	76.3	96.5	4 440.3
2001-02	1 516.9	1 080.7	822.5	515.2	352.3	107.9	75.2	105.9	4 576.7
2002-03	1 659.8	1 140.3	871.4	533.7	373.8	107.8	81.3	109.9	4 877.9
Real recurrent expenditure on police services per head of population									
1998-99	251	239	196	na	214	223	231	na	na
1999-2000	230	238	219	270	217	217	233	517	235
2000-01	238	218	218	250	222	211	242	493	231
2001-02	230	224	226	270	233	229	236	536	235
2002-03	250	234	234	276	246	228	252	556	248
Average annual change in real recurrent expenditure per person									
1999-2000 to 2002-03	2.9	-0.7	2.4	0.8	4.4	1.7	2.9	2.5	1.7

- (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 December 2002.
- (e) Real recurrent expenditure calculated using ABS GDP Expenditure Implicit Price Deflators 2002-03 = 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
- (g) Average annual change in real recurrent expenditure per person refers to the period 1999-2000 to 2002-03 as data is not available for all jurisdictions for 1998-99.

na Not available.

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, 1999-2000 (2002-03 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT (i)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Expenditure per person										
Community safety and support	\$	145	116	na	120	129	125	135	na	131
Crime investigation	\$	51	51	na	45	34	48	47	na	48
Road safety and traffic management										
\$/person	\$	16	19	na	40	28	25	12	na	21
\$/registered vehicle	\$	28	29	na	58	42	36	18	na	34
Services to the judicial process	\$	18	52	na	46	26	19	na	na	34
Other services	\$	–	–	na	7	–	–	–	na	1
All SDAs	\$	230	238	na	258	217	217	194	na	235
Share of total expenditure										
Community safety and support	%	63.0	48.7	na	46.4	59.3	57.5	69.7	na	55.7
Crime investigation	%	22.1	21.5	na	17.5	15.8	22.2	24.3	na	20.6
Road safety and traffic management	%	6.9	8.1	na	15.5	12.9	11.6	6.0	na	8.9
Services to the judicial process	%	7.9	21.7	na	17.7	12.0	8.7	na	na	14.4
Other services	%	–	–	na	2.9	–	–	–	na	0.4
Total for all SDAs	%	100.0	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0

- (a) Changes to definitions and counting rules mean that care needs to be taken when comparing data across years for some jurisdictions.
- (b) Some data are preliminary and thus have not been subjected 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.
- (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) 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.
- (f) Data only available for all key SDAs combined.

Table 5A.12

- (g) For 1998-99, data show 20 per cent of expenditure on 'road safety and traffic management' and 8 per cent of expenditure on 'services to the judicial process'. In 1999-2000 the data show 8 per cent of expenditure on 'road safety and traffic management' and 22 per cent of expenditure on 'services to the judicial process'. The variation results from a change in the output costing method aligning services to financial allocations. Previous data used a historical cost formula.
- (h) 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 SDAs. The data excludes expenditure associated with emergency management and the protection of primary industries and fisheries resources.
- (i) Results are based on a survey of staff directly involved in the delivery of community policing and related support services within the ACT region. The AFP employs a teams-based approach to 'criminal investigations and response'. Subsequently, officers involved in response activities will sometimes (depending on circumstances and priorities) commence an investigation as part of the initial response to an incident. In some circumstances, time spent on preliminary investigations following the initial response to an incident may have been counted against 'community safety and support'.
 - Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS *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, 2000-01 (2002-03 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>
Expenditure per person										
Community safety and support	\$	151	106	na	115	153	97	111	na	130
Crime investigation	\$	53	47	na	45	33	61	89	na	49
Road safety and traffic management										
\$/person	\$	16	18	na	36	17	34	13	na	20
\$/registered vehicle	\$	30	27	na	53	25	49	21	na	32
Services to the judicial process	\$	19	48	na	37	19	19	24	na	30
Other services	\$	–	–	na	6	–	–	5	na	1
All SDAs	\$	239	219	na	239	222	211	242	na	229
Share of total expenditure										
Community safety and support	%	63.2	48.5	na	47.9	69.1	46.0	45.9	na	56.5
Crime investigation	%	22.2	21.5	na	18.8	14.9	29.0	36.8	na	21.3
Road safety and traffic management	%	6.7	8.1	na	15.0	7.5	16.0	5.5	na	8.7
Services to the judicial process	%	7.9	22.0	na	15.6	8.5	9.0	9.8	na	13.1
Other services	%	–	–	na	2.7	–	–	2.1	na	0.4
Total for all SDAs	%	100.0	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0

- (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.

Table 5A.13

- (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.
 - 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, 2001-02 (2002-03 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>
Expenditure per person										
Community safety and support	\$	140	99	na	127	155	na	128	193	129
Crime investigation	\$	47	68	na	48	29	na	72	123	53
Road safety and traffic management										
\$/person	\$	19	19	na	38	22	na	19	35	22
\$/registered vehicle	\$	34	27	na	53	31	na	29	67	35
Services to the judicial process	\$	24	39	na	39	27	na	16	85	32
Other services	\$	–	–	na	6	–	na	2	–	1
All SDAs	\$	230	224	na	257	233	na	237	436	237
Share of total expenditure										
Community safety and support	%	60.8	44.1	na	49.2	66.5	na	54.0	44.3	54.5
Crime investigation	%	20.4	30.3	na	18.8	12.4	na	30.4	28.2	22.4
Road safety and traffic management	%	8.4	8.4	na	14.8	9.4	na	8.0	8.0	9.2
Services to the judicial process	%	10.5	17.2	na	15.1	11.7	na	6.7	19.5	13.5
Other services	%	–	–	na	2.2	–	na	0.9	–	0.3
Total for all SDAs	%	100.0	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (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) 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.
 - 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.15

Table 5A.15 **Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person on police services, by service delivery area, 2002-03 (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 (d)</i>	<i>ACT (f), (g)</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Expenditure per person										
Community safety and support	\$	153	103	80	131	122	na	146	319	123
Crime investigation	\$	55	70	106	55	75	na	72	130	72
Road safety and traffic management										
\$/person	\$	17	20	41	42	17	na	16	34	25
\$/registered vehicle	\$	29	28	62	58	24	na	25	65	38
Services to the judicial process	\$	24	40	–	41	32	na	16	73	27
Other services	\$	–	–	6	7	–	na	2	–	2
All SDAs	\$	250	234	234	276	246	na	252	556	249
Share of total expenditure										
Community safety and support	%	61.3	44.2	34.3	47.5	49.6	na	57.8	57.3	49.6
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	–	14.9	13.1	na	6.3	13.0	10.8
Other services	%	–	–	2.8	2.4	–	na	0.9	–	0.8
Total for all SDAs	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (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 Tasmania data were only available for SDAs combined.
- (e) 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. The increase in total recurrent expenditure is partly as a result of higher workers compensation expense in 2002-03.

