
6 Police services

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Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 6A.3). A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available on the CD-ROM enclosed with the Report or from the Review website at <www.pc.gov.au/gsp>.

This chapter reports on the performance of police services. These services comprise the operations of the police agencies of each State and Territory government. The national policing function of the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and other national

non-police law enforcement bodies (such as the Australian Crime Commission) are not included in this Report.

Performance is reported against four activity areas (community safety, crime, road safety and judicial services). The main efficiency indicator, expenditure on police services per person, combines all the activity areas.

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

6.1 Profile of police services

Service overview

Police services are the principal means through which State and Territory governments pursue the achievement of a safe and secure environment for the community. This is through the investigation of criminal offences, response to life threatening situations, provision of services to the judicial process and provision of road safety and traffic management. Police services also respond to more general needs in the community — for example, assisting emergency management, mediating family and neighbourhood disputes, delivering messages regarding death or serious illness, and advising on general policing and crime issues. Additionally, police are involved in various activities which aim to improve public safety and prevent crime.

Roles and responsibilities

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

Although each jurisdiction's police service is autonomous, there is significant cooperation through bilateral arrangements, common national police services and the *Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency Management — Police* (formerly the *Australasian Police Ministers' Council*). The majority of common police services are grouped under the Australia and New Zealand Police Advisory Agency (ANZPAA), the Australian Institute of Police Management and CrimTrac.

Size and scope of sector

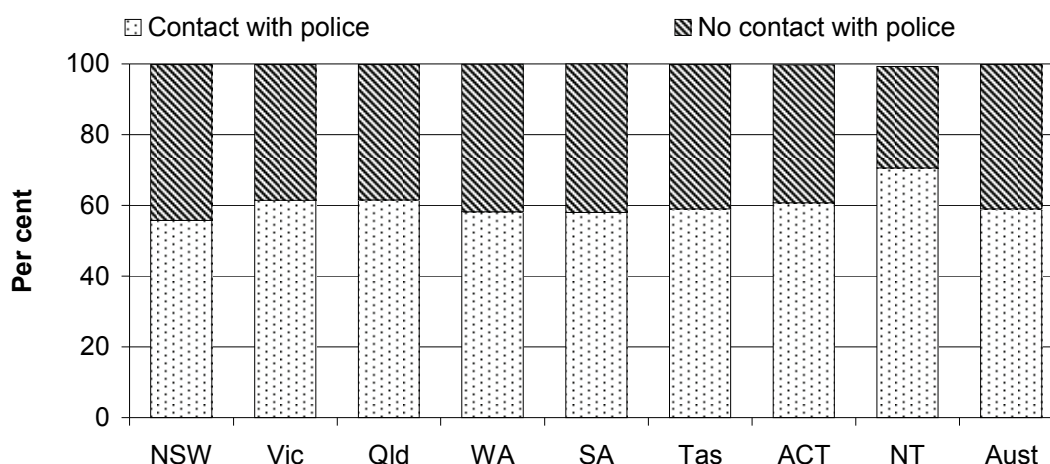
Client groups

Broadly, the whole community is a 'client' of the police. Police services aim to provide individuals with protection, help and reassurance, and everyone is required to comply with the law. Some members of the community, who have more direct dealings with the police, can be considered specific client groups, for example:

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

The *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (NSCSP) indicated that, in 2008-09, 59.0 per cent of people nationally had experienced some form of 'business' contact with police in the previous 12 months (figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1 Police contact in the past 12 months, 2008-09^a



^a Data are based on survey results and subject to sampling error. Confidence intervals are included in section 6.8.

Source: Australia and New Zealand Police Advisory Agency (ANZPAA) (unpublished); table 6A.13.

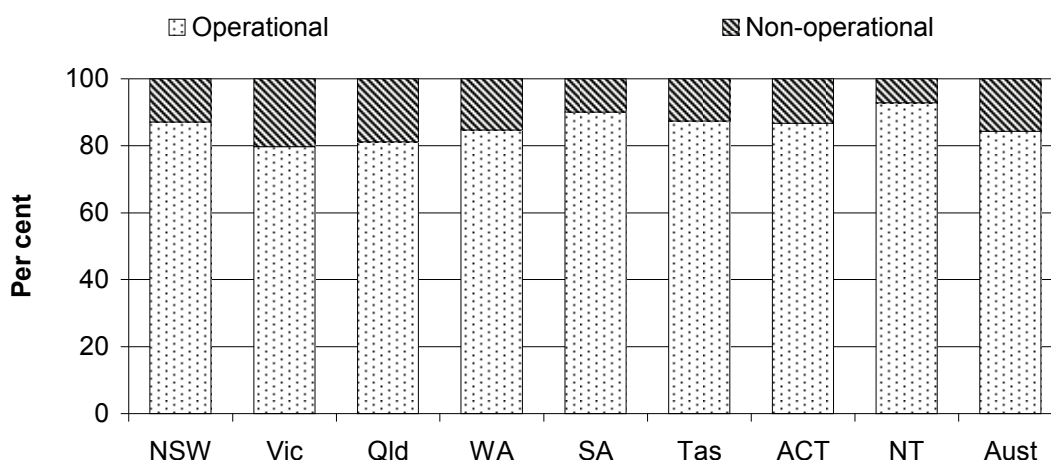
Staffing

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

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

An operational police staff member is any member whose primary duty is the delivery of police or police-related services to an external client (where an external client predominately refers to members of the public but may also include law enforcement outputs delivered to other government departments). Approximately 84.3 per cent of police staff were operational in Australia in 2008-09 (figure 6.2).

Figure 6.2 Police staff, by operational status, 2008-09^{a, b}

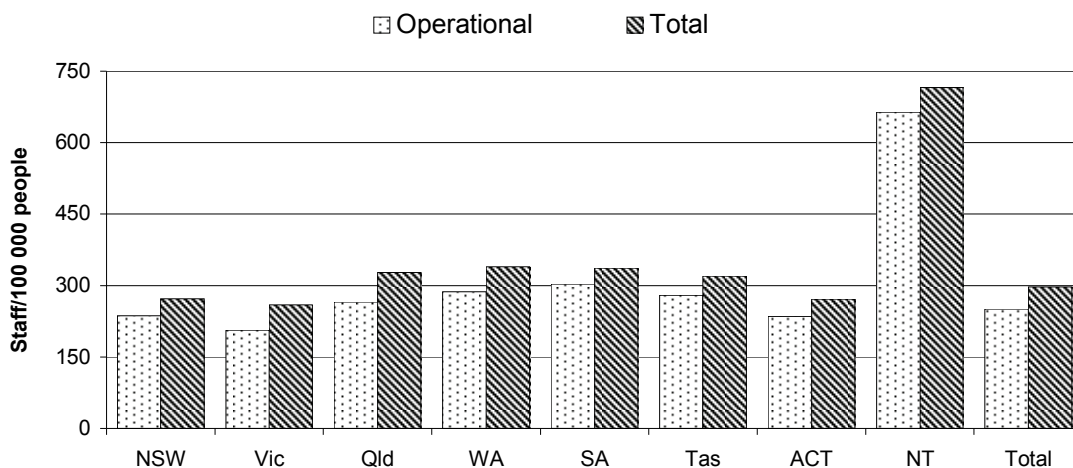


^a Data are FTE staff except for the NT where data are based on a head count. ^b For the NT, police officers include police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers.

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

Nationally, there was a total of 64 315 operational and non-operational staff in 2008-09 (table 6.1). Nationally, on average, there were 250 operational police staff per 100 000 people (figure 6.3). The number of staff per 100 000 people varies across jurisdictions, in part, due to differing operating environments.

Figure 6.3 Police staff per 100 000 people, 2008-09^{a, b}



^a Police staff attributed to the national policing function of the AFP are excluded from these data. ^b Data are FTE staff except for the NT where data are based on a head count.

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

Table 6.1 Police staff per 100 000 population, 2008-09^{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>Total</i>
Police staff numbers									
Operational	16 677	11 074	11 543	6 324	4 885	1 399	819	1 472	54 193
Total	19 153	13 901	14 222	7 474	5 431	1 602	945	1 587	64 315
Population numbers									
Estimates at 31 December 2008 (100 000s)	70.41	53.65	43.50	22.04	16.12	5.00	3.48	2.22	216.44
Police staff numbers per 100 000 population									
Operational	237	206	265	287	303	280	235	664	250
Total	272	259	327	339	337	320	272	716	297

^a Police staff attributed to the national policing function of the AFP are excluded from these data. ^b Data are FTE staff except for the NT where data are based on a head count.

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

6.2 Framework of performance indicators

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

Box 6.1 Objectives for police services

The key objectives for police services are:

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

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

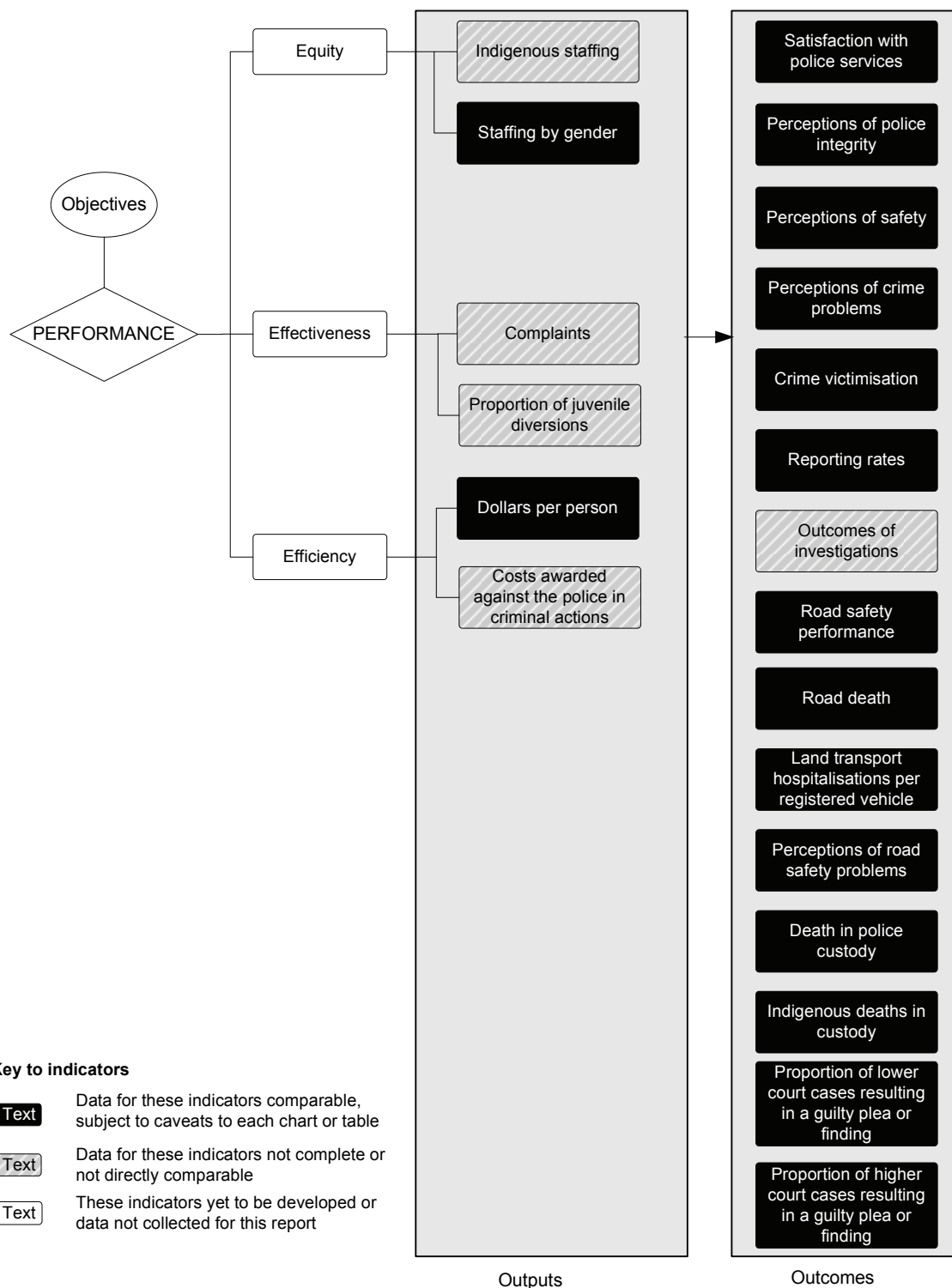
The general performance framework for police services illustrates the content of the police services chapter (figure 6.4). The results reported in this chapter need to be considered in conjunction with data on demographic and geographic differences (see appendix A) and with other available information on jurisdiction-specific characteristics.

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

- the ‘equity’ output indicators ‘indigenous staffing’ and ‘police staff by gender’
- the ‘effectiveness’ output indicator ‘complaints’
- the ‘efficiency’ measure (‘dollars per person’)

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

Figure 6.4 General performance framework for the police services sector



6.3 Indicators relevant to all police services

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

Outputs

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

Efficiency

Dollars per person

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

Box 6.2 Dollars per person

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

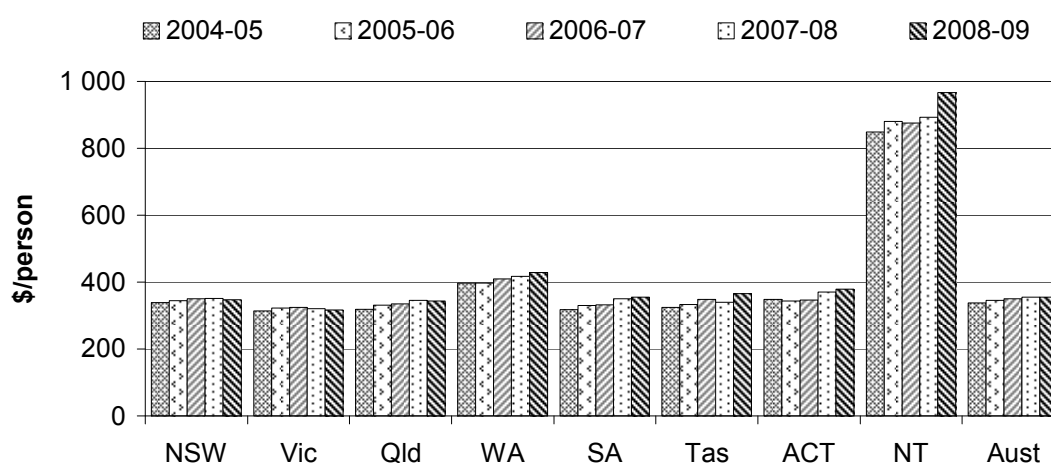
All else being equal, a decrease in expenditure per person represents an improvement in efficiency. However, care must be taken because efficiency data are difficult to interpret. Although high or increasing expenditure per person might reflect deteriorating efficiency, it might also reflect aspects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

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Funding for police services comes almost exclusively from State and Territory government budgets, with some limited specific purpose Australian Government grants. Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services across Australia was \$7.68 billion (or \$355 per person) in 2008-09 (figure 6.5).

Figure 6.5 Real recurrent expenditure per person (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services (2008-09 dollars)^{a, b, c}



^a Revenue from own sources includes user charges and other types of revenue (for example, revenue from sale of stores and plant). It excludes fine revenue, money received as a result of warrant execution, and revenue from the issuing of firearm licences. ^b Real expenditure based on the ABS gross domestic product price deflator (2008-09 = 100) (table AA.26). ^c Historical data may differ from those in previous Reports because population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2001 to 2005). Population data relate to 31 December, so that ERP at 31 December 2008 is used as the denominator for 2008-09.

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

Most jurisdictions increased their real expenditure in absolute terms over the past 12 months. In that time, most jurisdictions also increased their expenditure per head of population (figure 6.5). Nationally, real recurrent expenditure on police services per person has increased by an average of 1.3 per cent each year between 2004-05 and 2008-09 (table 6A.10).

Capital costs (including depreciation and the user cost of capital) for each jurisdiction are contained in tables 6A.1–8.

Equity — access

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

Indigenous staffing

This section focuses on the performance of mainstream police services in relation to Indigenous Australians. One indicator of access and equity is ‘Indigenous staffing’ — that is, the proportion of police staff from Indigenous backgrounds relative to the proportion of the general population who are from Indigenous backgrounds (box 6.3). Indigenous people may feel more comfortable in ‘accessing’ police services when they are able to deal with Indigenous police staff.

Box 6.3 Indigenous staffing

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

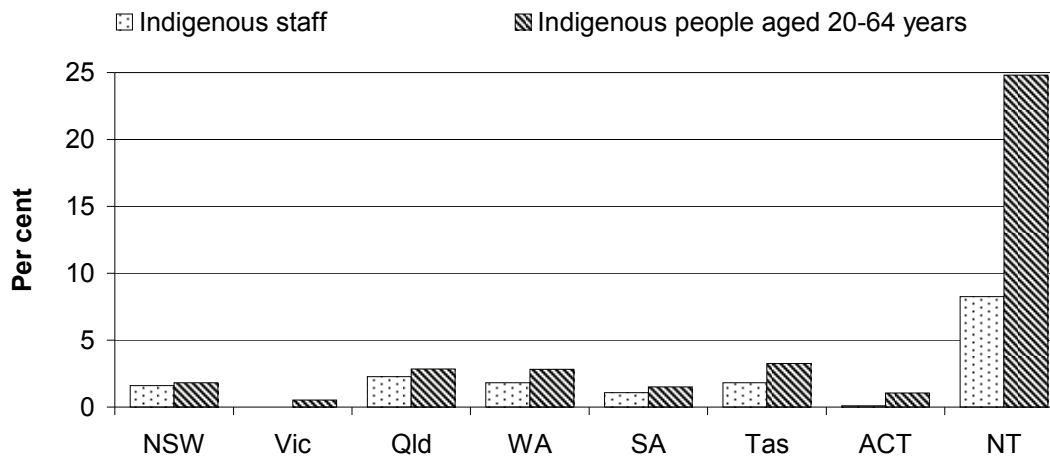
A proportion of police staff from indigenous backgrounds closer to the proportion of the general population aged 20–64 years who are from indigenous backgrounds represents a more equitable outcome.

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

Data reported for this indicator are not complete and not directly comparable.

The proportion of indigenous police staff in 2008-09 was similar to the representation of indigenous people in the population aged 20–64 years for most jurisdictions (figure 6.6).

Figure 6.6 Proportions of indigenous staff in 2008-09 and indigenous population aged 20–64 years^{a, b, c, d}



^a Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self-identify as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent. Indigenous staff are reported as the sum of both the operational and non-operational categories. ^b Information on indigenous status is collected only at the time of recruitment. ^c Indigenous and non-indigenous staff were unable to be separated in Victoria. ^d Data are FTE staff except for the NT where data are based on a head count.

Source: ABS (2009) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous population aged 20–64 years* Cat. no. 3238.0 (Series B); State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.19.

Staffing by gender

‘Staffing by gender’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide police services in an equitable manner (box 6.4). Women may feel more comfortable in ‘accessing’ police services in certain situations when they are able to deal with female police staff.

Box 6.4 Staffing by gender

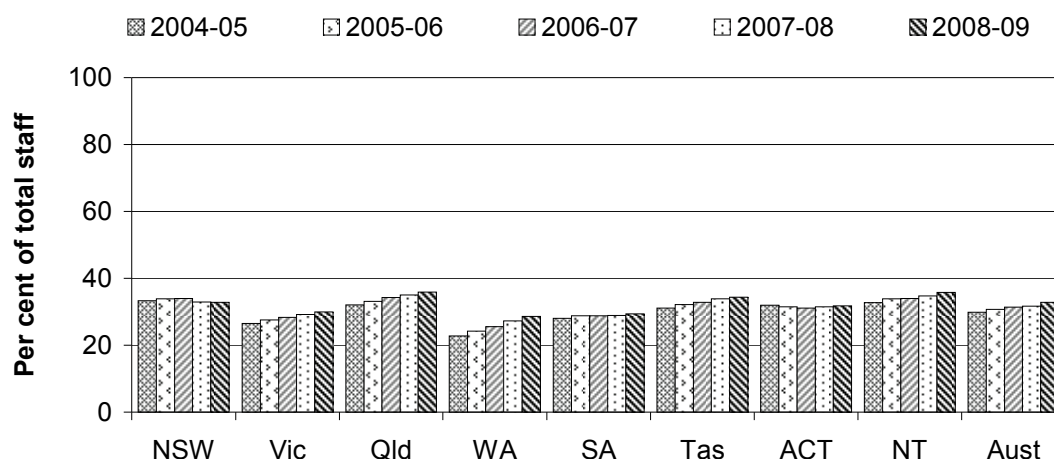
‘Police staffing by gender’ is defined as the number of female police staff (sworn and unsworn) divided by the total number of police staff.

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, 32.2 per cent of police staff were female in 2008-09 (figure 6.7). The proportion of female police staff increased from 2004-05 to 2008-09 (from 29.9 per cent to 32.2 per cent of staff). The proportion of female police staff increased over this period in most jurisdictions (figure 6.7).

Figure 6.7 Female police staff^a



^a Data are FTE staff except for NSW (for 2003-04 to 2006-07) and the NT where data are based on a head count.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.20.

Effectiveness

Complaints

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

Box 6.5 Complaints

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

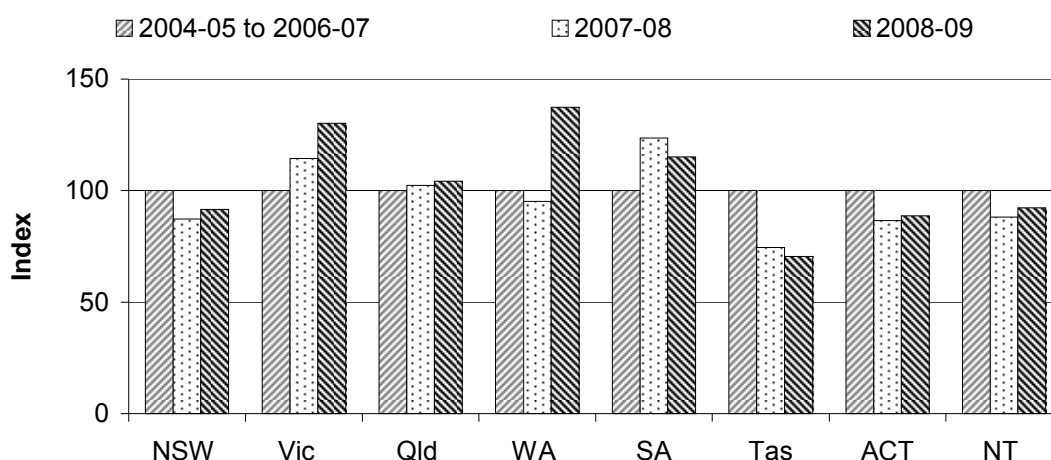
An increase in complaints does not necessarily indicate a lack of confidence in police. Rather, it may indicate greater confidence in complaints resolution. It is desirable to monitor changes in the reported rate of complaints against police to identify reasons for such changes and use this information to improve the manner in which police services are delivered. The complaints trend is presented using a base value of 100 for a three year average for the period 2004-05 to 2006-07 and displaying the variation up or down thereafter.

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

The underlying data on the number of complaints are not comparable across jurisdictions. Data can be used only to view trends over time within jurisdictions.

Definitions of what constitutes a 'complaint against police' can differ between jurisdictions. Therefore, complaints data are presented as an index in figure 6.8 to provide a picture of trends over time for each jurisdiction. The trend in the number of complaints against the police per 100 000 people varied across jurisdictions.

Figure 6.8 Complaints per 100 000 people^{a, b, c, d}



^a The underlying data on the number of complaints are not comparable across jurisdictions. Data can be used only to view trends over time within jurisdictions. ^b For WA, the number of complaints recorded can vary due to the back-capture of previously unreported complaints of a minor nature that are resolved at the local level. The increase in complaints in 2008-09 over the previous year is due to improved data capture practices with respect to Police Complaints Administration Centre Information files. ^c Queensland data from 2004-05 to 2007-08 has been revised due to the retrospective capture of some complaints impacted by changes in QPS statistical reporting and to align with the RoGS data dictionary. ^d Base three-year average: 2004-05 to 2006-07 = 100.

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

Outcomes

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

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

Satisfaction with police services

‘Satisfaction with police services’ is an indicator of how well police are perceived to perform their duties (box 6.6).

Box 6.6 Satisfaction with police services

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

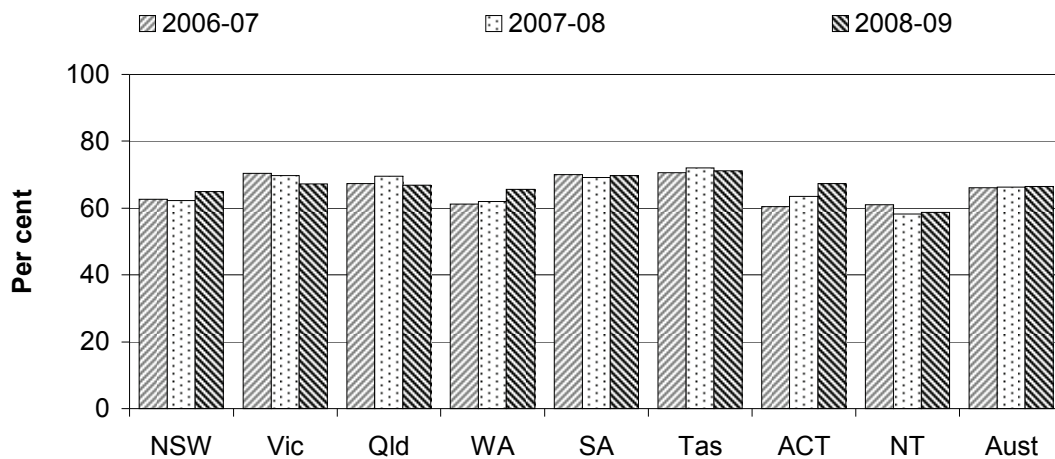
A high or increasing proportion of people who were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ is desirable.

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

In terms of general satisfaction, nationally, the majority of people (66.4 per cent) were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with the services provided by police in 2008-09, remaining relatively steady from 2007-08 (figure 6.9).

Figure 6.9 People who were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with police services^{a, b}



^a Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. ^b Data are based on survey results and subject to sampling error. Confidence intervals are included in section 6.8.

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

Of those people who had contact with police in 2008-09, 80.9 per cent nationally were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with the service they received during their most recent contact compared with 80.1 per cent in 2007-08. At the national level, this is a statistically significant increase.

Results across jurisdictions and over time are presented in figure 6.10. As is common with surveys of service performance, higher ratings are achieved by police in all jurisdictions when people are questioned about specific instances of service rather than general impressions.

Figure 6.10 People who were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with police in their most recent contact^{a, b}



^a Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. ^b Data are based on survey results and subject to sampling error. Confidence intervals are included in section 6.8.

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

Perceptions of police integrity

Public ‘perceptions of police integrity’ provide a measure of perceived integrity and professionalism (box 6.7).

Box 6.7 Perceptions of police integrity

'Perceptions of police integrity' is defined by three separate measures:

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

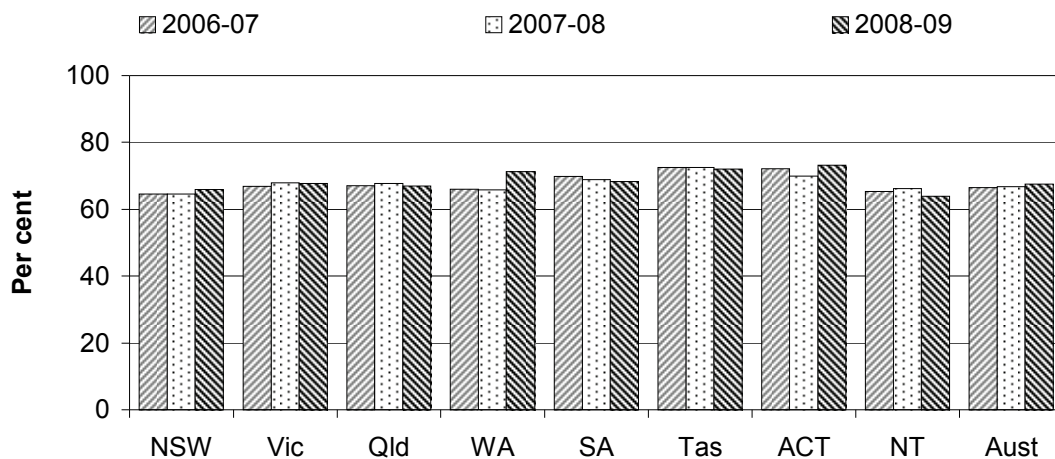
A higher proportion of people who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' with these statements is desirable.

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

In 2008-09, 67.5 per cent of people nationally 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police treat people 'fairly and equally', compared with 66.8 per cent in 2007-08 (figure 6.11).

