
6 Police services

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Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '6A' suffix (for example, table 6A.3). A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at www.pc.gov.au/gsp.

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

Performance is reported against four activity areas: community safety; crime; road safety; and judicial services. Some equity-access, effectiveness, efficiency and

outcomes indicators are reported in a general section, which combines all the activity areas.

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

Major improvements in reporting on police services this year include:

- reporting data from all jurisdictions for the first time for the access indicator ‘Indigenous staffing’, enabling its status to change from incomplete to complete
- reporting 2008-09 data for the effectiveness indicator ‘Crime victimisation’, improving its timeliness and completeness, as the most recent previous data reported were for 2005 and were not available for some sub-categories for some jurisdictions
- reporting 2008-09 data for the effectiveness indicator ‘Reporting rates’, improving its timeliness and completeness, as the most recent previous data reported were for 2005 and were not available for some sub-categories for some jurisdictions
- expansion of time series data reporting in all attachment tables
- inclusion of two mini-case studies.

6.1 Profile of police services

Service overview

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

Roles and responsibilities

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

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

Size and scope of sector

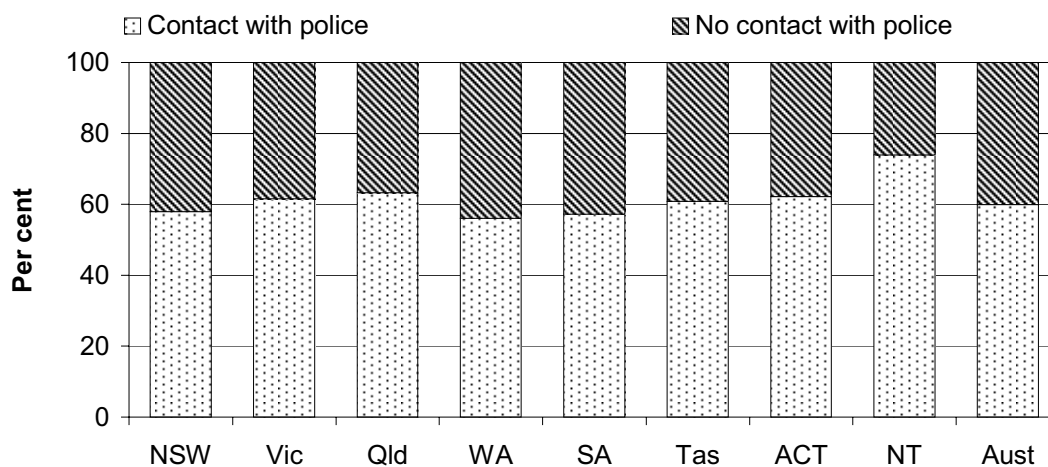
Client groups

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

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

The *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (NSCSP) indicated that, in 2009-10, 59.9 per cent of people nationally had experienced some form of 'business' contact with police in the previous 12 months (figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1 Police contact in the past 12 months, 2009-10^{a, b}



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

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

Time series data for contact with police in the past 12 months are reported for 5 years in table 6A.13.

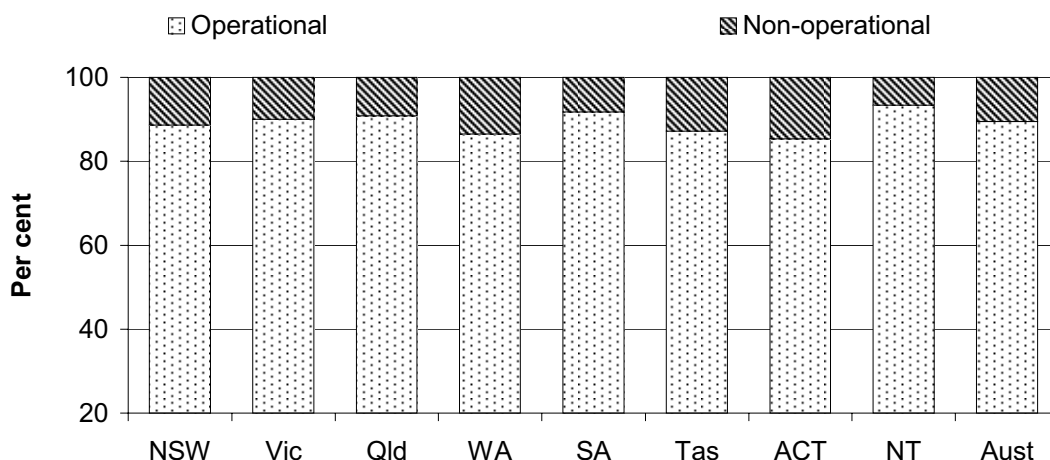
Staffing

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

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

An operational police staff member is any member whose primary duty is the delivery of police or police-related services to an external client (where an external client predominately refers to members of the public but may also include law enforcement outputs delivered to other government departments). Approximately 89.5 per cent of police staff were operational in Australia in 2009-10 (figure 6.2).

Figure 6.2 Police staff, by operational status, 2009-10^{a, b, c}

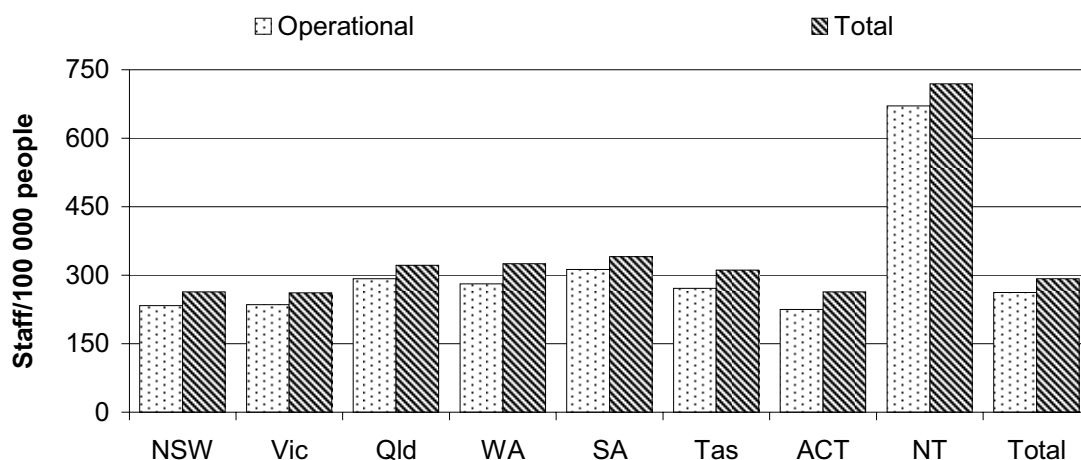


^a Data comprise all FTE staff except in the NT where data are based on a headcount at 30 June. ^b In Victoria and Queensland, a comprehensive review of civilian position descriptions, relative to the definition of operational staff contained in the Police Services Working Group Data Manual, has led to the reclassification of a significant number of those positions as operational as distinct from non-operational in 2009-10 data. Data for previous years have not been revised. ^c NT police officers include police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers.

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

Nationally, there was a total of 58 019 operational and non-operational staff in 2009-10 (table 6.1). Nationally, on average, there were 262 operational police staff per 100 000 people (figure 6.3). The number of staff per 100 000 people varies across jurisdictions, in part, due to differing operating environments.

Figure 6.3 Police staff per 100 000 people, 2009-10^a



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

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

Table 6.1 Police staff per 100 000 population, 2009-10^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Police staff numbers									
Operational	16 802	12 945	13 087	6 382	5 105	1 372	798	1 528	58 019
Total	18 955	14 380	14 406	7 379	5 565	1 573	935	1 637	64 830
Population numbers									
Estimates at 31 December 2009 (100 000s)	71.9	55.0	44.7	22.7	16.3	5.1	3.6	2.3	221.6
Police staff numbers per 100 000 population									
Operational	234	236	293	281	312	271	225	671	262
Total	264	262	322	325	341	311	263	719	293

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

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

Time series data for police staffing are reported for 6 years in tables 6A.1–6A.8, 6A.11, 6A.19 and 6A.20.

Case studies

Boxes 6.1 and 6.2 contain case studies of the performance and evaluation of specific initiatives to improve crime prevention for young people.

Box 6.1 Case study — U-Turn diversionary program for young motor vehicle offenders (U-turn)

Project U-Turn is a best practice diversionary program for young people aged 15–20 years in Tasmania, who have been involved in or are at risk of becoming involved in motor vehicle theft. The aim of the program is to engage at-risk young people in ‘hands on’ mechanical training, while addressing life skills and personal development issues.

The core component of U-Turn is a structured ten week automotive training course in car maintenance and body work, delivered in a workshop environment. Since 2003, there have been over 30 U-Turn courses, with over 200 participants graduating with a Certificate 1 in Automotive qualification.

In 2002, the National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council (NMVTRC) published a ‘best practice’ model for a young recidivist car theft offender program. The recommended approach was to use training in mechanics to engage young people to participate in the program, to combine this with case management to address the underlying causes of their offending behaviour, and to redirect the thrill-seeking associated with motor vehicle theft. In Project U-Turn this is done by challenging the participants’ driving ability on a go-karting course.

Project U-Turn was based on the NMVTRC best practice model and commenced as a two year pilot program in Tasmania in February 2003, with funding from the NMVTRC and the Australian Government’s National Crime Prevention program. While the overall program is managed by Tasmania Police through the Department of Police and Emergency Management (DPEM), the program delivery is outsourced to Mission Australia. A key aim of the program is restorative justice. In each course, the participants repair a motor vehicle for presentation to a victim of motor vehicle theft.

U-Turn is overseen by a Steering Committee comprising representatives from NMVTRC and the business, industry, education, welfare, youth and justice sectors. The DPEM administers the program with a police officer having regular contact with program staff and the participants throughout the course, as well as participating in other off-site activities.