Table 5A.15

- (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.
- (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.16

Table 5A.16		Victims of recorded crimes (a)								
	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Crimes against property (b)										
Number of victims										
1998	no.	400.6	226.1	187.7	154.1	98.4	31.2	18.7	12.8	1 129 445
1999	no.	398.4	243.6	197.6	147.4	108.1	28.6	22.2	11.9	1 157 846
2000	no.	444.2	256.6	209.0	161.1	118.5	26.3	22.4	12.5	1 250 772
2001	no.	443.9	271.5	208.0	165.6	126.8	26.1	18.4	15.4	1 275 785
2002	no.	394.7	242.0	200.9	170.2	123.5	22.9	18.6	14.5	1 187 223
Victims per 100 000 people										
1998	no.	6 325	4 857	5 434	8 424	6 617	6 610	6 064	6 724	6 031
1999	no.	6 229	5 174	5 635	7 936	7 241	6 080	7 168	6 199	6 115
2000	no.	6 873	5 519	5 625	8 550	7 916	5 599	7 127	6 964	6 524
2001	no.	6 751	5 651	5 732	8 709	8 391	5 527	5 774	7 801	6 573
2002	no.	5 924	4 955	5 417	8 823	8 110	4 842	5 733	7 238	6 025
Crimes against people (c)										
Number of victims										
1998	no.	77.7	24.1	24.7	18.6	18.0	2.7	2.1	2.8	170 713
1999	no.	81.6	23.7	24.8	18.0	16.8	3.0	2.1	2.8	172 747
2000	no.	88.7	22.6	25.2	17.9	18.7	3.1	2.2	3.4	181 747
2001	no.	97.8	24.2	27.3	19.1	19.7	3.9	2.4	3.3	197 699
2002	no.	99.0	24.1	28.0	19.0	19.9	4.0	2.4	3.8	200 158
Victims per 100 000 people										
1998	no.	1 227	519	716	1 017	1 208	563	665	1 495	911
1999	no.	1 275	503	707	970	1 125	629	680	1 467	912
2000	no.	1 373	430	706	951	1 248	661	699	1 737	949
2001	no.	1 488	504	752	1 002	1 303	830	749	1 683	1 019
2002	no.	1 485	493	754	985	1 310	849	736	1 877	1 016

(a) Excludes offences against Commonwealth laws processed under Commonwealth jurisdiction; conspiracy offences; aiding, abetting and accessory offences; and other offence types, such as drug and prostitution offences.

(b) For property offences, the victim counts may relate to multiple offences within a single criminal incident (for example, motor vehicle theft and other theft which would result in the multiple victim counts). Alternatively, a victim may be counted more than once within the same national offence category if the multiple offences relate to different criminal incidents or are reported to police at different times.

(c) For person offences, the victim may be the victim of multiple person offences within a single criminal incident (for example, a person could be the victim of both assault and robbery which would result in the victim being counted more than once). Alternatively, a victim may be counted more than once within the same national offence category if the multiple offences relate to different criminal incidents or are reported to police at different times.

Source: ABS 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002, *Recorded Crime Australia*, Cat. no. 4510.0, (various years).

Table 5A.17

Table 5A.17 **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>
Sworn police staff									
Number of sworn staff									
1998-99	13 305	9 556	6 981	4 676	3 443	1 069	664	876	40 570
1999-2000	13 172	9 359	7 319	4 658	3 480	1 049	632	905	40 574
2000-01	13 614	9 488	7 734	4 742	3 582	1 081	591	948	41 780
2001-02	13 716	9 926	7 994	4 778	3 702	1 094	584	954	42 748
2002-03	14 091	10 256	8 180	4 786	3 766	1 094	594	783	43 550
Sworn staff per 100 000 population									
1998-99	210	206	202	256	231	226	214	461	217
1999-2000	205	199	209	251	232	222	202	469	214
2000-01	210	200	217	252	238	229	187	484	218
2001-02	208	206	220	251	245	232	183	483	220
2002-03	212	210	220	248	248	231	184	396	221
Unsworn police staff									
Number of unsworn staff									
1998-99	3 669	2 043	2 784	1 372	849	342	66	179	11 304
1999-2000	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	12 358
2002-03	3 968	2 258	3 227	1 168	979	352	205	374	12 531
Unsworn staff per 100 000 population									
1998-99	58	44	81	75	57	72	21	94	60
1999-2000	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	60	64	74	64	189	64
Total police staff									
Number of police staff									
1998-99	16 974	11 598	9 765	6 048	4 292	1 411	730	1 055	51 873
1999-2000	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	52 035
2001-02	17 735	12 148	11 193	5 957	4 680	1 453	781	1 160	55 106
2002-03	18 059	12 514	11 407	5 954	4 745	1 446	799	1 157	56 081
Total police staff per 100 000 population									
1998-99	267	250	283	331	288	299	236	555	277
1999-2000	263	244	na	318	296	298	231	565	260
2000-01	269	247	251	317	303	301	246	572	271
2001-02	269	252	308	313	309	308	245	587	283
2002-03	272	256	307	308	312	306	248	585	285

(a) Comprises all FTE staff.

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

Table 5A.17

- (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.18

Table 5A.18 **Police staff, by operational status (per cent) (a), (b)**

	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA	SA	Tas (e)	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aust
Operational staff									
1998-99	na	82.3	96.5	78.9	90.5	91.1	79.7	88.1	87.2
1999-2000	90.9	82.0	91.1	92.2	90.2	85.6	92.1	83.8	88.7
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	89.5	81.3	84.6
2002-03	80.6	82.7	80.0	89.7	92.9	83.2	87.5	88.7	83.3
Non-operational staff									
1998-99	na	17.7	3.5	21.1	9.5	8.9	20.3	11.9	12.8
1999-2000	9.1	18.0	8.9	7.8	9.8	14.4	7.9	16.2	11.3
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	10.5	18.7	15.4
2002-03	19.4	17.3	20.0	10.3	7.1	16.8	12.5	11.3	16.7

(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 operational/non-operational staffing figures are based on a headcount at June 30 2002, 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) The 1998-99 figure accidentally included operational marine and emergency staff. These are services unique to Tasmania and should not have been included.

(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.