Figure 6.11 **People who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police treat people fairly and equally^{a, b}**

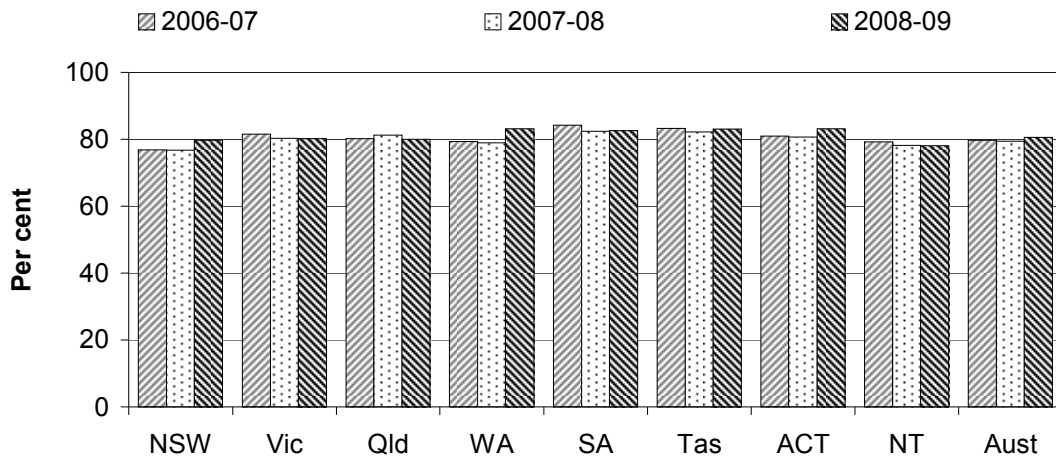


^a Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. ^b Data are based on survey results and subject to sampling error. Confidence intervals are included in section 6.8.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.16.

Nationally, 80.5 per cent of people ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ in 2008-09 that police perform the job ‘professionally’, compared with the 2007-08 result of 79.4 per cent (figure 6.12). At the national level, this is a statistically significant increase.

Figure 6.12 People who ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that police perform the job professionally^{a, b}



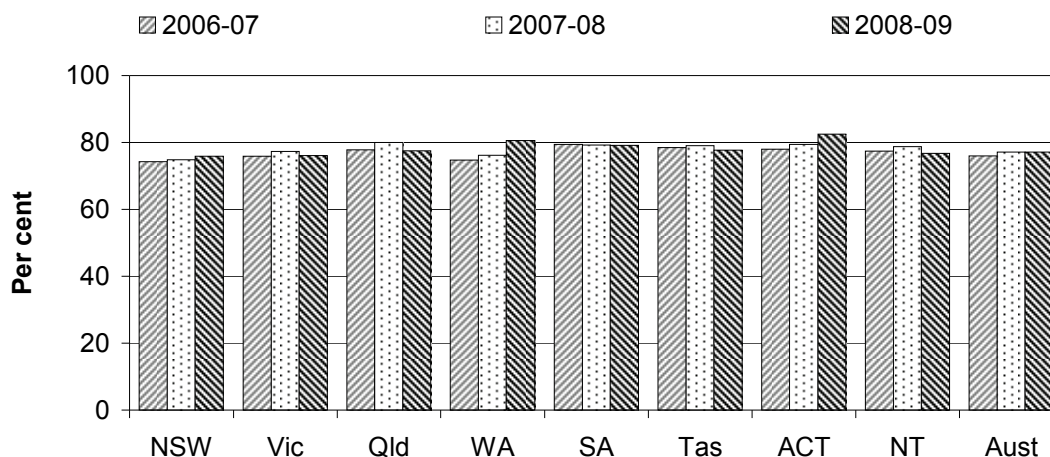
^a Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. ^b Data are based on survey results and subject to sampling error. Confidence intervals are included in section 6.8.

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

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

Nationally, 77.1 per cent of people ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ in 2008-09 that most police are ‘honest’, the same as in 2007-08 (figure 6.13).

Figure 6.13 People who ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that most police are honest^{a, b}



^a Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. ^b Data are based on survey results and subject to sampling error. Confidence intervals are included in section 6.8.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.17.

6.4 Community safety

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

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

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

Key community safety performance indicator results

Outputs

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

Equity — access

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

Outcomes

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

Perceptions of safety

An important objective of police services is to reassure the public by ensuring the community feels safe in public and private (box 6.8).

Box 6.8 Perceptions of safety

'Perceptions of safety' is defined by two separate measures:

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

A higher proportion of people who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' for either measure is a desirable outcome.

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

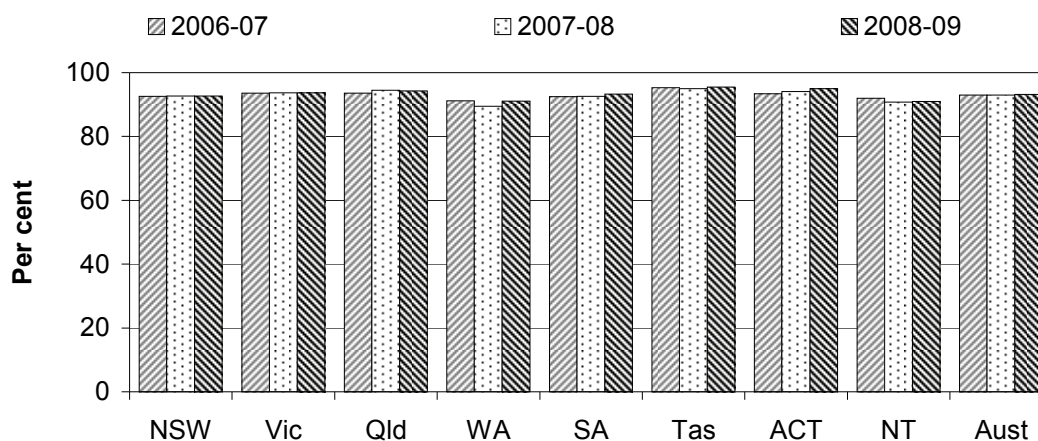
Perceptions of safety on public transport might be influenced by the mix (that is, trains, buses, ferries and trams) of public transport in each jurisdiction

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

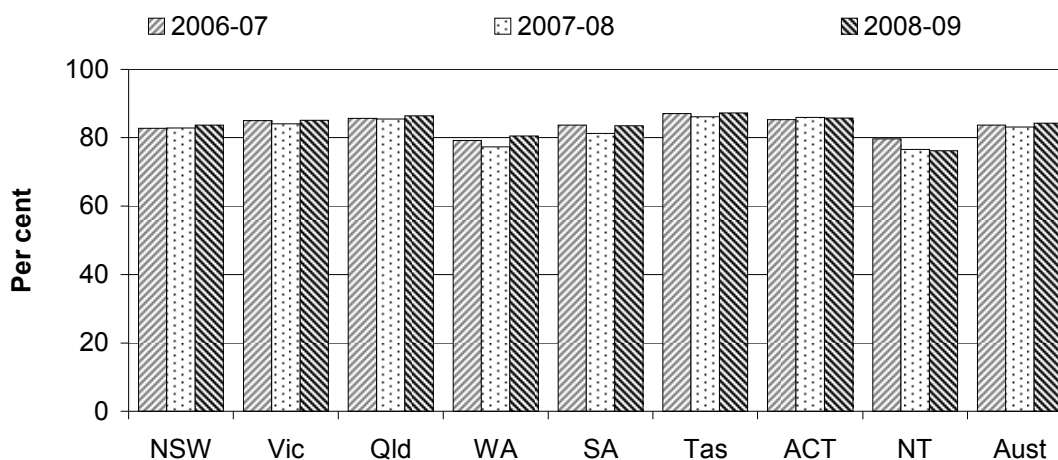
Nationally, 93.2 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the day in 2008-09. Nationally, 84.3 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the night in 2008-09 (figure 6.14).

Figure 6.14 Perceptions of safety at home alone^{a, b}

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



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



^a Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. ^b Data are based on survey results and subject to sampling error.

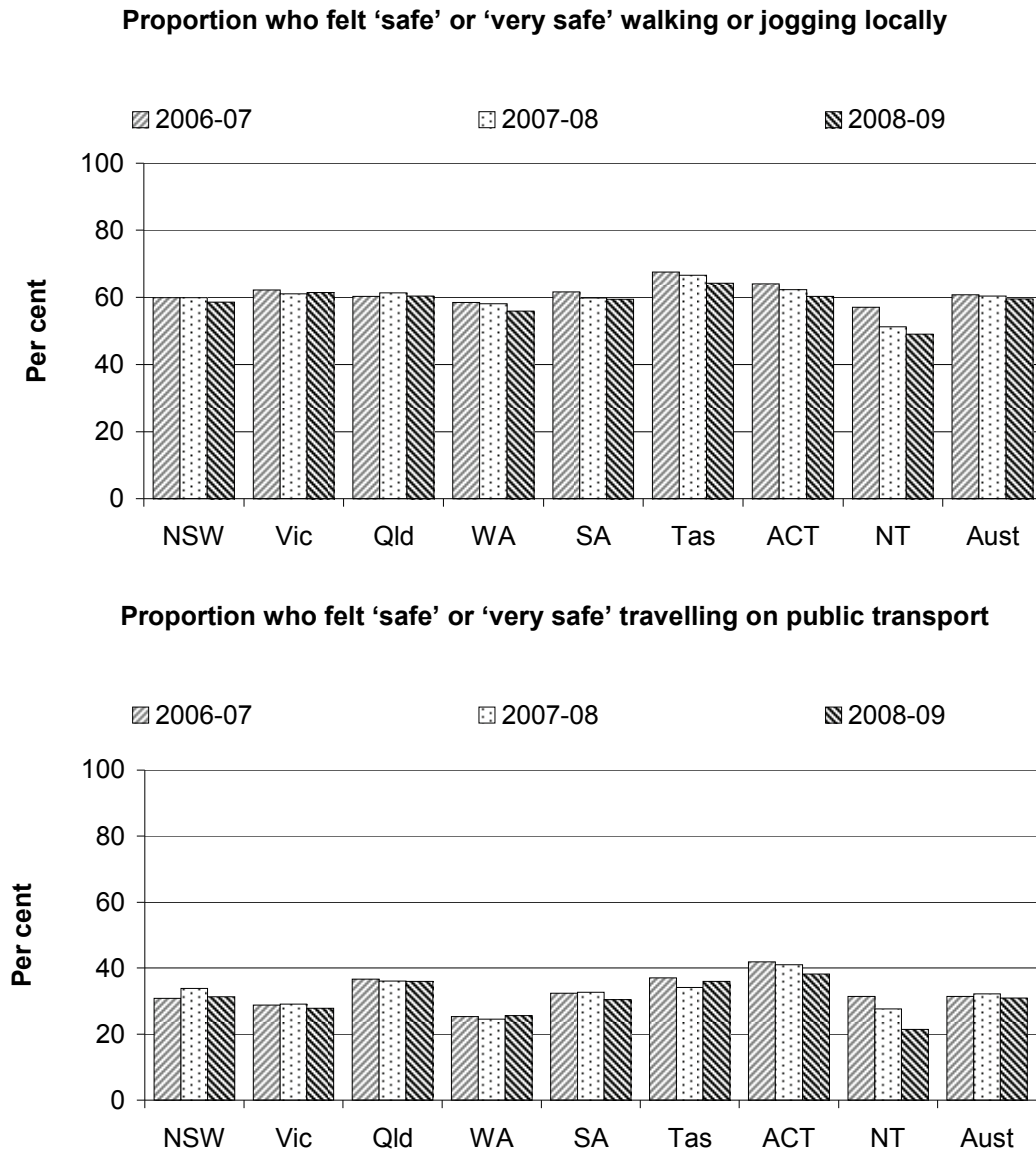
Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.21.

Nationally, 90.2 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when walking or jogging locally during the day in 2008-09 (table 6A.22) and 59.6 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when walking or jogging locally during the night in 2008-09. These results are relatively stable from 2007-08 (figure 6.15).

Nationally, 65.7 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when travelling on public transport during the day (remaining relatively stable from 2007-08) (table 6A.23) and 30.9 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when travelling

on public transport during the night in 2008-09 (remaining relatively stable from 2007-08) (figure 6.15).

Figure 6.15 **Perceptions of safety in public places during the night**^{a, b, c, d}



^a Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. ^b Data are based on survey results and subject to sampling error. Confidence intervals are included in section 6.8. ^c For this survey question, the response 'not applicable' was very large and varied significantly across jurisdictions in line with the availability of public transport. ^d Unlike other jurisdictions, Tasmania, the NT and the ACT do not operate a suburban train network and rely on buses as the primary means of public transportation.

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

Perceptions of crime problems

‘Perceptions of crime problems’ is an indicator of how safe the members of the community feel in public and private (box 6.9).

Box 6.9 Perceptions of crime problems

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

A lower proportion of people who felt the selected types of crime were a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat of a problem’ in their neighbourhood, is a desirable outcome.

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

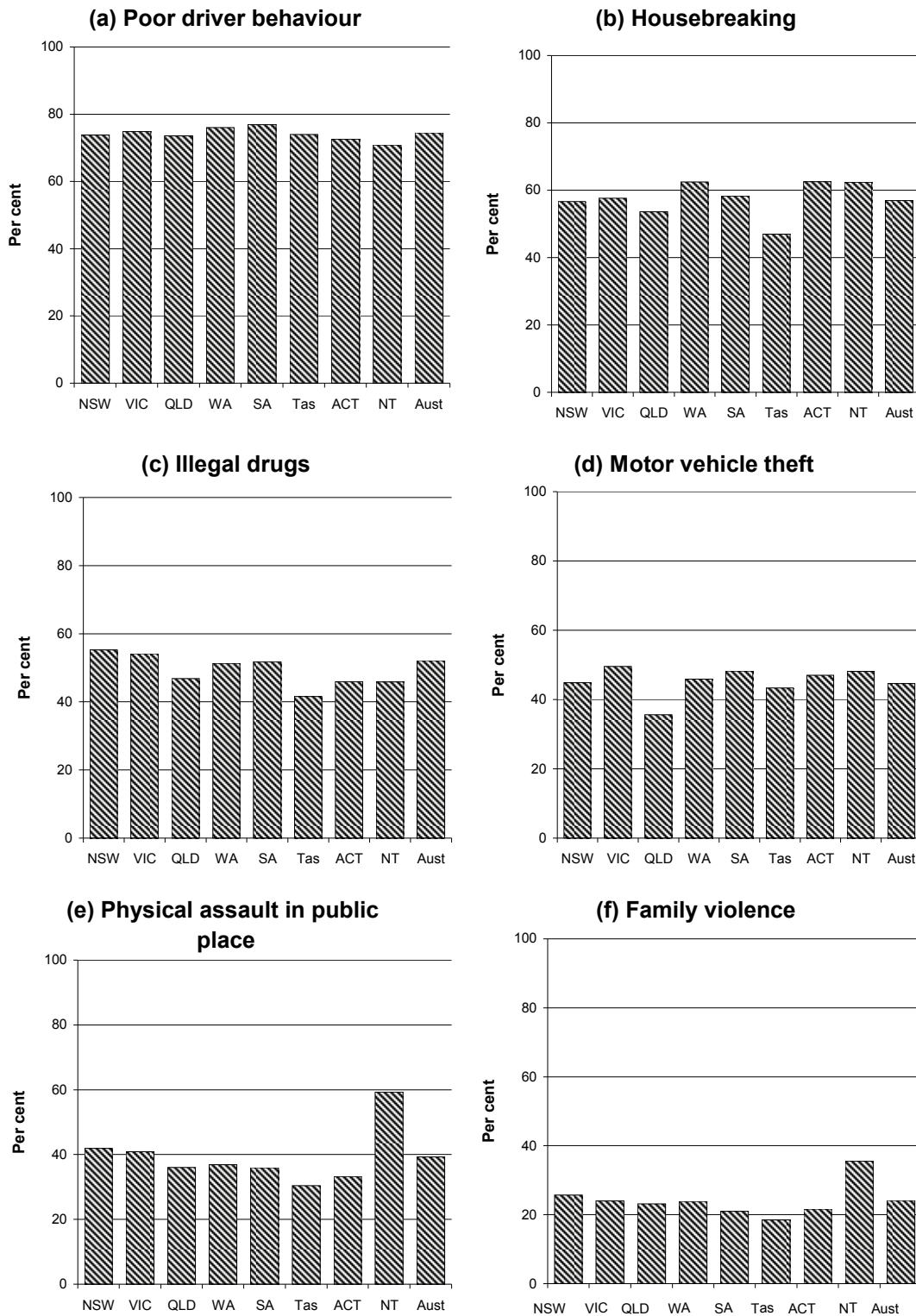
Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

The following major areas of concern were identified by people in relation to crime problems in their neighbourhood:

- Poor driver behaviour — nationally, 74.5 per cent of people believed poor driver behaviour to be a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat a problem’ in 2008-09 (little changed from 73.9 in 2007-08) (figure 6.16a, table 6A.26).
- Housebreaking — nationally, 56.9 per cent of people believed housebreaking to be a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat a problem’ in 2008-09 (little changed from 57.9 per cent in 2007-08) (figure 6.16b, table 6A.25).
- Illegal drugs — nationally, 52.1 per cent of people believed illegal drugs to be a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat a problem’ in 2008-09 (down from 59.2 per cent in 2007-08) (figure 6.16c, table 6A.25).
- Motor vehicle theft — nationally, 44.6 per cent of people believed motor vehicle theft to be a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat a problem’ in 2008-09 (down from 46.5 per cent in 2007-08) (figure 6.16d, table 6A.25).
- Physical assault in a public place — nationally, 39.3 per cent of people believed physical assault to be a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat a problem’ in 2008-09 (down from 42.8 per cent in 2007-08) (figure 6.16e, table 6A.24).

-
- Family violence — nationally, 24.1 per cent of people believed family violence to be a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat a problem’ in their neighbourhood in 2008-09 (down from 33.9 per cent in 2007-08) (figure 6.16f, table 6A.24).

Figure 6.16 Proportion of people who consider the identified issues to be either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their neighbourhood, 2008-09^a



^a Data are based on survey results and subject to sampling error. Confidence intervals are in section 6.8.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); tables 6A.24–6A.26.

6.5 Crime

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

Framework of performance indicators

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

Key crime performance indicator results

Outcomes

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

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

Victims of crime data in Australia

Information on the level of selected crimes against the person and crimes against property is obtained from three sources for this chapter. Data from the first source, the Crime and Safety Survey, was most recently published for the survey conducted in 2005, with results from the next survey due for publication in 2010. The second source, the ABS Recorded Crime Victims series, was most recently published in 2009 (for the 2008 calendar year). The third source of data is provided on an annual basis by the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC), with the most recent data being for 2007-08 (unpublished).

Crime and Safety Survey

The Crime and Safety Survey is a national survey, conducted periodically by the ABS. Previous surveys were conducted in 1983, 1993, 1998 and 2002. Information

is collected from individuals and households for those categories of more serious crime that affect the largest number of people. They include personal crimes (robbery, assault and sexual assault) and household crimes (break-in, attempted break-in and motor vehicle theft).

Recorded Crime Victims Collection

The Recorded Crime Victims collection provides details of selected offences reported to, or detected by, police, the details of which are subsequently recorded on police administrative systems. Victims in this collection can be people, premises or motor vehicles. Selected offences include homicide and related offences; kidnapping and abduction; robbery; blackmail and extortion; unlawful entry with intent; motor vehicle thefts and other theft.

Reporting trends in recorded crime

Crime and Safety Survey data are collected in a manner such that the sample is intended to be representative of the population as a whole. These survey data are considered to be more comparable across jurisdictions than the Recorded Crime collection, given differences in the way in which recorded crime data are compiled (box 6.10).

Neither the Recorded Crime Victims collection nor the Crime and Safety Survey provides a definitive measure of crime victimisation but, together, these two data sources provide a more comprehensive picture of victimisation than either data source alone.

Box 6.10 ABS crime victimisation statistics

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

(Continued next page)

Box 6.10 (continued)

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

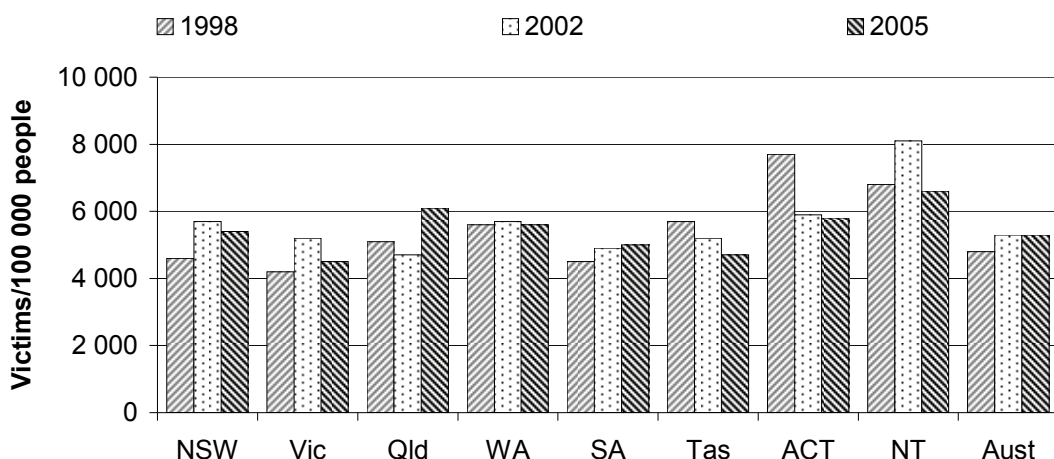
Comparing recorded crime statistics across jurisdictions

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

Rate of crime victimisation in Australia (from ABS Crime and Safety survey)

The most recent data published is for the survey conducted in 2005. A more recent survey has already been conducted (for the 2008-09 financial year), but it is not scheduled to be published by the ABS until February 2010. In the meantime, the 2005 survey data suggests an average of 5300 victims of personal crime per 100 000 people in that year, which is consistent with the findings of the previous survey conducted in 2002. The rate in 2005 varied across jurisdictions (figure 6.17).

Figure 6.17 Estimated victims of selected personal crimes^a

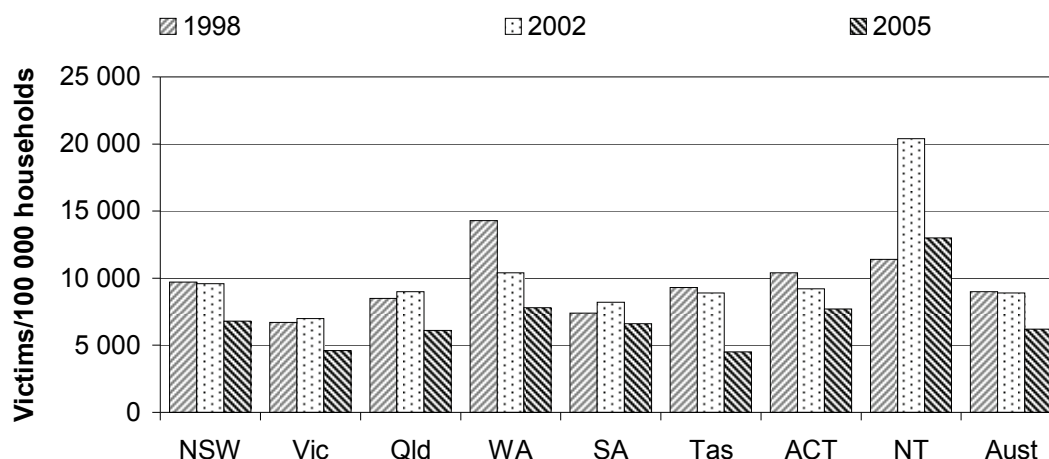


^a Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type.

Source: ABS Crime and Safety, Australia (various years), Cat. no. 4509.0; table 6A.31.

The survey suggests there were 6200 household victims of property crime per 100 000 households in Australia in 2005, a fall from 8900 in 2002, when the previous survey was held. There was a fall in the rate of household victims of property crime in all jurisdictions between 2002 and 2005 (figure 6.18).

Figure 6.18 Estimated household victims of selected property crimes^a



^a Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type.

Data source: ABS Crime and Safety, Australia (various years), Cat. no. 4509.0; table 6A.32.

Trends in crime victimisation

As noted previously, two ABS collections are the sources of the majority of crime victimisation data in this report: the Crime and Safety Survey and the Recorded Crime Victims Collection. Trend data are also drawn from a third data source, the AIC (6.11).

Box 6.11 Australian Institute of Criminology homicide data

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

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

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

Crime victimisation — crimes against the person

The prevalence and trends in personal crime in the community is an important measure of the effectiveness of police services (box 6.12).

Box 6.12 Crime victimisation — crimes against the person

'Crime victimisation' is defined (in part) by three separate measures of the level of crime against the person:

- victims of homicide per 100 000 people
- estimated victims of assault per 100 000 people
- estimated victims of robbery per 100 000 people.

A lower rate of crime victimisation is a desirable outcome.

'Crime victimisation' is also defined by a measure of trends in crime against the person, presented in index form:

- victims of armed robbery (index 2004 = 100).

A fall in the index number is a more desirable outcome.

The recorded number of victims might vary from the actual incidence of crimes against the person for a number of reasons, including confidence in the judicial system as a whole.

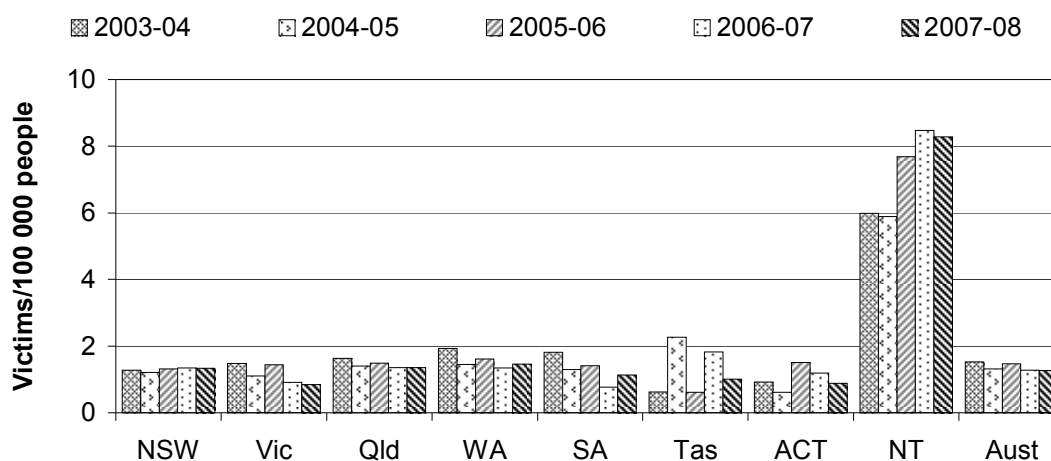
Data reported for this indicator are comparable, although for some jurisdictions the associated standard errors can be large.

Differences in the way in which crimes are recorded on jurisdictions' police administrative systems (due to legislation, recording systems and recording

practices) mean that care should be taken when comparing the level of recorded crime across jurisdictions.

Nationally, there were 1.3 recorded victims of homicide per 100 000 people in 2007-08 (the same as in 2006-07) (figure 6.19).

Figure 6.19 Victims of homicide^{a, b, c}

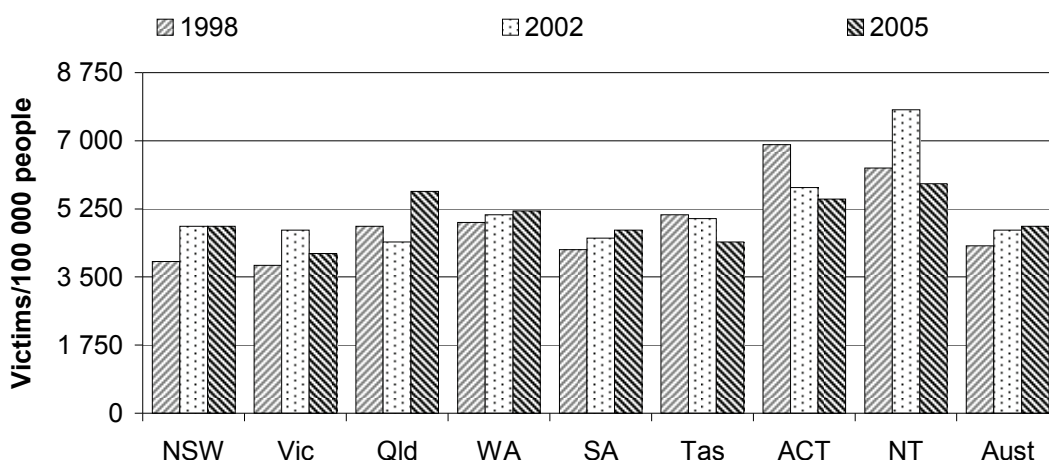


^a Homicide is defined by the criminal law of each State and Territory. The specific wording of the definition varies between states and territories in terms of degree and culpability. ^b The AIC victims of homicide data for 2007-08 are preliminary (unpublished) and final data in other publications might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

Source: AIC Homicide in Australia: National Homicide Monitoring Program (various years, unpublished); tables 6A.27 and AA.2.

Based on ABS Crime and Safety Survey data, there were 4800 victims of assault per 100 000 people in Australia in 2005 (up from 4700 per 100 000 people in 2002 and 4300 per 100 000 people in 1998) (figure 6.20).

Figure 6.20 Estimated victims of assault^a

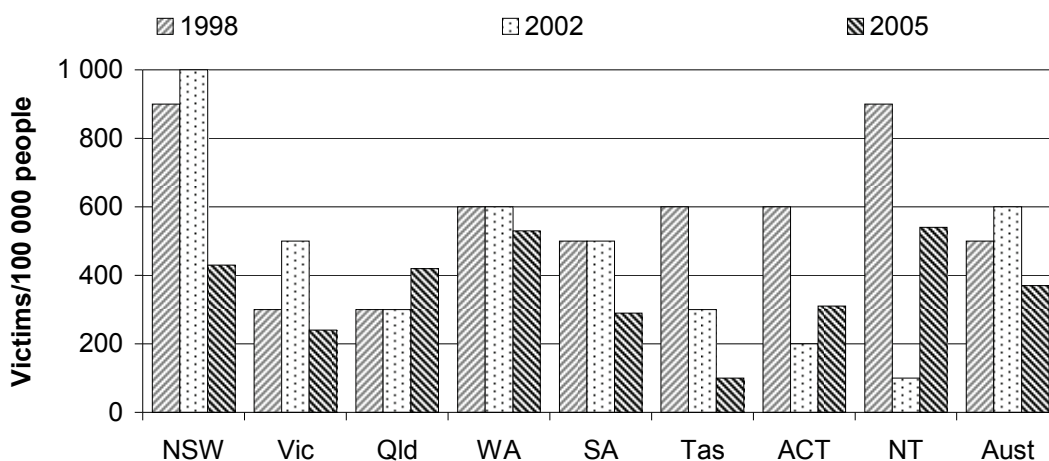


^a A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one assault. Victims were counted once only, regardless of the number of incidents of assault. Assault is defined as an incident, other than a robbery, where the respondent was threatened with force or violence or physically attacked.