Evaluation of the U-Turn pilot project was conducted by the Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies in 2005 comprising a literature review, in-depth semi-structured interviews with participants, a stakeholder survey, interviews with program staff and a small sample of parents/significant others, and an analysis of police charge and conviction data. The evaluation provided evidence that demonstrated the impact of the program on the majority of the participants including: positive changes in anti-social behaviour; life and personal skills; practical vocational training and experience in the automotive industry; interview, job and workplace skills; self-esteem and confidence; social skills, self-awareness and awareness of others and the broader community.

The evaluation found that the majority of U-Turn graduates (92 per cent) did not commit any offences whilst participating in the program and 52 per cent had not committed any offences since completing the program. Only 15 per cent of graduates had recorded a motor vehicle theft since completing the program.

(Continued next page)

Box 6.1 (continued)

Statistical analysis of offending behaviour data of U-Turn participants from July 2005 to June 2007 found a dramatic reduction in offences following the U-Turn program:

- Of the 20 young people who had been charged with motor vehicle theft before entry into the program, only nine participants had subsequent similar charges recorded after completion of the program.
- The data on serious offences recorded 47 young people charged prior to commencing the program with 14 charged following the program.
- The data on minor offences recorded 40 young people charged before entering the program and this reduced to 27 charges following completion.

Mission Australia and the U-Turn Steering Committee work to determine effective post-course support, including a dedicated workshop for previous participants who wish to work on their own, or project, vehicles to encourage ongoing contact with the program and provide an opportunity for past participants to take on a peer support role. Other enhancements include literacy and numeracy tuition, and supported accommodation to enable people from around the State to participate in the course.

Despite the strong emphasis on reducing recidivism, another factor in measuring program success is the positive impact the program has on other aspects of participants' lives, such as health, motivation, self-esteem, relationships, education and work-readiness. As an indication of confidence in the NMVTRC model and as a measure of how well U-Turn has been accepted by local stakeholders and the Tasmanian community, the Tasmanian Government has continued to support U-Turn with funding allocated until 2013.

Mission Australia has further enhanced the program by adding the Challenging Offending Behaviour program. In a regular weekly session the trainer uses a cognitive behavioural approach to address young people's offending behaviour. The sessions explore problem solving, life skills, identity development, awareness and goal setting, and have been enhanced by the re-introduction of the Traffic Education Program.

Comments from participants regarding the best things about the course, taken from a recently completed course, included:

Taught me life skills, made new mates, turned my life around, and taught me you don't have to cause trouble to have fun, made me want to do more things and have a go, gave me education, gave me independence in living away from home, keep [sic] me out of trouble.

Over time, the program has developed to offer more pathways to work experience and employment opportunities for participants, with a number of local employers providing support to the program and one company employing and retaining selected previous U-Turn participants with plans to employ more participants in future. The U-Turn program transition from a pilot program to a successful ongoing program occurred through reflective practice, continual learning cycles and stakeholder participation.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished) *Young Recidivist Car Theft Offender Program (U-Turn) Local Evaluation – Tasmania Final Report*, www.utas.edu.au/files/publications_and_reports/research_reports/research_reports_pdf/UTurn__Local_Evaluation_Final_Report.pdf (accessed 15 October 2010).

Box 6.2 Case study — Coordinated Response to Young People at Risk (CRYPAR)

The *Coordinated Response to Young People at Risk* (CRYPAR) program, a Queensland whole of Government initiative helps young people address issues that may contribute to future criminal, self-harming or anti-social behaviour.

The three main objectives of CRYPAR are to:

- provide a mechanism that allows police officers to refer young people and families to agencies that are committed to promptly addressing issues
- actively engage in a service delivery framework that is underpinned by principles of prevention and early intervention
- build sustainable partnerships with appropriate services/departments.

Initially commencing in 2005, CRYPAR is designed to facilitate a coordinated response to underlying issues and circumstances in a young person's life that, if left unchecked, could escalate into more serious behavioural problems or criminal activity.

The program involves a simple referral process that allows police officers in the field to link young people and their families to a range of support services. CRYPAR partnered with SupportLink Australia in March 2010. SupportLink is a web-based system that allows for the electronic transfer of referrals and relevant feedback in a secure environment. It provides police with a single gateway into social services and provides them with updates on the people they have referred.

It also creates opportunities for rural and remote Queenslanders, by providing access to national counselling services on a range of issues including drug and alcohol, domestic violence, depression, suicide prevention, bereavement and family conflict.

Civilians with a background in social work are employed to coordinate the project, engage stakeholders and train police. Police are provided with training in youth culture, engaging young people and the CRYPAR referral process.

CRYPAR is based on the logic that police often see troubled youth sooner than other services. CRYPAR refers young people earlier than its international counterparts, which generally refer youth into projects when they are arrested. It has been designed to provide the best possible response to all young people at risk, not just to victims or offenders.

The CRYPAR model could possibly be adapted to provide immediate referral pathways to ambulance officers and paramedics; health professionals and principals, teachers and guidance officers.

Independent evaluation of CRYPAR found that the program has the strong support of all stakeholders, including respondents, police officers, and government and non-government agencies. It has reduced repeat calls for service and police workload, and enhanced community relationships and public safety.

(Continued next page)

Box 6.2 (continued)

Internal evaluations based on two police districts between 1 June 2006 and 1 July 2008 found that:

- of the 454 individuals referred, 85 per cent (386) had not had adverse contact with police at the time of the evaluation
- of those who had a history of offending, 66 per cent (130) had not re-offended by the time of the evaluation.

Calls for service in relation to missing persons were also found to have reduced by 73 per cent.

The positive results of the program have been recognised in the following ways:

- Finalist at the 2007 Premiers Awards for Excellence in Public Sector Management.
- Winner (Merit) of the 2006 Australian Violence and Crime Prevention Award.
- Winner of the 2007 QPS Awards for Excellence in Problem-Oriented and Partnership Policing, Metro North Region.
- Winner of the State Gold Award for 2007 QPS Awards for Excellence in Problem-Oriented and Partnership Policing (Gold Lantern)
- Winner (Merit) of the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards 2009.

The combination of CRYPAR and SupportLink offers an efficient and effective collaborative method of addressing the social issues that underlie instances of truancy, drug use and criminal activity. This in turn leads to a reduction in crime and the costs of crime. Through the program, at risk youth are competently linked to the community sector and high risk families are supported by trained professionals. The end result is healthier and happier families.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished); Office of the Commissioner, Queensland Police Service (unpublished).

6.2 Framework of performance indicators

Performance can be defined in terms of how well a service meets its objectives, given its operating environment. Performance indicators focus on outcomes and/or outputs aimed at meeting common, agreed objectives. The Steering Committee has identified four objectives of police services for the purposes of this Report (box 6.3).

Box 6.3 Objectives for police services

The key objectives for police services are:

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

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

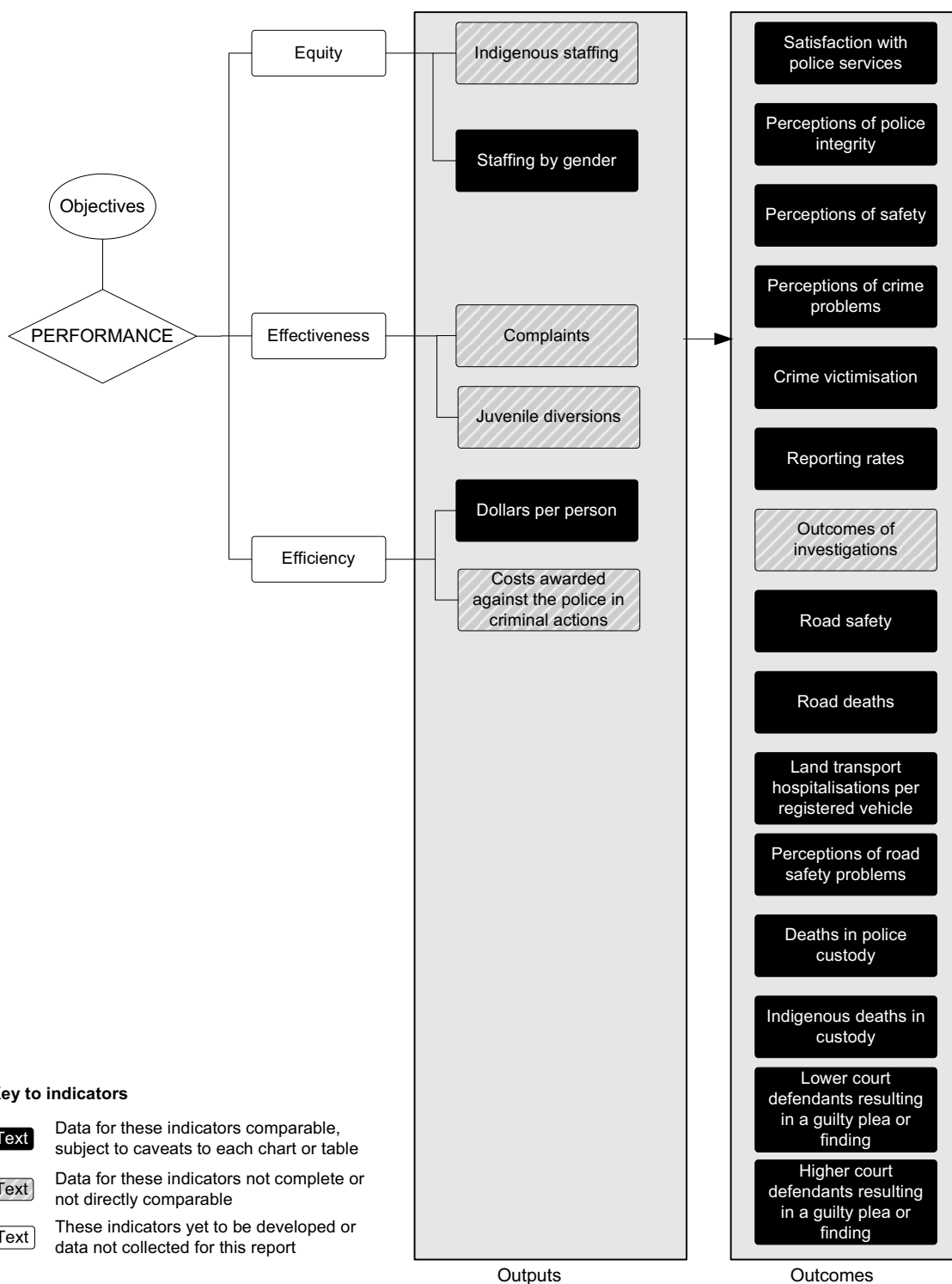
The general performance framework for police services illustrates the content of the police services chapter (figure 6.4). The results reported in this chapter need to be considered in conjunction with data on demographic and geographic differences (see appendix A) and with other available information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

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

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

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

Figure 6.4 General performance framework for the police services sector



Key to indicators

- Text** Data for these indicators comparable, subject to caveats to each chart or table
- Text** Data for these indicators not complete or not directly comparable
- Text** These indicators yet to be developed or data not collected for this report

6.3 Indicators relevant to all police services

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

Outputs

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

Efficiency

Dollars per person

‘Dollars per person’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that provision of services occurs in an efficient manner (box 6.4). Variations in policies, socioeconomic factors and geographic/demographic characteristics affect expenditure per person for police services in each jurisdiction. The scope of activities undertaken by police services also varies across jurisdictions.