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

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.19

Table 5A.19		Police staff, by classification and gender, 1998-99 (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.	3	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	17	
Unsworn	no.	2	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	6	
Total	no.	5	4	3	3	2	4	1	1	23	
Female											
Sworn	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Unsworn	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total	no.	5	4	3	3	2	4	1	1	23	
Prop. of all staff	%	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.3	0.1	0.1	–	
Executive (e)											
Male											
Sworn	no.	14	27	24	10	15	2	2	10	104	
Unsworn	no.	10	14	14	5	–	–	–	3	46	
Total	no.	24	41	38	15	15	2	2	13	150	
Female											
Sworn	no.	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	
Unsworn	no.	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	1	7	
Total	no.	4	2	–	1	1	–	1	2	11	
Total	no.	28	43	38	16	16	2	3	15	161	
Prop. of all staff	%	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.3	
Management (e)											
Male											
Sworn	no.	352	348	268	143	80	55	10	24	1 280	
Unsworn	no.	191	112	37	17	8	14	2	12	393	
Total	no.	543	460	305	160	88	69	12	36	1 673	
Female											
Sworn	no.	8	7	15	1	2	1	–	1	35	
Unsworn	no.	81	52	9	1	–	–	1	9	153	
Total	no.	89	59	24	2	2	1	1	10	188	
Total	no.	632	519	329	162	90	70	13	46	1 861	
Prop. of all staff	%	3.7	4.5	3.4	2.7	2.1	5.0	1.8	4.4	3.6	
Supervisory (f)											
Male											
Sworn	no.	2 332	2 115	1 960	978	582	176	117	156	8 416	
Unsworn	no.	203	136	111	63	102	22	4	9	650	
Total	no.	2 536	2 251	2 071	1 041	684	198	121	165	9 066	
Female											
Sworn	no.	121	116	119	31	22	10	8	26	454	
Unsworn	no.	143	104	70	24	48	13	2	20	424	
Total	no.	264	220	189	55	71	23	10	46	87	
Total	no.	2 800	2 471	2 260	1 096	755	221	131	211	9 944	
Prop. of all staff	%	16.5	21.3	23.1	18.3	17.6	15.7	18.0	20.0	19.2	

Table 5A.19 **Police staff, by classification and gender, 1998-99 (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>
Practitioner (g)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	8 290	5 753	3 629	2 997	2 319	667	413	496	24 564
Unsworn	no.	929	622	920	534	207	103	11	43	3 369
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>9 219</i>	<i>6 376</i>	<i>4 549</i>	<i>3 531</i>	<i>2 526</i>	<i>770</i>	<i>424</i>	<i>539</i>	<i>27 933</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	2 182	1 187	966	446	522	156	112	163	5 734
Unsworn	no.	2 108	999	1 625	719	382	188	47	80	6 148
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>4 290</i>	<i>2 186</i>	<i>2 591</i>	<i>1 165</i>	<i>905</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>11 883</i>
Total	no.	13 509	8 562	7 140	4 696	3 430	1 114	583	782	39 816
Prop. of all staff	%	79.6	73.8	73.1	78.6	79.9	79.0	79.7	74.1	76.9
Total staff	no.	16 974	11 598	9 770	5 973	4 293	1 411	731	1 055	51 805

(a) Comprises all FTE staff.

(b) Excludes recruits in training. Data are for June 1999 only. June 1998 average employment level figures are not available in the format required.

(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.20

Table 5A.20 **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>
Total	no.	3.8	6	3	3	2	6	1	1	25
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>
Total	no.	25.6	38	31	15	20	8	3	13	154
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>
Total	no.	673	510	364	153	116	70	13	40	1 939
Prop. of all staff	%	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>
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>
Total	no.	2 766	2 428	2 559	1 072	774	237	124	219	10 179
Prop. of all staff	%	16.4	21.2	25.1	18.4	17.5	16.8	17.3	20.1	19.6

Table 5A.20

	<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>
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>
Total	no.	13 400	8 475	7 233	4 577	3 521	1 086	579	818	39 688
Prop. of all staff	%	79.4	74.0	71.0	78.6	79.4	77.2	80.4	75.0	76.3
Total staff	no.	16 868	11 456	10 190	5 820	4 432	1 407	720	1 091	51 984

(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.21

Table 5A.21 **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>	6	5	3	3	2	6	1	1	27
Female										
Sworn	no.	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Unsworn	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total	no.	6	6	3	3	2	6	2	1	28
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>	22	31	16	12	17	9	2	12	121
Female										
Sworn	no.	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	4
Unsworn	no.	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	7
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	3	3	2	1	–	–	1	1	10
Total	no.	25	33	18	13	17	9	3	13	132
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>	793	436	364	152	127	62	22	32	1 988
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>	141	73	45	3	19	1	4	12	299
Total	no.	934	510	409	155	146	63	26	44	2 287
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>	2117	2 162	2 292	1 036	676	195	118	179	8 775

Table 5A.21

Table 5A.21 **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>
Total	no.	2548	2 415	2 620	1 093	781	225	141	227	10 050
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>
Total	no.	13 988	8 775	7 804	4 549	3 611	1 118	603	855	41 305
Prop. of all staff	%	79.9	74.8	71.9	78.3	79.2	78.7	77.8	75.0	76.8
Total staff	no.	17 501	11 739	10 855	5 813	4 557	1 421	775	1 141	53 801

(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.22

Table 5A.22 **Police staff, by classification and gender, 2001-02 (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	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
Total	no.	5	4	3	3	2	5	1	2	25
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
Total	no.	18	34	17	12	16	8	3	13	121
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
Total	no.	912	543	429	158	156	71	26	43	2 338
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.22

Table 5A.22 **Police staff, by classification and gender, 2001-02 (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.	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>
Total	no.	2654	2 479	2 867	1 094	817	219	129	233	10 492
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>
Total	no.	14 146	9 088	7 877	4 560	3 690	1 150	623	869	42 003
Prop. of all staff	%	79.8	74.8	70.4	78.3	78.8	79.1	79.7	74.9	76.4
Total staff	no.	17 735	12 148	11 193	5 827	4 681	1 453	782	1 160	54 978

(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.23

Table 5A.23 **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
Total	no.	5	4	3	3	2	3	1	2	23
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
Total	no.	17	28	18	11	16	15	3	15	123
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
Total	no.	974	595	429	160	171	68	27	56	2 480
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	166	288	72	109	28	20	10	1 043
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	2367	2 263	2 507	1 020	743	199	126	177	9 402

Table 5A.23

	<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>
Total	no.	2988	2 597	2 938	1 093	879	226	162	224	11 107
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>6 654</i>	<i>4 897</i>	<i>3 420</i>	<i>2 532</i>	<i>732</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>28 631</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>
Total	no.	14 814	9 291	8 019	4 553	3 677	1 134	603	858	42 949
Prop. of all staff	%	78.8	74.2	70.3	78.2	77.5	78.4	75.8	74.3	75.8
Total staff	no.	18 798	12 514	11 407	5 820	4 745	1 446	796	1 155	56 681

(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).