Source: ABS Crime and Safety, Australia (various years), Cat. no. 4509.0; table 6A.31.

Based on ABS Crime and Safety Survey data, there were 370 victims of robbery per 100 000 people in Australia in 2005 (down from 600 victims per 100 000 people in 2002 and 500 in 1998) (figure 6.21).

Figure 6.21 Estimated victims of robbery^a

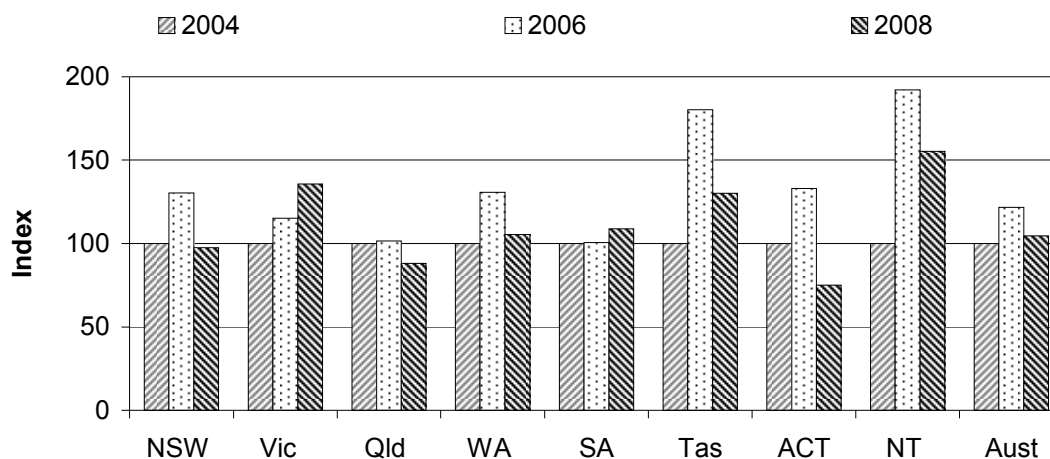


^a A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one robbery. Victims were counted once only, regardless of the number of incidents of robbery. Robbery is defined as an incident, where someone has stolen (or tried to steal) property from a respondent by physically attacking them or threatening them with violence.

Source: ABS Crime and Safety, Australia (various years), Cat. no. 4509.0; table 6A.31.

Based on the ABS Recorded Crime Victims collection, the rate of victims of armed robbery at a national level fluctuated between 2004 and 2008 (figure 6.22).

Figure 6.22 Trends in recorded crime — victims of armed robbery^{a, b, c, d}



^a Data are based on crimes recorded by police. ^b Index 2004 = 100. Data are reported in index form because the variations in the rate of recorded victims across jurisdictions are influenced by different legislation, reporting systems, practices and reporting rates in jurisdictions. Index calculations are based on ABS unrounded data and may differ from those published by the ABS and others. ^c Rates in this figure may differ from those in previous Reports, because population data have been revised using Final Rebased ERP data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 30 June 2004 and 2006). Population data relate to 30 June, so that ERP at 30 June 2008 is used as the denominator for 2008. ^d NSW robbery counts prior to 2005 are understated and therefore not comparable to later years. Improved quality assurance procedures have identified further victims of offences that are now included as part of the offence of robbery. Given the magnitude of the contribution of NSW to the Australian estimate, national data are also understated prior to 2005.

Source: ABS Recorded Crime — Victims, Australia (various years), Cat. no. 4510.0; tables 6A.28 and AA.2.

Crime victimisation — crimes against property

The prevalence and trends in crimes against property in the community are important measures of the effectiveness of police services (box 6.13).

Box 6.13 Crime victimisation — crimes against property

'Crime victimisation' is defined (in part) by two separate measures of the level of crime against property:

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

A lower rate of crime victimisation is a more desirable outcome.

'Crime victimisation' is also defined by two separate measures of the trend in property crime in the community, presented in index form:

- victims of unlawful entry with intent (index 2004 = 100)
- victims of motor vehicle theft (index 2004 = 100).

A fall in the index number is a more desirable outcome.

The recorded number of crimes might vary from the actual incidence of crimes against property for a number of reasons, including confidence in the judicial system as a whole.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable, although for some jurisdictions the associated standard errors can be large.

Differences in the way in which crimes are recorded on police administrative systems (due to legislation, recording systems and recording practices) mean that care should be taken when comparing the level of recorded crime across jurisdictions.

Based on ABS Crime and Safety Survey data, there were 5400 break-ins or attempted break-ins per 100 000 households in Australia in 2005 (down from 7400 victims per 100 000 households in 2002 and 7600 in 1998) (figure 6.23).

Figure 6.23 Estimated victims of break-in/attempted break-in^{a, b}

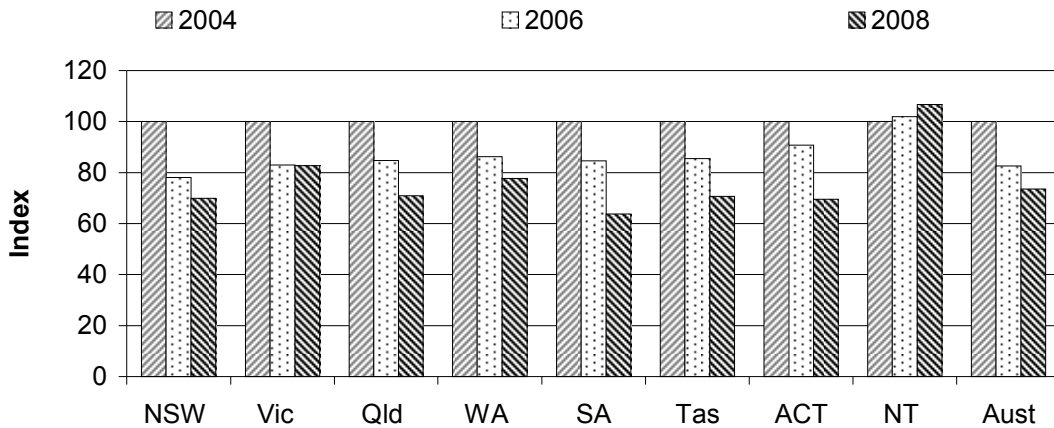


^a A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one break-in/attempted break-in. Victims were counted once only, regardless of the number of incidents of break-in/attempted break-in. Therefore, the addition of the 'break and enter' and the 'attempted break and enter', data in table 6A.32 is greater than the category 'break and enter or attempted break and enter'. ^b Break-in is defined as an incident where the respondent's home had been broken into. Break-in offences relating to respondents' cars or gardens are excluded.

Source: ABS Crime and Safety, Australia (various years), Cat. no. 4509.0; table 6A.32.

Based on the ABS Recorded Crime collection, the number of victims of unlawful entry with intent per 100 000 people fell, nationally, between 2004 and 2008. There has been a general downward trend in the victimisation rate in all jurisdictions except the NT since the base period of 2004 (figure 6.24). Table 6A.29 reports numbers per 100 000 people.

Figure 6.24 Trends in recorded crime — victims of unlawful entry with intent index^{a, b, c, d}

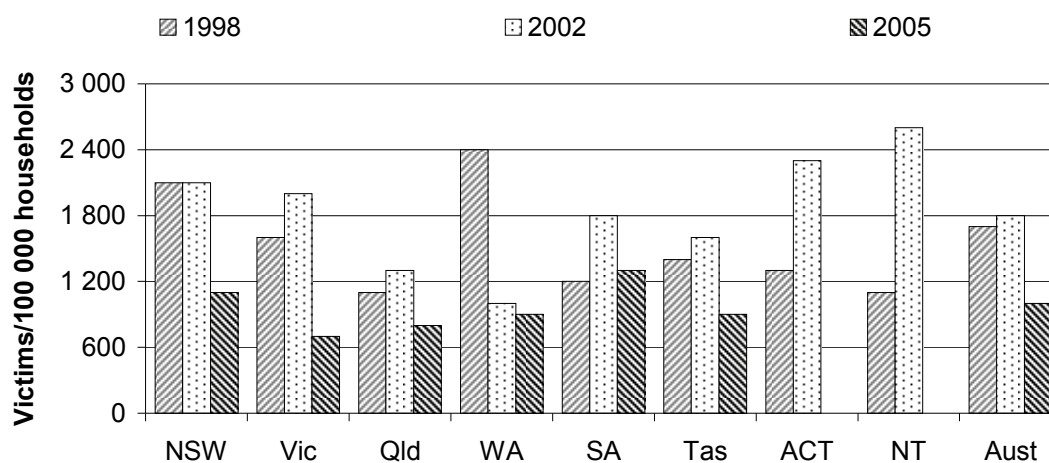


^a Data are based on crimes recorded by police. ^b Index 2004 = 100. Data are reported in index form because the variations in the rate of recorded victims across jurisdictions are influenced by different legislation, reporting systems and practices and reporting rates in jurisdictions. Index calculations are based on ABS unrounded data and may differ from those published by the ABS and others. ^c Rates in this figure may differ from those in previous Reports, because population data have been revised using Final Rebased ERP data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 30 June 2004 and 2006). Population data relate to 30 June, so that ERP at 30 June 2008 is used as the denominator for 2008. ^d NSW unlawful entry with intent counts prior to 2006 are overstated and therefore not comparable to later years. Given the magnitude of the contribution of NSW to the Australian estimate, national data are also overstated prior to 2006.

Source: ABS *Recorded Crime — Victims* (various years), Cat. no. 4510.0; tables 6A.29 and AA.2.

Based on ABS Crime and Safety Survey data, 1000 motor vehicles were stolen per 100 000 households in 2005 in Australia (down from 1800 per 100 000 households in 2002 and 1700 in 1998) (figure 6.25).

Figure 6.25 **Estimated victims of motor vehicle theft^{a, b}**

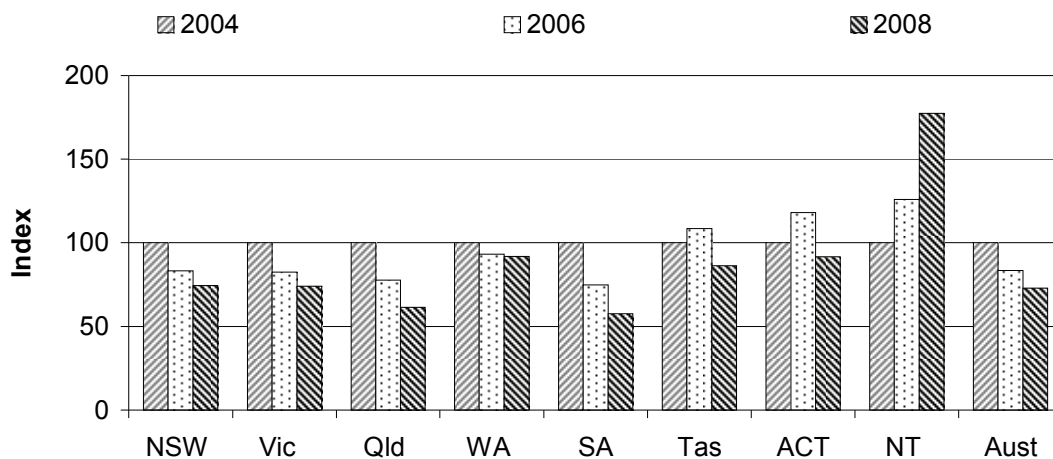


^a A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one motor vehicle theft. Victims were counted once only, regardless of the number of incidents of motor vehicle theft. Motor vehicle theft is defined as an incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the respondent's household. It includes privately owned vehicles, as well as business/company vehicles used exclusively by members of the household. ^b Data not available for some jurisdictions for all years.

Source: ABS Crime and Safety, Australia (various years), Cat. no. 4509.0; table 6A.32.

Based on the ABS Recorded Crime collection, the number of victims of motor vehicle theft per 100 000 people fell nationally between 2004 and 2008 and in all jurisdictions except the NT (figure 6.26). Table 6A.29 reports numbers per 100 000 people.

Figure 6.26 Trends in recorded crime — victims of motor vehicle theft^{a, b}



^a Data are based on crimes recorded by police. ^b Index 2004 = 100. Data are reported in index form because the variations in the rate of recorded victims across jurisdictions are influenced by different legislation, reporting systems and practices and reporting rates in jurisdictions.

Source: ABS Recorded Crime – Victims (various years), Cat. no. 4510.0; table 6A.29.

Reporting rates

‘Reporting rates’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to enforce the law (and improve community safety by engendering public confidence in the police and judicial system) (box 6.14).

Box 6.14 Reporting rates

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

- break and enter
- attempted break and enter
- motor vehicle theft
- robbery
- assault
- sexual assault
- total victims of crimes against the person
- total victims of crimes against property.

A higher reporting rate is desirable.

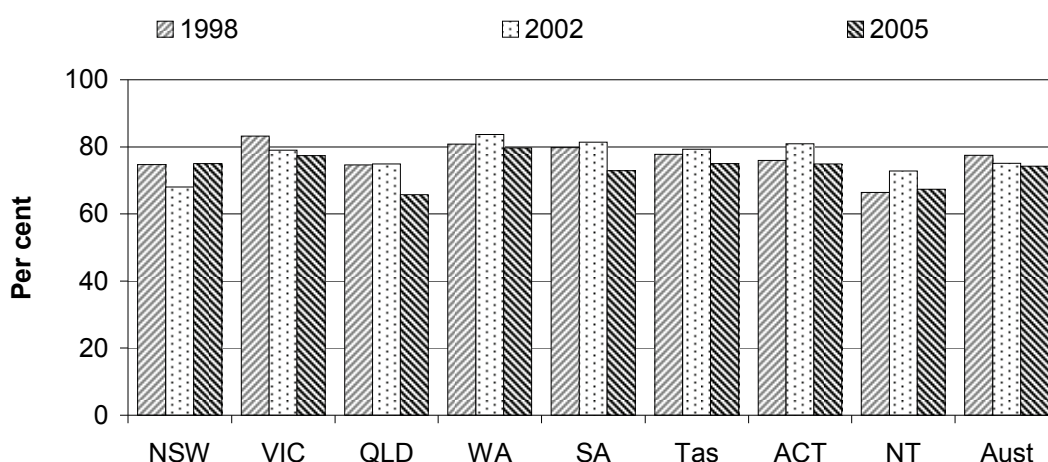
Reporting rates vary across different crime types (evident in table 6A.30). This indicator does not provide information on why some people choose not to report particular offences to the police.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, the reporting rates in 2005 (for selected offences) were as follows:

- for break and enter offences, 74.2 per cent (compared with 75.1 per cent in 2002 and 77.5 per cent in 1998) (figure 6.27)
- for attempted break and enter offences, 30.7 per cent (similar to that in 2002 and 1998, with 31.1 and 31.7 per cent respectively)
- for motor vehicle theft, 90.3 per cent (compared with 95.0 per cent in 2002 and 95.1 per cent in 1998)
- for robbery offences, 38.5 per cent (compared with 50.2 per cent in 2002 and 49.8 per cent in 1998) (table 6A.30).

Figure 6.27 Reporting rate for break and enter^a



^a The 2005 break and enter estimate for the NT has a relative standard error between 25 and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

Source: ABS Crime and Safety, Australia (various years), Cat. no. 4509.0; table 6A.30.

Outcomes of investigations — personal crimes

‘Outcomes of investigations — personal crimes’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to bring to justice those people responsible for committing an offence (box 6.15).

Box 6.15 Outcomes of investigations — personal crimes

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

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

Measures are reported for a range of offences against the person including homicide and armed robbery. Data on assault and sexual assault are no longer available nationally in recorded crime statistics.

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

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

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

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

‘Outcomes of investigations — personal crimes’ are not directly comparable across jurisdictions because of differences in the way data are compiled.

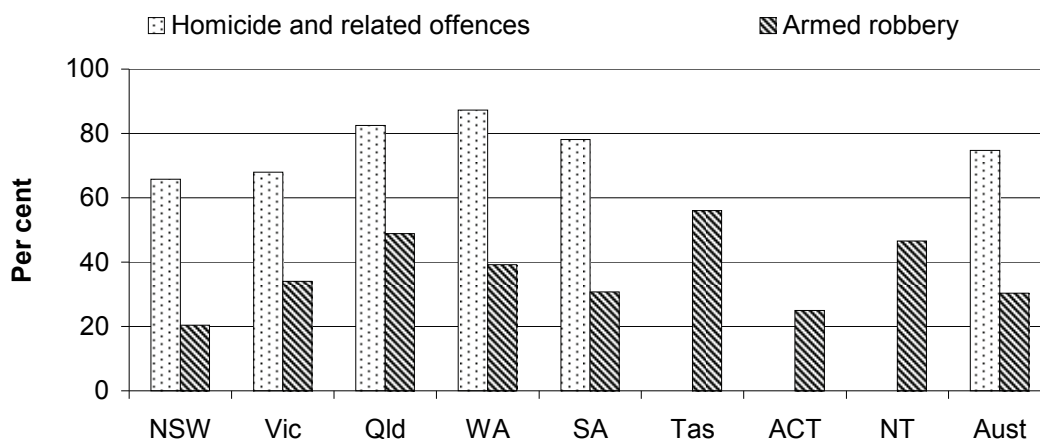
Nationally, 74.7 per cent of investigations for homicide and related offences and 30.4 per cent of armed robbery investigations were finalised within 30 days, in 2008 (figure 6.28). Of those finalised investigations, proceedings commenced against an alleged offender within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police for 91.5 per cent of homicide and related offence investigations and 86.9 per cent of armed robbery investigations (figure 6.28).

Figure 6.29 presents, for each jurisdiction in 2008, the proportion of recorded unarmed robbery investigations, kidnapping/abduction investigations and blackmail/extortion investigations that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police.

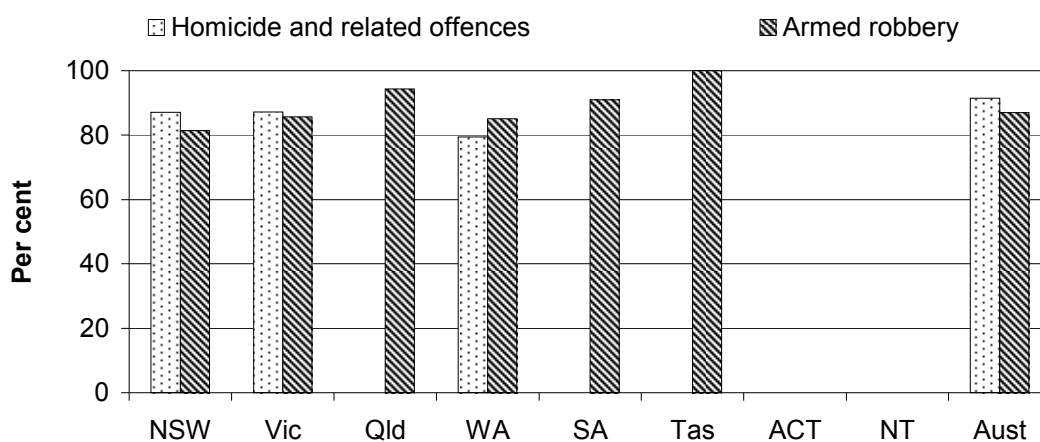
For these finalised investigations, figure 6.29 also presents the proportion of proceedings that had started against an alleged offender within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police.

Figure 6.28 **Crimes against the person: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2008^{a, b}**

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



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

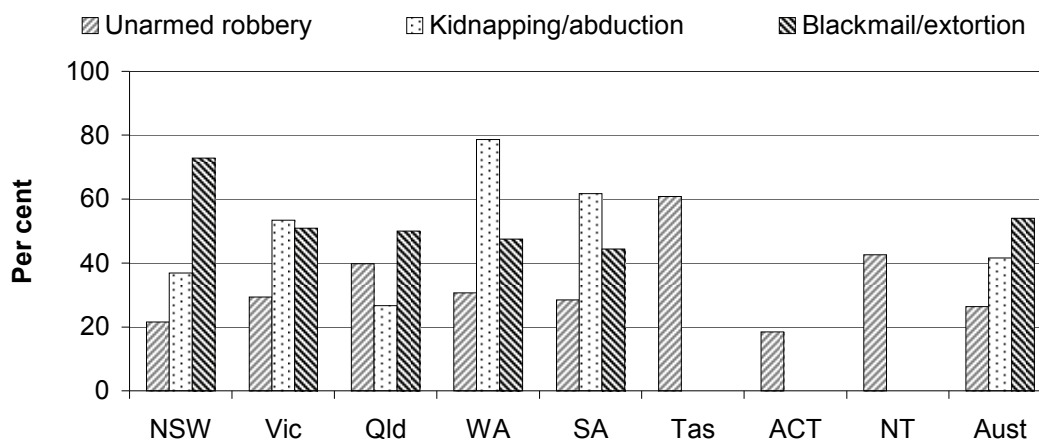


^a Data on investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police and on proceedings commenced, are not published for some smaller jurisdictions (SA, Tas, ACT, NT) due to small numbers and ABS confidentiality rules. These data are included in the Australian total. ^b Caution should be used in making comparisons across states and territories. There are significant differences in business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia.

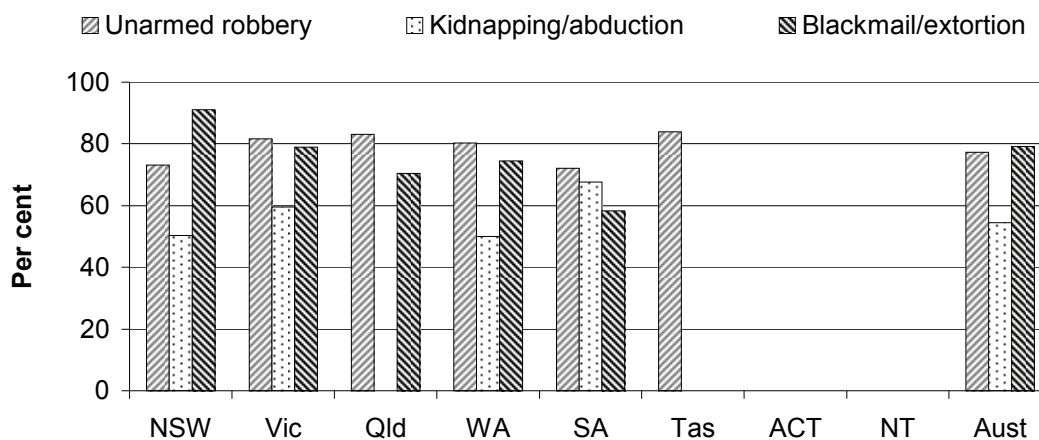
Source: ABS *Recorded Crime – Victims*, Cat. no. 4510.0 (2009); table 6A.33.

Figure 6.29 Crimes against the person: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2008^{a, b}

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



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



^a Data on investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police and on proceedings commenced, are not published for some smaller jurisdictions (SA, Tas, ACT, NT) due to small numbers and ABS confidentiality rules. These data are included in the Australian total. ^b Caution should be used in making comparisons across states and territories. There are significant differences in business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia.

Source: ABS (2009), *Recorded Crime – Victims*, Cat. no. 4510.0; table 6A.33.

Outcomes of investigations — property crimes

‘Outcomes of investigations — property crimes’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to bring to justice those people responsible for committing an offence (box 6.16).

Box 6.16 Outcomes of investigations — property crimes

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

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

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

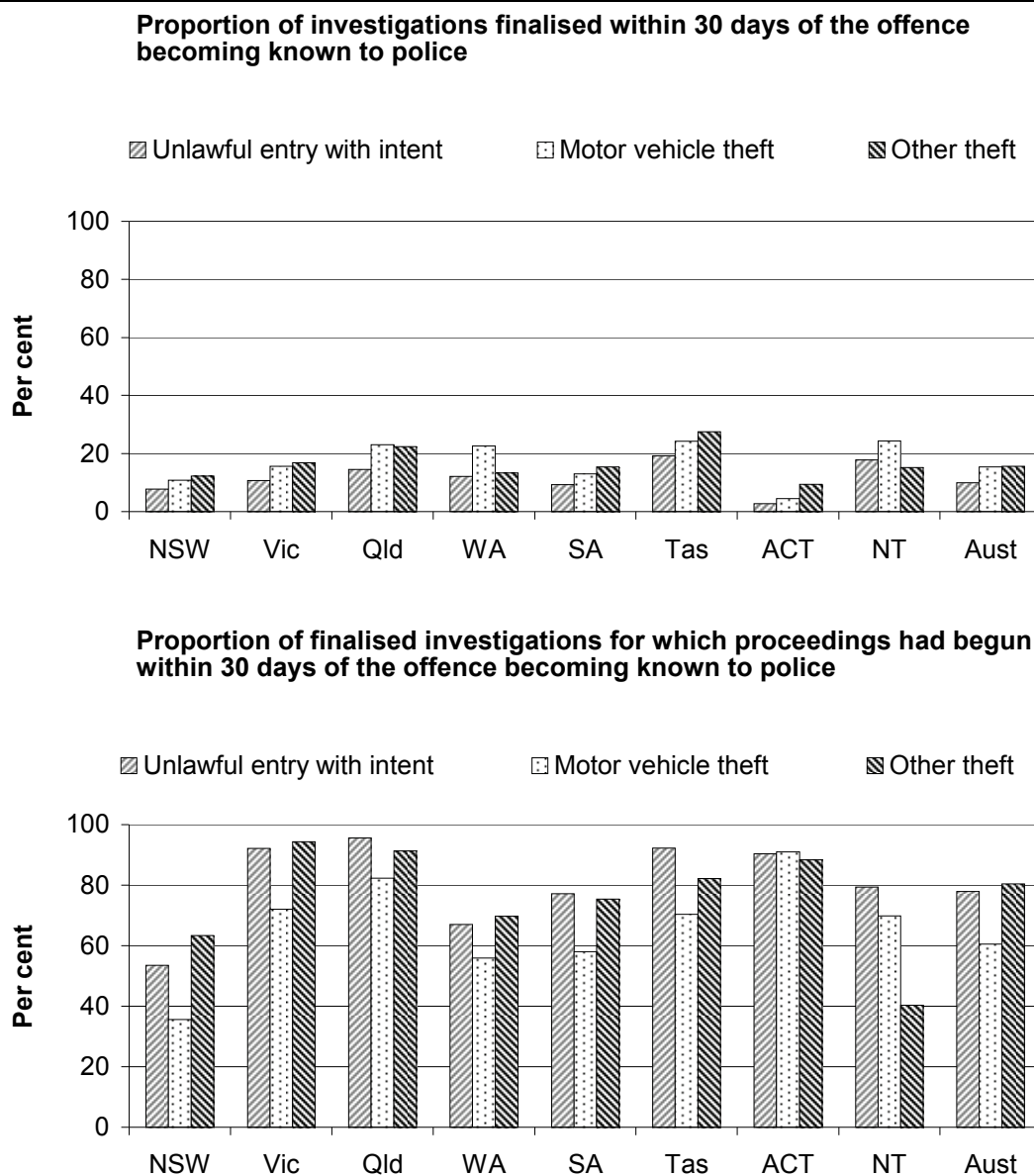
A higher proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police is a desirable outcome. Similarly, a higher proportion of finalised investigations where proceedings had started against the alleged offender within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police,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

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

Figure 6.30 reports for each jurisdiction in 2008, the proportion of recorded unlawful entry with intent investigations, motor vehicle theft investigations and other theft investigations that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police.

For these finalised investigations, figure 6.30 also presents the proportion of proceedings that had started against an alleged offender within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police.

Figure 6.30 Property crime: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2008^a



^a Caution should be used in making comparisons across states and territories. There are significant differences in business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia.

Source: ABS (2009) *Recorded Crime – Victims*, Cat. no. 4510.0; table 6A.34.

6.6 Road safety

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

Activities typically include:

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

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

Key road safety performance indicator results

Outputs

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

Equity — access

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

Outcomes

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

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

This section reports data from the NSCSP about road use habits. For contextual purposes, 86.6 per cent of those surveyed in 2008-09 stated that they had driven a motor vehicle in the past 6 months.

Road safety performance

‘Road safety performance’ is an indicator of governments’ success in promoting safer behaviour on the road through police programs that aim to influence road user behaviour (box 6.17).