Box 6.4 Dollars per person

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

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

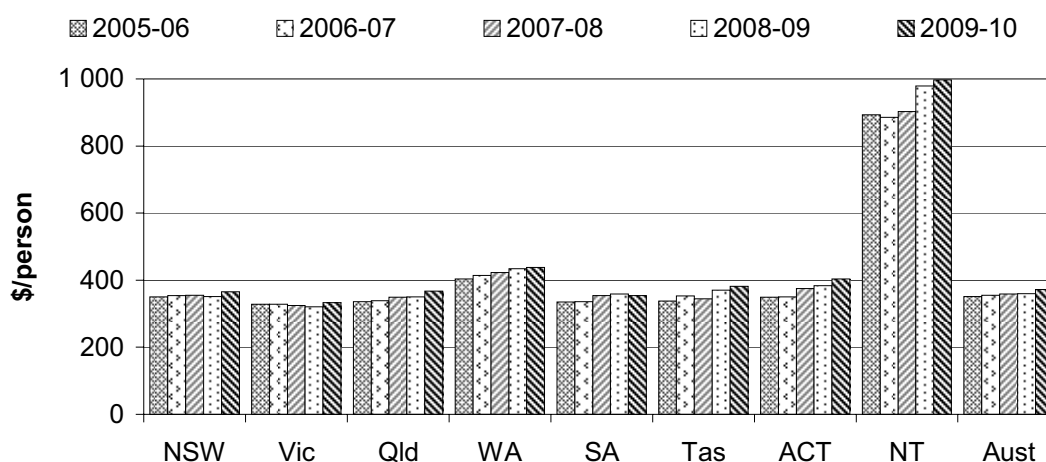
Efficiency indicators thus need to be interpreted within the context of the effectiveness and equity indicators, to derive an holistic view of performance.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Funding for police services comes almost exclusively from State and Territory government budgets, with some limited specific purpose Australian Government grants. Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services across Australia was \$8.2 billion (or \$372 per person) in 2009-10 (figure 6.5).

Figure 6.5 Real recurrent expenditure per person (including user cost of capital less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services (2009-10 dollars)^{a, b, c}



^a Real recurrent expenditure is recurrent expenditure, including user cost of capital, less revenue from own sources and payroll tax. Revenue from own sources includes user charges and other types of revenue (for example, revenue from sale of stores and plant). It excludes fine revenue, money received as a result of warrant execution, and revenue from the issuing of firearm licences. ^b Real expenditure based on the ABS gross domestic product price deflator (2009-10 = 100) (table AA.26). ^c Historical data may differ from those in previous reports because population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2005). Population data relate to 31 December, so that ERP at 31 December 2009 is used as the denominator for 2009-10.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 6A.9, 6A.10 and AA.2.

Most jurisdictions increased their real expenditure in absolute terms over the past 12 months. In that time, most jurisdictions also increased their expenditure per head of population (figure 6.5). Nationally, real recurrent expenditure on police services per person has increased by an average of 1.6 per cent each year between 2004-05 and 2009-10 (table 6A.10).

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

Time series data for police expenditure are reported for 6 years in tables 6A.1–6A.8 and 6A.10 (with associated information on treatment of assets by police agencies in table 6A.9).

Equity — access

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

Indigenous staffing

‘Indigenous staffing’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that provision of services occurs in an equitable manner (box 6.5). Indigenous people might feel more comfortable in ‘accessing’ police services when they are able to deal with Indigenous police staff.

Box 6.5 Indigenous staffing

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

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

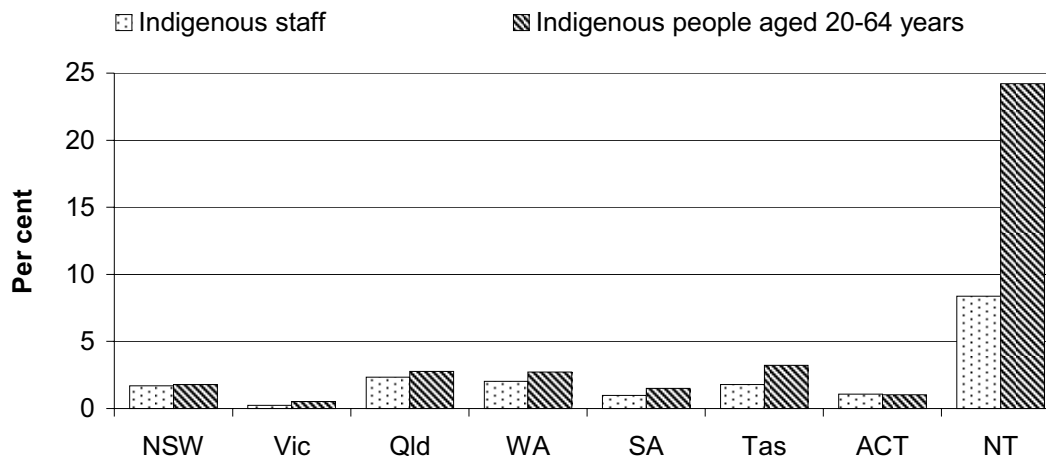
The process of identifying Indigenous staff members generally relies on self-identification as being Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. Where Indigenous people are asked to identify themselves, the accuracy of the data will partly depend on how they perceive the advantages (or disadvantages) of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

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

The proportion of Indigenous police staff in 2009-10 was similar to the representation of Indigenous people in the population aged 20–64 years for most jurisdictions (figure 6.6).

Figure 6.6 Proportions of Indigenous staff in 2009-10 and Indigenous population aged 20–64 years^{a, b, c, d}



^a Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self-identify as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent. Indigenous staff are reported as the sum of both the operational and non-operational categories. ^b Information on Indigenous status is collected only at the time of recruitment. ^c The introduction of a new human resources system in Victoria has supported initial capture of data relating to Indigenous status. In this first year of reporting, the data are indicative only. Indigenous and non-Indigenous staff were unable to be separated in Victoria prior to 2009-10. ^d Data comprise all FTE staff except in the NT, where data are based on a headcount at 30 June.

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

Time series data for police Indigenous staffing are reported for 6 years in tables 6A.1–6A.8 and 6A.19.

Staffing by gender

‘Staffing by gender’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide police services in an equitable manner (box 6.6). Women might feel more comfortable in ‘accessing’ police services in particular situations, such as in relation to sexual assault, when they are able to deal with female police staff.

Box 6.6 Staffing by gender

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

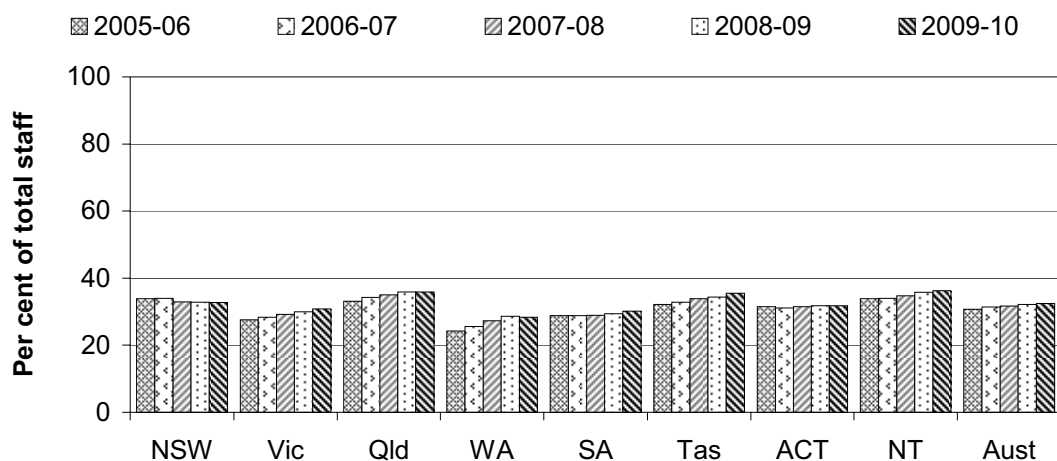
A proportion of female police staff commensurate with the proportion of females in the total population is generally more equitable.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, 32.4 per cent of police staff were female in 2009-10 (figure 6.7). The proportion of female police staff increased from 2005-06 to 2009-10 (from 30.8 per cent to 32.4 per cent of staff). The proportion of female police staff increased over this period in most jurisdictions (figure 6.7).

Figure 6.7 Female police staff^a



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

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

Time series data for staffing by gender are reported for 6 years in table 6A.20.

Effectiveness

Complaints

‘Complaints’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide police services in an effective manner (box 6.7). Police services across Australia encourage and foster a code of customer service that provides for openness and accountability. Complaints made against police reflect a range of issues relating to service delivery. Complaints of a more serious nature are overseen by relevant external review bodies, such as the ombudsman, the director of public prosecutions or integrity entities in each jurisdiction.