Performance indicators
for all service delivery areas

Table 5A.24

Table 5A.24 **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>
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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>67.6</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>4.9</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>6.2</i>
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	3.83	4.02	3.92	3.73	4.00	3.87	3.87	3.80	3.90

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 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 satisfied = 5; satisfied = 4; neither = 3; dissatisfied = 2; and very dissatisfied = 1.

Source: Australasian Center for Policing Research (ACPR) *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

Table 5A.25

Table 5A.25 **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>
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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>45.3</i>	<i>59.0</i>	<i>52.0</i>	<i>53.3</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>53.5</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>19.2</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>16.8</i>
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	3.41	3.62	3.53	3.33	3.62	3.39	3.51	3.16	3.49
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
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>
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	3.79	4.11	4.10	3.95	4.20	4.02	3.86	4.00	3.99

Table 5A.25

	<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>
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>74.4</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>5.7</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>5.7</i>
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	3.82	4.10	4.10	3.99	4.22	4.08	3.89	3.93	4.00

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

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

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

Table 5A.26

Table 5A.26 **Contact with police 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										
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
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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
Sample size	no.	2 245	1 370	2 100	984	962	988	1 099	1 253	11 001
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
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
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
Sample size	no.	2 287	1 295	1 984	1 068	953	903	994	1 229	10 713

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 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 *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

Table 5A.27

Table 5A.27 **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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sample size	no.	2 245	1 370	2 100	984	962	988	1 099	1 253	11 001
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
Sample size	no.	2 287	1 295	1 984	1 068	953	903	994	1 229	10 713

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 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 *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

Table 5A.28

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

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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
Sample size	no.	955	517	709	440	465	365	473	553	4 477
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
Sample size	no.	1 015	483	703	424	498	330	448	585	4 486

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 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 National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished).

Table 5A.29

Table 5A.29 Reason for police contacting respondent 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										
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
Sample size	no.	1 290	853	1 391	544	497	623	626	700	6 524
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
Sample size	no.	1 272	812	1 281	644	455	573	546	644	6 227

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 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 National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished).

Table 5A.30

Table 5A.30 **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>	%	76.9	83.4	79.5	80.8	83.2	79.9	78.6	82.8	80.2
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	16.6	11.8	13.7	14.0	12.4	15.0	13.3	12.1	14.0
Sample size	no.	2 245	1 370	2 100	984	962	988	1 099	1 253	11 001
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>	%	79.1	83.9	81.9	80.4	84.6	80.2	75.3	79.7	81.5
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	13.8	10.4	10.9	12.2	8.5	13.7	14.5	13.2	11.8
Sample size	no.	2 287	1 295	1 984	1 068	953	903	994	1 229	10 713
Likert index (d)	Index	4.08	4.24	4.17	4.15	4.27	4.08	4.02	4.10	4.16

- (a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 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 satisfied = 5; satisfied = 4; neither = 3; dissatisfied = 2; and very dissatisfied = 1.

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

Table 5A.31

Table 5A.31 **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
Total satisfied	%	82.3	87.7	85.5	84.8	87.4	85.4	85.8	85.1	85.3
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
Total dissatisfied	%	17.4	12.3	14.7	15.3	12.7	14.7	14.4	11.9	14.8
Sample size	no.	2 123	1 299	1 977	934	924	941	1 020	1 191	10 409

Table 5A.31

	<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	%	0.1	0.1	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
Total satisfied	%	85.1	88.9	88.1	86.8	91.0	84.7	85.0	84.9	87.3
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	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
Poor communication	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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
Total dissatisfied	%	14.9	9.9	11.7	13.2	9.2	14.0	16.7	13.7	12.6
Sample size	no.	2 136	1 222	1 845	1 009	895	852	895	1 146	9 996

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 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 National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished).

Table 5A.32

Table 5A.32 **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>
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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>80.6</i>	<i>74.9</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>6.4</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>6.8</i>
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	3.94	4.05	4.01	3.85	4.15	4.00	4.07	3.96	4.00

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

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

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

Table 5A.33

Table 5A.33 **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>
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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>67.9</i>	<i>69.7</i>	<i>65.3</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>71.2</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>
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	3.67	3.73	3.66	3.52	3.81	3.73	3.73	3.65	3.68

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

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

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

Table 5A.34

Table 5A.34 **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>
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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>10.6</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>
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	3.81	3.86	3.87	3.73	3.99	3.90	3.89	3.91	3.85

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

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

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

Table 5A.35

Table 5A.35 **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>
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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>85.3</i>	<i>83.1</i>	<i>79.1</i>	<i>86.9</i>	<i>82.8</i>	<i>83.2</i>	<i>80.7</i>	<i>82.6</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>9.5</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>7.0</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>
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	3.94	4.07	4.04	3.89	4.12	3.99	4.02	3.97	4.00

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

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

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

Table 5A.36

Table 5A.36	Trends in complaints (a)							
	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT (e) (f)	NT (f) (g)
Complaints per 100 000 people								
1998-99	63	57	50	56	69	32	194	146
1999-2000	56	35	50	46	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	35	85	19	159	137
Complaints per 100 sworn staff								
1998-99	30	28	25	22	30	14	90	32
1999-2000	27	18	24	18	29	17	84	20
2000-01	27	na	26	20	32	13	94	22
2001-02	17	5	27	17	32	9	100	22
2002-03	24	4	31	14	34	8	86	34

(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, previous data (1998-99 to 2001-02) have been revised for the following reasons:

1. Under local resolution policy, matters may be resolved at the district level within 14 days prior to advising the Internal Investigations Unit; therefore, a number of local resolution matters do not get entered into the database until some time after the annual reporting period has closed.

2. Information added at the commencement of an inquiry is based entirely upon either the complainant's letter or a brief statement of events. Details such as identity of an officer or officers, along with whether the incident occurred while the accused officer was on or off duty, may not be entered into the database until the investigation is completed. This can take from between several months to a year.

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

(f) Includes 33 internal allegations in 1998-99 and 55 internal allegations in 1999-2000.

(g) In 1998-99, a significant proportion of complaints arose from the Jabiluka uranium mine protests in Kakadu National Park.

na Not available.