Box 6.17 Road safety performance

‘Road safety performance’ is defined by three separate measures:

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

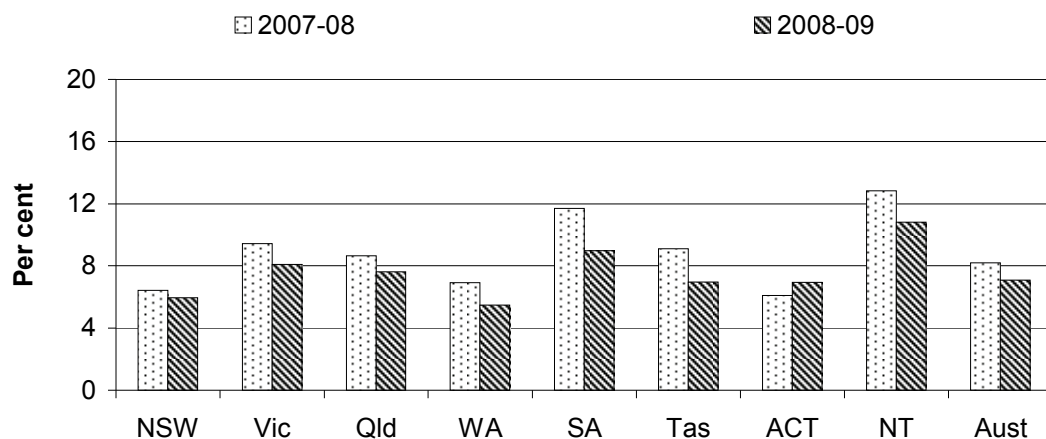
A lower proportion of people who stated that they had driven a car without wearing a seatbelt, driven when possibly over the alcohol limit and/or driven 10 kilometres per hour or more above the speed limit is desirable.

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, in 2008-09, 7.1 per cent of people who had driven in the previous 6 months, said they had ‘rarely’ or more often (‘sometimes’, ‘most of the time’ or ‘always’) driven a car without wearing a seat belt (down from 8.2 per cent in 2007-08) (figure 6.31).

Figure 6.31 People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt^{a, b}

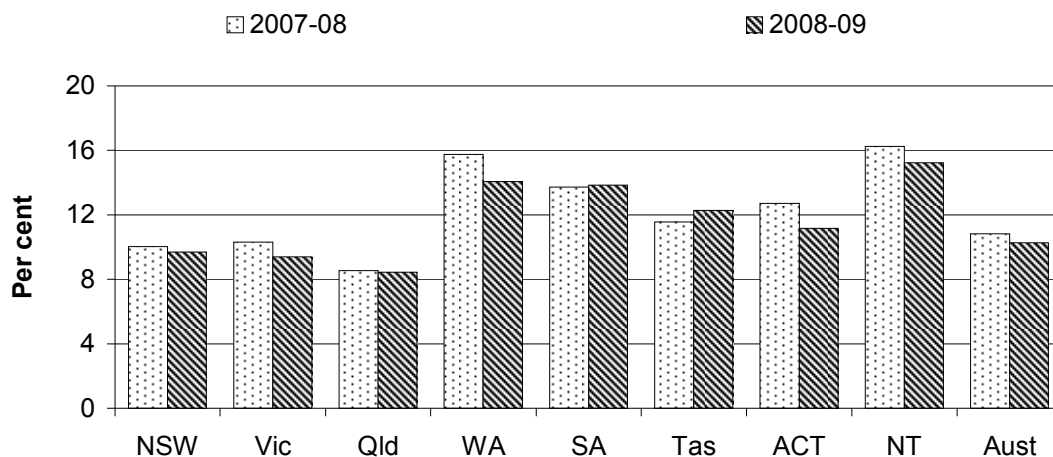


^a Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. ^b Data are based on survey results and subject to sampling error. Confidence intervals are included in section 6.8.

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

Nationally, in 2008-09, 10.3 per cent of people who had driven in the previous 6 months, indicated that they had ‘rarely’ or more often (‘sometimes’, ‘most of the time’ or ‘always’) driven when possibly over the blood alcohol limit (little changed from 10.8 per cent in 2007-08) (figure 6.32).

Figure 6.32 People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit ‘rarely’ or more often^{a, b}

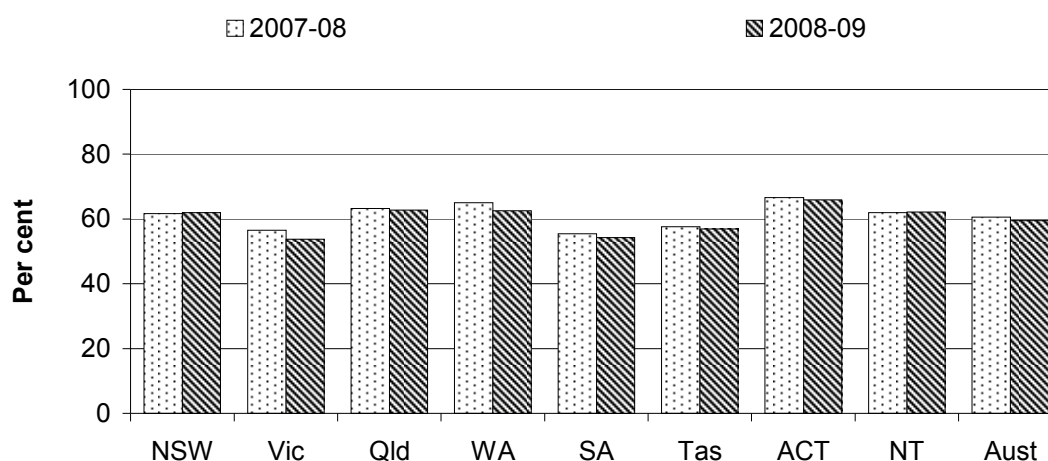


^a Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. ^b Data are based on survey results and subject to sampling error. Confidence intervals are included in section 6.8.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.36.

Nationally, in 2008-09, 59.5 per cent of people who had driven in the previous 6 months reported travelling 10 kilometres per hour or more above the speed limit ‘rarely’ or more often (‘sometimes’, ‘most of the time’ or ‘always’) (little changed from 60.6 per cent in 2007-08) (figure 6.33).

Figure 6.33 People who had driven 10 kilometres per hour or more above the speed limit ‘rarely’ or more often in the previous 6 months^{a, b}



^a Data years are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. ^b Data are based on survey results and subject to sampling error. Confidence intervals are included in section 6.8.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.37.

Road death

‘Road death’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to promote safer behaviour on the road (box 6.18). One aim of policing is to contribute to a reduction in road crashes and related road deaths and hospitalisations.

Box 6.18 Road death

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

A lower rate of road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles is a desirable outcome.

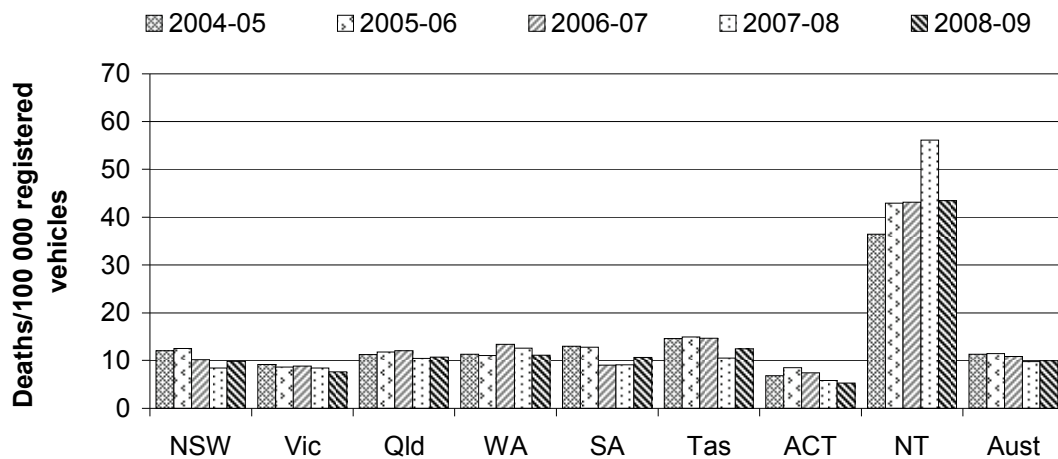
The rate of road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles is affected by a number of factors in addition to activities undertaken by police services, such as the condition of roads, driver education and media campaigns.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, there were 1556 road deaths in 2008-09 (up from 1493 in 2007-08). Road fatalities for all jurisdictions from 2004-05 to 2008-09 are reported in table 6A.38.

There were 9.9 road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles in Australia in 2008-09, (up from 9.8 in 2007-08) (figure 6.34).

Figure 6.34 Road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles



Source: Australian Road Fatality Statistics at www.infrastructure.gov.au/roads/safety (data accessed on 11 November 2009); ABS Motor Vehicle Census (various years), Australia Cat. no. 9309.0; table 6A.38.

Land transport hospitalisations per registered vehicle

‘Land transport hospitalisations per registered vehicle’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to promote safer behaviour on the road (box 6.19).

Box 6.19 Land transport hospitalisations per registered vehicle

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

A lower number of hospitalisations from traffic accidents per 100 000 registered vehicles is a desirable outcome.

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, there were 241 land transport hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles in 2007-08 (figure 6.35).

Figure 6.35 Land transport hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles^a



^a Data were not published for Tasmania, the ACT and the NT prior to 2007-08.

Source: ABS Motor Vehicle Census (various years), Australia Cat. no. 9309.0; AIHW (unpublished); table 6A.39.

Perceptions of road safety problems

An objective of police services is to reassure the public by ensuring the community feels safe in driving and using the roads (box 6.20).

Box 6.20 Perceptions of road safety problems

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

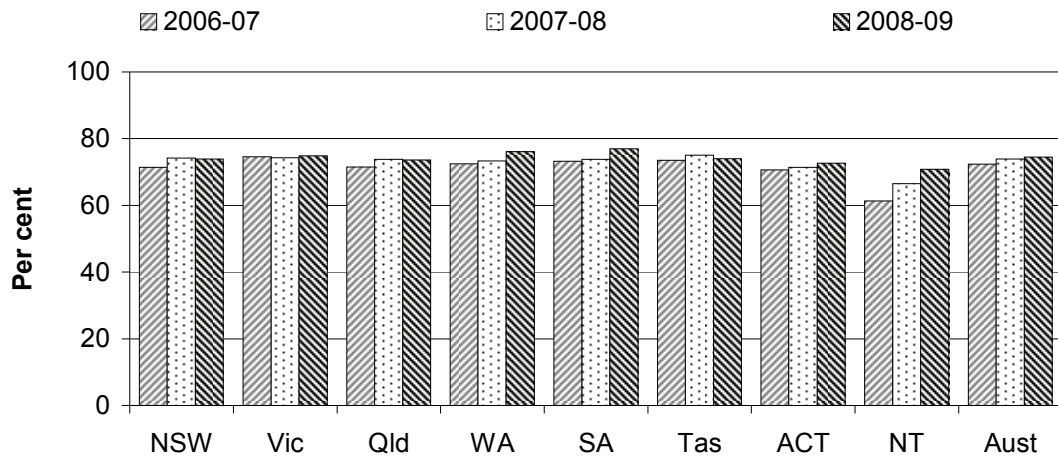
A smaller proportion of people who felt that speeding cars or dangerous, noisy driving was a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem', is a desirable outcome.

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally in 2008-09, 74.5 per cent of people believed speeding cars or dangerous, noisy driving to be a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat of a problem’ in their neighbourhood (little changed from 73.9 per cent in 2007-08) (figure 6.36).

Figure 6.36 Proportion of people who felt that speeding cars or dangerous, noisy driving was a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat of a problem’ in their neighbourhood^{a, b}



^a Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. ^b Data are based on survey results and subject to sampling error. Confidence intervals are included in section 6.8.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.26.

6.7 Judicial services

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

Activities typically include:

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

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

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

Key judicial services performance indicator results

Outputs

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

Equity — access

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

Efficiency

Costs awarded against police in criminal actions

‘Costs awarded against police in criminal actions’ is an indicator of the efficiency with which police undertake activities associated with the judicial process (box 6.21).

Box 6.21 Costs awarded against police in criminal actions

‘Costs awarded against police in criminal actions’ is defined as the costs awarded against police in criminal actions, reported both as total dollars and per person in the jurisdiction.

Lower costs awarded against police in criminal actions are desirable.

Court costs are generally awarded when a criminal action against an offender has failed; in this respect, it represents at least some of the resources expended when a prosecution fails.

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

The process by which costs are awarded differs between jurisdictions.

Costs awarded against police in the five years to 2008-09, are presented in table 6.2 and provide a picture of trends over time for each jurisdiction. The data are

presented in real terms (that is, adjusted for inflation) for both total dollar amounts and costs per person.

Table 6.2 Real costs awarded against the police in criminal actions (2008-09 dollars)^{a, b}

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Total costs									
2004-05	\$'000	802	2354	196	1688	829	na	269	na
2005-06	\$'000	1090	2540	166	2375	819	24	157	na
2006-07	\$'000	947	2034	138	3207	908	36	156	na
2007-08	\$'000	1113	1682	258	3256	1270	17	75	23
2008-09	\$'000	1592	1898	163	3358	1658	14	148	82
Total costs per person ^c									
2004-05	\$	0.12	0.47	0.05	0.84	0.54	na	0.82	na
2005-06	\$	0.16	0.50	0.04	1.17	0.53	0.05	0.47	na
2006-07	\$	0.14	0.39	0.03	1.54	0.58	0.07	0.47	na
2007-08	\$	0.16	0.32	0.06	1.53	0.80	0.03	0.22	0.11
2008-09	\$	0.23	0.35	0.04	1.52	1.03	0.03	0.43	0.37

^a Total costs awarded against the police resulting from summary offences and indictable offences tried summarily before a court of law, including ex gratia payments in some jurisdictions. ^b The process by which costs are awarded differs between jurisdictions. Therefore, 'costs awarded against police in criminal actions' data are not comparable across jurisdictions. ^c Rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, because population data have been revised using Final Rebased ERP data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2001 to 2005). Population data relate to 31 December, so that ERP at 31 December 2008 is used as the denominator for 2008-09. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 6A.43 and AA.2.

Effectiveness

Proportion of juvenile diversions

'Proportion of juvenile diversions' is an indicator of governments' objective to support the judicial process to achieve efficient and effective court case management for judicial processing (box 6.22).

Box 6.22 Proportion of juvenile diversions

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

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

(Continued next page)

Box 6.22 (continued)

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

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

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

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

The proportion of juvenile offenders undergoing diversionary programs varied across jurisdictions in 2008-09. Within most jurisdictions, proportions of juvenile offenders undergoing diversionary programs were relatively consistent over time (table 6.3).

Table 6.3 Juvenile diversions as a proportion of juvenile offenders (per cent)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> ^a	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> ^b	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
2004-05	57	45	45	54	55	66	41	47
2005-06	55	47	47	50	55	64	36	38
2006-07	56	48	48	47	52	71	43	39
2007-08	55	49	49	47	49	67	49	42
2008-09	58	47	47	47	52	61	47	41

^a Victoria's results reflect only those instances where a juvenile is taken into police custody and subsequently issued with a formal caution. Instances where a juvenile is released into non-police care or involving a safe-custody application are not included. ^b For WA, figures for 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 have been revised due to updated data. Juvenile diversions include formal cautions and referrals to Juvenile Justice Teams as a proportion of the total recorded number of juveniles diverted or arrested.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.42.

Outcomes

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

Deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, and Indigenous deaths in custody and custody-related operations

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

Box 6.23 Deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, and Indigenous deaths in custody and custody related operations

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

A lower number of deaths in custody and custody-related operations is a better outcome.

Data reported for these indicators are comparable.

Nationally, there were 25 deaths in police custody and custody-related operations in 2008 (down from 29 in 2007). This total comprised 21 non-Indigenous deaths and 4 Indigenous deaths (table 6.4).

Table 6.4 Deaths in police custody and custody-related operations^{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>
Non-Indigenous deaths									
2004	9	4	5	2	2	–	1	–	23
2005	3	5	6	–	1	–	–	–	15
2006	8	3	1	2	1	–	1	–	16
2007	5	7	3	4	4	–	–	2	25
2008	4	3	–	10	2	–	–	2	21
Indigenous deaths									
2004	2	1	2	1	1	–	–	1	8
2005	1	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	8
2006	–	1	1	2	1	–	–	1	6
2007	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	4
2008	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	4
Total Indigenous deaths 2004–08^c	3	2	6	10	4	–	–	5	30
Total deaths									
2004	11	5	7	3	3	–	1	1	31
2005	4	5	7	6	1	–	–	–	23
2006	8	4	2	4	2	–	1	1	22
2007	5	7	5	4	6	–	–	2	29
2008	4	3	–	11	2	–	–	5	25
Total 2004–08	32	24	21	28	14	–	2	9	130

^a Deaths in police custody include: deaths in institutional settings (for example, police stations/lockups and police vehicles, or during transfer to or from such an institution, or in hospitals following transfer from an institution); and other deaths in police operations where officers were in close contact with the deceased (for example, most raids and shootings by police). Deaths in custody-related operations cover situations where officers did not have such close contact with the person as to be able to significantly influence or control the person's behaviour (for example, most sieges and most cases where officers were attempting to detain a person, such as pursuits). ^b The AIC Deaths in police custody and custody-related operations for 2007-08 are preliminary (unpublished) and final data in other publications might differ. ^c In 2006, two deaths occurred in NSW for which Indigenous status has not been determined. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIC (various years, unpublished), *Deaths in Custody*, Australia; table 6A.40.

Outcomes of court cases

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

Proportion of lower court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

'Proportion of lower court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding' is an indicator of governments' objective for police to support the judicial process to

achieve efficient and effective court case management for judicial processing (box 6.24).

Box 6.24 Proportion of lower court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

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

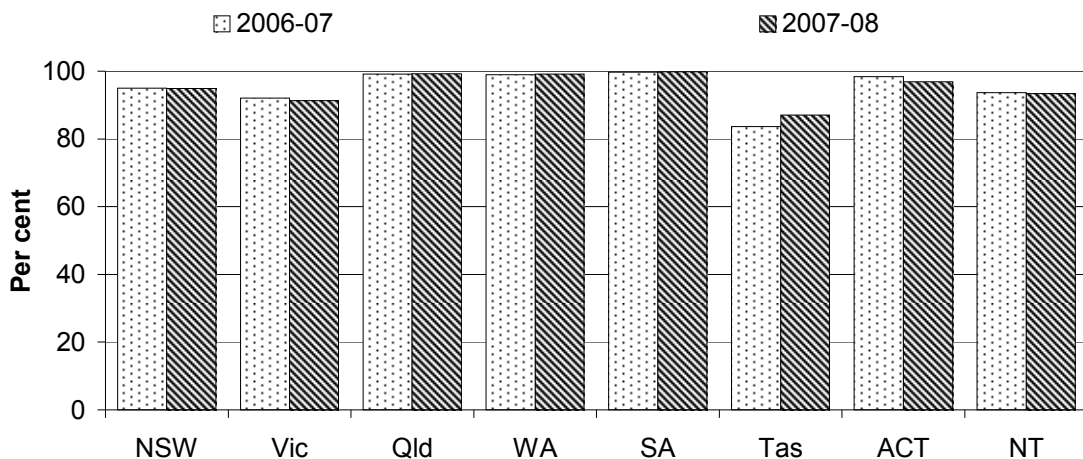
A higher proportion of lower courts adjudicated defendants submitting a guilty plea or being the subject of a guilty finding represents a better outcome.

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

The proportion of lower courts adjudicated defendants who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty was stable between 2006-07 and 2007-08 across all jurisdictions (figure 6.37).

Figure 6.37 Proportion of lower courts adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding^a



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

Source: ABS Criminal Courts, Australia (various years) Cat. no. 4513.0; table 6A.41.

Proportion of higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

‘Proportion of higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding’ is another indicator of governments’ objective for police to support the judicial process to achieve efficient and effective court case management for judicial processing (box 6.25).

Box 6.25 Proportion of higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

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

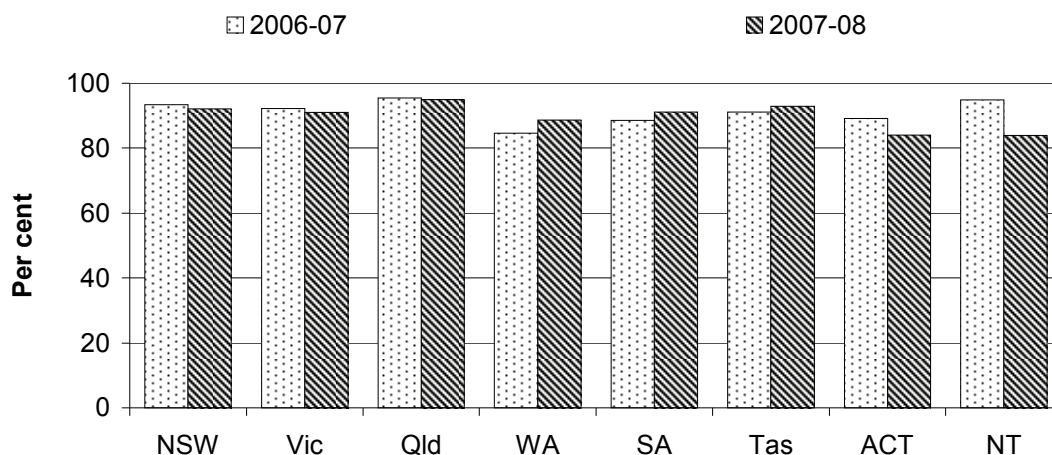
A higher proportion of higher courts adjudicated defendants submitting a guilty plea or being the subject of a guilty finding represents a better outcome.

This indicator does not provide information on the number of defendants where police have identified a likely offender, but choose not bring the likely offender to trial due to a variety of factors nor to cases that have been finalised by a non-adjudicated method.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

The proportion of higher courts adjudicated defendants who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty was stable between 2006-07 and 2007-08 across most jurisdictions (figure 6.38).

Figure 6.38 **Proportion of higher courts adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding^a**



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

Source: ABS Criminal Courts, Australia (various years) Cat. no. 4513.0; table 6A.41.

6.8 Information on sample data

Some of the results reported are estimates obtained by conducting surveys with samples of the group or population in question. Results, therefore, are subject to sampling error. The data obtained from a sample may be different from the ‘value’ that would have been obtained from the entire group or population. Consequently, care needs to be taken when using survey results (see appendix A).

Table 6.5 indicates the confidence intervals for sample estimates from the NSCSP reported in this chapter. For example, a point estimate of 50 per cent for NSW has a 95 per cent confidence interval of ± 2.5 percentage points (that is, there is 95 per cent confidence that the estimate lies between 47.5 per cent to 52.5 per cent). When comparing jurisdictions, estimates are statistically different only when confidence intervals do not overlap. A similar situation applies when comparing estimates between years.

Table 6.5 95% Confidence bound to be applied to estimates from National Community Satisfaction with Policing Survey^a

<i>Estimate %</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>
1 to 3	+/- 0.5	+/- 0.5	+/- 0.5	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 0.5	+/- 1.0	+/- 0.2
4 to 5	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 0.5	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.5	+/- 0.4
6 to 8	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.5	+/- 1.5	+/- 1.5	+/- 1.5	+/- 2.0	+/- 0.4
9 to 14	+/- 1.5	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 2.0	+/- 2.0	+/- 2.0	+/- 2.0	+/- 2.5	+/- 0.5
15 to 25	+/- 2.0	+/- 1.5	+/- 1.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 3.0	+/- 0.7
26 to 30	+/- 2.0	+/- 1.5	+/- 1.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 3.5	+/- 0.7
31 to 46	+/- 2.0	+/- 2.0	+/- 1.5	+/- 3.0	+/- 3.0	+/- 3.0	+/- 2.5	+/- 4.0	+/- 0.8
47 to 53	+/- 2.5	+/- 2.0	+/- 1.5	+/- 3.0	+/- 3.0	+/- 3.0	+/- 2.5	+/- 4.0	+/- 0.8
54 to 69	+/- 2.0	+/- 2.0	+/- 1.5	+/- 3.0	+/- 3.0	+/- 3.0	+/- 2.5	+/- 4.0	+/- 0.8
70 to 74	+/- 2.0	+/- 1.5	+/- 1.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 3.5	+/- 0.7
75 to 85	+/- 2.0	+/- 1.5	+/- 1.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 2.0	+/- 3.0	+/- 0.7
86 to 91	+/- 1.5	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 2.0	+/- 2.0	+/- 2.0	+/- 2.0	+/- 2.5	+/- 0.5
92 to 94	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.5	+/- 1.5	+/- 1.5	+/- 1.5	+/- 2.0	+/- 0.4
95 to 96	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 0.5	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.5	+/- 0.4
97 to 99	+/- 0.5	+/- 0.5	+/- 0.5	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 0.5	+/- 1.0	+/- 0.2
Comparing years	+/- 2.5	+/- 2.0	+/- 1.5	+/- 3.0	+/- 3.0	+/- 3.0	+/- 2.5	+/- 4.0	+/- 0.8

Source: Police Practitioners Group (unpublished).

6.9 Future directions in performance reporting

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.10 Jurisdictions' comments

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

New South Wales Government comments

“

NSW Police Force, in partnership with other government agencies, continues to provide an effective and efficient policing service across New South Wales to drive down crime and make our State safer.

Over the last few years frontline policing and targeting of crime ‘hotspots’ and repeat offenders have seen crime levels across most of the key indicators fall or remain stable.

New South Wales now has record numbers of police officers who are better trained and better equipped than ever before.

The NSW Government’s evidence-based approach is actively addressing the underlying causes of crime such as homelessness, drug and alcohol dependence, mental illness and a lack of economic and social opportunities.

We are expanding programs to better protect women and children from domestic violence, as well as implementing measures so that those who suffer sexual assault are treated with dignity and respect.

To keep people safe, the NSW Government will continue to:

- reduce crime and antisocial behaviour, including street racing, by targeting crime hotspots through high visibility policing operations like Operation Vikings
- reduce alcohol-related crime, including assaults, through high visibility policing and the use of new powers to impose conditions on licensed premises which continue to have high rates of assault
- target criminal gangs with tough new anti-gang laws that provide the NSW Police Force and NSW Crime Commission with greater power to search and confiscate items
- equip our frontline officers with new technology, such as portable fingerprint readers and taser stun guns
- increase authorised police numbers by 750 officers by December 2011
- provide more support for victims of domestic and family violence, through access to specialist police officers
- implement a more coordinated and strategic policing response to domestic and family violence while meeting the needs of victims
- improve support for victims of crime in the court system, particularly victims of domestic and family violence, sexual assault and hate based crimes, for example, through ongoing investment in video conferencing technology to provide alternatives to court attendance.

”

Victorian Government comments

“

In 2008-09, the overall crime rate in Victoria decreased by 1.7 per cent from the rate reported at the end of 2007-08, marking the sixth consecutive year that the rate has been reduced. However, we do acknowledge that we still have a way to go, especially with alcohol fuelled violent crime presenting challenges in relation to community safety. But we are determined that the work of the Safe Streets Taskforce and other related government initiatives will bring about positive results in this area.

We will be continuing to target violent crime, particularly robberies and assaults in public places including licensed venues, entertainment precincts and public transport.

Safety on Victoria's roads continues to be a significant area of focus for Victoria Police and we have continued to invest significant resources in road policing operations. At the end of 2008-09, 302 Victorians had been killed on our roads and another 6736 had been seriously injured. While these results represented decreases over last year, they are still far too high. In the coming year, Victoria Police will continue to target the identified causes of road deaths and road trauma, such as excessive speed, alcohol and drug impaired driving and those who use mobile phones.

How confident and satisfied Victorians are in police is also essential to our overall success. At the end of June 2009, the independently conducted National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP) indicated that 82 per cent of Victorians 'had confidence' in their police. When it came to 'customer service', just over 83 per cent of Victorians who had direct business contact with police in the last 12 months were satisfied with the service they received. These are very positive results and we will be seeking to improve further in the next 12 months.

A commitment to valuing our people is fundamental to meeting our operational objectives. The 2008-09 year was the final year of the initial Protecting our People Strategy. Over the life of the three year strategy, Victoria Police has reduced workplace injuries by 29 per cent and reduced days lost to new injuries by 31 per cent. These achievements will form the basis for our next three-year People strategy.

”

Queensland Government comments

“ Queensland has continued to experience strong population growth over the past year and now accounts for one fifth of the national population. Over 4.3 million people reside in Queensland and a further 7 million people visit each year.

The work of the Queensland Police Service (QPS) supports the achievement of state-wide ambitions in the Queensland Government’s *Toward Q2—Tomorrow’s Queensland* strategy. To this end, the Service has implemented a performance management framework that provides for innovation, infrastructure development, proactive policing, a professional response to calls for service and a comprehensive operational performance review process.

In 2007-08, the Queensland Service Delivery and Performance Commission (SDPC) conducted a review of the QPS. Following the release of the SDPC report in 2009, the QPS has been actively progressing the implementation of recommendations aimed at enhancing front line and support services, improving governance and planning, reducing risks and enhancing efficiency and effectiveness.

A key indicator of the Government’s performance on law and order issues is Queensland’s crime rate. In 2008-09 the rate of *Offences Against the Person* decreased by 3 per cent, and the rate of *Offences Against Property* decreased by 2 per cent. This is the eighth consecutive year crime rates have fallen in Queensland, proving the Government’s strategies are working, and the efforts of the Queensland Police Service are making a real difference. Positive trends were also recorded in relation to clear-up rates for many crime categories.

To ensure these good results continue, it is essential that police have access to modern facilities, equipment and technology. Growth of 600 new officers over the next three years will see police numbers increase to 10 600 by 2012. In addition, a three year, \$126 million rolling capital works program will ensure new and upgraded policing facilities are provided to support the delivery of policing services.

The *Telecommunications Interception Act 2009* was passed by Queensland Parliament in May and will commence operation in August 2009. These new powers will provide police with another effective tool to assist them in the fight against organised and serious crime.

The delivery of high quality policing services remains a priority for the Queensland Government. Ongoing investment in police staff and infrastructure, together with the development of effective law and order policy, will ensure Queensland remains a safe and secure place to live, visit and do business.

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Western Australian Government comments

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The WA Police have consolidated significant gains made in past years, since the advent of the Frontline First strategy. We continue to review our business practices to ensure that we are able to deliver the best possible service to the community of Western Australia.