Box 6.7 Complaints

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

A high or increasing number of complaints does not necessarily indicate a lack of confidence in police. Rather, it can indicate greater confidence in complaints resolution. It is desirable to monitor changes in the reported rate of complaints against police to identify reasons for such changes and use this information to improve the manner in which police services are delivered. Data can be used only to view trends over time within jurisdictions. Therefore, the trend in complaints is presented in index form comparing values over time to a base period or year allocated a value of 100. For complaints, the base value is calculated using a three year average for the period 2004-05 to 2006-07. A low or decreasing index number is a desirable outcome.

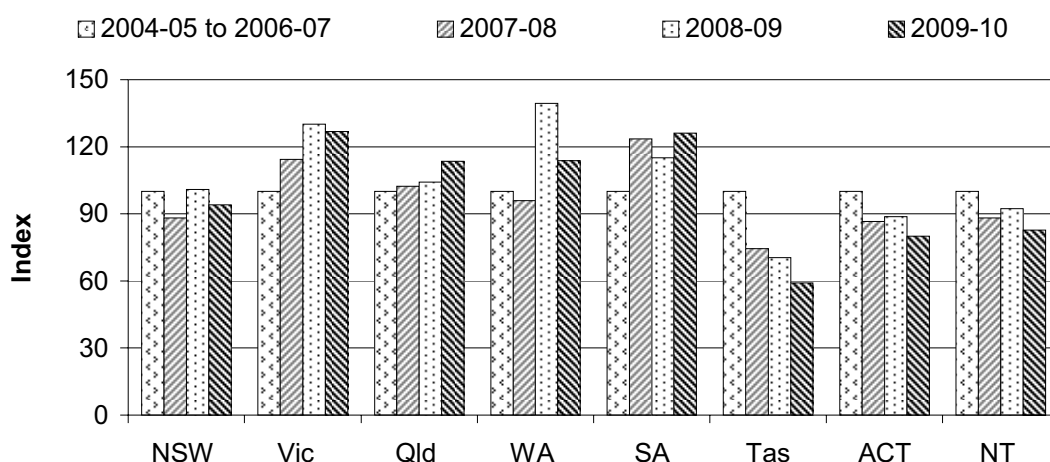
Rates of complaints against police will be influenced by factors such as familiarity with, effectiveness of and confidence in, complaint handling procedures as well as the definition of ‘complaint’ applicable to a particular jurisdiction.

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

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Complaints data are presented as an index in figure 6.8 to provide a picture of trends over time for each jurisdiction. Table 6A.18 reports numbers per 100 000 people.

Figure 6.8 Trends in complaints^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i}



^a The underlying data on the number of complaints are not comparable across jurisdictions. Data can be used only to view trends over time within jurisdictions. Index 3-year average 2004-05 to 2006-07 = 100. ^b Historical data may differ from those in previous reports, because population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2004 and 2005). Population data relate to 31 December, so that ERP at 31 December 2009 is used as the denominator for 2009-10. ^c Complaints data refer to the number of statements of complaints by members of the public regarding police conduct when a person was in police custody or had voluntary dealing with the police. ^d For NSW, data were revised during 2010 for the period 2005-06 to 2008-09. The number of complaints previously published have changed due to the late receipt or removal of complaints from the complaints database. ^e Queensland data from 2004-05 to 2007-08 have been revised due to retrospective capture of some complaints impacted by changes in Queensland Police Service's statistical reporting and to align with the Report's data dictionary. ^f For WA, the number of complaints for 2004-05 to 2008-09 have been revised and therefore differ from data reported for these years in earlier reports. The number of complaints recorded can vary due to the back-capture of previously unreported complaints of a minor nature that are resolved at the local level. The increase in 2008-09 complaints over the previous year is due to improved data capture practices with respect to Police Complaints Administration Centre Information files. ^g SA data include complaints made to the Police Complaints Authority and internal reports of alleged breaches of the Code of Conduct. ^h For the ACT, the result for 2006-07 is not comparable with the figures for previous years, as a new complaints management model was introduced in 2006-07. ⁱ For the NT, 24 of the 2006-07 recorded complaints were preliminary enquires not counted in the data set the previous year.

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

Time series data for complaints are reported for 6 years in table 6A.18.

Outcomes

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

This section provides information from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP) amongst other sources. The NSCSP collects information on community perceptions of police in terms of services provided and personal experiences of contact with the police. It also elicits public perceptions of

crime and safety problems in the community and local area, and reviews aspects of driving behaviour.

Satisfaction with police services

‘Satisfaction with police services’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide police services in an effective manner, specifically, of how well police services are perceived to be delivered (box 6.8).

Box 6.8 Satisfaction with police services

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

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

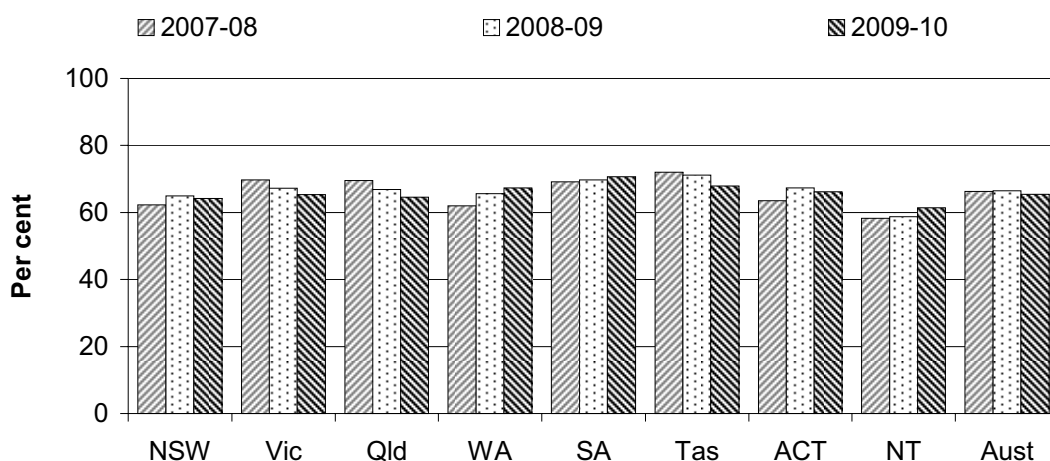
Client satisfaction is a widely accepted measure of service quality. Public perceptions might not reflect actual levels of police performance, because many factors — including individual experiences, hearsay and media reporting — can influence people’s satisfaction with police services.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

In terms of general satisfaction, nationally, the majority of people (65.5 per cent) were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with the services provided by police in 2009-10, remaining relatively steady from 66.4 per cent in 2008-09 (figure 6.9).

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



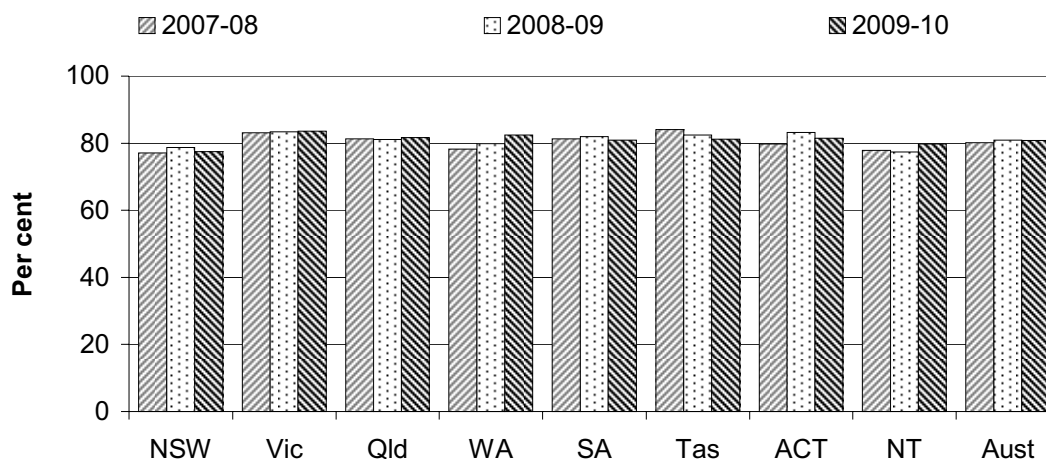
^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

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

Of those people who had contact with police in 2009-10, 80.9 per cent nationally were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the service they received during their most recent contact, the same as in 2008-09 (figure 6.10).

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

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



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

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

Time series data for satisfaction with police services (and those who had contact with police in the preceding 12 months) are reported for 5 years in tables 6A.12–6A.14.

Perceptions of police integrity

‘Perceptions of police integrity’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide police services in an effective manner, specifically, to provide a measure of perceived integrity and professionalism (box 6.9).

Box 6.9 Perceptions of police integrity

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

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

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

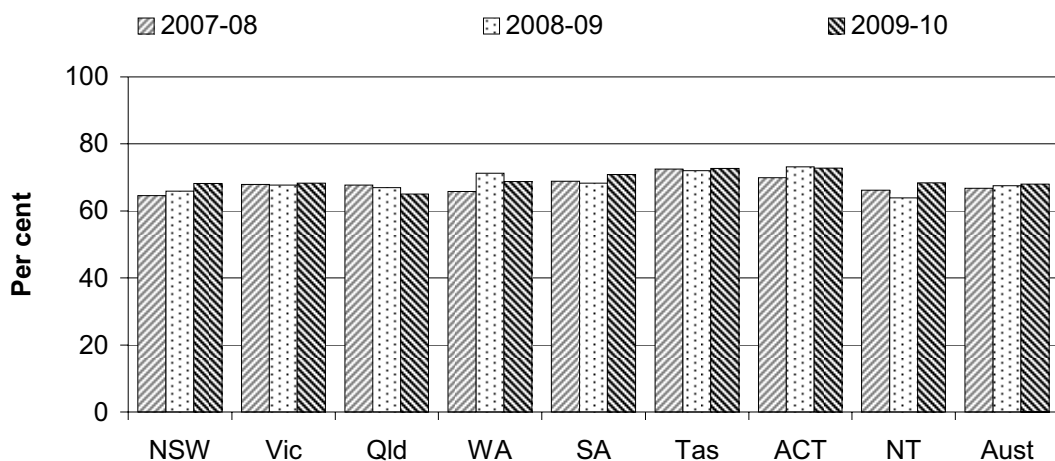
Public perceptions might not reflect actual levels of police integrity, because many factors, including hearsay and media reporting, might influence people's perceptions of police integrity.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

In 2009-10, 68.0 per cent of people nationally 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police treat people 'fairly and equally', compared with 67.5 per cent in 2008-09 (figure 6.11).