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

Table 5A.37

Table 5A.37 **Indigenous, sworn and unsworn police staff (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Indigenous staff as proportion of total staff									
1998-99	%	na	na	2.7	2.3	1.1	1.3	0.5	6.0
1999-2000	%	0.7	na	na	1.7	1.2	1.3	0.0	6.0
2000-01	%	0.8	na	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.7	0.8	5.4
2001-02	%	0.8	na	2.4	1.7	1.3	1.7	0.9	4.4
2002-03	%	0.9	na	2.3	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.0	4.7
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	3 927.0	2 931.3	2 183.6	1 166.4	892.1	273.4	199.0	124.3
Proportion Indigenous	%	1.6	0.5	2.7	2.7	1.4	3.0	1.0	23.3

(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.

(c) Victoria unable to separate Indigenous and non-Indigenous staff.

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.38

Table 5A.38 **Police staff, sworn and unsworn, by gender (per cent)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (a)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (b)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Male									
1998-99	72.6	78.7	71.3	79.5	77.2	73.9	76.6	71.5	75.0
1999-2000	71.7	78.4	70.2	79.4	76.2	70.5	75.9	70.4	74.2
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	69.2	68.8	71.8
2002-03	67.1	75.4	68.4	79.1	72.4	69.9	68.5	69.0	71.0
Female									
1998-99	27.4	21.3	28.7	20.5	22.8	26.1	23.4	28.5	25.0
1999-2000	28.3	21.6	29.8	20.6	23.8	29.5	24.1	29.6	25.8
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	30.8	31.2	28.2
2002-03	32.9	24.6	31.6	20.9	27.6	30.1	31.5	31.0	29.0

(a) Excludes recruits in training.

(b) 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.39

Table 5A.39 **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>
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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>87.6</i>	<i>91.3</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>2.7</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	4.46	4.58	4.55	4.37	4.48	4.59	4.52	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
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>
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	4.00	4.22	4.17	3.88	4.12	4.11	4.15	4.14	4.09

Table 5A.39

	<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 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>5.2</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>
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	4.11	4.26	4.20	3.91	4.14	4.24	4.16	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 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 *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

Table 5A.40

Table 5A.40 **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>
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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>87.3</i>	<i>85.3</i>	<i>86.1</i>	<i>89.4</i>	<i>87.0</i>	<i>82.6</i>	<i>87.2</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>4.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>3.8</i>
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
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 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
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>	%	<i>38.3</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>36.5</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>40.6</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>39.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>37.9</i>	<i>32.3</i>	<i>36.3</i>	<i>43.2</i>	<i>31.3</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>35.1</i>	<i>39.8</i>	<i>36.1</i>
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	2.99	3.18	3.01	2.89	3.21	3.06	3.09	3.00	3.05

Table 5A.40

	<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 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>	%	<i>39.2</i>	<i>44.9</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>38.3</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>45.3</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>41.5</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>35.7</i>	<i>27.7</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>40.9</i>	<i>32.6</i>
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	3.04	3.27	3.14	3.01	3.16	3.27	3.14	2.89	3.13

- (a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 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 *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

Table 5A.41

Table 5A.41 **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>
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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>67.4</i>	<i>59.8</i>	<i>62.6</i>	<i>58.8</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>7.1</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>4.6</i>
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
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 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>
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (c)	Index	2.67	2.76	3.05	2.53	3.01	3.13	3.30	3.26	2.81

Table 5A.41

	<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 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>20.9</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>23.4</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>36.0</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>23.3</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>31.4</i>
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.69	2.78	3.11	2.59	3.03	3.30	3.29	3.16	2.82

- (a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 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 *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

Table 5A.42

Table 5A.42 **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
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	1.69	1.58	1.63	1.56	1.52	1.51	1.45	1.81	1.62
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
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	1.68	1.64	1.56	1.58	1.52	1.46	1.46	1.70	1.62
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
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	1.69	1.55	1.58	1.54	1.48	1.41	1.47	1.69	1.59

Table 5A.42

	<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) 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
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	1.82	1.66	1.67	1.66	1.61	1.57	1.50	1.90	1.71

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

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

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

Table 5A.43

Table 5A.43 **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
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.18	2.11	2.06	2.07	1.99	1.93	1.86	1.93	2.10
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
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	2.15	2.10	2.09	2.18	2.06	2.04	2.10	2.16	2.12
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
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.07	2.00	2.03	2.16	2.02	1.93	2.03	2.12	2.05

Table 5A.43

	<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 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
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.02	1.96	1.84	1.90	1.92	1.86	1.81	1.83	1.94

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

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

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

Table 5A.44

Table 5A.44 **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
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.13	2.09	2.12	2.06	2.12	2.08	2.02	1.83	2.10
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
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	1.87	1.77	1.72	1.79	1.81	1.55	1.71	1.63	1.79
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
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	1.84	1.77	1.70	1.78	1.80	1.58	1.71	1.63	1.78

Table 5A.44

	<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 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
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	1.73	1.55	1.55	1.58	1.56	1.46	1.44	1.77	1.61
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
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	1.74	1.59	1.60	1.55	1.50	1.49	1.40	2.06	1.63

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

Table 5A.44

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

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

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

Table 5A.45

Table 5A.45 **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
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.20	2.08	2.19	2.15	2.09	2.00	1.84	2.33	2.15
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
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	2.35	2.24	2.31	2.28	2.14	2.06	1.91	2.26	2.28
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
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.36	2.16	2.26	2.27	2.17	2.00	1.93	2.27	2.25

Table 5A.45

	<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) 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
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.35	2.21	2.25	2.32	2.22	2.11	1.94	2.44	2.27

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

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

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

Table 5A.46

Table 5A.46 **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
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.62	2.59	2.55	2.57	2.54	2.38	2.38	2.34	2.58
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
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	2.53	2.53	2.57	2.63	2.50	2.52	2.39	2.58	2.54
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
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.49	2.39	2.46	2.60	2.47	2.38	2.33	2.56	2.46

Table 5A.46

	<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 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
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.47	2.41	2.37	2.42	2.47	2.40	2.16	2.29	2.42

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

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

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

Table 5A.47

Table 5A.47 **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
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.40	2.38	2.40	2.38	2.36	2.34	2.21	2.10	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
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	2.33	2.23	2.31	2.31	2.29	2.00	2.03	2.00	2.28
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>	%	<i>85.5</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>83.9</i>	<i>87.0</i>	<i>86.8</i>	<i>73.2</i>	<i>75.2</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>84.4</i>
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
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.30	2.22	2.23	2.26	2.26	1.97	1.99	2.02	2.25

Table 5A.47

	<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 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
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.43	2.15	2.13	2.33	2.20	1.94	1.79	2.29	2.25
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
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.14	2.00	2.07	2.07	1.96	1.93	1.82	2.60	2.06

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 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.47

	<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:

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

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

Table 5A.48

Table 5A.48 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
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	1.78	1.70	1.68	1.80	1.69	1.60	1.62	1.76	1.73
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
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	1.60	1.50	1.57	1.62	1.53	1.46	1.47	1.53	1.56
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>	%	<i>44.8</i>	<i>41.5</i>	<i>40.3</i>	<i>47.5</i>	<i>40.6</i>	<i>34.5</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>40.5</i>	<i>42.7</i>
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
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	1.63	1.58	1.55	1.68	1.57	1.48	1.48	1.56	1.60

Table 5A.48

	<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 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>	%	<i>76.2</i>	<i>70.7</i>	<i>76.1</i>	<i>78.7</i>	<i>72.8</i>	<i>77.5</i>	<i>80.7</i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>74.9</i>
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
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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>	%	<i>74.6</i>	<i>72.6</i>	<i>71.4</i>	<i>79.3</i>	<i>75.2</i>	<i>70.7</i>	<i>78.5</i>	<i>74.2</i>	<i>74.1</i>
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
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.04	1.97	1.99	2.14	2.03	1.96	2.04	2.07	2.02
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>	%	<i>70.5</i>	<i>69.4</i>	<i>68.6</i>	<i>72.4</i>	<i>70.1</i>	<i>71.6</i>	<i>70.5</i>	<i>67.3</i>	<i>70.0</i>
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
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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>	%	<i>70.9</i>	<i>68.3</i>	<i>66.0</i>	<i>70.0</i>	<i>72.1</i>	<i>66.1</i>	<i>68.5</i>	<i>67.5</i>	<i>69.2</i>
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
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	1.99	1.93	1.89	1.98	1.99	1.91	1.89	1.93	1.95

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 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.48

	<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 concerned = 3; somewhat concerned = 2; and not concerned = 1.

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

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>
Murder									
1998	1.5	1.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.3	np	7.9	1.5
1999	1.9	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.6	1.1	np	3.6	1.8
2000	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.7	np	8.2	1.6
2001	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.9	1.7	np	9.1	1.6
2002	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.5	np	7.5	1.6
Attempted murder									
1998	1.9	1.1	4.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	np	2.1	2.0
1999	2.1	1.2	3.2	0.4	2.6	–	np	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	2.5	–	np	2.4
2002	2.2	1.1	3.4	1.0	2.6	0.6	np	4.0	2.0
Manslaughter									
1998	0.4	–	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	–	np	0.3
1999	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	np	–	–	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	–	np	0.2
2002	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	–	np	–	1.5	0.2
Driving causing death									
1998	1.8	1.0	1.2	2.4	1.5	0.2	–	1.6	1.5
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	np	–	1.3
2001	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.3	–	np	–	1.3
2002	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.9	–	np	–	1.0
Assault									
1998	935.0	383.3	530.7	777.6	1 001.4	473.0	541.1	1 317.8	699.0
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
Sexual assault									
1998	71.1	64.2	100.9	82.7	88.1	45.8	27.9	123.7	76.6
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	54.3	112.6	88.6	104.4	43.7	56.1	144.1	87.1
2002	97.2	54.3	127.8	84.0	106.8	50.7	55.6	155.9	90.6
Kidnapping/abduction									
1998	6.0	2.5	2.8	3.7	2.2	2.1	1.0	0.5	3.8
1999	7.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	–	2.9	–	4.0
2000	5.9	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.1	1.6	np	3.6
2001	7.2	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.3	0.9	2.0	4.0
2002	6.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	3.1	2.0	3.5

Table 5A.49

	<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>
Armed robbery									
1998	90.2	33.4	37.3	76.3	42.8	18.0	43.8	17.9	57.9
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	85.4	54.3	32.2	52.9	41.1	17.6	30.7	17.2	57.9
2002	57.3	32.2	23.7	47.2	34.2	10.8	11.1	16.0	39.7
Unarmed robbery									
1998	120.1	30.9	35.9	72.4	69.3	21.6	50.9	25.3	69.0
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	146.3	40.2	38.1	55.8	70.1	22.9	49.2	19.7	79.1
2002	118.4	32.8	31.5	54.9	72.4	17.9	54.1	31.5	66.7
Blackmail /extortion									
1998	1.0	2.0	2.3	1.3	0.9	–	–	1.6	1.5
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	2.4	2.5	1.4	3.6	np	np	–	1.8
2002	1.2	2.4	1.5	1.6	4.0	–	–	np	1.7
All reported crimes against people (excluding driving causing death)									
1998	1 227.2	518.5	716.4	1 017.4	1 208.1	563.3	665.4	1 495.2	911.4
1999	1 275.2	502.5	707.1	970.0	1 125.4	628.7	679.6	1 467.4	912.4
2000	1 372.9	430.0	706.1	951.2	1 248.0	660.5	698.6	1 737.0	948.8
2001	1 488.3	504.1	751.7	1 001.9	1 302.5	829.8	749.1	1 682.7	1 018.6
2002	1 485.4	492.6	754.1	985.1	1 310.2	849.0	735.8	1 877.3	1 015.5

(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.

– Zero or close to zero. **np** Not published. **na** Not available.

Source: ABS 2003, *Recorded Crime Victims Australia*, 2002, 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</i>	<i>NT (d) (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Unlawful entry with intent (UEWI)									
1998	2 713.6	1 517.7	2 159.9	3 255.5	2 202.9	3 034.8	1 815.2	2 671.9	2 319.5
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	2 281.4
2001	2 464.4	1 678.4	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
UEWI involving the taking of property									
1998	2 245.5	1 179.0	1 647.8	2 183.3	1 801.7	2 321.6	1 324.4	1 977.5	1 812.9
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
UEWI other									
1998	468.1	338.6	512.1	1 072.1	401.2	713.2	490.8	694.4	506.6
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
Motor vehicle theft (f)									
1998	834.2	635.5	454.4	881.0	738.8	634.1	787.8	508.6	702.7
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
Other theft									
1998	2 777.5	2 703.9	2 819.9	4 287.3	3 675.7	2 940.9	3 460.7	3 543.8	3 008.9
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
All reported crimes against property									
1998	6 325.3	4 857.0	5 434.2	8 423.8	6 617.3	6 609.7	6 063.8	6 724.3	6 031.0
1999	6 228.9	5 173.9	5 634.8	7 936.1	7 241.3	6 080.0	7 168.2	6 199.0	6 115.2
2000	6 872.8	5 518.8	5 624.9	8 550.4	7 915.9	5 598.5	7 126.5	6 964.2	6 523.7
2001	6 751.1	5 651.0	5 732.0	8 709.2	8 390.8	5 526.6	5 773.6	7 800.5	6 572.7
2002	5 923.7	4 954.7	5 416.7	8 822.7	8 110.0	4 841.7	5 733.4	7 238.1	6 025.0

(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.