The management and operation of the Perth Watch House was identified as a non-core policing activity. The State Government approved funding to allow for 80 per cent of police officers to be released from watch house duties and be replaced by Custody Officers. This was done so that police officers' time could be reallocated to frontline duties, while ensuring that the level of service was maintained after police officers were released from the custody role.

Following a review of the previous policy governing attendance and investigation of traffic crashes, a new policy was implemented. Officers can now resolve minor incidents at the scene rather than compiling a case file for further investigation, which now only occurs when a crash falls within certain criteria. Given that officers attended approximately 10 000 traffic crashes in 2008, this new policy is expected to save frontline officers significant time and paperwork.

In keeping with the theme of freeing up time and resources of frontline officers, WA Police initiated a project to allow for the receipt and payment of firearms licences at Australia Post offices, rather than at police stations.

To enable workforce capacity and capability to meet future policing needs and community expectations, Our People Strategy 2009-2012 was launched in March 2009, which includes initiatives such as examining selection processes, improving flexibility, driving diversity, developing a leadership capability framework, linking individual contribution to corporate performance, identifying models to achieve better workforce integration, and embedding our organisational values into the day-to-day business of the agency.

In order to focus our efforts in the right areas, informing strategies were developed and implemented in relation to Antisocial Behaviour, Alcohol Policing, Emergency Management, Scientific Investigation, Traffic Policing, Volume Crime, Counter-terrorism and Crime Prevention. These strategies have an operational focus and are intended to direct frontline officers on the agency's key priorities.

WA Police have continued to increase service delivery to remote and Indigenous communities, with additional Multi-Function Police Facilities and targeted interventions on alcohol-related violence and child abuse.

Prolific and Priority Offender Management (PPOM) forms an integral part of the WA Police Volume Crime Strategy. It has been identified that by managing the small number of prolific offenders who account for a disproportionate volume of crime through a standardised and coordinated approach, a reduction in volume crime rates can be achieved. PPOM Coordinator positions have been created to ensure a coordinated district approach to identifying and managing Prolific and Priority Offenders, within the scope of the WA Police Intelligence Model.

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South Australian Government comments

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In 2008-09 South Australia Police (SAPOL) continued to dedicate effort and resources to reducing crime and road trauma. This work has resulted in an overall reduction in victim reported crime of 32.2 per cent from 2000-01.

Improving road safety continued to be a key focus for SAPOL. The road toll at the end of 2008 was the lowest recorded in sixty two years, and although it rose again in the first six months of 2009, the number of serious injuries and serious crashes reduced from 2007. These achievements result from police across the state maintaining a lower tolerance to any driver behaviour that put others at risk of harm. As in previous years SAPOL actively worked throughout the year with vulnerable road users and the community on road safety strategies.

Other major issues recognised by SAPOL in 2008-09 were the impact of organised crime on public safety and economic stability, the over-representation of Aboriginal persons as offenders and victims in the criminal justice system; and the ongoing misuse of alcohol and drugs as key drivers of criminal behaviour.

Under the new *Serious and Organised Crime Strategy* 2009-2012, SAPOL continued a planned and innovative approach to develop and implement new legislation and policing practices aimed at disabling serious and organised crime.

SAPOL recognises that the serious issue of Aboriginal over-representation in crime as offenders and victims requires a multi-agency effort across government and Aboriginal communities, in order to address the social, educational, employment and health inequities that are the root causes of contact with police.

The continuing manufacture, marketing and use of illegal drugs and the increasing misuse of alcohol among young people impacted in 2008-09 on both criminal offending and unsafe road use practices. In response, specialised programs targeted at reducing these harms and the resultant risk to the community were developed and implemented across the state. Special attention was paid to entertainment precincts and other areas that offer recreational facilities to ensure South Australians could continue to peacefully enjoy a high quality of life.

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Tasmanian Government comments

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Crime in Tasmania is at its lowest for twelve years. The 2008-09 year has seen outstanding results from Tasmania Police as crime continues to trend downward, clearance rates remain at a similar level to last year, and Tasmanians continue to value their Police Service. Contributing to this six per cent reduction in crime was a decrease of five per cent in Property Offences and six per cent in Offences Against the Person. The number of Assaults and Robberies, including Armed Robberies, declined, as well as reductions in Injure/Destroy Property, Stealing, and Burglary of Motor Vehicles. The national crime statistics also indicate that Tasmania's rate in 2008 was below the national rate for all offence categories.

Tasmanians continue to rate Tasmania Police and its services higher than the national average, with Tasmania Police recording the highest level of community satisfaction with its services compared to all other States and Territories. The *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2008-09* indicates that Tasmanians continue to have a high level of confidence in their police and also believe their Police Service is fair, honest and professional. This satisfaction is also reflected in the lowest number of complaints against police since 1994, when recording commenced.

Tasmanians continue to feel safer than people in other States or Territories with 95.5 per cent feeling safe at home alone during the day, and 87.3 per cent after dark. Tasmanians surveyed also feel safe walking or jogging locally in their neighbourhood: 93.4 per cent during the day, and 64.3 per cent after dark.

Tasmania Police currently has the highest operational police numbers on record and continues to implement innovative strategies to meet future crime reduction challenges in difficult economic times. One such innovation is *Project Meridian* which continued to drive reform during the year, ranging from minor process changes to major systems redevelopment.

Another is the *Safe at Home* program, a whole-of-government strategy for responding to family violence in Tasmania, in which police apply a pro-intervention, pro-arrest and pro-prosecution approach to the handling and resolution of family violence matters. This program was recognised for its excellence when it was declared a national winner at the *2008 Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards*. The Tasmanian Government continues to support this important initiative.

Safety on Tasmania's roads continues to be a priority. While Tasmania Police's role is primarily that of traffic law enforcement it continues to ensure that drivers obey the law by focusing on high-visibility and high-profile traffic policing, and working with partners to align enforcement with other road safety activities and initiatives.

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Australian Capital Territory Government comments

“ Throughout 2008-09 ACT Policing made significant improvements in achieving the targets specified within the Purchase Agreement and the Ministerial Direction. There was a marked improvement in response time targets, across all priority levels, with ACT Policing meeting all targets for four consecutive quarters. This is the first full financial year to ever do so.

ACT Policing continues to focus on increasing visibility, accessibility and public engagement of police with the community via the Suburban Policing Strategy (SPS). The results of the strategy have become evident in exceeding a number of key performance indicators relating to both public confidence in police and perceptions of crime figures. Additionally, in further developing the community engagement model, ACT Policing is increasing staffing resources in the Crime Prevention portfolio including; aged, multicultural, business, indigenous and youth liaison officers along with additional research and project staff.

ACT Policing is currently working with other ACT criminal justice agencies on two projects to achieve better outcomes for victims of crime. The ACT Victims of Crime Referral Project examines best practice in supporting victims of crime and referring victims to relevant support agencies. The project will analyse victims' responses to an online survey which included questions on victim reporting, satisfaction with police assistance, referrals to victim support agencies and whether victim support agencies were helpful. We are also working in conjunction with Victim Support ACT on an evaluation of the Family Violence Intervention Program (FVIP). The evaluation is assessing the current FVIP against best practice and will identify program strengths and further opportunities for improvement.

In seeking to exploit technology to achieve operational efficiencies, ACT Policing is in the process of introducing 120 Mobile Data Terminals in all police patrol vehicles. This technology will allow increased police visibility in the community with improved access to conduct checks and proactively target offenders whilst out on the road rather than having to regularly commute back to police stations to access information systems.

The AFP is working in conjunction with the successful tender to develop the ACT Policing website. The website, which will be a microsite of the AFP website, will provide the ACT community with up to date policing information such as ACT Policing news, statistics on crime in their area, local policing activities, and crime prevention advice. Research shows that one of the key ways in which to influence the rationale for the public's perception of crime and safety is to provide greater access to relevant current crime trends.

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Northern Territory Government comments

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The Tri-Service hosted the 46th International Association of Women Police Annual Training Conference at the new Darwin Convention Centre from 6 to 11 September 2008. Over 500 delegates travelled to Darwin from 34 countries across the globe to attend various training sessions relating to investigation, leadership, cultural understanding and Indigenous Policing. Positive feedback was received from delegates and keynote speakers while also highlighting the existing wealth of knowledge and range of skills possessed by Northern Territory Police.

Approximately two years since the Australian Government announcement of the Northern Territory Emergency Response into remote communities, all 18 additional police stations are fully operational with some official openings occurring during the reporting period. The welcome by the community at the official openings is testament to the excellent work of the members at these new posts and their unique approach to effective policing.

The multi-agency investigative group known as the Child Abuse Taskforce has focused efforts on community engagement and rapport building across the Territory in an effort to break down barriers of a fear of reporting child abuse. A total of 209 community visits were conducted across the Territory, many of those repeat visits to the same locations. This is proving positive and effective, and provides an opportunity to discuss law and police procedure in a neutral, conversational forum.

The Darwin City Safe Patrol was officially launched in February 2009, increasing the visibility and police presence by an additional 10 members. These members not only conduct foot patrols of licensed premises and the associated precinct during busy periods, but also proactively work with Licensing and Regulation Inspectors from the Department of Justice to speak with licensed premises staff about the responsible service of alcohol.

The First Response Patrol is an initiative, proactively tackling anti-social behaviour through daily early intervention and service referral. The Northern Territory Government announced the introduction of five Police Beats across the Territory. The first of these was officially opened in December 2008 at Casuarina Shopping Centre, providing a shopfront for the highly visible and accessible police presence. To date, this has been well received by both the public and shop-owners at the Centre with anecdotal reports of reduced youth crime and anti-social problems in the area.

The Northern Territory Police Force is the lead agency in the coordination and delivery of the Youth Hub in Alice Springs. This new initiative provides a central point for government and non-government agencies to tackle youth crime and youth related issues including the establishment of the Youth Liaison Group.

General Purpose Dogs were introduced in December 2008 to assist in tackling crime. The dogs have already earned their keep through successfully tracking offenders in Darwin and assisting police operations in Alice Springs.

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6.11 Definitions of key terms and indicators

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

Full time equivalent (FTE)	The equivalent number of full time staff required to provide the same hours of work as performed by staff actually employed. A full time staff member is equivalent to a full time equivalent of one, while a part time staff member is greater than zero but less than one.
Indigenous staff	Number of staff who are identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.
Land transport hospitalisations	Hospitalisations due to traffic accidents that are likely to have required police attendance; these may include accidents involving trains, bicycles and so on.
Management full time equivalent staff	Number of management full time equivalent staff, including civilian (managers) and sworn (inspector to superintendent) staff.
Motor vehicle theft	The taking of another person's motor vehicle illegally and without permission.
Murder	The wilful killing of a person either intentionally or with reckless indifference to life.
Non-Indigenous full time equivalent staff	Number of full time equivalent staff who do not satisfy the Indigenous staff criteria.
Non-operational full time equivalent staff	Any person who does not satisfy the operational staff criteria, including functional support staff only. Functional support full time equivalent staff include any person (sworn or unsworn) not satisfying the operational or operational support staff criteria (for example, finance, policy, research, personnel services, building and property services, transport services, and management above the level of station and shift supervisors).
Offender	In the Police Services chapter, the term 'offender' refers to a person who is alleged to have committed an offence. This definition is not the same as the definition used in chapter 8 ('Corrective services').
Operational staff	An operational police staff member (sworn or unsworn) is any member of the police force whose primary duty is the delivery of police or police related services to an external customer (where an external customer predominately refers to members of the public but may also include law enforcement outputs delivered to other government departments). Operational staff include: general duties officers, investigators, traffic operatives, tactical officers, station counter staff, communication officers, crime scene staff, disaster victim identification, and prosecution and judicial support officers.
Other recurrent expenditure	Maintenance and working expenses; expenditure incurred by other departments on behalf of police; expenditure on contracted police services; and other recurrent costs not elsewhere classified. Expenditure is disaggregated by service delivery area.
Other theft	The taking of another person's property with the intention of depriving the owner of the property illegally and without permission, but without force, threat of force, use of coercive measures, deceit or having gained unlawful entry to any structure, even if the intent was to commit theft.
Outcome of investigations	The stage reached by a police investigation after a period of 30 days has elapsed since the recording of the incident.
Practitioner staff	Number of practitioner staff, including civilian (administration) and sworn (constable to senior constable) staff.
Property crimes	Total recorded crimes against property, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unlawful entry with intent • motor vehicle theft • other theft.

Proportion of higher court cases resulting in a guilty plea or finding	<p>Total number of higher courts finalised defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding, as a proportion of the total number of higher courts finalised defendants. A defendant can be either a person or organisation against whom one or more criminal charges have been laid.</p> <p>A higher court is either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an intermediate court (known either as the district court or county court) that has legal powers between those of a court of summary jurisdiction (lower level courts) and a supreme court, and that deals with the majority of cases involving serious criminal charges • a supreme court (a higher court level which deals with the most serious criminal charges and has the greatest legal powers of all the State and Territory court levels). <p>Guilty finding is an outcome of a trial in which a court determines that the criminal charge against a defendant has been proven.</p>
Proportion of juvenile diversions	<p>Total number of juvenile offenders who are diverted by police (for example, through the use of cautions, official warnings or other diversionary programs) away from the criminal justice system, as a proportion of the total number of juvenile offenders either diverted from or dealt with by the criminal justice system (that is, those who are either diverted or prosecuted).</p>
Proportion of lower court cases resulting in guilty plea or finding	<p>Total number of cases (excluding committal hearings) heard before lower courts of law only, for which there was a plea of guilty, as a proportion of the total number of cases (excluding committal hearings) heard before lower courts of law only.</p> <p>A lower court is a court of summary jurisdiction (commonly referred to as magistrates' court, local court or court of petty sessions) that deals with relatively less serious charges and has the most limited legal powers of all State and Territory court levels. Such courts are presided over by a magistrate and have jurisdiction to hear trial and sentence matters relating to summary offences. Under some circumstances, this court level may also deal with the less serious indictable offences known as 'minor indictable' or 'triable either way' offences.</p> <p>A guilty plea is the formal statement by a defendant admitting culpability in relation to a criminal charge. A not guilty plea is the formal statement by a defendant denying culpability in relation to a charge. For this data collection, a plea of 'not guilty' should also include 'no plea', 'plea reserved' and 'other defended plea'.</p> <p>Further, these definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exclude preliminary (committal) hearings for indictable offences dealt with by a lower court • count cases that involve multiple charges as a 'lower court case resulting in a plea of guilty' if a plea of guilty has resulted for at least one of those charges.
Real expenditure	<p>Actual expenditure adjusted for changes in prices, using the GDP price deflator, and expressed in terms of final year prices.</p>
Recorded crime	<p>Crimes reported to (or detected) and recorded by police.</p>
Registered vehicles	<p>Total registered motor vehicles, including motorcycles.</p>
Reporting rate	<p>The proportion of crime victims who told police about the last crime incident of which they were the victim, as measured by a crime victimisation survey.</p>
Revenue from own sources	<p>Revenue from activities undertaken by police, including revenue from the sale of stores, plant and vehicles; donations and industry</p>

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

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

6.12 Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an '6A' suffix (for example, table 6A.3 is table 3). Attachment tables are provided on the CD-ROM enclosed with the Report and on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp). Users without access to the CD-ROM or the website can contact the Secretariat to obtain the attachment tables (see contact details on the inside front cover of the Report).

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6A Police services — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 6.11 of the chapter. Data in this Report are examined by the Police Services Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. A peer review process is also undertaken by the Police Practitioners' Group in the development of the data definitions. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

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

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Table 6A.41	Courts adjudicated defendants who submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty
Table 6A.42	Juvenile diversions as a proportion of offenders (per cent)
Table 6A.43	Real costs awarded against the police through criminal actions (2008-09 dollars)

Table 6A.1

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure (a)						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	1 285.6	1 368.8	1 494.0	1 616.0	1 729.6
Superannuation	\$m	128.4	153.7	164.2	194.6	186.2
Payroll tax	\$m	81.0	85.7	90.1	99.9	99.7
Total salaries and payments	\$m	1 494.9	1 608.2	1 748.4	1 910.5	2 015.5
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	369.8	397.9	435.6	432.7	421.7
Depreciation	\$m	76.2	86.3	98.9	105.1	106.6
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	1 940.9	2 092.4	2 282.9	2 448.3	2 543.9
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	36.6	46.6	84.8	118.8	91.3
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	1 823.3	1 960.2	2 108.0	2 229.6	2 352.9
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (b)	\$m	72.4	77.3	81.3	85.9	90.5
Capital expenditure	\$m	109.3	110.8	137.2	142.2	120.0
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (c)	\$m	1 974.0	2 116.9	2 321.2	2 485.4	2 557.2
Total accrual costs (d)	\$m	2 013.3	2 169.8	2 364.1	2 534.1	2 634.3
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	84 241	91 487	94 418	105 572	109 379
Average non-police staff costs	\$	67 717	68 439	75 577	85 411	88 244
Staff by Indigenous and operational status (e)						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	13 796	14 011	14 691	14 560	14 587
Civilian	FTE	1 477	1 253	1 247	1 617	1 927
Other	FTE	119	125	124	140	163
Operational FTE staff	FTE	15 392	15 389	16 062	16 317	16 677
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	847	623	642	460	807
Civilian	FTE	2 229	2 531	2 580	2 017	1 639
Other	FTE	35	27	27	29	30
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	3 111	3 181	3 249	2 506	2 476
Total staff	FTE	18 503	18 570	19 311	18 823	19 153
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	222	246	270	219	230
Non-operational	FTE	na	na	na	61	78
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	222	246	270	280	308

Table 6A.1

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	270 636	292 328	363 824	358 536	403 692
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	439 204	478 733	513 345	553 628	601 279
Other	\$'000	465 771	488 092	502 327	519 508	529 511
Total value of assets	\$'000	1 175 611	1 259 153	1 379 496	1 431 672	1 534 482

- (a) Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries include long service leave, workers' compensation insurance and fringe benefits tax.
- (b) User cost of capital 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) Headcounts at 30 June for all years except 2007-08 (which are FTE as at 30 June). Indigenous staff for all years cannot be split between operational and non-operational, numbers listed as 'Operational Indigenous FTE staff' are in fact total Indigenous staff numbers.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

Table 6A.2

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	867.7	906.4	931.3	981.4	1 040.7
Superannuation	\$m	94.5	101.0	114.3	116.1	120.2
Payroll tax	\$m	46.7	49.7	50.7	53.0	52.9
Total salaries and payments	\$m	1 008.9	1 057.1	1 096.3	1 150.5	1 213.7
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	296.2	376.5	403.5	414.2	442.5
Depreciation	\$m	27.8	35.5	44.1	54.6	52.9
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	1 332.9	1 469.1	1 543.9	1 619.2	1 709.1
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	10.5	34.3	17.4	15.8	11.4
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	1 275.6	1 385.2	1 475.8	1 550.4	1 644.9
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (a)	\$m	33.2	45.2	53.6	50.5	53.1
Capital expenditure	\$m	61.0	119.3	101.3	62.6	86.7
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (b)	\$m	1 366.1	1 552.9	1 601.1	1 627.2	1 742.9
Total accrual costs (c)	\$m	1 366.1	1 514.3	1 597.5	1 669.7	1 762.2
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	84 779	86 190	87 008	90 234	94 309
Average non-police staff costs	\$	47 624	48 270	51 931	57 052	60 454
Staff by Indigenous and operational status (d)						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	10 097	10 420	10 657	10 554	10 547
Civilian	FTE	296	330	323	354	386
Other	FTE	146	145	146	144	141
Operational FTE staff	FTE	10 539	10 895	11 126	11 052	11 074
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	349	342	336	467	481
Civilian	FTE	1 936	1 962	2 015	2 079	2 175
Other	FTE	211	246	209	157	171
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	2 496	2 550	2 560	2 703	2 827
Total staff	FTE	13 035	13 445	13 686	13 755	13 901
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Non-operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na

Table 6A.2

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	179 810	177 671	219 770	227 912	225 476
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	322 275	444 069	541 576	522 449	551 617
Other	\$'000	93 327	121 129	128 556	108 883	112 268
Total value of assets	\$'000	595 412	742 869	889 902	859 244	889 361

- (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) Decrease in operational, and increase in non-operational, sworn staff is due to re-categorisation of training positions from operational to non-operational.

na Not available.

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

Table 6A.3

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	711.9	776.6	838.9	917.9	999.4
Superannuation	\$m	94.2	102.4	109.7	119.9	127.6
Payroll tax	\$m	37.6	40.7	44.2	48.3	53.0
Total salaries and payments	\$m	843.8	919.8	992.7	1 086.0	1 180.0
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	164.4	222.6	231.9	267.6	271.8
Depreciation (a)	\$m	45.1	41.6	54.9	62.6	68.7
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	1 053.3	1 183.9	1 279.6	1 416.2	1 520.5
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	37.5	50.9	55.9	67.6	73.3
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	978.2	1 092.3	1 179.5	1 300.3	1 394.2
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (b)	\$m	67.0	72.4	83.0	89.5	100.6
Capital expenditure (c)	\$m	110.8	106.9	104.6	163.4	219.6
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (d)	\$m	1 118.9	1 249.2	1 329.3	1 517.0	1 671.5
Total accrual costs (e)	\$m	1 120.3	1 256.4	1 362.5	1 505.7	1 621.1
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	79 285	83 544	86 038	90 481	93 546
Average non-police staff costs	\$	46 731	49 542	53 308	53 878	56 849
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn (f)	FTE	7 967	8 206	8 467	9 129	9 450
Civilian	FTE	1 295	1 408	1 480	1 548	1 592
Other (g)	FTE	148	153	296	459	501
Operational FTE staff	FTE	9 410	9 767	10 243	11 136	11 543
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn (f)	FTE	798	821	853	566	674
Civilian	FTE	1 443	1 452	1 376	1 368	1 427
Other (g)	FTE	299	330	428	500	578
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	2 540	2 603	2 657	2 434	2 679
Total staff	FTE	11 950	12 370	12 900	13 570	14 222
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	na	na	286	310	301
Non-operational	FTE	na	na	19	20	20
Indigenous FTE staff (h)	FTE	na	na	305	330	321

Table 6A.3

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	229 196	274 214	416 561	500 749	532 563
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	664 477	788 025	917 442	897 933	952 335
Other	\$'000	173 499	117 246	119 658	220 486	304 781
Total value of assets	\$'000	1 067 172	1 179 485	1 453 661	1 619 168	1 789 679

- (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 is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of asset holdings (excluding land).
- (c) The 2008-09 amount does not include intangible acquisitions, which is consistent with previous years.
- (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) Data from 2004-05 to 2007-08 has been revised to align with the RoGS data dictionary definition of 'executive' staff. [The QPS considers that since the RoGS definition of 'executive' positions indicates civilian contract positions, ie SES, then only contract sworn positions should be included in this category. Chief Superintendents are not contract positions in the QPS and so they and the corresponding civilian SO positions have been previously counted as 'management' (senior manager) positions.]
- (g) 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.
- (h) Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent. Queensland Police Service was unable to validate Indigenous staff by operational status prior to 2006-07.

na Not available.

Source : Queensland Government (unpublished).

Table 6A.4

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	428.0	457.5	491.1	558.0	626.5
Superannuation	\$m	45.0	44.4	47.7	53.2	54.3
Payroll tax (a)	\$m	24.4	25.7	27.6	31.2	34.6
Total salaries and payments	\$m	497.4	527.6	566.4	642.3	715.4
Other recurrent expenditure (b)	\$m	162.6	170.4	197.4	181.1	201.9
Depreciation (c)	\$m	17.0	20.3	28.1	37.8	40.9
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	676.9	718.3	791.9	861.2	958.2
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	19.4	18.9	24.1	25.1	25.7
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	633.2	673.8	740.2	804.9	898.0
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (d)	\$m	27.0	31.2	37.0	41.8	45.6
Capital expenditure	\$m	43.4	82.9	80.0	65.0	66.9
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (e)	\$m	703.4	780.9	843.8	888.4	984.2
Total accrual costs (f)	\$m	703.9	749.5	828.9	903.0	1 003.8
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	86 480	89 766	94 024	99 659	105 901
Average non-police staff costs	\$	58 105	58 735	61 742	64 857	66 908
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	4 507	4 555	4 597	4 813	5 176
Civilian	FTE	692	726	761	866	1 034
Other	FTE	128	113	76	31	114
Operational FTE staff	FTE	5 327	5 394	5 434	5 710	6 324
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	383	424	474	569	346
Civilian	FTE	436	503	580	704	767
Other	FTE	26	32	35	33	37
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	845	959	1 089	1 306	1 150
Total staff	FTE	6 172	6 353	6 523	7 016	7 474
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	170	169	152	141	124
Non-operational	FTE	20	14	14	7	12
Indigenous FTE staff (g)	FTE	190	183	166	148	136

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	100 633	97 235	130 803	169 936	174 418
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	215 112	233 685	288 689	340 759	404 272
Other (h)	\$'000	122 361	156 116	173 268	181 612	165 267
Total value of assets	\$'000	438 106	487 036	592 760	692 307	743 957

- (a) WA does not pay payroll tax, however the 'notional' payroll tax rate for WA has been estimated based on 5.5 per cent of payroll costs.
- (b) Includes training costs (previously reported under salaries).
- (c) Depreciation based on the straight-line method of calculation. Data for 2007-08 include \$3.1 million in impairment expense.
- (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) Employees Indigenous status is provided on a voluntary basis.

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

Table 6A.5

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries (a)						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	325.9	342.0	361.2	400.7	436.7
Superannuation	\$m	40.2	47.8	48.1	51.3	55.6
Payroll tax	\$m	18.8	20.3	21.0	22.1	23.2
Total salaries and payments	\$m	384.9	410.2	430.3	474.1	515.5
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	86.2	95.4	101.2	106.7	110.3
Depreciation (b)	\$m	9.7	12.2	12.4	15.0	17.2
Total recurrent expenditure (c)	\$m	480.8	517.7	543.9	595.8	643.0
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	63.9	60.1	56.7	57.0	61.6
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	398.1	437.3	466.2	516.7	558.1
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital	\$m	11.0	10.8	11.1	13.9	13.3
Capital expenditure	\$m	11.5	9.0	15.5	13.7	17.3
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure	\$m	482.6	514.6	547.0	594.4	643.2
Total accrual costs	\$m	491.8	528.5	555.0	609.6	656.3
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	88 610	88 869	92 649	100 564	107 338
Average non-police staff costs	\$	45 346	51 121	53 433	49 412	52 160
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	3 725	3 862	3 842	3 986	4 083
Civilian	FTE	665	720	730	748	774
Other	FTE	26	30	28	27	28
Operational FTE staff	FTE	4 416	4 612	4 600	4 761	4 885
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	76	113	127	130	126
Civilian	FTE	228	280	260	282	272
Other	FTE	141	83	153	160	148
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	445	476	540	572	546
Total staff	FTE	4 861	5 088	5 140	5 333	5 431
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	55	59	59	58	56
Non-operational	FTE	2	–	3	5	2
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	57	59	62	63	58

Table 6A.5

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	36 705	33 260	33 574	54 334	55 143
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	103 299	98 990	100 149	139 237	133 304
Other	\$'000	34 228	35 564	38 633	34 046	32 849
Total value of assets	\$'000	174 232	167 814	172 356	227 617	221 296

- (a) The salaries, superannuation and payroll tax increase mainly reflects the impact of salary increases, additional staff, and increases to employee benefits provisions (annual and long service leave and workers compensation).
- (b) All assets depreciated using the straight-line method.
- (c) The total recurrent expenditure increase mainly reflects the impact of salary increases, additional staff, and increases to employee benefits provisions (annual and long service leave and workers compensation).

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

Table 6A.6

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	89.3	99.8	107.6	114.2	122.5
Superannuation	\$m	9.0	10.5	11.6	12.3	12.9
Payroll tax	\$m	6.3	6.5	7.2	7.4	8.1
Total salaries and payments	\$m	104.6	116.8	126.4	133.9	143.5
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	31.9	31.1	33.5	39.0	38.5
Depreciation	\$m	2.3	2.6	2.6	4.3	4.5
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	138.8	150.5	162.5	177.2	186.6
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	8.4	9.0	9.1	19.3	8.4
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	124.0	134.9	146.3	150.5	170.0
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (a)	\$m	6.7	6.7	9.9	10.1	13.0
Capital expenditure	\$m	1.0	2.5	1.1	1.0	10.1
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (b)	\$m	137.5	150.4	161.0	173.8	192.1
Total accrual costs (c)	\$m	145.4	157.1	172.4	187.2	199.5
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	73 369	77 536	85 469	91 531	95 916
Average non-police staff costs	\$	57 843	66 441	60 969	59 644	69 859
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff (d)						
Sworn	FTE	1 008	1 052	1 134	1 135	1 169
Civilian	FTE	218	221	241	240	230
Other	FTE	na	–	na	–	–
Operational FTE staff	FTE	1 226	1 273	1 375	1 375	1 399
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	126	132	48	46	43
Civilian	FTE	152	155	141	146	137
Other	FTE	–	–	34	46	23
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	278	287	223	238	203
Total staff	FTE	1 504	1 560	1 598	1 613	1 602
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	22	24	27	27	27
Non-operational	FTE	2	3	1	2	2
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	24	27	28	29	29

Table 6A.6

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	13 837	13 948	26 668	26 992	34 504
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	77 750	77 566	108 891	109 185	139 752
Other	\$'000	5 471	5 559	15 317	16 485	22 651
Total value of assets	\$'000	97 058	97 073	150 876	152 662	196 907

- (a) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land). Capital expenditure includes only capital appropriations.
- (b) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (c) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (d) The large increase in police numbers in 2006-07 is mainly due to two extra recruit (trainee) courses funded by the Government of Tasmania (in addition to the normal two courses) graduating during reporting period.