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

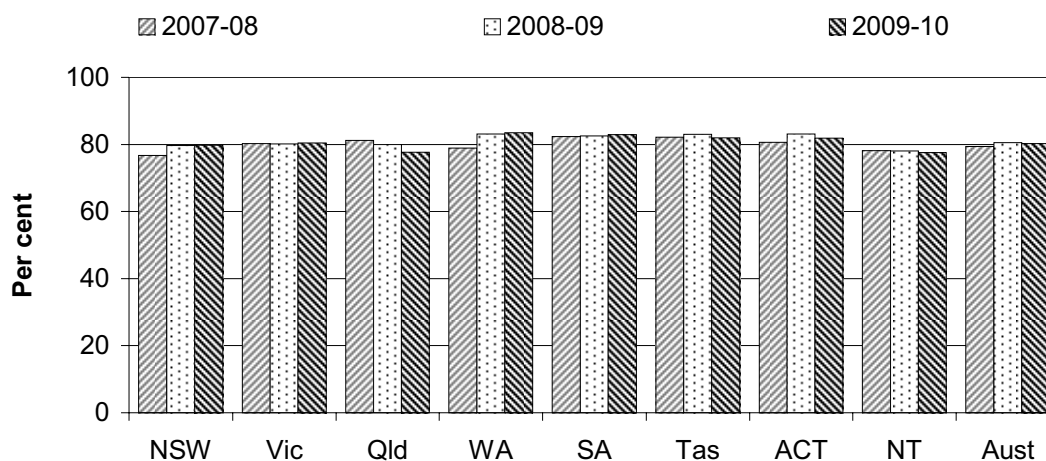


^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

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

Nationally, 80.2 per cent of people ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ in 2009-10 that police perform the job ‘professionally’, compared with the 2008-09 result of 80.5 per cent (figure 6.12).

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



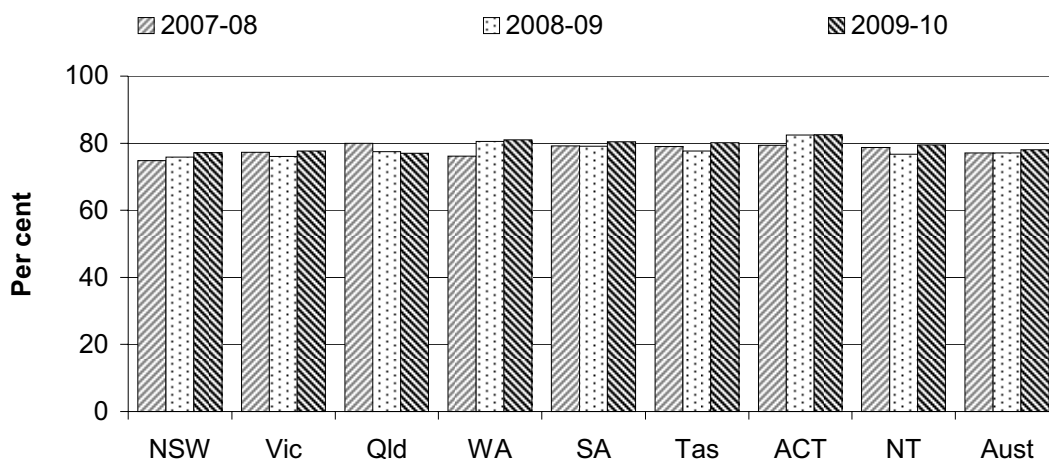
^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

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

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

Nationally, 78.1 per cent of people ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ in 2009-10 that most police are ‘honest’, compared with the 2008-09 result of 77.1 per cent (figure 6.13).

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



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

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

Time series data for perceptions of police integrity are reported for 4 years in tables 6A.15–6A.17.

6.4 Community safety

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

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

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

Key community safety performance indicator results

Outputs

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

Equity — access

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

Outcomes

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

Perceptions of safety

‘Perceptions of safety’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to maintain public safety (box 6.10).

Box 6.10 Perceptions of safety

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

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

A high or increasing proportion of people who felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ for either measure is desirable.

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

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

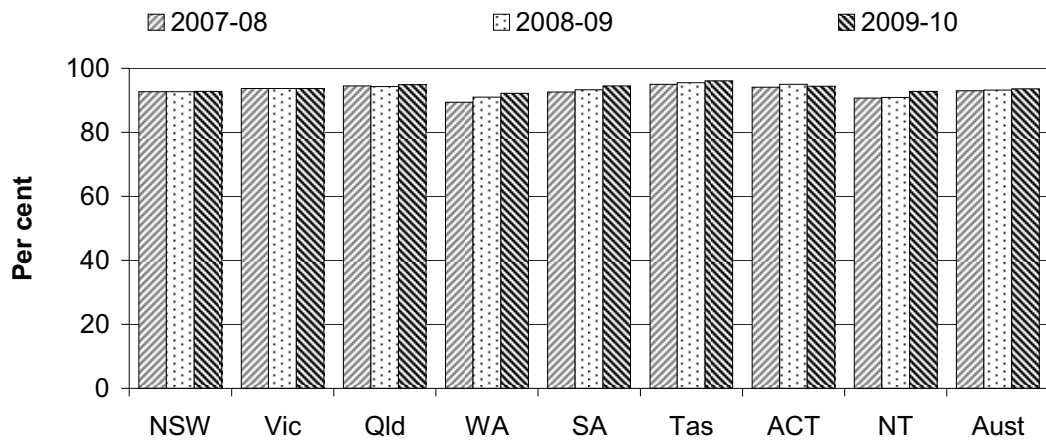
Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

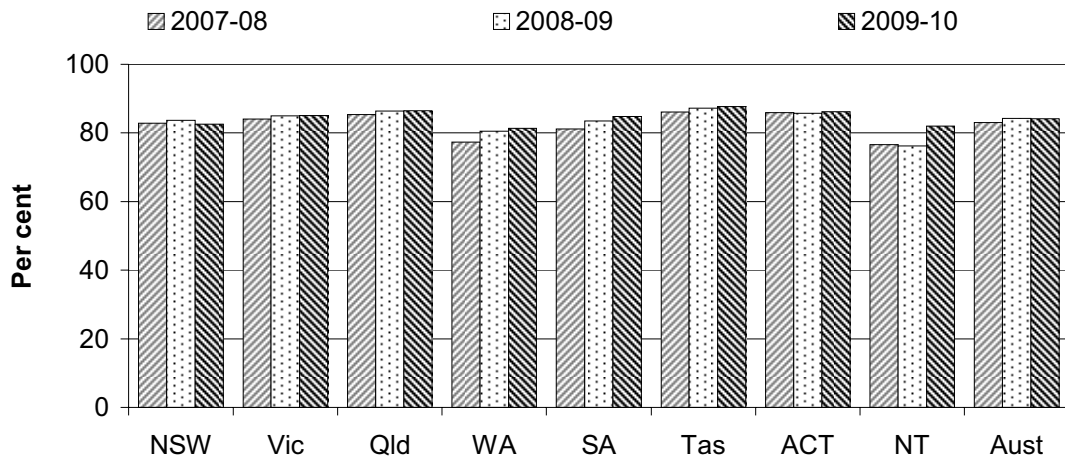
Nationally, 93.6 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the day in 2009-10, compared with 93.2 per cent in 2008-09 (figure 16.14a). Nationally, 84.2 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the night in 2009-10, compared with 84.3 per cent in 2008-09 (figure 6.14b).

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

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



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



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

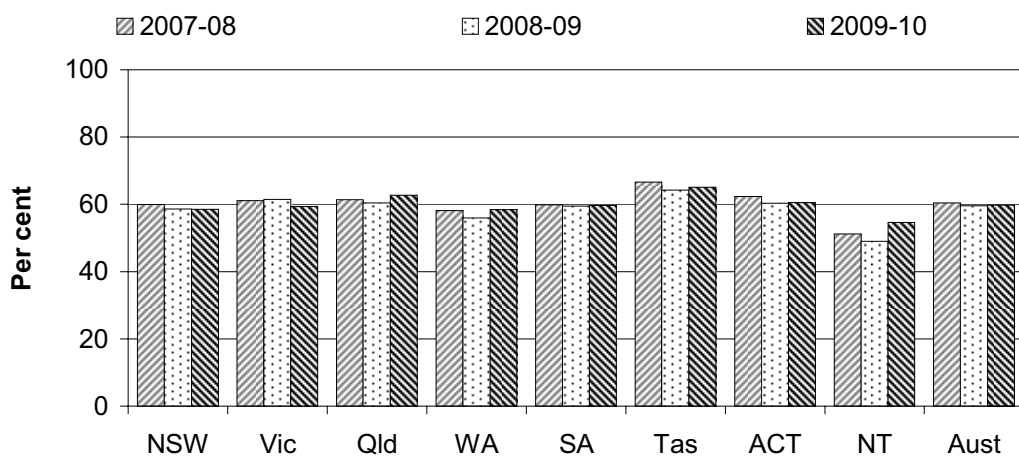
Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.21.