Table 5A.50

- (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 2003, *Recorded Crime Victims Australia*, 2002, Cat.no. 4510.0, Canberra (and previous years).

Table 5A.51

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>
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	–	–	–	–	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

(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.

Table 5A.51

- (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 persons (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>
Robbery (c)									
1998	900	300	300	600	500	600	600	1 000	500
1999	1 200	na	na	800	na	na	na	na	na
2000	1 000	na	na	na	700	na	na	na	na
2001	1 000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	1 000	500	300	600	500	300	200	100	600
Assault									
1998	3 900	3 800	4 800	4 900	4 200	5 100	6 900	6 300	4 300
1999	3 700	na	na	4 900	na	na	na	na	na
2000	3 600	na	na	na	4 600	na	na	na	na
2001	4 200	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	4 800	4 700	4 400	5 100	4 500	5 000	5 800	7 800	4 700
Sexual assault (d), (e)									
1998	300	700	400	500	300	700	900	600	400
1999	700	na	na	700	na	na	na	na	na
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	500	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	300	200	300	200	100	300	200	200	200

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

(d) For 2002, Victoria, 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.

(e) Females aged 18 years and over only.

na Not available.

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 people) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Break and enter (c)									
1998	5 300	3 600	5 400	7 500	4 000	5 000	5 800	6 300	5 000
1999	5 600	na	na	8 100	na	na	na	na	na
2000	5 600	na	na	na	5 100	na	na	na	na
2001	6 300	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	5 000	3 400	5 000	6 200	4 500	5 200	4 400	13 500	4 700
Attempted break and enter (d)									
1998	3 400	2 100	2 900	6 000	2 900	3 600	4 000	5 000	3 200
1999	4 300	na	na	5 400	na	na	na	na	na
2000	3 500	na	na	na	3 800	na	na	na	na
2001	4 400	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	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									
1998	7 900	5 300	7 700	12 400	6 300	8 100	9 100	10 800	7 600
1999	8 800	na	na	12 100	na	na	na	na	na
2000	8 400	na	na	na	8 100	na	na	na	na
2001	3 600	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	7 900	5 300	8 000	9 600	6 700	7 800	7 400	19 500	7 400
Motor vehicle theft (e)									
1998	2 100	1 600	1 100	2 400	1 200	1 400	1 300	1 200	1 700
1999	2 200	na	na	1 900	na	na	na	na	na
2000	1 700	na	na	na	2 100	na	na	na	na
2001	2 400	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	2 100	2 000	1 300	1 000	1 800	1 600	2 300	2 500	1 800

(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) 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) For 1998 and 2002, 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.

na Not available.

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 (2002-03 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>Aust</i>
1999-2000	145	116	na	120	129	125	135	na	131
2000-01	151	106	na	115	153	97	111	na	130
2001-02	140	99	na	127	155	na	128	293	129
2002-03	153	103	80	131	122	na	146	319	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) 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. The increase in total recurrent expenditure is partly as a result of higher workers compensation expense in 2002-03.

(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.

na Not available.

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

Table 5A.55

Table 5A.55 **Outcomes of investigations of crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2002**

	<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	%	53.1	67.1	57.9	65.0	48.3	100.0	–	80.0	60.1
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	86.5	91.5	81.8	92.3	100.0	85.7	–	83.3	88.5
Total	no.	98	70	57	40	29	7	2	15	318
Investigations of assault										
Investigations finalised	%	61.8	56.4	41.5	54.3	59.0	72.1	52.1	68.3	57.8
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	83.6	83.0	75.9	60.4	61.3	87.6	89.9	59.7	78.0
Total	no.	80 028	17 894	20 865	15 282	16 540	3 633	1 984	3 322	159 548
Investigations of sexual assault										
Investigations finalised	%	29.2	44.2	40.6	39.3	38.0	63.8	42.8	60.9	37.3
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	56.2	54.9	42.6	53.1	50.2	77.1	49.4	48.9	51.4
Total	no.	6 480	2 653	4 740	1 620	1 625	240	180	312	17 850
Investigations of kidnapping/abduction										
Investigations finalised	%	36.0	69.8	37.3	41.7	19.4	75.0	40.0	75.0	41.1
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	70.1	80.6	39.3	20.0	50.0	66.7	50.0	33.3	65.7
Total	no.	436	96	75	36	31	8	10	4	696
Investigations of armed robbery										
Investigations finalised	%	15.8	34.9	19.1	25.3	30.3	58.8	33.3	56.3	22.6
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	80.0	83.4	76.8	83.0	88.6	96.7	83.3	88.9	82.3
Total	no.	3 815	1 573	879	910	521	51	36	32	7 817
Unarmed robbery										
Investigations finalised	%	16.3	30.0	17.6	24.3	20.5	38.8	20.0	31.7	19.4
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	65.6	80.0	56.1	61.1	69.9	81.8	97.1	65.0	68.1
Total	no.	7 889	1 603	1 168	1 059	1 102	85	175	63	13 144
Blackmail/extortion										
Investigations finalised	%	15.9	54.8	27.8	48.4	52.5	–	–	–	40.1
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	53.8	88.9	86.7	46.7	62.5	–	–	–	74.6
Total	no.	82	115	54	31	61	–	–	1	344

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 5A.56

Table 5A.56 **Victims of property crime: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2002**

	<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>
Unlawful entry with intent										
Investigations finalised	%	6.4	9.3	6.6	7.1	6.9	11.0	4.4	13.3	7.2
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	68.8	92.3	84.9	76.0	84.9	89.0	97.5	75.8	80.2
Total	no.	141 170	71 039	68 267	61 474	33 054	7 411	6 344	5 615	394 374
Motor vehicle theft										
Investigations finalised	%	7.0	11.7	13.6	14.9	11.9	19.3	5.3	18.9	10.7
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	75.5	81.8	65.1	57.2	78.4	70.7	97.2	78.5	73.4
Total	no.	41 665	28 891	15 842	10 487	11 214	2 488	2 039	763	113 389
Other theft										
Investigations finalised	%	11.5	17.3	13.4	14.2	11.2	22.5	10.5	10.8	13.6
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	86.2	95.8	81.9	68.2	83.4	85.8	96.2	55.3	84.8
Total	no.	211 908	142 025	116 781	98 252	79 185	13 033	10 170	8 106	679 460

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

Table 5A.57 **Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) per person on crime investigation (2002-03 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>Aust</i>
1999-2000	51	51	na	45	34	48	47	na	48
2000-01	53	47	na	45	33	61	89	na	49
2001-02	47	68	na	48	29	na	72	123	53
2002-03	55	70	106	55	75	na	72	130	72

- (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) 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. The increase in total recurrent expenditure is partly as a result of higher workers compensation expense in 2002-03.
- (e) 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.