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

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

Table 6A.7

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	60.8	62.9	68.8	79.2	85.4
Superannuation	\$m	8.4	9.7	9.0	9.9	12.0
Payroll tax (a)	\$m	–	–	–	–	–
Total salaries and payments	\$m	69.3	72.6	77.8	89.0	97.4
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	21.0	22.0	23.4	26.7	28.2
Depreciation	\$m	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	3.5
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	92.6	96.9	103.6	118.1	129.1
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.6
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax (b)	\$m	92.1	96.6	103.1	116.7	128.5
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (c)	\$m	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.3
Capital expenditure	\$m	6.4	5.6	1.8	2.0	4.3
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (d)	\$m	96.7	100.2	103.0	117.6	129.9
Total accrual costs (e)	\$m	95.6	99.9	106.7	121.7	132.4
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	86 434	89 192	93 261	101 108	103 151
Average non-police staff costs	\$	86 189	88 728	93 922	100 373	102 787
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	596	605	619	652	707
Civilian	FTE	110	93	92	98	112
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–
Operational FTE staff	FTE	706	698	711	750	819
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	10	15	21	26	22
Civilian	FTE	86	102	101	106	104
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	96	117	122	132	126
Total staff	FTE	802	815	833	882	945
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	9	8	4	1	1
Non-operational	FTE	2	3	2	1	na
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	11	11	6	2	1

Table 6A.7

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	8 539	7 889	7 751	25 850	27 681
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	35 814	36 613	36 908	40 857	36 368
Other	\$'000	856	1 096	2 407	3 396	5 360
Total value of assets	\$'000	45 209	45 598	47 066	70 103	69 409

- (a) The Australian Federal Police (AFP) is exempt from paying payroll tax.
- (b) The ACT does not pay payroll tax, however a 'notional' payroll tax rate for the ACT has been estimated.
- (c) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).
- (d) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Table 6A.8

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Expenditure (b)						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	102.4	115.1	123.3	135.9	152.8
Superannuation	\$m	10.7	11.8	12.6	13.2	15.3
Payroll tax	\$m	6.2	7.2	7.6	8.3	8.9
Total salaries and payments	\$m	119.4	134.1	143.5	157.4	177.0
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	33.5	34.6	37.4	46.6	55.5
Depreciation (c),(d)	\$m	5.8	5.9	6.4	7.0	8.1
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	158.7	174.6	187.2	211.1	240.6
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	17.4	16.0	18.7	27.0	26.8
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	135.1	151.4	160.9	175.7	204.9
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital	\$m	8.8	8.3	8.6	9.1	9.3
Capital expenditure	\$m	14.6	9.9	12.7	18.9	14.0
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (e)	\$m	167.5	178.6	193.6	222.9	246.5
Total accrual costs (f)	\$m	167.5	182.9	195.8	220.2	249.9
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	114 099	134 095	141 242	146 943	152 367
Average non-police staff costs	\$	35 000	32 356	34 584	38 674	37 284
Staff by Indigenous and operational status (g)						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	756	833	856	904	995
Civilian	FTE	51	144	161	209	254
Other (h)	FTE	169	194	203	216	223
Operational FTE staff	FTE	976	1 171	1 220	1 329	1 472
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	160	44	38	27	29
Civilian	FTE	183	91	77	50	38
Other (h)	FTE	21	80	56	58	48
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	364	215	171	135	115
Total staff	FTE	1 340	1 386	1 391	1 464	1 587
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	66	71	84	115	120
Non-operational	FTE	10	10	12	2	11
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	76	81	96	117	131

Table 6A.8

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	5 503	6 192	6 202	6 202	6 202
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	82 466	79 968	79 605	83 075	85 965
Other	\$'000	27 314	24 377	28 043	30 947	30 338
Total value of assets	\$'000	115 283	110 537	113 850	120 224	122 505

- (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) 2004-05 and 2005-06 figures have been revised since the 2007 Report to exclude non capitalised repairs and maintenance expenditure, which is captured in recurrent expenditure.
- (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) Prior to 2006-07 constable recruits were counted as sworn. From 2006-07 constable recruits are counted as other staff. Staff data for 2007-08 have been calculated on a headcount basis not FTE. Staff data for earlier years are FTE.
- (h) Includes police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers.
– Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available.

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

Table 6A.9

Table 6A.9 Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2008-09

Revaluation method	Land	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
		Market value	Fair value	Market value	Current use	Deprival	Fair Value	Market	Market
	Buildings	Written down replacement value	Fair value	Police stations /establishment - written down replacement value; residential buildings and commercial style - market value.	Current use	Deprival	Fair Value	Market	Market
	Other assets	Straight-line depreciation over useful life	na	Cost (aircraft are at market valuation)	Cost	na	Cost	Deprival	Cost - only land & buildings revalued
Frequency of revaluations	Land	3 yrs	3 yrs	Annual valuations over 5 year rolling plan	Annual	3 yrs	3 yrs	5 yrs	5yrs
	Buildings	3 yrs	na	Annual valuations over 5 year rolling plan	Annual	3 yrs	3 yrs	na	5yrs
	Other assets	Annual capitalisation of group	na	No other asset classes are revalued (except aircraft which are done annually)	na	na	na	3 yrs	5yrs
Useful asset lives (years) (b), (c)	Buildings	Useful life/Lease term, determined individually	1-95yrs	10 - 50 yrs is standard	50 yrs	15-60 yrs	7-112 yrs	25-59 yrs	20-50yrs
	Plant & equip.	6.5-10 yrs	5-20yrs	5 - 40 yrs	5-20 yrs	10 yrs	1-40 yrs	3-25 yrs	1-10yrs
	IT equip.	4 yrs	3-5yrs	5 yrs	4 yrs	3 yrs	5 yrs	3 yrs	3-6yrs
	Office equip.	10 yrs	5-40yrs	3 - 40 yrs	7 yrs	10 yrs	1-40 yrs	5 yrs	5-10yrs

Table 6A.9

Table 6A.9 Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2008-09

	NSW		Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
	Owned vehicles 6.5 yrs	Owned vehicles 6.5 yrs	6-16yrs	1.5 - 10yrs	5 yrs	3-10 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs	1-10yrs
Threshold capitalisation levels									
Motor vehicle									
Buildings	5 000	5 000	na	10 000	5 000	10 000	5 000	na	5 000
IT equip.	—	—	1 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	5 000	2 000	5 000
Other assets	5 000	5 000	1 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	5 000	2 000	5 000
Current asset value as at 30 June 2009 (\$'000)									
Land	403 692	403 692	225 476	532 563	174 418	55 143	34 504	27 681	6 202
Buildings	601 279	601 279	551 617	952 335	404 272	133 304	139 752	36 368	85 965
Other Assets	529 511	529 511	112268	304781	165 267	32 849	22 651	5 360	30338

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

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

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

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

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

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

— Nil or rounded to zero. na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.10

Table 6A.10 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services (2008-09 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Real recurrent expenditure										
2004-05	\$m	2 279	1 573	1 256	793	492	157	114	173	6 837
2005-06	\$m	2 339	1 642	1 337	809	514	163	114	183	7 103
2006-07	\$m	2 400	1 677	1 384	852	523	171	116	186	7 311
2007-08	\$m	2 432	1 682	1 460	889	557	169	126	194	7 510
2008-09	\$m	2 443	1 698	1 495	944	571	183	132	214	7 680
Real recurrent expenditure on police services per head of population										
2004-05	\$	339	314	318	397	318	324	348	849	338
2005-06	\$	345	323	331	397	330	333	344	880	346
2006-07	\$	350	325	335	410	332	348	346	875	351
2007-08	\$	351	321	345	417	350	340	371	893	355
2008-09	\$	347	317	344	428	354	366	379	966	355
Average annual percentage change in real recurrent expenditure per person										
2004-05 to 2008-09		0.6	0.2	1.9	1.9	2.7	3.1	2.2	3.3	1.3

- (a) Real recurrent expenditure is recurrent expenditure, including user cost of capital, less revenue from own sources and payroll tax.
- (b) Revenue from own sources includes user charges and other types of revenue (for example, from sale of stores and plant). It excludes fine revenue, money received as a result of warrant execution, and revenue from the issuing of firearm licences.
- (c) Rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, because population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2001 to 2005). Population data relate to 31 December, so that ERP at 31 December 2008 is used as the denominator for 2008-09.
- (d) Data have been adjusted to 2008-09 dollars using the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator (2008-09 = 100) (table AA.26).

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

Table 6A.11

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (b)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Operational staff									
2004-05	83.2	80.9	78.7	86.3	90.8	81.5	88.0	72.8	82.5
2005-06	82.9	81.0	79.0	84.9	90.6	81.6	85.6	84.5	82.6
2006-07	83.2	81.3	79.4	83.3	89.5	86.0	85.4	87.7	82.7
2007-08	86.7	80.3	82.1	81.4	89.3	85.2	85.0	90.8	83.9
2008-09	87.1	79.7	81.2	84.6	89.9	87.3	86.7	92.8	84.3
Non-operational staff									
2004-05	16.8	19.1	21.3	13.7	9.2	18.5	12.0	27.2	17.5
2005-06	17.1	19.0	21.0	15.1	9.4	18.4	14.4	15.5	17.4
2006-07	16.8	18.7	20.6	16.7	10.5	14.0	14.6	12.3	17.3
2007-08	13.3	19.7	17.9	18.6	10.7	14.8	15.0	9.2	16.1
2008-09	12.9	20.3	18.8	15.4	10.1	12.7	13.3	7.2	15.7

(a) Comprises all FTE staff. Data is based on FTEs for all jurisdictions except the NT, where data is based on a head count (and in NSW but for 2004-05 only).

(b) Data from 2004-05 to 2007-08 has been revised to align with the RoGS data dictionary definition of 'executive' staff. [The QPS considers that since the RoGS definition of 'executive' positions indicates civilian contract positions, ie SES, then only contract sworn positions should be included in this category. Chief Superintendents are not contract positions in the QPS and so they and the corresponding civilian SO positions have been previously counted as 'management' (senior manager) positions.]

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.12

Table 6A.12		General satisfaction with services provided by the police (a)								
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2006-07										
Very satisfied	%	17.9	23.9	20.9	16.9	22.8	23.3	14.4	17.3	20.3
Satisfied	%	44.8	46.5	46.5	44.4	47.2	47.3	46.1	43.7	45.8
Neither	%	23.6	18.3	22.0	25.8	20.8	18.7	27.6	25.6	21.9
Dissatisfied	%	8.0	6.8	6.2	7.5	5.7	7.1	7.0	8.4	7.1
Very dissatisfied	%	3.4	2.4	2.4	3.2	2.0	2.3	2.0	3.0	2.8
Don't know	%	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.4	2.9	1.9	2.2
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>62.7</i>	<i>70.4</i>	<i>67.3</i>	<i>61.3</i>	<i>70.0</i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>61.1</i>	<i>66.1</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>11.4</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>9.9</i>
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (b)	Index	3.67	3.85	3.79	3.66	3.85	3.83	3.66	3.65	3.75
2007-08										
Very satisfied	%	18.2	22.1	22.0	15.9	21.8	23.0	16.5	14.2	20.0
Satisfied	%	44.1	47.6	47.5	46.2	47.4	49.0	47.0	44.1	46.3
Neither	%	24.2	19.5	20.2	24.1	20.2	18.5	24.5	23.4	21.8
Dissatisfied	%	8.3	6.8	6.2	9.1	5.9	6.3	7.5	12.3	7.4
Very dissatisfied	%	3.4	2.1	2.3	3.1	2.8	2.1	2.3	3.9	2.8
Don't know	%	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.0	2.2	2.2	1.8
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>62.2</i>	<i>69.7</i>	<i>69.5</i>	<i>62.0</i>	<i>69.1</i>	<i>72.0</i>	<i>63.6</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>66.3</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>11.7</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>10.2</i>
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Likert index (b)	Index	3.66	3.82	3.82	3.64	3.81	3.85	3.70	3.54	3.75
2008-09										
Very satisfied	%	19.4	20.3	20.3	18.6	22.6	23.5	18.6	13.4	20.0
Satisfied	%	45.6	46.9	46.5	47.0	47.1	47.7	48.7	45.3	46.5
Neither	%	21.6	20.7	21.3	23.2	20.5	18.7	22.8	26.5	21.4
Dissatisfied	%	7.9	7.4	6.3	7.5	5.6	6.0	6.4	9.5	7.2
Very dissatisfied	%	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.3	2.7	2.5	1.5	3.1	2.9
Don't know	%	2.5	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.1
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>64.9</i>	<i>67.2</i>	<i>66.8</i>	<i>65.6</i>	<i>69.8</i>	<i>71.2</i>	<i>67.3</i>	<i>58.7</i>	<i>66.4</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>11.0</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>10.1</i>
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Likert index (b)	Index	3.72	3.76	3.76	3.73	3.83	3.85	3.78	3.58	3.75

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

(b) 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.

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

Table 6A.13

Table 6A.13 **Contact with police in the past 12 months (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2006-07										
Contact with police	%	54.1	58.3	60.0	62.0	58.0	58.5	61.1	69.0	57.7
No contact with police	%	45.9	41.7	40.1	38.1	42.0	41.5	38.9	31.0	42.3
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
2007-08										
Contact with police	%	56.0	61.5	60.7	61.5	60.1	60.1	61.7	71.6	59.5
No contact with police	%	44.0	38.5	39.3	38.5	39.9	39.9	38.3	28.4	40.5
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
2008-09										
Contact with police	%	55.8	61.4	61.6	58.2	58.1	59.0	60.7	70.6	59.0
No contact with police	%	44.1	38.4	38.3	41.7	41.9	40.9	39.0	28.7	40.8
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365

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

na not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 6A.14

Table 6A.14 **People who had contact with police in the past 12 months: satisfaction with police in most recent contact (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2006-07										
Very satisfied	%	48.4	56.5	51.1	50.2	55.9	55.5	46.9	50.2	51.9
Satisfied	%	30.1	27.1	29.7	29.6	29.2	28.2	33.4	29.5	29.1
Neither	%	7.0	5.5	5.9	7.0	4.1	4.9	7.8	6.1	6.1
Dissatisfied	%	7.1	5.5	5.9	6.2	5.6	5.8	6.0	8.4	6.2
Very dissatisfied	%	7.0	4.8	6.5	6.7	5.2	4.6	5.2	5.5	6.1
Don't know	%	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>78.5</i>	<i>83.6</i>	<i>80.8</i>	<i>79.8</i>	<i>85.0</i>	<i>83.7</i>	<i>80.3</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>81.0</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>14.2</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>12.3</i>
Sample size	no.	3 847	4 127	3 785	3 728	1 945	1 415	1 508	1 089	21 444
Likert index (c)	Index	4.06	4.26	4.14	4.11	4.25	4.25	4.11	4.11	4.15
2007-08										
Very satisfied	%	46.7	54.2	52.3	47.5	51.6	53.4	47.0	48.0	50.4
Satisfied	%	30.4	28.8	29.0	30.8	29.7	30.6	32.8	29.8	29.8
Neither	%	6.9	5.8	6.3	6.9	5.2	5.0	7.4	5.7	6.3
Dissatisfied	%	7.6	5.5	5.7	7.6	7.2	5.4	6.4	8.3	6.6
Very dissatisfied	%	8.1	5.3	6.3	6.7	5.7	5.2	5.9	7.4	6.6
Don't know	%	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>77.1</i>	<i>83.1</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>78.3</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>84.1</i>	<i>79.8</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>80.1</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>15.8</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>13.1</i>
Sample size	no.	3 847	5 421	3 814	3 667	1 930	1 430	1 450	1 123	22 682
Likert index (c)	Index	4.00	4.22	4.16	4.05	4.15	4.22	4.09	4.03	4.11
2008-09										
Very satisfied	%	46.2	53.5	50.0	50.5	49.9	54.4	49.1	46.2	49.8
Satisfied	%	32.6	29.9	31.1	29.3	32.0	28.1	34.1	31.2	31.1
Neither	%	6.6	5.5	5.8	7.4	6.3	5.5	6.5	7.3	6.2
Dissatisfied	%	7.1	5.6	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.6	4.9	7.6	6.3
Very dissatisfied	%	7.1	5.1	6.5	5.8	5.1	4.8	5.1	7.1	6.1
Don't know	%	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>78.8</i>	<i>83.4</i>	<i>81.1</i>	<i>79.8</i>	<i>81.9</i>	<i>82.5</i>	<i>83.2</i>	<i>77.4</i>	<i>80.9</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>14.1</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>12.4</i>
Sample size	no.	3 739	5 404	3 756	3 441	1 899	1 412	1 436	1 113	22 200
Likert index (c)	Index	4.04	4.22	4.12	4.13	4.16	4.21	4.17	4.02	4.13

Table 6A.14 People who had contact with police in the past 12 months: satisfaction with police in most recent contact (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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- (a) Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.
- (b) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (c) 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.

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.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 6A.15

Table 6A.15		Opinions on statement 'police perform job professionally' (a), (b)								
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2006-07										
Strongly agree	%	19.7	23.5	21.8	21.8	26.7	25.3	22.7	23.3	22.0
Agree	%	57.1	58.0	58.4	57.5	57.5	57.9	58.3	55.9	57.7
Neither	%	13.5	10.6	11.6	12.6	9.6	9.7	12.0	13.0	11.9
Disagree	%	6.5	5.8	6.0	5.7	4.0	5.1	4.4	5.3	5.9
Strongly disagree	%	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.9
Don't know	%	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6
<i>Total agree</i>	%	76.9	81.5	80.2	79.3	84.2	83.2	80.9	79.2	79.7
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	9.0	7.2	7.5	7.6	5.7	6.5	6.2	7.0	7.8
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	3.86	3.97	3.94	3.92	4.04	4.01	3.96	3.94	3.93
2007-08										
Strongly agree	%	20.4	22.3	24.6	21.5	25.0	24.2	23.2	23.3	22.3
Agree	%	56.4	58.0	56.6	57.4	57.4	58.0	57.5	54.8	57.1
Neither	%	13.3	11.5	11.6	12.6	11.2	9.5	12.4	12.7	12.2
Disagree	%	7.3	5.6	5.2	6.4	4.2	5.4	4.9	6.5	6.0
Strongly disagree	%	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.5	2.2	1.9
Don't know	%	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5
<i>Total agree</i>	%	76.7	80.3	81.2	78.9	82.4	82.2	80.6	78.2	79.4
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	9.6	7.6	6.5	8.1	5.9	7.4	6.4	8.8	7.9
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Likert index (c)	Index	3.86	3.94	3.99	3.91	4.00	3.98	3.97	3.91	3.92
2008-09										
Strongly agree	%	20.3	21.3	21.8	23.7	24.9	23.9	25.0	20.9	21.7
Agree	%	59.4	58.8	58.2	59.5	57.7	59.2	58.2	57.2	58.8
Neither	%	11.9	11.8	11.5	10.0	10.6	10.1	10.5	12.2	11.4
Disagree	%	5.9	5.6	5.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.2	7.2	5.6
Strongly disagree	%	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.8
Don't know	%	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7
<i>Total agree</i>	%	79.6	80.2	80.0	83.2	82.6	83.0	83.1	78.1	80.5
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	7.7	7.4	7.8	6.4	6.3	6.2	5.7	9.2	7.4
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Likert index (c)	Index	3.91	3.93	3.93	3.99	4.00	4.00	4.02	3.88	3.94

Table 6A.15 **Opinions on statement 'police perform job professionally' (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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- (a) Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.
- (b) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (c) 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.

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

Table 6A.16

Table 6A.16 Opinions on statement 'police treat people fairly and equally' (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2006-07										
Strongly agree	%	14.1	15.9	15.5	15.7	17.8	19.7	17.4	16.5	15.5
Agree	%	50.5	51.0	51.6	50.4	52.1	52.8	54.7	48.8	51.1
Neither	%	14.6	14.2	13.6	14.3	12.5	11.9	13.6	12.8	14.0
Disagree	%	14.3	13.5	13.9	14.1	12.6	11.1	9.2	15.1	13.7
Strongly disagree	%	4.6	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.1	2.8	2.7	5.2	3.9
Don't know	%	1.8	2.2	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.9
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>64.6</i>	<i>66.9</i>	<i>67.1</i>	<i>66.0</i>	<i>69.8</i>	<i>72.5</i>	<i>72.1</i>	<i>65.3</i>	<i>66.5</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>19.0</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>17.6</i>
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	3.56	3.64	3.62	3.60	3.70	3.77	3.77	3.57	3.62
2007-08										
Strongly agree	%	14.5	16.5	17.1	15.2	16.4	18.1	16.3	18.2	15.9
Agree	%	50.1	51.4	50.7	50.7	52.5	54.4	53.6	48.1	50.9
Neither	%	14.7	14.4	13.8	14.6	12.7	11.4	15.6	12.1	14.2
Disagree	%	15.1	12.8	14.1	14.6	12.5	11.5	9.9	15.1	13.9
Strongly disagree	%	4.2	3.2	3.0	3.6	4.0	2.9	2.4	5.1	3.6
Don't know	%	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.5
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>64.5</i>	<i>67.9</i>	<i>67.7</i>	<i>65.8</i>	<i>68.8</i>	<i>72.5</i>	<i>69.9</i>	<i>66.2</i>	<i>66.8</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>19.3</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>17.5</i>
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Likert index (c)	Index	3.56	3.66	3.65	3.60	3.66	3.75	3.73	3.60	3.62
2008-09										
Strongly agree	%	14.6	15.4	16.0	17.0	18.0	18.7	18.8	15.9	15.8
Agree	%	51.3	52.3	51.0	54.2	50.3	53.4	54.3	48.0	51.8
Neither	%	14.7	14.4	14.3	12.3	14.3	12.4	13.2	13.3	14.2
Disagree	%	14.0	12.5	13.1	12.1	11.6	11.0	9.5	15.4	12.9
Strongly disagree	%	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.0	3.7	3.0	2.1	5.3	3.5
Don't know	%	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.4	2.1	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.9
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>65.9</i>	<i>67.7</i>	<i>67.0</i>	<i>71.2</i>	<i>68.3</i>	<i>72.1</i>	<i>73.1</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>67.5</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>17.3</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>16.4</i>
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Likert index (c)	Index	3.61	3.64	3.63	3.71	3.69	3.75	3.80	3.55	3.65

Table 6A.16 Opinions on statement 'police treat people fairly and equally' (a), (b)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(a) Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

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

(c) 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.

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

Table 6A.17

Table 6A.17		Opinions on statement 'most police are honest' (a), (b)								
	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2006-07										
Strongly agree	%	16.6	17.9	17.9	17.8	21.0	20.7	20.1	21.1	17.8
Agree	%	57.7	58.0	59.8	56.9	58.4	57.8	57.8	56.3	58.2
Neither	%	13.2	12.3	11.7	12.7	10.9	11.8	12.6	11.3	12.4
Disagree	%	8.3	8.0	6.9	7.8	6.2	5.7	5.2	6.8	7.6
Strongly disagree	%	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.1
Don't know	%	1.9	2.1	1.6	2.3	1.9	2.3	3.1	2.7	2.0
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>74.3</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>77.7</i>	<i>74.7</i>	<i>79.4</i>	<i>78.4</i>	<i>77.9</i>	<i>77.4</i>	<i>76.0</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>10.6</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>9.7</i>
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	3.79	3.84	3.86	3.82	3.93	3.92	3.93	3.91	3.84
2007-08										
Strongly agree	%	17.1	18.8	20.0	17.1	20.0	19.2	19.1	17.1	18.4
Agree	%	57.7	58.5	60.0	59.1	59.2	59.9	60.3	61.6	58.7
Neither	%	13.4	11.2	10.6	12.2	10.7	10.6	12.7	10.6	11.9
Disagree	%	7.9	7.7	6.2	8.0	6.9	6.7	4.9	6.5	7.3
Strongly disagree	%	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.9
Don't know	%	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.8	1.8
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>74.8</i>	<i>77.3</i>	<i>80.0</i>	<i>76.1</i>	<i>79.2</i>	<i>79.1</i>	<i>79.4</i>	<i>78.7</i>	<i>77.1</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>10.1</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>9.2</i>
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Likert index (c)	Index	3.81	3.86	3.92	3.83	3.91	3.90	3.93	3.89	3.86
2008-09										
Strongly agree	%	16.5	17.2	17.9	19.3	19.6	18.2	21.3	18.9	17.6
Agree	%	59.4	58.8	59.6	61.2	59.5	59.5	61.2	57.8	59.5
Neither	%	12.4	12.4	11.2	10.1	10.0	11.4	10.7	14.1	11.7
Disagree	%	7.2	8.0	7.3	6.3	7.1	7.3	3.7	5.8	7.2
Strongly disagree	%	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.7
Don't know	%	2.8	1.8	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>75.9</i>	<i>76.0</i>	<i>77.4</i>	<i>80.6</i>	<i>79.1</i>	<i>77.7</i>	<i>82.4</i>	<i>76.7</i>	<i>77.1</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>8.9</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>8.9</i>
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Likert index (c)	Index	3.84	3.83	3.87	3.92	3.90	3.88	4.00	3.90	3.86

Table 6A.17 **Opinions on statement 'most police are honest' (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(a) Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

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

(c) 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.

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

Table 6A.18

Table 6A.18	Trends in complaints (a)							
	NSW(b)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA(d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)
Complaints per 100 000 people								
2004-05	49	19	43	47	76	20	135	163
2005-06	51	19	37	40	78	18	126	129
2006-07	47	19	39	46	71	17	111	138
2007-08	43	22	41	42	92	14	107	126
2008-09	45	25	41	61	86	13	110	132
Complaints per 100 sworn (operational) staff								
2004-05	24	10	21	21	31	10	74	44
2005-06	25	9	18	18	32	8	69	32
2006-07	22	9	19	21	29	8	61	34
2007-08	20	11	19	19	37	6	56	30
2008-09	22	13	19	26	34	6	54	29
Complaints per 100 000 people - index 2004-05 to 2006-07 = 100								
2004-05 to 2006-07	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2007-08	87.3	114.4	102.3	95.2	123.5	74.4	86.6	88.2
2008-09	91.6	130.1	104.2	137.2	115.0	70.5	88.7	92.3

- (a) Data are not comparable across jurisdictions. Data are comparable for trends within jurisdictions. Complaints data refers to number of statements of complaints by members of the public regarding police conduct when a person was in police custody or had voluntary dealing with the police.
- (b) For NSW, historic data are revised. From 2006-07, complaints are counted according to date of receipt by NSW Police Force; formerly counted according to the date entered onto the Complaints Management System.
- (c) Queensland statistics from 2004-05 to 2007-08 have been revised due to retrospective capture of some complaints impacted by changes in QPS statistical reporting and to align with the ROGS data dictionary.
- (d) For WA, the number of complaints for 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 have been revised. The number of complaints recorded can vary due to the back-capture of previously unreported complaints of a minor nature that are resolved at the local level. The increase in complaints in 2008-09 over the previous year is due to improved data capture practices with respect to Police Complaints Administration Centre Information files.
- (e) Includes complaints made to the PCA and internal reports of alleged breaches of the Code of Conduct.
- (f) For the ACT, the result for 2006-07 is not comparable with the figures for previous years, as a new complaints management model was introduced in 2006-07.
- (g) For the NT, 24 of the 2006-07 recorded complaints were preliminary enquires not counted in the data set the previous year.

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

Table 6A.19

Table 6A.19 **Indigenous, sworn and unsworn police staff (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Indigenous staff as proportion of total staff (e)									
2004-05	%	1.2	na	na	3.1	1.2	1.6	1.4	5.7
2005-06	%	1.3	na	na	2.9	1.2	1.7	1.3	5.8
2006-07	%	1.4	na	2.4	2.5	1.2	1.8	0.7	6.9
2007-08	%	1.5	na	2.4	2.1	1.2	1.8	0.2	8.0
2008-09	%	1.6	na	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.1	8.3
Representation of Indigenous people among all people aged 20–64 years (30 June 2008)									
Indigenous people	no.	76 568	17 219	73 516	37 339	14 504	9 482	2 345	34 692
All people	000	4 200.3	3 226.4	2 590.3	1 325.8	959.8	292.1	221.4	139.9
Proportion Indigenous	%	1.8	0.5	2.8	2.8	1.5	3.2	1.1	24.8

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

(b) Data is based on FTEs for all jurisdictions except the NT, where data is based on a head count (and in NSW but for 2004-05 only).

(c) In NSW, Indigenous staff for all years cannot be split between operational and non-operational, numbers listed as 'Operational Indigenous FTE staff' are in fact total Indigenous staff numbers.

(d) Queensland Police Service was unable to validate Indigenous staff by operational status for the years prior to 2006-07.

(e) Indigenous staff are reported as the sum of both the operational and non-operational categories.

na Not available.

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

Table 6A.20

Table 6A.20		Police staff, sworn and unsworn, by gender (per cent) (a)								
	<i>NSW(a)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(a)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Male										
2004-05	66.7	73.5	68.0	77.2	72.0	68.9	68.0	67.2	70.1	
2005-06	66.1	72.4	66.9	75.7	71.2	67.9	68.5	66.2	69.2	
2006-07	66.0	71.6	65.8	74.4	71.1	67.2	68.9	66.0	68.6	
2007-08	67.1	70.8	65.0	72.7	71.1	66.1	68.5	65.3	68.4	
2008-09	67.2	70.0	64.2	71.4	70.6	65.6	68.2	64.2	67.8	
Female										
2004-05	33.3	26.5	32.0	22.8	28.0	31.1	32.0	32.8	29.9	
2005-06	33.9	27.6	33.1	24.3	28.8	32.1	31.5	33.8	30.8	
2006-07	34.0	28.4	34.2	25.6	28.9	32.8	31.1	34.0	31.4	
2007-08	32.9	29.2	35.0	27.3	28.9	33.9	31.5	34.7	31.6	
2008-09	32.8	30.0	35.8	28.6	29.4	34.4	31.8	35.8	32.2	

(a) Data is based on FTEs for all jurisdictions except the NT, where data is based on a head count (and in NSW but for 2004-05 only).