Nationally, 90.2 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when walking or jogging locally during the day in 2009-10 (table 6A.22) and 59.8 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when walking or jogging locally during the night in

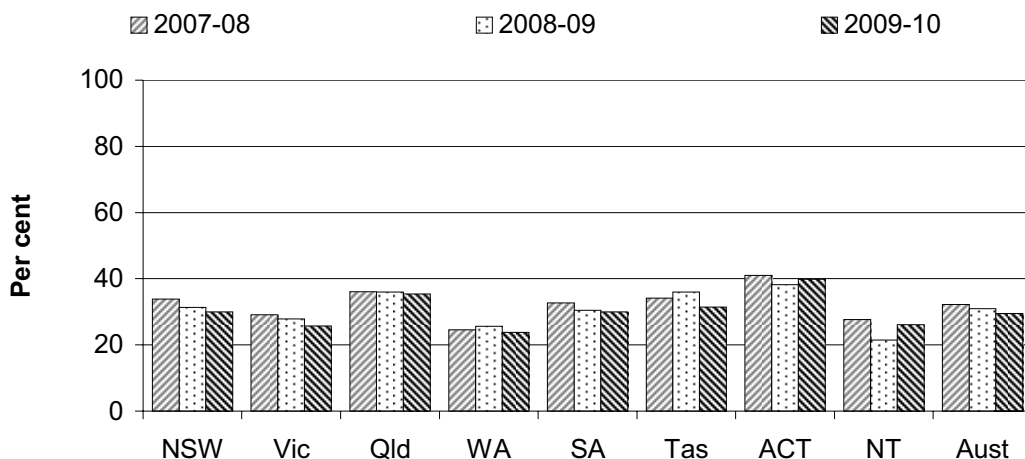
2009-10 (figure 6.15a). Nationally, 63.5 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when travelling on public transport during the day, a decrease from 2008-09 (table 6A.23) and 29.5 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when travelling on public transport during the night in 2009-10, a decrease from 2008-09 (figure 6.15b).

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

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



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



^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results. ^c For this survey question, the response 'not applicable' was very large and varied significantly across jurisdictions in line with the availability of public transport. ^d Unlike other jurisdictions, Tasmania, the NT and the ACT do not operate a suburban train network and rely on buses as the primary means of public transportation.

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

Time series data for perceptions of safety are reported for 5 years in tables 6A.21–6A.23.

Perceptions of crime problems

‘Perceptions of crime problems’ is an indicator governments’ objective to reduce crime (box 6.11).

Box 6.11 Perceptions of crime problems

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

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

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

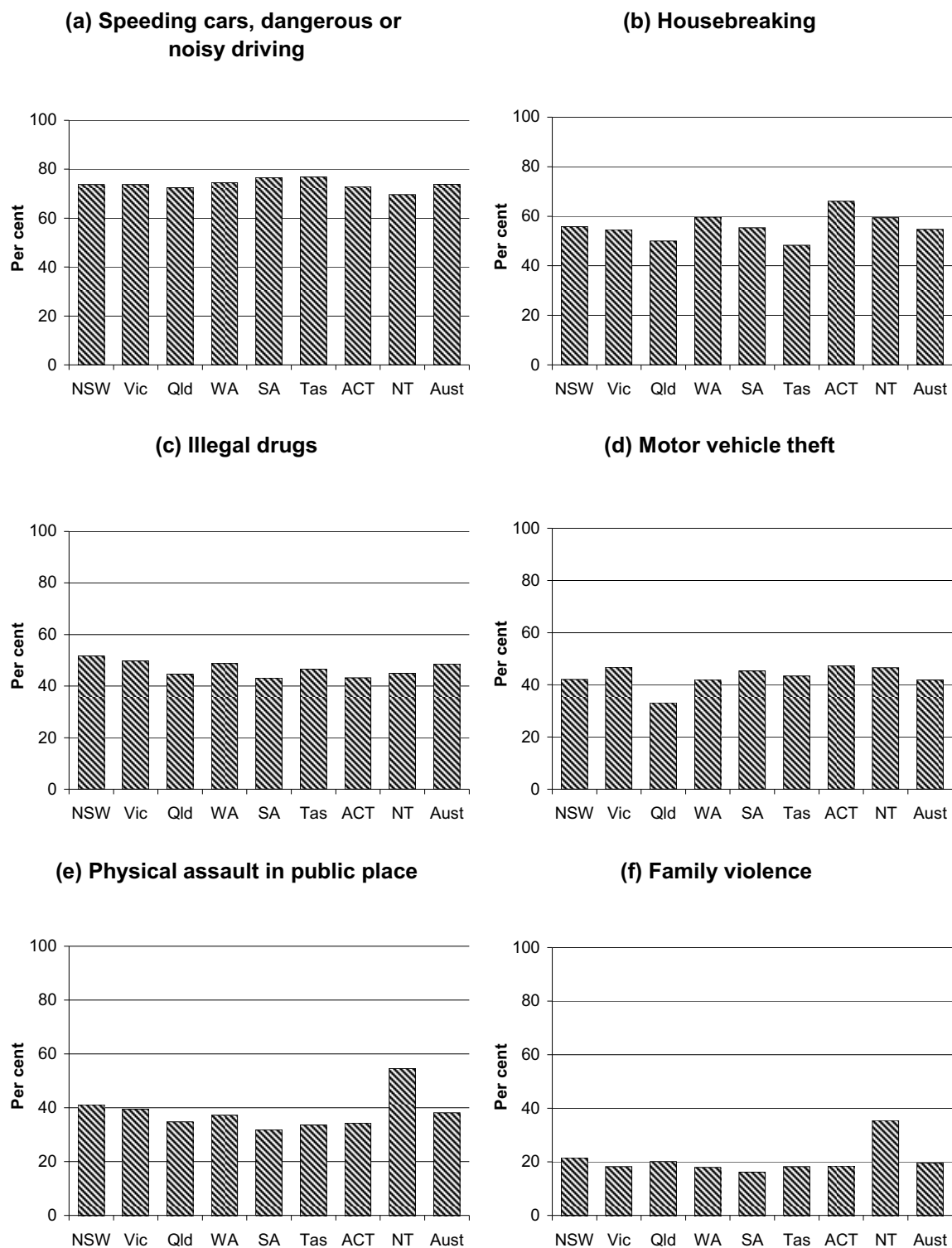
Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

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

- 73.8 per cent of people thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving’ to be a problem in 2009-10 (little change from 74.5 in 2008-09) (figure 6.16a and table 6A.26)
- 54.7 per cent of people thought housebreaking to be a problem in 2009-10 (down from 56.9 per cent in 2008-09) (figure 6.16b and table 6A.25)
- 48.5 per cent of people thought illegal drugs to be a problem in 2009-10 (down from 52.1 per cent in 2008-09) (figure 6.16c and table 6A.25)
- 41.9 per cent of people thought motor vehicle theft to be a problem in 2009-10 (down from 44.6 per cent in 2008–09) (figure 6.16d and table 6A.25)
- 38.1 per cent of people thought physical assault in a public place to be a problem in 2009-10 (down from 39.3 per cent in 2008-09) (figure 6.16e and table 6A.24)
- 19.6 per cent of people thought family violence to be a problem in their neighbourhood in 2009-10 (down from 24.1 per cent in 2008-09) (figure 6.16f and table 6A.24).

Time series data for perceptions of crime problems are reported for 4 years in tables 6A.24–6A.26.

Figure 6.16 Proportion of people who consider the identified issues to be either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their neighbourhood, 2009-10^a



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

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

6.5 Crime

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

Framework of performance indicators

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

Key crime performance indicator results

Outcomes

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

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

Victims of crime data in Australia

Information on the level of selected crimes against the person and crimes against property is obtained from three sources for this chapter. The first source is survey data in ABS *Crime Victimisation, Australia* (ABS 2010a). The second source is administrative data in ABS *Recorded Crime Victims* (ABS 2010b). The third source is homicides data, from the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) (AIC unpublished).

Survey data

Crime Victimisation, Australia presents results from a redesigned national Crime Victimisation Survey, conducted from July 2008 to June 2009, for selected categories of personal and household crimes. Personal crimes include robbery, assault and sexual assault (reported in table 6A.33). Household crimes include

break-in, attempted break-in, motor vehicle theft, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage, and other theft (reported in table 6A.35). A change in methodology means the new survey is not comparable with the previous three-yearly survey it replaces. The previous survey results (for 1998, 2002 and 2005) are reported for information in tables 6A.31 and 6A.32.

Administrative data

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

Merits of survey data versus administrative data

Survey data are collected in a manner such that the sample is intended to be representative of the population as a whole, whereas, administrative data represent all observations (that is, the whole population of interest). Survey questions are consistent across jurisdictions whereas there are differences in the way in which recorded crime administrative data are compiled across jurisdictions (box 6.12).

Neither the administrative data in *Recorded Crime Victims*, nor the survey data in *Crime Victimization, Australia*, provide a definitive measure of crime victimisation but, together, these two data sources provide a more comprehensive picture of victimisation than either data source alone.

Box 6.12 ABS crime victimisation statistics

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

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

Comparing recorded crime statistics across jurisdictions

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

As noted above, the most recent data published is from the ABS survey conducted from July 2008 to June 2009. Personal crime victimisation rates from this survey are reported in figures 6.17–6.19. Property crime victimisation rates from this survey are reported in figures 6.22, 6.23 and 6A.25.

Crime victimisation

'Crime victimisation' is an indicator of governments' objective to reduce the incidence of crime victimisation (boxes 6.13 and 6.15).

Crime victimisation — crimes against the person

The prevalence of personal crime in the community is an important measure of bringing to justice those people responsible for committing an offence (box 6.13).

Box 6.13 Crime victimisation — crimes against the person

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

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

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

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

- victims of armed robbery (index 2005 = 100).

Indexed data can be used only to view trends over time within jurisdictions. The trend in crime against the person is presented in index form comparing values over time to a base period or year allocated a value of 100. For selected crimes against the person, the index is based on the rate value for 2005. A low or decreasing index number is a desirable outcome.