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
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
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
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 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 *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (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)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sample size	no.	4 326	2 237	3 642	1 854	1 927	1 773	1 881	1 868	19 507
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	0.5	0.9	0.4	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	0.4	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>10.9</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>9.6</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	90.1	82.8	85.8	90.8	79.4	88.8
Refused/don't know	%	0.1	0.1	–	–	–	–	0.1	0.1	–
Sample size	no.	4 503	2 297	3 665	1 987	1 869	1 823	1 862	1 901	19 916
Likert Index (d)	Index	1.13	1.15	1.16	1.13	1.24	1.18	1.14	1.30	1.15

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

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
Sample size	no.	4 326	2 237	3 642	1 854	1 927	1 773	1 881	1 868	19 507
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>63.5</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	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Sample size	no.	4 503	2 297	3 665	1 987	1 869	1 823	1 862	1 901	19 916
Likert Index (d)	Index	1.77	1.69	1.78	1.78	1.71	1.65	1.84	1.82	1.75

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

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.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
Sample size	no.	4 326	2 237	3 642	1 854	1 927	1 773	1 881	1 868	19 507
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	91.6	91.2	85.5	87.7	89.2	88.0	85.6	90.2
Refused/don't know	%	–	0.1	–	0.3	0.1	–	0.1	–	–
Sample size	no.	4 503	2 297	3 665	1 987	1 869	1 823	1 862	1 901	19 916
Likert Index (d)	Index	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.15	1.13	1.11	1.12	1.16	1.10

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

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									
1998-99	558	402	300	225	156	53	23	57	1 774
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
Per 100 000 registered vehicles									
1998-99	16	13	14	18	16	16	12	58	15
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

Source: Australian Transport and Safety Bureau, Fatal Road Crash Database (data sourced as of 29 September 2003).

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										
1999-2000	no.	11 792	9 405	6 865	3 214	2 984	826	369	546	36 001
2000-01	no.	12 824	9 493	7 195	3 031	2 885	850	409	493	37 180
2001-02	no.	13 319	10 021	7 476	3 321	2 940	743	541	612	38 973
Per 100 000 registered vehicles										
1999-2000	no.	334	302	322	253	301	254	187	551	309
2000-01	no.	363	304	337	239	291	262	207	497	319
2001-02	no.	356	302	318	242	280	224	266	595	312
Cost of road safety and transport SDA/fatal or serious injuries										
1999-2000	\$	7 456	9 163	na	22 588	13 816	13 203	8 594	na	11 436
2000-01	\$	8 508	8 550	na	19 830	7 954	17 961	10 869	na	11 508
2001-02	\$	9 172	8 669	na	20 840	10 554	na	10 710	10 489	12 065

na Not available.

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

Table 5A.64 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) 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>Aust</i>
Total net recurrent expenditure (excluding payroll tax) per person in the residential population									
1999-2000	16	19	na	40	28	25	12	na	21
2000-01	16	18	na	36	17	34	13	na	20
2001-02	19	19	na	38	22	na	19	35	22
2002-03	17	20	41	42	17	na	16	34	25
Total net recurrent expenditure (excluding payroll tax) per registered vehicle									
1999-2000	28	29	na	58	42	36	18	na	34
2000-01	30	27	na	53	25	49	21	na	32
2001-02	34	27	na	53	31	na	29	67	36
2002-03	29	28	62	58	24	na	25	65	38

(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) 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. The increase in total recurrent expenditure is partly as a result of higher workers compensation expenses in 2002-03.

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
All people	54	18	17	15	11	1	–	9	126

(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

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</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Lower court cases (2002-03)									
Resulting in a guilty plea	%	56.0	86.0	57.0	89.0	85.0	na	na	na
Total cases	no.	na	na	na	na	na	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

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

(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 2002-03 lower court data, matters finalised with a conviction where 'no plea' was recorded have been included in the final figure.

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>
1998-99	na	na	42	42	53	50	32	na
1999-2000	na	32	43	41	53	50	36	na
2000-01	51	na	44	45	53	59	48	80
2001-02	54	30	44	44	49	68	51	57
2002-03	56	31	44	41	54	57	45	49

- (a) Juvenile diversion is defined as juveniles who would otherwise be proceeded against (that is, taken to court) but who are diverted by police as a proportion of all juvenile offenders formally dealt with by police. The term diverted includes diversions of offenders away from the courts by way of: community conference; diversionary conference; formal cautioning by police; family conferences; and other diversionary programs (for example, to drug assessment/treatment). Offenders who would not normally be sent to court for the offence detected and are treated by police in a less formal manner (for example, issued warnings or infringement notices) are excluded.
- (b) 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 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002 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 (2002-03 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>Aust</i>
1999-2000	18	52	na	46	26	19	na	na	34
2000-01	19	48	na	37	19	19	24	na	30
2001-02	24	39	na	39	27	na	16	85	32
2002-03	24	40	0	41	32	na	16	73	27

- (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 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. The increase in total recurrent expenditure is partly as a result of higher workers compensation expenses in 2002-03.
- (e) 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.

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

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

Table 5A.69

Table 5A.69 Real costs awarded against the police through criminal actions (2002-03 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									
1998-99	\$'000	na	1 734.3	200.5	na	392.2	39.3	na	na
1999-2000	\$'000	na	1 426.8	211.0	426.2	403.1	24.1	194.9	na
2000-01	\$'000	517.4	na	161.9	474.9	312.4	3.8	100.8	na
2001-02	\$'000	534.4	1 236.1	211.7	552.9	515.1	9.5	117.2	na
2002-03	\$'000	668.0	993.4	168.0	588.0	461.1	na	171.5	na
Total costs per head of population									
1998-99	\$	na	0.37	0.06	na	0.26	0.08	na	na
1999-2000	\$	na	0.30	0.06	0.23	0.27	0.05	0.62	na
2000-01	\$	0.08	na	0.05	0.25	0.21	0.01	0.32	na
2001-02	\$	0.08	0.26	0.06	0.29	0.34	0.02	0.37	na
2002-03	\$	0.10	0.20	0.05	0.30	0.30	na	0.53	na

(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 (2002-03 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>Aust</i>
1999-2000	–	–	na	7.43	–	–	–	na	0.90
2000-01	–	–	na	6.40	–	–	5.00	na	0.88
2001-02	–	–	na	5.55	–	na	2.17	–	0.74
2002-03	–	–	6.45	6.65	–	na	2.33	–	1.95

(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.

– 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.