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.21

Table 6A.21 **Feelings of safety at home alone (a), (b)**

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

Table 6A.21

Table 6A.21 **Feelings of safety at home alone (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Home alone during the night 2006-07										
Very safe	%	39.4	42.6	43.1	38.1	40.7	48.1	41.7	39.7	41.1
Safe	%	43.3	42.4	42.5	41.1	42.9	38.9	43.5	40.0	42.5
Neither	%	8.2	6.5	7.2	9.6	7.6	6.3	7.7	9.4	7.7
Unsafe	%	6.6	6.3	5.6	8.6	6.3	5.2	5.7	8.3	6.5
Very unsafe	%	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.4	2.4	1.2	1.1	2.4	1.8
Not applicable	%	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>82.7</i>	<i>85.0</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>79.2</i>	<i>83.6</i>	<i>87.0</i>	<i>85.3</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>83.7</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>8.6</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>8.3</i>
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	4.12	4.18	4.21	4.04	4.14	4.28	4.19	4.07	4.15
Home alone during the night 2007-08										
Very safe	%	39.0	42.4	43.8	33.6	38.5	45.3	41.7	34.9	40.4
Safe	%	43.9	41.7	41.6	43.7	42.7	40.8	44.3	41.7	42.7
Neither	%	7.7	7.6	7.3	9.4	8.8	6.3	8.5	9.6	7.9
Unsafe	%	7.0	6.1	5.7	9.6	7.3	5.5	4.1	10.6	6.7
Very unsafe	%	2.1	1.8	1.5	3.4	2.3	1.6	1.3	3.2	2.0
Not applicable	%	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>82.9</i>	<i>84.1</i>	<i>85.4</i>	<i>77.3</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>86.1</i>	<i>85.9</i>	<i>76.6</i>	<i>83.1</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>9.1</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>8.8</i>
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Likert index (c)	Index	4.11	4.17	4.21	3.95	4.08	4.23	4.21	3.95	4.13
Home alone during the night 2008-09										
Very safe	%	37.9	41.4	41.6	34.1	40.7	47.7	41.6	31.2	39.6
Safe	%	45.8	43.6	44.8	46.4	42.8	39.5	44.1	44.9	44.7
Neither	%	7.7	7.9	6.4	8.6	7.9	6.9	8.7	9.5	7.6
Unsafe	%	6.4	5.1	5.2	8.3	6.3	3.9	4.2	10.7	5.9
Very unsafe	%	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.4	3.5	1.8
Not applicable	%	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>83.7</i>	<i>85.0</i>	<i>86.4</i>	<i>80.5</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>87.3</i>	<i>85.7</i>	<i>76.2</i>	<i>84.3</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>8.2</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>7.7</i>
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Likert index (c)	Index	4.12	4.19	4.20	4.02	4.15	4.29	4.20	3.90	4.15

Table 6A.21 **Feelings of safety at home alone (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(a) Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

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

(c) 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.

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

Table 6A.22

Table 6A.22 **Feelings of safety walking or jogging locally (a), (b)**

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

Table 6A.22

Table 6A.22 **Feelings of safety walking or jogging locally (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Walking or jogging during the night 2006-07										
Very safe	%	21.7	23.6	23.6	21.6	22.6	29.2	22.9	22.2	22.8
Safe	%	38.2	38.7	36.7	36.9	39.1	38.3	41.2	34.9	38.0
Neither	%	12.7	11.5	11.7	13.3	11.9	10.1	14.1	12.4	12.2
Unsafe	%	15.9	15.2	15.9	17.2	15.4	12.7	15.5	17.8	15.7
Very unsafe	%	5.1	4.4	4.9	5.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	7.7	4.7
Not applicable	%	6.5	6.8	7.1	5.7	7.1	6.6	3.7	5.1	6.6
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>59.9</i>	<i>62.2</i>	<i>60.3</i>	<i>58.5</i>	<i>61.7</i>	<i>67.6</i>	<i>64.1</i>	<i>57.1</i>	<i>60.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>21.0</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>25.5</i>	<i>20.5</i>
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	3.59	3.66	3.63	3.55	3.66	3.83	3.69	3.48	3.62
Walking or jogging during the night 2007-08										
Very safe	%	21.7	22.2	22.8	18.8	22.0	26.4	22.1	19.1	21.9
Safe	%	38.3	38.9	38.6	39.4	37.9	40.2	40.2	32.2	38.6
Neither	%	13.3	12.4	12.0	12.6	13.1	10.0	15.4	12.8	12.7
Unsafe	%	16.0	16.1	15.3	18.2	16.8	13.4	15.2	23.1	16.2
Very unsafe	%	5.3	4.7	4.7	6.3	4.5	3.3	2.9	9.6	5.0
Not applicable	%	5.5	5.7	6.6	4.7	5.8	6.7	4.1	3.4	5.7
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>59.9</i>	<i>61.1</i>	<i>61.4</i>	<i>58.2</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>66.6</i>	<i>62.3</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>60.4</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>21.3</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>32.7</i>	<i>21.2</i>
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Likert index (c)	Index	3.58	3.61	3.64	3.48	3.60	3.78	3.66	3.29	3.59
Walking or jogging during the night 2008-09										
Very safe	%	19.9	22.1	21.6	17.5	21.3	24.7	20.8	15.3	20.8
Safe	%	38.7	39.4	38.8	38.4	38.1	39.5	39.5	33.7	38.8
Neither	%	12.8	13.2	11.3	13.6	13.1	12.0	16.9	12.3	12.7
Unsafe	%	17.1	14.7	15.9	18.5	14.8	14.3	14.5	22.6	16.2
Very unsafe	%	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.5	5.0	2.3	2.9	10.8	4.5
Not applicable	%	6.8	6.6	8.0	7.4	7.7	7.1	5.4	5.4	7.1
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>58.6</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>59.4</i>	<i>64.3</i>	<i>60.3</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>59.6</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>21.8</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>20.6</i>
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Likert index (c)	Index	3.56	3.65	3.62	3.50	3.61	3.75	3.64	3.21	3.59

Table 6A.22 Feelings of safety walking or jogging locally (a), (b)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(a) Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

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

(c) 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.

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

Table 6A.23

Table 6A.23 **Feelings of safety on public transport (a), (b)**

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

Table 6A.23

Table 6A.23 **Feelings of safety on public transport (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
On public transport during the night 2006-07										
Very safe	%	9.0	8.6	11.0	6.3	9.2	13.3	14.2	10.0	9.2
Safe	%	21.9	20.3	25.6	19.1	23.2	23.7	27.6	21.4	22.2
Neither	%	12.8	12.2	10.9	11.8	10.4	9.7	12.0	8.8	11.8
Unsafe	%	18.8	20.0	14.9	20.8	14.3	10.2	13.8	12.7	17.8
Very unsafe	%	7.7	8.2	4.2	9.5	4.8	2.6	2.6	5.9	6.9
Not applicable	%	30.0	30.8	33.4	32.6	38.1	40.5	29.8	41.2	32.1
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>30.9</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>32.4</i>	<i>37.0</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>31.4</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>26.4</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>24.7</i>
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	3.08	3.02	3.37	2.88	3.29	3.59	3.53	3.29	3.13
On public transport <i>during the night</i> 2007-08										
Very safe	%	9.1	8.0	10.8	6.8	9.2	11.2	12.7	8.9	9.0
Safe	%	24.8	21.2	25.3	17.8	23.5	22.9	28.3	18.8	23.2
Neither	%	12.6	13.5	12.7	12.6	11.7	8.2	13.7	8.5	12.7
Unsafe	%	19.9	20.6	15.1	21.7	15.5	9.6	14.3	14.5	18.6
Very unsafe	%	7.6	9.2	4.1	11.1	5.6	2.9	2.8	6.0	7.3
Not applicable	%	26.0	27.6	32.1	30.1	34.5	45.2	28.2	43.4	29.3
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>33.9</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>24.5</i>	<i>32.7</i>	<i>34.1</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>27.7</i>	<i>32.2</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>27.5</i>	<i>29.7</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>25.9</i>
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Likert index (c)	Index	3.11	2.98	3.35	2.82	3.24	3.55	3.47	3.18	3.11
On public transport during the night 2008-09										
Very safe	%	7.6	7.2	10.1	5.9	7.6	12.0	10.9	4.8	8.0
Safe	%	23.8	20.7	25.9	19.8	22.9	24.1	27.3	16.6	23.0
Neither	%	12.9	13.6	11.1	12.5	13.1	9.1	14.6	8.9	12.6
Unsafe	%	18.8	20.0	13.4	19.3	13.6	9.5	11.6	13.6	17.3
Very unsafe	%	6.1	7.3	4.2	7.2	4.4	1.7	2.1	6.4	5.8
Not applicable	%	30.8	31.2	35.4	35.3	38.3	43.7	33.5	49.7	33.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>31.4</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>30.9</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>24.9</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>26.5</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>23.1</i>
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Likert index (c)	Index	3.12	3.01	3.38	2.97	3.25	3.62	3.50	3.00	3.15

Table 6A.23 Feelings of safety on public transport (a), (b)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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- (a) Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.
- (b) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (c) 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.

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

Table 6A.24

Table 6A.24 **Opinion on whether family violence and physical assault are problems in the neighbourhood (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Family violence 2006-07										
Major problem	%	7.3	6.4	5.7	6.6	4.5	4.2	3.3	13.9	6.4
Somewhat a problem	%	27.2	26.6	25.2	23.4	23.8	21.1	22.2	29.2	25.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>34.5</i>	<i>32.9</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>25.5</i>	<i>43.1</i>	<i>32.2</i>
Not a problem	%	57.4	56.4	60.3	60.8	62.2	64.0	60.2	49.8	58.6
Don't know	%	8.1	10.7	8.8	9.2	9.5	10.7	14.2	7.1	9.3
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	1.45	1.44	1.40	1.40	1.36	1.33	1.34	1.61	1.42
Family violence 2007-08										
Major problem	%	6.9	5.9	5.7	6.5	4.7	4.6	3.8	15.9	6.2
Somewhat a problem	%	30.0	28.7	25.7	26.0	23.5	23.2	25.6	27.8	27.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>36.9</i>	<i>34.6</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>27.8</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>43.7</i>	<i>33.9</i>
Not a problem	%	54.6	55.8	60.6	59.2	61.7	63.0	58.8	49.4	57.3
Don't know	%	8.6	9.5	8.0	8.2	10.1	9.2	11.8	7.0	8.8
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Likert index (c)	Index	1.48	1.45	1.40	1.43	1.37	1.36	1.38	1.64	1.44
Family violence 2008-09										
Major problem	%	5.5	4.3	4.6	6.1	4.5	3.4	3.5	12.1	5.0
Somewhat a problem	%	20.2	19.7	18.6	17.8	16.5	15.2	18.1	23.5	19.1
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>25.7</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>35.6</i>	<i>24.1</i>
Not a problem	%	68.7	69.8	73.2	71.3	73.0	77.4	71.7	59.8	70.6
Don't know	%	5.6	6.2	3.7	4.8	6.0	4.1	6.7	4.6	5.3
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Likert index (c)	Index	1.33	1.30	1.29	1.31	1.27	1.23	1.27	1.50	1.31

Table 6A.24

Table 6A.24 Opinion on whether family violence and physical assault are problems in the neighbourhood (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Physical assault in a public place (excl. sexual) 2006-07										
Major problem	%	10.2	8.5	8.4	8.6	6.5	4.4	4.7	16.8	8.8
Somewhat a problem	%	31.3	31.6	28.2	27.6	26.0	23.6	25.0	31.7	29.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>41.6</i>	<i>40.1</i>	<i>36.6</i>	<i>36.2</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>29.7</i>	<i>48.5</i>	<i>38.5</i>
Not a problem	%	55.5	56.3	60.1	60.1	64.6	69.0	66.2	49.8	58.2
Don't know	%	2.9	3.6	3.3	3.7	2.9	3.0	4.1	1.7	3.3
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	1.53	1.50	1.46	1.46	1.40	1.33	1.36	1.66	1.49
Physical assault in a public place (excl. sexual) 2007-08										
Major problem	%	11.3	10.6	8.7	10.9	6.9	6.9	5.3	20.4	10.1
Somewhat a problem	%	36.3	33.5	29.0	32.2	28.2	24.8	27.4	32.8	32.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>47.6</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>37.8</i>	<i>43.1</i>	<i>35.1</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>53.1</i>	<i>42.8</i>
Not a problem	%	49.9	52.8	59.5	54.5	61.5	65.6	63.2	44.6	54.4
Don't know	%	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.5	3.4	2.7	4.2	2.3	2.8
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Likert index (c)	Index	1.60	1.56	1.48	1.55	1.43	1.40	1.40	1.75	1.54
Physical assault in a public place (excl. sexual) 2008-09										
Major problem	%	11.0	9.4	7.7	8.4	7.0	4.9	6.2	21.9	9.3
Somewhat a problem	%	30.9	31.4	28.4	28.6	28.9	25.5	27.0	37.4	30.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>41.9</i>	<i>40.9</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>33.3</i>	<i>59.3</i>	<i>39.3</i>
Not a problem	%	55.1	56.1	62.1	61.0	61.7	67.3	63.6	38.1	58.1
Don't know	%	3.0	3.0	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.3	3.2	2.6	2.6
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Likert index (c)	Index	1.55	1.52	1.45	1.46	1.44	1.36	1.41	1.83	1.50

(a) Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

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

(c) 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.

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

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

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

Table 6A.25

Table 6A.25 **Opinion on whether illegal drugs, housebreaking and motor vehicle theft are problems in the neighbourhood (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Illegal drugs 2006-07										
Major problem	%	24.0	22.8	17.6	19.7	17.0	14.6	12.3	12.8	21.0
Somewhat a problem	%	36.6	37.8	35.1	35.3	37.6	33.2	34.7	34.2	36.4
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>60.7</i>	<i>60.7</i>	<i>52.7</i>	<i>55.0</i>	<i>54.6</i>	<i>47.7</i>	<i>47.0</i>	<i>47.0</i>	<i>57.4</i>
Not a problem	%	33.6	32.5	39.6	37.6	38.2	45.4	44.5	44.3	35.8
Don't know	%	5.8	6.8	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.9	8.6	8.8	6.8
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	1.90	1.90	1.76	1.81	1.77	1.67	1.65	1.65	1.84
Illegal drugs 2007-08										
Major problem	%	25.4	23.3	20.4	21.8	17.4	16.0	13.3	15.5	22.4
Somewhat a problem	%	38.2	38.3	32.8	38.0	35.7	35.2	37.3	33.1	36.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>63.6</i>	<i>61.6</i>	<i>53.2</i>	<i>59.7</i>	<i>53.1</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>48.6</i>	<i>59.2</i>
Not a problem	%	31.2	32.4	40.1	33.8	39.0	42.4	41.7	43.5	34.7
Don't know	%	5.2	5.9	6.8	6.5	7.9	6.4	7.8	7.9	6.1
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Likert index (c)	Index	1.94	1.90	1.79	1.87	1.77	1.72	1.69	1.70	1.87
Illegal drugs 2008-09										
Major problem	%	20.9	19.6	15.1	17.8	16.6	12.8	12.5	16.0	18.4
Somewhat a problem	%	34.4	34.5	31.7	33.5	35.2	28.7	33.4	29.9	33.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>55.3</i>	<i>54.1</i>	<i>46.8</i>	<i>51.3</i>	<i>51.8</i>	<i>41.6</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>52.1</i>
Not a problem	%	37.6	38.7	45.9	40.8	40.2	50.0	46.4	41.8	40.5
Don't know	%	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.9	8.0	8.4	7.7	12.3	7.4
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Likert index (c)	Index	1.82	1.79	1.67	1.75	1.74	1.59	1.63	1.71	1.76

Table 6A.25

Table 6A.25 **Opinion on whether illegal drugs, housebreaking and motor vehicle theft are problems in the neighbourhood (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Housebreaking 2006-07										
Major problem	%	15.0	14.0	12.4	17.2	13.1	9.7	13.8	17.4	14.2
Somewhat a problem	%	43.3	47.9	42.9	43.4	47.4	39.3	50.8	38.6	44.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>58.3</i>	<i>62.0</i>	<i>55.3</i>	<i>60.6</i>	<i>60.6</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>64.6</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>58.9</i>
Not a problem	%	39.7	35.7	42.4	37.1	37.6	49.2	32.5	40.6	38.9
Don't know	%	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.9	3.5	2.2
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	1.75	1.78	1.69	1.80	1.75	1.60	1.81	1.76	1.75
Housebreaking 2007-08										
Major problem	%	16.3	13.9	11.3	18.8	11.2	9.3	12.3	19.0	14.3
Somewhat a problem	%	42.2	45.6	41.2	44.5	47.1	40.9	51.6	42.3	43.6
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>58.5</i>	<i>59.5</i>	<i>52.5</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>58.2</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>61.3</i>	<i>57.9</i>
Not a problem	%	39.2	38.1	45.1	34.7	39.4	48.0	33.2	36.9	39.7
Don't know	%	2.4	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.4	1.8	2.9	1.8	2.4
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Likert index (c)	Index	1.77	1.75	1.65	1.84	1.71	1.61	1.79	1.82	1.74
Housebreaking 2008-09										
Major problem	%	14.2	13.1	12.3	16.8	11.0	7.3	15.0	22.0	13.5
Somewhat a problem	%	42.5	44.6	41.3	45.6	47.3	39.6	47.6	40.4	43.5
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>56.6</i>	<i>57.6</i>	<i>53.6</i>	<i>62.5</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>47.0</i>	<i>62.6</i>	<i>62.4</i>	<i>56.9</i>
Not a problem	%	40.3	39.6	44.5	36.2	39.3	51.0	34.2	34.5	40.6
Don't know	%	3.0	2.8	2.0	1.3	2.4	2.1	3.2	3.2	2.5
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Likert index (c)	Index	1.73	1.73	1.67	1.80	1.71	1.55	1.80	1.87	1.72

Table 6A.25

Table 6A.25 **Opinion on whether illegal drugs, housebreaking and motor vehicle theft are problems in the neighbourhood (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Motor vehicle theft 2006-07										
Major problem	%	12.3	12.2	7.5	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.0	9.5	10.9
Somewhat a problem	%	35.4	40.2	31.1	34.5	37.0	31.7	38.2	29.3	35.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>47.7</i>	<i>52.4</i>	<i>38.6</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>47.3</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>48.2</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>46.6</i>
Not a problem	%	49.3	43.6	57.0	50.9	49.2	55.7	46.7	57.8	49.7
Don't know	%	3.0	4.1	4.4	4.2	3.5	2.1	5.1	3.4	3.7
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	1.62	1.67	1.48	1.58	1.60	1.54	1.61	1.50	1.60
Motor vehicle theft 2007-08										
Major problem	%	12.6	11.5	6.8	10.1	11.3	9.7	9.5	12.7	10.7
Somewhat a problem	%	36.9	39.1	29.7	35.6	36.9	33.7	39.1	32.2	35.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>49.4</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>36.5</i>	<i>45.7</i>	<i>48.2</i>	<i>43.4</i>	<i>48.6</i>	<i>44.9</i>	<i>46.5</i>
Not a problem	%	47.3	45.8	59.7	50.6	48.9	54.1	47.4	52.1	50.0
Don't know	%	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.7	2.9	2.5	4.1	3.1	3.5
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Likert index (c)	Index	1.64	1.64	1.45	1.58	1.61	1.54	1.61	1.59	1.59
Motor vehicle theft 2008-09										
Major problem	%	11.8	11.5	6.4	10.0	11.2	8.9	9.5	14.6	10.3
Somewhat a problem	%	33.1	38.1	29.2	35.9	37.0	34.4	37.5	33.5	34.3
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>44.9</i>	<i>49.6</i>	<i>35.6</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>48.2</i>	<i>43.3</i>	<i>47.0</i>	<i>48.1</i>	<i>44.6</i>
Not a problem	%	50.8	46.7	61.0	51.2	48.5	54.3	48.6	48.2	51.7
Don't know	%	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.3	2.4	4.4	3.7	3.7
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Likert index (c)	Index	1.59	1.63	1.43	1.58	1.61	1.53	1.59	1.65	1.57

(a) Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

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

(c) 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.

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

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

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

Table 6A.26

Table 6A.26 **Opinion on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving are problems in the neighbourhood (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving 2006-07										
Major problem	%	31.4	32.9	30.6	31.3	28.4	26.5	29.3	22.4	31.1
Somewhat a problem	%	40.0	41.7	40.9	41.1	44.8	47.1	41.4	38.9	41.3
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>71.4</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>71.5</i>	<i>72.4</i>	<i>73.2</i>	<i>73.5</i>	<i>70.7</i>	<i>61.3</i>	<i>72.4</i>
Not a problem	%	28.1	25.0	28.1	27.1	26.2	26.2	29.0	38.3	27.2
Don't know	%	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	2.03	2.08	2.02	2.04	2.02	2.00	2.00	1.84	2.04
Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving 2007-08										
Major problem	%	31.0	31.8	31.4	31.8	30.1	30.5	27.4	25.9	31.2
Somewhat a problem	%	43.1	42.5	42.4	41.5	43.7	44.4	44.1	40.5	42.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>74.2</i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>75.0</i>	<i>71.4</i>	<i>66.5</i>	<i>73.9</i>
Not a problem	%	25.5	25.2	25.8	26.4	25.6	24.9	28.3	33.2	25.7
Don't know	%	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Likert index (c)	Index	2.06	2.07	2.06	2.05	2.04	2.06	1.99	1.93	2.06
Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving 2008-09										
Major problem	%	31.2	33.5	31.4	32.3	33.7	30.4	29.2	29.8	32.0
Somewhat a problem	%	42.7	41.4	42.2	43.7	43.3	43.6	43.4	41.0	42.4
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>73.8</i>	<i>74.9</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>76.0</i>	<i>77.0</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>72.6</i>	<i>70.9</i>	<i>74.5</i>
Not a problem	%	25.8	24.8	26.2	23.6	22.8	25.9	27.3	29.0	25.2
Don't know	%	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Likert index (c)	Index	2.05	2.09	2.05	2.09	2.11	2.04	2.02	2.01	2.07

Table 6A.26 Opinion on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving are problems in the neighbourhood (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(a) Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

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

(c) 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.

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

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

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

Table 6A.27

Table 6A.27 **Victims of homicide — crimes against the person
(per 100 000 people) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of homicide victims									
2003-04	85	73	63	38	28	3	3	12	305
2004-05	81	55	55	29	20	11	2	12	265
2005-06	89	73	60	33	22	3	5	16	301
2006-07	92	47	56	28	12	9	4	18	266
2007-08	92	44	57	31	18	5	3	18	268
Homicide rate per 100 000 people (c)									
2003-04	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.8	0.6	0.9	6.0	1.5
2004-05	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.3	0.6	5.9	1.3
2005-06	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.6	1.5	7.7	1.5
2006-07	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.8	1.2	8.5	1.3
2007-08	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.9	8.3	1.3

- (a) The definition of homicide defined by the criminal law in of each State and Territory. The specific wording of the definition varies somewhat between States and Territories in terms of degree and culpability.
- (b) The AIC victims of homicide data for 2007-08 are preliminary (unpublished) and final data in other publications might differ.
- (c) Rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, because population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2001 to 2005).
- Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 6A.28

**Table 6A.28 Victims of recorded crimes — crimes against people
(per 100 000 people) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Murder									
2004	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.4	–	7.9	1.3
2005	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	5.8	1.3
2006	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	5.7	1.4
2007	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.9	6.0	1.2
2008	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.6	–	1.8	3.8	1.2
Attempted murder									
2004	1.1	1.0	2.4	1.4	3.4	1.7	0.9	–	1.5
2005	0.9	1.0	2.1	1.0	3.2	0.8	–	1.5	1.3
2006	1.0	1.0	1.6	0.5	2.3	1.2	–	1.9	1.2
2007	0.9	1.0	1.7	0.5	2.6	1.4	0.9	2.3	1.2
2008	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.3	2.3	–	–	3.2	1.1
Manslaughter									
2004	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	–	–	0.9	4.5	0.2
2005	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	–	–	7.7	0.2
2006	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	–	–	2.4	0.2
2007	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	–	–	–	1.9	0.1
2008	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	–	–	1.8	0.1
Driving causing death (c)									
2004	1.1	1.2	1.0	–	–	0.6	–	–	1.2
2005	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.6	–	na	1.1
2006	na	1.1	0.9	2.2	0.7	–	–	na	na
2007	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Kidnapping/abduction									
2004	6.9	2.2	2.8	1.4	2.3	1.4	1.8	3.0	3.8
2005	6.9	2.4	2.1	1.0	2.1	1.0	–	–	3.6
2006	6.6	1.9	1.4	2.1	4.0	0.8	0.9	2.4	3.5
2007	6.5	2.0	1.7	1.7	4.2	0.6	1.2	–	3.5
2008	7.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	3.7	–	1.2	1.4	3.7
Armed robbery (d, e)									
2004	42.7	22.3	21.9	25.8	32.8	10.1	32.1	12.4	30.0
2005	57.4	24.4	21.1	33.7	33.2	8.8	32.7	12.6	35.9
2006	55.5	26.8	22.7	34.0	33.2	18.6	43.7	24.2	36.7
2007	56.2	28.9	17.9	31.9	37.9	20.1	36.5	15.8	36.4
2008	41.5	30.3	19.7	27.4	35.9	13.3	24.3	19.6	31.4

Table 6A.28

Table 6A.28 **Victims of recorded crimes — crimes against people
(per 100 000 people) (a), (b)**

	NSW (d)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (e)	NT	Aust
Unarmed robbery (d, e)									
2004	89.7	23.7	26.6	65.0	47.6	15.7	34.5	17.3	52.1
2005	84.2	24.7	26.5	46.5	42.3	16.4	41.5	23.2	48.3
2006	80.1	24.7	24.3	54.0	42.5	18.8	34.4	35.1	47.3
2007	79.4	32.6	24.3	55.9	41.2	16.4	48.3	34.9	49.2
2008	74.3	30.9	22.4	50.8	40.1	10.3	39.1	30.9	45.8
Blackmail /extortion									
2004	1.4	1.9	1.5	3.7	2.9	–	1.2	1.5	1.8
2005	1.2	2.0	1.5	5.1	2.6	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.9
2006	1.2	2.4	1.9	4.8	3.8	0.6	–	1.4	2.1
2007	1.1	2.4	1.4	4.8	3.4	1.0	–	–	2.0
2008	1.3	2.1	1.3	4.6	3.4	1.0	–	–	2.0
Armed robbery - index 2004 = 100 (f)									
2004	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2005	134.3	109.2	96.5	130.8	101.2	87.1	102.0	101.8	119.7
2006	129.9	119.9	103.7	132.0	101.1	183.0	136.3	195.8	122.3
2007	131.6	129.4	81.9	123.6	115.7	197.7	113.9	127.9	121.3
2008	97.2	135.5	89.9	106.1	109.4	130.7	75.8	158.2	104.7

(a) Based on crimes reported to police.

(b) Rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, because population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 30 June 2002 to 2006). Population data relate to 30 June, so that ERP at 30 June 2008 is used as the denominator for 2008.

(c) Driving causing death data are no longer available.

(d) NSW robbery counts prior to 2005 are understated and therefore not comparable to later years. Improved quality assurance procedures have identified further victims of offences that are now included as part of the offence of robbery. Given the magnitude of the contribution of NSW to the Australian estimate, national data are also understated prior to 2005. Caution should also be exercised in comparing robbery between 2006 to 2007 as a different process was used to categorise weapon/non-weapon use in 2006. Data for weapon not further defined and unspecified were lower in 2006 as a result of this process.

(e) ACT data for 2006 and 2007 are not comparable to previous years for the categories of armed robbery and unarmed robbery due to IT and quality assurance changes to improve the capture of victim data.

(f) Index calculations are based on ABS unrounded data and may differ from those published by the ABS and others.

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

Source: ABS (various years) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (various years), *Recorded Crime Victims Australia*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Canberra.