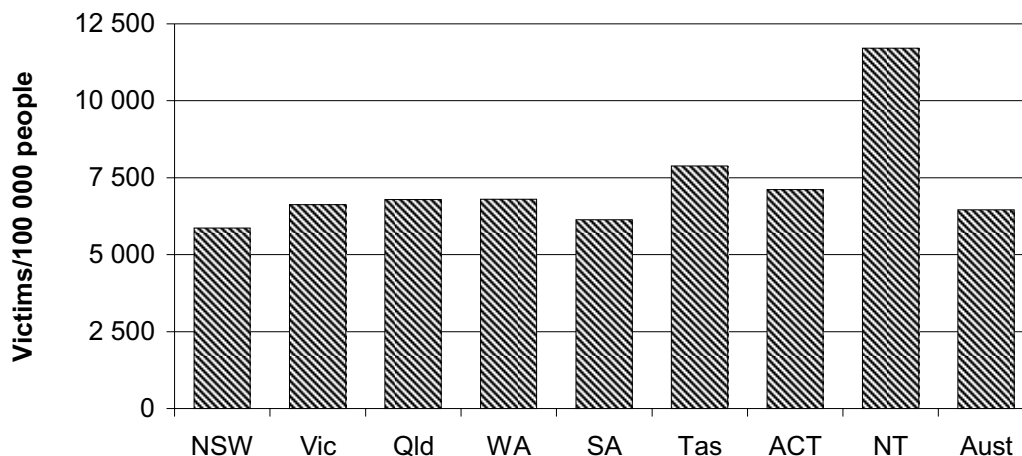
The recorded number of victims might vary from the incidence of crimes against the person for a number of reasons, including confidence in the judicial system as a whole.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable. Although, where survey data are reported (for the four estimated victimisation rates measures) the associated standard errors can be large for some jurisdictions. Similarly, (for the two victims of crime measures) differences in the way in which crimes are recorded on police administrative systems (due to legislation, recording systems and recording practices) mean that care should be taken when comparing the level of recorded crime across jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, nationally, there were 6462 estimated victims of selected personal crimes per 100 000 people in 2008-09 (figure 6.17).

Figure 6.17 **Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, 2008-09^{a, b,}**
^{c, d}



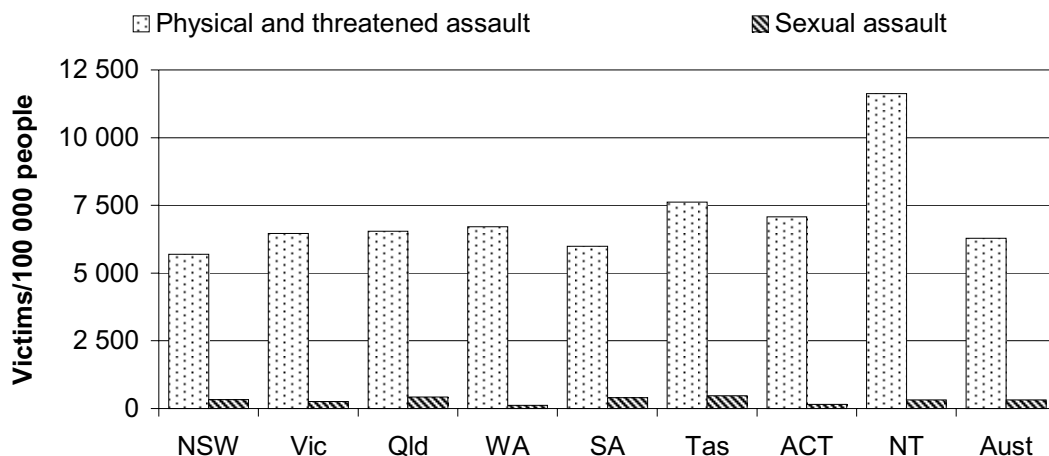
^a Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for totals where people have been a victim of more than one crime type. Data are for people aged 15 years or over for all categories except sexual assault, which are for people aged 18 years or over. ^b Selected personal crimes comprise physical assault, threatened assault, robbery and sexual assault. ^c NT data refer to mainly urban areas only. ^d Relative standard errors (RSE) for these data are reported in table 6A.33.

Source: Based on data from ABS (unpublished), *Crime Victimization Survey*; table 6A.33.

Time series data from previous surveys for estimated victims of personal crimes are reported for 3 non-consecutive years in table 6A.31. This time series is not comparable with the 2008-09 data reported in figure 6.17.

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, estimated victimisation rates for assault (physical, threatened and sexual assault categories) were 6289 physical and threatened assaults per 100 000 people and 571 robberies per 100 000 people nationally, in 2008-09 (figures 6.18 and 6.19).

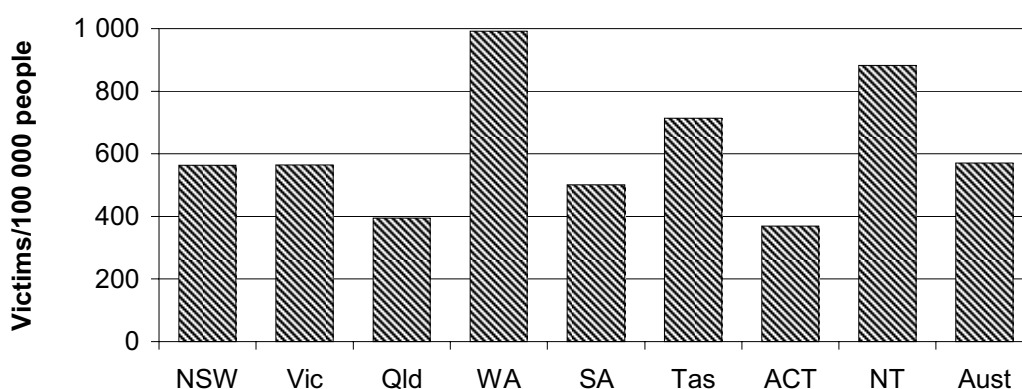
Figure 6.18 **Estimated victims of assault and sexual assault, 2008-09^{a, b, c, d}**



^a Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Physical and threatened assault reported is for people aged 15 years or over. Sexual assault reported is for people aged 18 years or over. ^b Threatened assault includes both face-to-face and non face-to-face incidents. ^c NT data refer to mainly urban areas only. ^d Estimates with RSEs of between 25 and 50 per cent need to be interpreted with caution and estimates with RSEs above 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. RSEs for these data are reported in table 6A.33.

Source: Based on data from ABS (2010), *Crime Victimization, Australia 2008-09*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.33.

Figure 6.19 **Estimated victims of robbery, 2008-09^{a, b, c, d}**



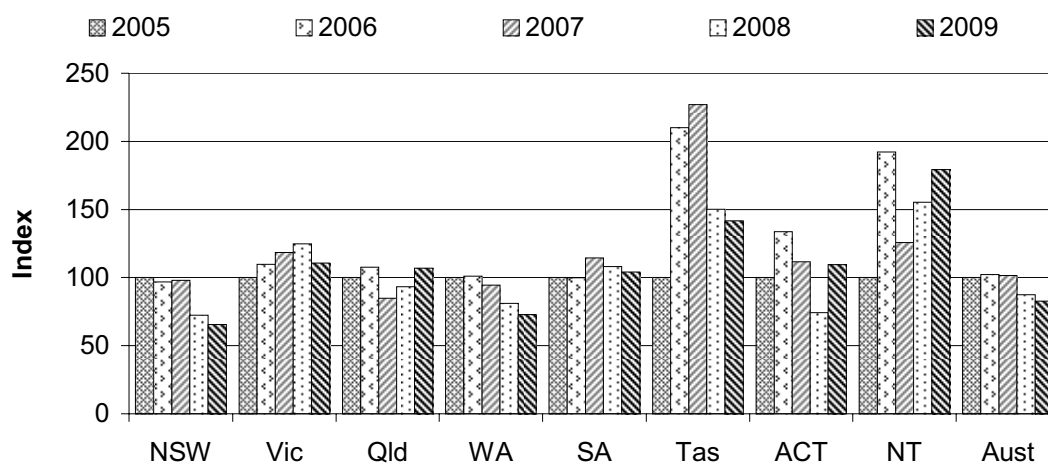
^a Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Robbery reported is for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Robbery is where someone stole (or tried to steal) property from a respondent by physically attacking them or threatening him or her with force or violence. ^c NT data refer to mainly urban areas only. ^d Estimates with RSEs of between 25 and 50 per cent need to be interpreted with caution and estimates with RSEs above 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. RSEs for these data are reported in table 6A.33.

Source: Based on data from ABS (2010), *Crime Victimization, Australia 2008-09*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.33.

Time series data for estimated victims of robbery, assault and sexual assault are reported for 3 non-consecutive years in table 6A.31. This time series is not comparable with the 2008-09 data reported in figures 6.18 and 6.19.

Based on ABS recorded crime victims collection, sourced from State and Territory administrative data, nationally, the index rate was 82.6 recorded victims of armed robbery in 2009 (down from 87.4 in 2008) (figure 6.20). Victims of armed robbery data are presented as an index in figure 6.20 to provide a picture of trends over time for each jurisdiction. Table 6A.28 reports numbers per 100 000 people.

Figure 6.20 Trends in recorded crime — victims of armed robbery^{a, b, c, d}



^a Data are based on crimes recorded by police. ^b Index 2005 = 100. Data are reported in index form because the variations in the rate of recorded victims across jurisdictions are influenced by different legislation, reporting systems, practices and reporting rates in jurisdictions. Index calculations are based on ABS unrounded data and may differ from those published by the ABS and others. ^c Rates in this figure may differ from those in previous reports, because population data have been revised using Final Rebased ERP data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 30 June 2005 and 2006). Population data relate to 30 June, so that ERP at 30 June 2009 is used as the denominator for 2009. ^d ACT data for 2007 are not comparable to previous years for armed robbery due to information technology and quality assurance changes to improve the capture of victim data.

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

Time series data for victims of armed robbery and other crimes against people are reported for 6 years in table 6A.28.

As noted previously, data are also drawn from a third source, the AIC, based on State and Territory administrative data comprising police reports and coronial files (box 6.14).

