

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).

Attachment contents

Table 6A.1	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NSW
Table 6A.2	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Victoria
Table 6A.3	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Queensland
Table 6A.4	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, WA
Table 6A.5	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, SA
Table 6A.6	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Tasmania
Table 6A.7	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, ACT
Table 6A.8	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NT
Table 6A.9	Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2008-09
Table 6A.10	Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services (2008-09 dollars)
Table 6A.11	Police staff, by operational status (per cent)
Table 6A.12	General satisfaction with services provided by the police
Table 6A.13	Contact with police in the past 12 months
Table 6A.14	People who had contact with police in the past 12 months: satisfaction with police in most recent contact
Table 6A.15	Opinions on statement 'police perform job professionally'
Table 6A.16	Opinions on statement 'police treat people fairly and equally'
Table 6A.17	Opinions on statement 'most police are honest'
Table 6A.18	Trends in complaints
Table 6A.19	Indigenous, sworn and unsworn police staff
Table 6A.20	Police staff, sworn and unsworn, by gender (per cent)
Table 6A.21	Feelings of safety at home alone
Table 6A.22	Feelings of safety walking or jogging locally
Table 6A.23	Feelings of safety on public transport
Table 6A.24	Opinion on whether family violence and physical assault are problems in the neighbourhood
Table 6A.25	Opinion on whether illegal drugs, housebreaking and motor vehicle theft are problems in the neighbourhood
Table 6A.26	Opinion on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving are problems in the neighbourhood
Table 6A.27	Victims of homicide — crimes against the person (per 100 000 people)
Table 6A.28	Victims of recorded crimes — crimes against people (per 100 000 people)
Table 6A.29	Victims of recorded crime — property crime (per 100 000 people)
Table 6A.30	Reporting rates for selected major offences (per cent)
Table 6A.31	Estimated total victims of crime (unreported and reported) — crimes against the person (per 100 000 people)

Attachment contents

Table 6A.32	Estimated total household victims of crime, reported and unreported — crimes against property (per 100 000 households)
Table 6A.33	Outcomes of investigations of crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2008
Table 6A.34	Victims of property crime: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2008
Table 6A.35	People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt
Table 6A.36	People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit
Table 6A.37	People who had driven more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit in the previous 6 months
Table 6A.38	Road deaths
Table 6A.39	Land transport hospitalisations
Table 6A.40	Number of deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, 2004 to 2008
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 (b)</i>	<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	2.7	17.8	9.9
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	53.5	92.1	95.6	67.0	77.1	90.3	79.3	77.9
Total	no.	80 433	49 536	44 418	37 961	17 825	3 862	4 015	241 690
Investigations of motor vehicle theft									
Investigations finalised	%	10.8	15.7	23.1	22.6	13.1	4.5	24.4	15.4
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	35.6	72.0	82.3	55.9	58.0	90.9	69.8	60.5
Total	no.	25 654	15 892	8 468	7 773	6 325	1 706	910	68 270
Investigations of other theft									
Investigations finalised	%	12.3	16.9	22.4	13.4	15.5	9.4	15.2	15.7
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	63.4	94.3	91.2	69.7	75.4	88.3	40.3	80.4
Total	no.	144 458	123 684	77 364	81 223	44 556	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)**

<i>Year</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>
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).