Table 6A.29

Table 6A.29 **Victims of recorded crime — property crime (per 100 000 people)**
(a), (b)

	<i>NSW (c)</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 (c)									
2004	1 650.6	1 126.6	1 449.5	2 263.1	1 735.1	1 034.6	1 586.9	1 701.2	1 533.8
2005	1 530.7	1 029.8	1 267.9	1 947.3	1 564.9	917.8	1 393.5	1 566.2	1 382.8
2006	1 284.3	934.7	1 235.5	1 942.1	1 474.1	884.6	1 455.9	1 744.9	1 266.0
2007	1 230.6	952.0	1 056.8	1 792.6	1 285.0	844.2	1 218.2	1 655.4	1 182.5
2008	1 151.6	932.2	1 034.4	1 748.4	1 111.7	731.6	1 117.6	1 826.5	1 130.9
Unlawful entry with intent involving the taking of property (c)									
2004	1 252.4	842.4	1 091.3	1 536.4	1 105.6	800.3	1 400.7	921.6	1 125.0
2005	1 153.9	737.0	946.5	1 337.0	884.9	715.3	1 194.8	816.0	994.7
2006	905.7	652.1	911.7	1 354.0	922.9	697.7	1 079.5	888.6	887.8
2007	861.9	665.2	767.0	1 252.0	802.6	667.2	942.7	806.8	825.1
2008	809.2	656.5	738.7	1 233.4	696.3	574.6	847.3	946.7	790.5
Unlawful entry with intent other (c)									
2004	398.2	284.2	358.2	726.7	629.6	234.3	186.2	779.6	408.8
2005	376.8	292.8	321.5	610.3	680.0	202.5	198.6	750.1	388.1
2006	378.6	282.6	323.7	588.1	551.2	187.0	376.4	856.3	378.2
2007	368.6	286.8	289.8	540.7	482.4	189.7	277.3	848.7	357.4
2008	342.4	275.7	295.7	515.0	415.4	157.0	270.3	879.8	340.4
Motor vehicle theft (d)									
2004	494.9	403.4	318.0	393.8	682.4	362.7	509.5	238.9	437.0
2005	430.5	374.1	282.7	357.2	581.8	464.9	617.7	259.1	394.1
2006	410.1	332.4	249.1	363.3	512.9	389.7	637.0	294.3	364.2
2007	384.5	311.8	218.3	346.6	488.4	335.9	488.0	315.0	336.1
2008	367.3	299.1	197.2	358.0	394.5	309.9	493.7	414.0	319.4
Other theft									
2004	2 537.7	2 420.6	2 569.8	3 995.1	3 408.2	2 288.3	2 566.8	3 195.6	2 726.9
2005	2 337.7	2 317.4	2 336.7	3 773.5	3 104.5	2 175.9	2 575.3	3 171.5	2 541.8
2006	2 308.3	2 254.1	2 184.1	3 921.9	3 166.5	2 074.0	2 649.4	3 316.0	2 506.5
2007	2 197.6	2 164.8	1 859.1	3 722.4	2 971.9	1 844.5	2 681.6	3 005.2	2 341.1
2008	2 068.4	2 327.6	1 801.7	3 740.9	2 778.9	1 789.2	2 855.7	3 021.6	2 324.1
Unlawful entry with intent - index 2004 = 100 (e)									
2004	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2005	92.7	91.4	87.5	86.0	90.2	88.7	87.8	92.1	90.2
2006	77.8	83.0	85.2	85.8	85.0	85.5	91.7	102.6	82.5
2007	74.6	84.5	72.9	79.2	74.1	81.6	76.8	97.3	77.1
2008	69.8	82.7	71.4	77.3	64.1	70.7	70.4	107.4	73.7

**Table 6A.29 Victims of recorded crime — property crime (per 100 000 people)
(a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</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 - index 2004 = 100 (e)									
2004	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2005	87.0	92.7	88.9	90.7	85.3	128.2	121.2	108.4	90.2
2006	82.9	82.4	78.3	92.3	75.2	107.4	125.0	123.2	83.3
2007	77.7	77.3	68.7	88.0	71.6	92.6	95.8	131.8	76.9
2008	74.2	74.1	62.0	90.9	57.8	85.5	96.9	173.3	73.1

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

(b) Rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, because population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 30 June 2002 to 2006). Population data relate to 30 June, so that ERP at 30 June 2008 is used as the denominator for 2008.

(c) NSW unlawful entry with intent counts prior to 2006 are overstated and therefore not comparable to later years. Given the magnitude of the contribution of NSW to the Australian estimate, national data are also overstated prior to 2006.

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

(e) Index calculations are based on ABS unrounded data and may differ from those published by the ABS and others.

Source: ABS (various years) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (various years), *Recorded Crime Victims Australia*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Canberra.

Table 6A.30

Table 6A.30	Reporting rates for selected major offences (per cent) (a), (b)								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA (c)	SA	Tas (c)	ACT (c)	NT (c)	Aust
Break and enter (c)									
1998	74.7	83.2	74.6	80.8	79.8	77.8	76.0	66.4	77.5
2002	68.0	79.0	74.9	83.7	81.4	79.3	80.9	72.8	75.1
2005 (c)	75.0	77.4	65.7	79.7	72.9	75.0	74.9	67.4	74.2
Attempted break and enter (d)									
1998	29.3	37.6	27.1	33.6	31.3	41.9	32.5	32.0	31.7
2002 (c)	31.2	26.9	31.4	33.6	37.4	28.8	23.4	30.0	31.1
2005 (c)	31.6	32.9	31.8	27.0	30.4	14.7	23.5	29.8	30.7
Motor vehicle theft									
1998	95.1	97.1	97.5	92.4	94.4	86.2	85.2	100.0	95.1
2002 (c)	96.3	95.6	91.0	96.9	96.0	87.4	91.6	89.6	95.0
2005 (c)	np	np	83.1	72.9	86.5	np	100.0	100.0	90.3
Robbery									
1998	47.9	46.0	52.4	59.5	42.5	56.5	56.3	79.8	49.8
2002	60.7	45.3	36.0	27.9	20.3	57.3	81.7	100.0	50.2
2005	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	38.5
Assault									
1998	30.4	23.2	30.2	25.3	30.8	23.8	19.7	28.8	27.2
2002	34.6	24.1	33.2	29.1	31.7	32.4	23.9	45.6	30.8
2005 (c)	31.3	31.8	32.4	25.9	37.4	27.7	26.6	35.7	31.4
Sexual assault (d)									
1998	56.0	21.0	31.0	53.0	na	na	na	na	33.0
2002	29.2	19.2	13.9	20.9	na	na	na	na	19.8
2005	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np

(a) Surveys were not conducted in all jurisdictions in all years. State and Territory 2005 data for robbery were not published by the ABS due to application of its confidentiality rules. All 2005 data for sexual assault were not published by the ABS due to very high relative standard errors (RSEs) and application of its confidentiality rules. These data are included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

(b) Data are for the 12 months to April of the specified year.

(c) Data for 1998 all have RSE's below 25 per cent. The following data for 2002 have RSE's of between 25 and 50 and should be used with caution: attempted break and enter for Tasmania, the ACT and the NT; and motor vehicle theft for the NT. The following data for 2005 have RSE's of between 25 and 50 and should be used with caution: break and enter for the NT; attempted break and enter for Tasmania, the ACT and the NT; motor vehicle theft for WA and assault for the NT.

(d) Data relate to females aged 18 years and over only.

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

Source: ABS (various years), *Crime and Safety Australia*, Cat.no. 4509.0, Canberra.

Table 6A.31

Table 6A.31 **Estimated total victims of crime (unreported and reported) — crimes against the person (per 100 000 people) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Robbery										
1998	no.	900	300	300	600	500	600	600	900	500
	RSE (c) %	± 10.5	± 21.2	± 17.8	± 18.2	± 20.7	± 25.2	± 24.9	± 30.7	± 7.0
2002	no.	1 000	500	300	600	500	300	200	100	600
	RSE (c) %	± 10.3	± 15.7	± 22.3	± 17.4	± 20.1	± 35.8	± 38.4	± 94.8	± 6.6
2005	no.	430	240	420	530	290	100	310	540	370
	RSE (c) %	± 18.3	± 23.0	± 19.6	± 19.8	± 31.5	± 58.6	± 39.4	± 57.9	± 9.7
Assault										
1998	no.	3 900	3 800	4 800	4 900	4 200	5 100	6 900	6 300	4 300
	RSE (c) %	± 4.5	± 5.2	± 4.1	± 5.3	± 6.1	± 7.1	± 6.0	± 8.2	± 2.2
2002	no.	4 800	4 700	4 400	5 100	4 500	5 000	5 800	7 800	4 700
	RSE (c) %	± 4.0	± 4.2	± 4.6	± 5.2	± 5.6	± 6.7	± 7.0	± 10.8	± 2.1
2005	no.	4 800	4 100	5 700	5 200	4 700	4 500	5 500	6 000	4 800
	RSE (c) %	± 4.4	± 4.5	± 4.2	± 5.3	± 6.2	± 7.3	± 7.7	± 14.9	± 2.1
Sexual assault (d), (e)										
1998	no.	300	700	400	500	300	700	900	600	400
2002	no.	300	200	200	200	np	np	np	np	200
2005	no.	300	300	300	200	200	100	np	np	300
Total personal crimes										
1998	no.	4 600	4 200	5 100	5 600	4 500	5 700	7 700	6 800	4 800
	RSE (c) %	± 4.1	± 4.9	± 3.9	± 4.9	± 5.8	± 6.6	± 5.6	± 7.7	± 2.1
2002	no.	5 700	5 200	4 700	5 700	4 900	5 200	5 900	8 100	5 300
	RSE (c) %	± 3.5	± 3.9	± 4.4	± 4.8	± 5.3	± 6.5	± 6.9	± 10.4	± 2.0
2005	no.	5 400	4 500	6 100	5 600	5 000	4 700	5 800	6 600	5 300
	RSE (c) %	± 4.1	± 4.3	± 4.0	± 5.0	± 5.9	± 7.1	± 7.4	± 13.9	± 2.0

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

(b) Data are for the 12 months to April of the specified year.

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

(d) For 2002, Victoria, Queensland and WA estimates are subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent and for SA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of greater than 50 per cent and are not published.

(e) Females aged 18 years and over only.

np Not published.

Source: ABS, *Crime and Safety Australia*, Cat.no.4509.0, (various years), Canberra.

Table 6A.32

Table 6A.32 Estimated total household victims of crime, reported and unreported — crimes against property (per 100 000 households) (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Break and enter (c)										
1998	no.	5 300	3 600	5 400	7 500	4 000	5 000	5 800	6 300	5 000
2002	no.	5 000	3 400	5 000	6 200	4 500	5 200	4 400	13 500	4 700
2005	no.	3 700	2 400	3 000	5 000	2 900	2 100	4 000	7 400	3 300
Attempted break and enter (d)										
1998	no.	3 400	2 100	2 900	6 000	2 900	3 600	4 000	5 000	3 200
2002	no.	3 700	2 200	3 800	4 400	3 000	3 300	3 800	9 500	3 400
2005	no.	2 700	1 900	2 900	3 000	3 100	2 100	3 100	7 800	2 600
Break and enter or attempted break and enter (e)										
1998	no.	7 900	5 300	7 700	12 400	6 300	8 100	9 100	10 800	7 600
	RSE (f) %	± 4.6	± 6.5	± 4.7	± 4.6	± 7.0	± 8.1	± 7.5	± 9.2	± 2.4
2002	no.	7 900	5 300	8 000	9 600	6 700	7 700	7 500	19 400	7 400
	RSE (f) %	± 4.6	± 6.1	± 4.9	± 5.4	± 6.6	± 7.7	± 8.9	± 9.2	± 2.5
2005	no.	5 900	3 900	5 400	7 200	5 500	3 800	6 600	12 800	5 400
	RSE (f) %	± 5.3	± 7.0	± 5.9	± 6.1	± 7.1	± 11.7	± 9.4	± 11.7	± 2.8
Motor vehicle theft										
1998	no.	2 100	1 600	1 100	2 400	1 200	1 400	1 300	1 100	1 700
	RSE (f) %	± 9.8	± 12.3	± 14.2	± 12.3	± 18.0	± 22.5	± 24.0	± 43.7	± 5.6
2002	no.	2 100	2 000	1 300	1 000	1 800	1 600	2 300	2 600	1 800
	RSE (f) %	± 10.4	± 10.6	± 14.4	± 19.1	± 13.8	± 19.9	± 17.6	± 33.0	± 5.5
2005	no.	1 100	700	800	900	1 300	900	np	np	1 000
	RSE (f) %	± 15.0	± 18.0	± 18.0	± 20.0	± 16.0	± 26.0	± na	± na	± 8.0
Total household crimes										
1998	no.	9 700	6 700	8 500	14 300	7 400	9 300	10 400	11 400	9 000
	RSE (f) %	± 4.1	± 5.7	± 4.4	± 4.2	± 6.4	± 7.4	± 6.9	± 8.9	± 2.2
2002	no.	9 600	7 000	9 000	10 400	8 200	8 900	9 200	20 400	8 900
	RSE (f) %	± 4.0	± 5.1	± 4.5	± 5.1	± 5.8	± 7.0	± 7.9	± 8.9	± 2.2
2005	no.	6 800	4 600	6 100	7 800	6 600	4 500	7 700	13 000	6 200
	RSE (f) %	± 4.9	± 6.3	± 5.5	± 5.8	± 6.4	± 10.5	± 8.6	± 11.6	± 2.6

Table 6A.32 **Estimated total household victims of crime, reported and unreported — crimes against property (per 100 000 households) (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(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.								
(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)	A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one break-in/attempted break-in. Victims were counted once only, regardless of the number of incidents of break-in/attempted break-in. Therefore, the addition of the 'break and enter' and, the 'attempted break and enter', data in table 6A.35 is greater than the category 'break and enter or attempted break and enter'. Break-in is defined as an incident where the respondent's home had been broken into. Break-in offences relating to respondents' cars or gardens are excluded.								
(f)	Relative standard error. An overview of how to interpret RSEs is contained in Appendix A ('Statistical appendix').								

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

Source: ABS, *Crime and Safety Australia*, Cat.no. 4509.0, (various years), Canberra.

Table 6A.33

Table 6A.33 **Outcomes of investigations of crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Investigations of homicide and related offences										
Investigations finalised	%	65.8	68.0	82.4	87.2	78.1	np	np	np	74.7
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	87.0	87.1	np	79.4	np	np	np	np	91.5
Total	no.	152	103	131	39	64	np	4	24	521
Investigations of assault										
Investigations finalised	%	60.9	55.0	58.4	61.3	60.6	77.3	44.2	74.6	60.5
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	50.9	80.1	84.5	66.1	66.5	90.0	60.8	62.8	63.1
Total	no.	79 847	21 404	19 423	21 119	17 178	3 749	2 296	5 261	170 277
Investigations of sexual assault										
Investigations finalised	%	34.0	40.0	47.8	45.9	41.1	60.8	25.5	39.5	40.2
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	49.8	57.2	62.6	54.2	55.0	80.5	42.9	65.3	56.3
Total	no.	7 140	3 986	4 440	1 798	1 583	194	220	372	19 733
Investigations of kidnapping/abduction										
Investigations finalised	%	36.9	53.4	26.7	78.6	61.7	np	np	np	41.6
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	50.3	59.6	–	50.0	67.6	np	np	np	54.5
Total	no.	539	88	60	28	60	np	np	np	782
Investigations of armed robbery										
Investigations finalised	%	20.4	34.0	48.8	39.2	30.8	56.1	25.0	46.5	30.4
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	81.4	85.6	94.4	85.0	91.0	100.0	np	np	86.9
Total	no.	2 900	1 608	846	594	575	66	84	43	6 716
Investigations of unarmed robbery										
Investigations finalised	%	21.6	29.4	39.8	30.7	28.5	60.8	18.5	42.6	26.4
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	73.1	81.6	83.0	80.2	72.1	83.9	np	np	77.3
Total	no.	5 189	1 644	960	1 102	643	51	135	68	9 792
Investigations of blackmail/extortion										
Investigations finalised	%	72.8	50.9	50.0	47.5	44.4	np	np	np	54.0
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	91.0	78.9	70.4	74.5	58.3	np	np	np	79.1
Total	no.	92	112	54	99	54	np	np	np	417

Table 6A.33 Outcomes of investigations of crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2008 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(a) Extreme caution should be used in making comparisons between different states and territories. Investigation has found significant differences in business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia. Refer to paragraphs 11 to 74 of the explanatory notes in ABS Cat no. 4510.0.

(b) Data on investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police and on proceedings commenced, are not published for some smaller jurisdictions (SA, Tas, ACT, NT) due to small numbers and ABS confidentiality rules. These data are included in the Australian total.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** not published but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise

Source: ABS 2008, *Recorded Crime - Victims (2009), Australia*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Canberra (and unpublished).

Table 6A.34

Table 6A.34 Victims of property crime: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2008 (a)

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
Investigations of unlawful entry with intent										
Investigations finalised	%	7.7	10.7	14.6	12.2	9.2	19.3	2.7	17.8	9.9
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	53.5	92.1	95.6	67.0	77.1	92.2	90.3	79.3	77.9
Total	no.	80 433	49 536	44 418	37 961	17 825	3 640	3 862	4 015	241 690
Investigations of motor vehicle theft										
Investigations finalised	%	10.8	15.7	23.1	22.6	13.1	24.3	4.5	24.4	15.4
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	35.6	72.0	82.3	55.9	58.0	70.4	90.9	69.8	60.5
Total	no.	25 654	15 892	8 468	7 773	6 325	1 542	1 706	910	68 270
Investigations of other theft										
Investigations finalised	%	12.3	16.9	22.4	13.4	15.5	27.5	9.4	15.2	15.7
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	63.4	94.3	91.2	69.7	75.4	82.1	88.3	40.3	80.4
Total	no.	144 458	123 684	77 364	81 223	44 556	8 902	9 868	6 642	496 697

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

Source: ABS 2008, *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia 2007*, Cat. no. 4510.0, AusInfo, Canberra.

Table 6A.35

Table 6A.35 People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2007-08										
Always	%	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5
Most of the time	%	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4
Sometimes	%	2.0	2.7	2.4	2.1	3.4	2.6	1.9	4.6	2.4
Rarely	%	3.6	5.8	5.1	4.0	6.8	5.9	3.7	6.9	4.8
Never	%	93.6	90.4	91.3	92.9	88.2	90.9	93.8	87.1	91.7
Refused	%	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
Don't know	%	-	0.2	0.0	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.1
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	6.4	9.4	8.6	6.9	11.7	9.1	6.1	12.8	8.2
Sample size	no.	5 588	7 581	5 497	5 243	2 870	2 136	2 221	1 396	32 532
Likert Index (c)	Index	1.10	1.15	1.14	1.11	1.19	1.13	1.09	1.21	1.13
2008-09										
Always	%	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Most of the time	%	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	-	0.2	0.5	0.3
Sometimes	%	2.0	2.6	2.5	1.7	2.9	2.2	2.3	4.0	2.3
Rarely	%	3.3	4.7	4.1	3.4	5.4	4.4	3.9	5.8	4.1
Never	%	94.0	91.7	92.3	94.5	90.9	93.0	93.1	89.1	92.8
Refused	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't know	%	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	6.0	8.1	7.6	5.5	9.0	7.0	6.9	10.8	7.1
Sample size	no.	5 514	7 613	5 440	5 157	2 798	2 097	2 207	1 380	32 206
Likert Index (c)	Index	1.10	1.13	1.13	1.08	1.13	1.10	1.11	1.17	1.11

Table 6A.35

Table 6A.35 People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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(a) Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

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

(c) 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.

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 6A.36

Table 6A.36 People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2007-08										
Always	%	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	-	-
Most of the time	%	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.1
Sometimes	%	2.4	1.9	1.9	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.3	3.4	2.3
Rarely	%	7.5	8.3	6.6	12.2	10.7	8.4	10.4	12.7	8.4
Never	%	90.0	89.7	91.4	84.3	86.2	88.4	87.3	83.6	89.2
Refused	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't know	%	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.0
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	10.0	10.3	8.5	15.7	13.7	11.6	12.7	16.2	10.8
Sample size	no.	5 588	7 581	5 497	5 243	2 870	2 136	2 221	1 396	32 532
Likert Index (c)	Index	1.13	1.12	1.11	1.20	1.17	1.15	1.15	1.20	1.13
2008-09										
Always	%	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.0
Most of the time	%	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Sometimes	%	2.0	1.9	1.5	3.0	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.0
Rarely	%	7.7	7.5	6.9	11.1	11.0	10.2	8.4	12.0	8.2
Never	%	90.3	90.5	91.5	85.9	86.1	87.7	88.8	84.6	89.7
Refused	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't know	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	9.7	9.4	8.4	14.0	13.8	12.3	11.2	15.2	10.3
Sample size	no.	5 514	7 613	5 440	5 157	2 798	2 097	2 207	1 380	32 206
Likert Index (c)	Index	1.12	1.11	1.10	1.17	1.17	1.15	1.14	1.19	1.12

Table 6A.36

Table 6A.36 People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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- (a) Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.
- (b) Total may not up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (c) 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.
 For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:
 Always = 5; most of the time = 4; sometimes = 3; rarely = 2; and never = 1.
 – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 6A.37

Table 6A.37 People who had driven more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit in the previous 6 months (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2007-08										
Always	%	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.9
Most of the time	%	3.2	1.8	2.8	2.6	1.0	1.4	2.6	3.9	2.5
Sometimes	%	24.5	20.1	23.9	26.2	19.9	19.1	25.8	27.6	23.0
Rarely	%	32.9	33.9	35.9	35.0	33.9	36.4	37.3	29.2	34.2
Never	%	38.1	43.3	36.6	34.9	44.5	42.4	33.3	38.0	39.3
Refused	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Don't know	%	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.1
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	61.7	56.6	63.3	65.0	55.4	57.6	66.6	62.0	60.6
Sample size	no.	5 588	7 581	5 497	5 243	2 870	2 136	2 221	1 396	32 532
Likert Index (c)	Index	1.96	1.83	1.95	2.00	1.79	1.81	2.01	2.01	1.91
2008-09										
Always	%	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.8
Most of the time	%	2.7	1.3	2.3	2.4	0.8	1.0	3.9	2.5	2.1
Sometimes	%	26.0	19.0	24.1	25.7	20.0	19.6	24.1	23.4	23.2
Rarely	%	32.1	32.8	35.4	33.7	32.8	35.9	36.8	35.3	33.4
Never	%	37.8	46.1	37.0	37.3	45.7	43.0	33.9	37.8	40.3
Refused	%	—	—	0.0	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Don't know	%	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	—	0.2
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	62.0	53.7	62.8	62.6	54.2	57.0	65.9	62.2	59.5
Sample size	no.	5 514	7 613	5 440	5 157	2 798	2 097	2 207	1 380	32 206
Likert Index (c)	Index	1.97	1.77	1.95	1.96	1.78	1.80	2.01	1.93	1.90

Table 6A.37 People who had driven more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit in the previous 6 months (a), (b)

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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(a) Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

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

(c) 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.

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 6A.38

Table 6A.38	Road deaths								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total fatalities									
2004-05	503	335	312	174	145	53	15	40	1 577
2005-06	536	323	342	178	146	56	19	49	1 649
2006-07	442	337	366	225	104	56	17	51	1 598
2007-08	380	330	331	221	107	41	14	69	1 493
2008-09	448	306	351	204	128	50	13	56	1 556
Per 100 000 registered vehicles									
2004-05	12.1	9.2	11.3	11.4	13.0	14.6	6.8	36.4	11.3
2005-06	12.6	8.6	11.8	11.1	12.8	14.9	8.5	43.0	11.5
2006-07	10.1	8.8	12.1	13.4	9.0	14.7	7.4	43.2	10.8
2007-08	8.4	8.4	10.4	12.7	9.1	10.5	5.8	56.1	9.8
2008-09	9.8	7.6	10.7	11.2	10.6	12.5	5.3	43.5	9.9

Source: Australian Road Fatality Statistics at www.infrastructure.gov.au/roads/safety (data accessed on 11 November 2009); ABS (various years), Motor Vehicle Census, Cat. no. 9309.0, AusInfo, Canberra.

Table 6A.39

Table 6A.39 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										
2005-06	no.	11 889	9 017	6 517	3 332	2 719	np	np	np	35 562
2006-07	no.	11 827	9 108	6 813	3 720	2 855	np	np	np	36 587
2007-08	no.	11 172	9 499	6 992	3 901	2 957	823	823	648	36 815
Per 100 000 registered vehicles (a)										
2005-06	no.	279	241	225	208	239	na	na	na	248
2006-07	no.	271	239	225	222	247	na	na	na	248
2007-08	no.	247	242	220	223	251	210	340	527	241

(a) Data not published for some jurisdictions due to small numbers. This data is included in the Australian total.

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

Source: AIHW (various years), *Land Transport Hospitalisations* (unpublished); ABS (various years) Motor Vehicle Census, Cat. no. 9309.0, AusInfo, Canberra.

Table 6A.40

Table 6A.40 **Number of deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, 2004 to 2008 (a), (b)**

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Non-Indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
2004	9	4	5	2	2	–	1	–	23
2005	3	5	6	–	1	–	–	–	15
2006	8	3	1	2	1	–	1	–	16
2007	5	7	3	4	4	–	–	2	25
2008	4	3	–	10	2	–	–	2	21
Indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
2004	2	1	2	1	1	–	–	1	8
2005	1	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	8
2006	–	1	1	2	1	–	–	1	6
2007	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	4
2008	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	4
Total deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
2004	11	5	7	3	3	–	1	1	31
2005	4	5	7	6	1	–	–	–	23
2006	8	4	2	4	2	–	1	1	22
2007	5	7	5	4	6	–	–	2	29
2008	4	3	–	11	2	–	–	5	25
Total number of deaths 2004 to 2008									
Non-Indigenous	29	22	15	18	10	–	2	4	100
Indigenous	3	2	6	10	4	–	–	5	30
All people	32	24	21	28	14	–	2	9	130

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

(b) The AIC deaths in police custody and custody-related operations for 2008 are preliminary (unpublished) and final data in other publications might differ.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 6A.41

Table 6A.41 Courts adjudicated defendants who submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Lower courts (2006-07)									
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	95.0	92.1	99.2	99.0	99.7	83.6	98.4	93.7
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	140 704	83 808	129 279	73 984	37 989	48 925	3 123	8 336
Total proven guilty	no.	133 686	77 179	128 195	73 234	37 870	40 909	3 072	7 810
Lower courts (2007-08)									
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	94.9	91.3	99.3	99.1	99.8	87.0	96.9	93.4
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	143 181	88 037	140 167	89 647	40 004	52 255	3 346	9 196
Total proven guilty	no.	135 862	80 410	139 169	88 852	39 910	45 464	3 243	8 590
Higher courts (2006-07)									
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	93.3	92.2	95.5	84.6	88.5	91.1	89.1	94.8
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	2 898	2 249	4 826	2 145	928	448	110	325
Total proven guilty	no.	2 704	2 073	4 609	1 814	821	408	98	308
Higher courts (2007-08)									
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	92.0	90.9	94.9	88.6	91.0	92.8	84.0	83.9
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	2 941	2 406	4 949	2 235	982	429	150	254
Total proven guilty	no.	2 707	2 188	4 698	1 981	894	398	126	213

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

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

Table 6A.42

Table 6A.42 **Juvenile diversions as a proportion of offenders (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (d)	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (e)	<i>NT</i>
2004-05	57	41	45	54	55	66	41	47
2005-06	55	35	47	50	55	64	36	38
2006-07	56	40	48	47	52	71	43	39
2007-08	55	41	49	47	49	67	49	42
2008-09	58	40	47	47	52	61	47	41

- (a) Juvenile diversion is defined as juveniles who would otherwise be proceeded against (that is, taken to court) but who are diverted by police as a proportion of all juvenile offenders formally dealt with by police. The term diverted includes diversions of offenders away from the courts by way of: community conference; diversionary conference; formal cautioning by police; family conferences; and other diversionary programs (for example, to drug assessment/treatment). Offenders who would not normally be sent to court for the offence detected and are treated by police in a less formal manner (for example, issued warnings or infringement notices) are excluded.
- (b) NSW data include only juveniles diverted by way of Caution or Youth Conference as a proportion of all juveniles so diverted or sent to court. Excludes juveniles given a warning under the Young Offenders Act and those issued with infringement notices.
- (c) Victorian result reflects only those instances where a juvenile is taken into police custody and subsequently issued with a formal caution. Instances where a juvenile is released into non-police care or involving a safe-custody application are not included.
- (d) For WA, figures for 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 have been revised due to updated data. Juvenile diversions include formal cautions and referrals to Juvenile Justice Teams as a proportion of the total recorded number of juveniles diverted or arrested.
- (e) In the ACT, the proportion of juvenile diversions has been calculated on total recorded police contacts with juveniles comprising juvenile cautions, referrals to diversionary conferencing, juveniles taken into protective custody and charges pertaining to juveniles.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.43

Table 6A.43 **Real costs awarded against the police through criminal actions (2008-09 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Total costs									
2004-05	\$'000	802	2 354	196	1 688	829	na	269	na
2005-06	\$'000	1 090	2 540	166	2 375	819	24	157	na
2006-07	\$'000	947	2 034	138	3 207	908	36	156	na
2007-08	\$'000	1 113	1 682	258	3 256	1 270	17	75	23
2008-09	\$'000	1 592	1 898	163	3 358	1 658	14	148	82
Total costs per person									
2004-05	\$	0.12	0.47	0.05	0.84	0.54	na	0.82	na
2005-06	\$	0.16	0.50	0.04	1.17	0.53	0.05	0.47	na
2006-07	\$	0.14	0.39	0.03	1.54	0.58	0.07	0.47	na
2007-08	\$	0.16	0.32	0.06	1.53	0.80	0.03	0.22	0.11
2008-09	\$	0.23	0.35	0.04	1.52	1.03	0.03	0.43	0.37

- (a) Data have been adjusted to 2008-09 dollars using the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator (2008-09 = 100) (table AA.26).
- (b) Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2001 to 2005). Population data relate to 31 December, so that ERP at 31 December 2008 is used as the denominator for 2008-09.
- (c) Total costs awarded against the police resulting from summary offences and indictable offences tried summarily before a court of law, including ex gratia payments in some jurisdictions.
- (d) The process by which costs are awarded differs between jurisdictions. Therefore, 'costs awarded against police in criminal actions' data are not comparable across jurisdictions.
- (e) For NSW, revised data based on reports by Area Prosecutor Coordinators. Previous Reports showed only costs awarded as per the Failed Prosecutions Report and may have understated total costs awarded against police.
- (f) In SA, there has been an increase in the number of matters attracting costs against police which is reflective of a more litigious criminal justice system environment in all summary jurisdictions.
- na** Not available.

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