Box 6.14 Australian Institute of Criminology homicide data

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

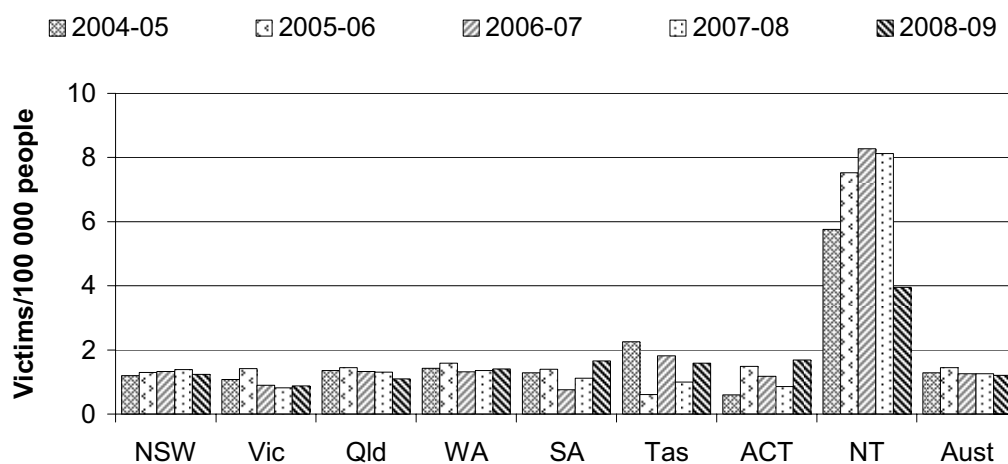
The AIC provides data on homicide through its National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP), which has been operating within the AIC since 1989. The program uses two main data sources:

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

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, there were 1.2 recorded victims of homicide per 100 000 people in 2008-09 (a decrease from 1.3 in 2007-08) (figure 6.21).

Figure 6.21 Victims of homicide^{a, b, c}



^a Homicide is defined by the criminal law of each State and Territory. The specific wording of the definition varies between states and territories in terms of degree and culpability. ^b The AIC victims of homicide data for 2008-09 are unpublished and final data in other publications might differ. ^c Rates in this figure may differ from those in previous reports, because homicides data for 2007-08 and previous years may have been revised in this Report and population data have been revised using Final Rebased ERP data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

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

Time series data for victims of homicide are reported for 6 years in table 6A.27.

Crime victimisation — crimes against property

The prevalence and trends in crimes against property in the community are important measures of bringing to justice those people responsible for committing an offence (box 6.15).

Box 6.15 Crime victimisation — crimes against property

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

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

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

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

- victims of unlawful entry with intent (index 2005 = 100)
- victims of motor vehicle theft (index 2005 = 100).

Indexed data can be used only to view trends over time within jurisdictions. The trend in crime against property is presented in index form comparing values over time to a base period or year allocated a value of 100. For selected crimes against property, the index is based on the rate value for 2005. A low or decreasing index number is a desirable outcome.

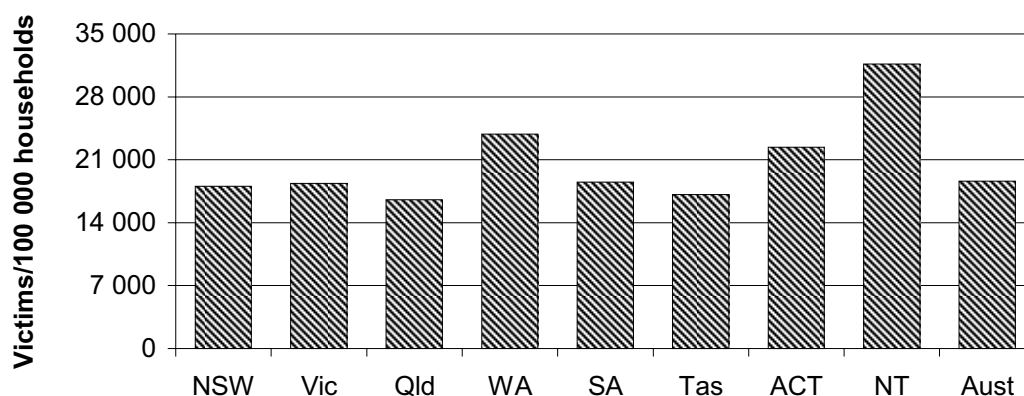
The recorded number of crimes might vary from the incidence of crimes against property for a number of reasons, including confidence in the judicial system as a whole.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable. Although, where survey data are reported (for the three estimated victimisation rates measures) the associated standard errors can be large for some jurisdictions. Similarly, (for the two victims of crime measures) differences in the way in which crimes are recorded on police administrative systems (due to legislation, recording systems and recording practices) mean that care should be taken when comparing the level of recorded crime across jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, nationally, there were 18 615 estimated household victims of selected property crimes per 100 000 households in 2008-09 (figure 6.22).

Figure 6.22 **Estimated household victims of selected property crimes, 2008-09^{a, b, c, d}**



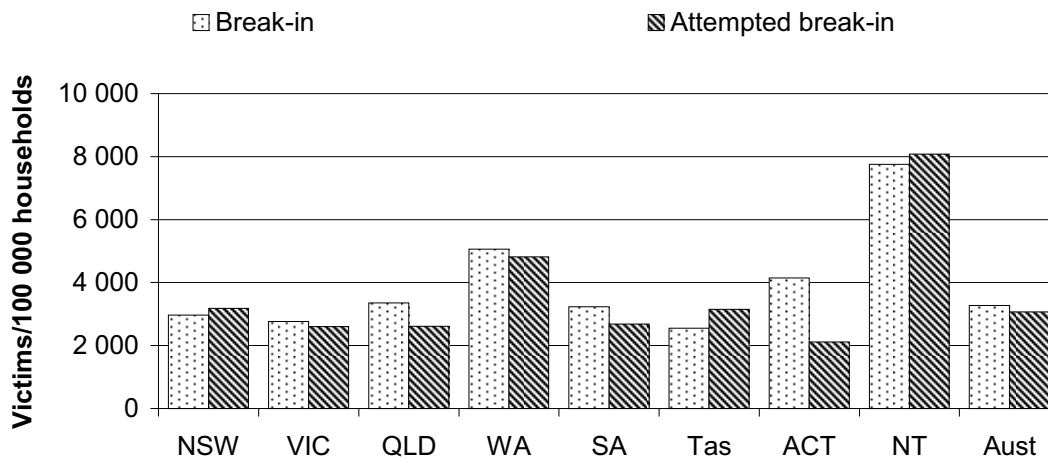
^a Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for totals where people have been a victim of more than one crime type. ^b Selected property crimes comprise break-in, attempted break-in, motor vehicle theft, theft from motor vehicle, other theft and malicious property damage. ^c NT data refer to mainly urban areas only. ^d RSEs for these data are reported in table 6A.35.

Source: Based on data from ABS (unpublished), *Crime Victimization Survey* and ABS 2010, *Crime Victimization, Australia 2008-09*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.35.

Time series data for estimated victims of property crimes are reported for 3 non-consecutive years in table 6A.32. This time series is not comparable with the 2008-09 data reported in figure 6.22.

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, nationally, there were 6339 estimated household victims of break-in/attempted break-in per 100 000 households in 2008-09 (figure 6.23).

Figure 6.23 **Estimated victims of break-in/attempted break-in, 2008-09^a,
b, c, d**



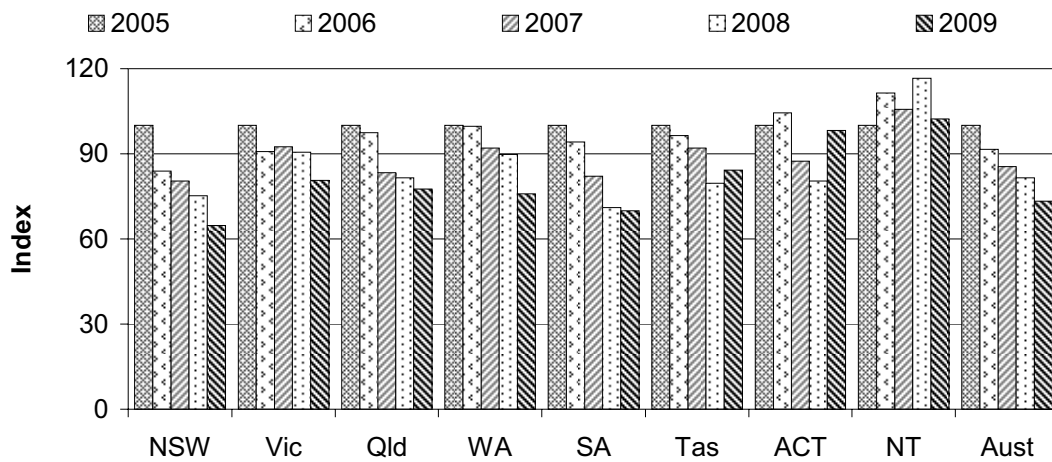
^a Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. ^b Break-in is defined as an incident where the respondent's home had been broken into. Break-in offences relating to respondents' cars or gardens are excluded. ^c NT data refer to mainly urban areas only. ^d Estimates with RSEs of between 25 and 50 per cent need to be interpreted with caution and estimates with RSEs above 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. RSEs for these data are reported in table 6A.35.

Source: Based on data from ABS (2010), *Crime Victimization, Australia 2008-09*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.35.

Time series data for estimated victims of break-in and attempted break-in are reported for 3 non-consecutive years in table 6A.32. This time series is not comparable with the 2008-09 data reported in figure 6.23.

Based on ABS recorded crime victims collection, sourced from State and Territory administrative data, nationally, the index rate of victims of unlawful entry with intent reported to police fell between 2005 and 2009. There has been a general downward trend in the victimisation rate in most jurisdictions since the base period of 2005 (figure 6.24). Table 6A.29 reports numbers per 100 000 people.

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



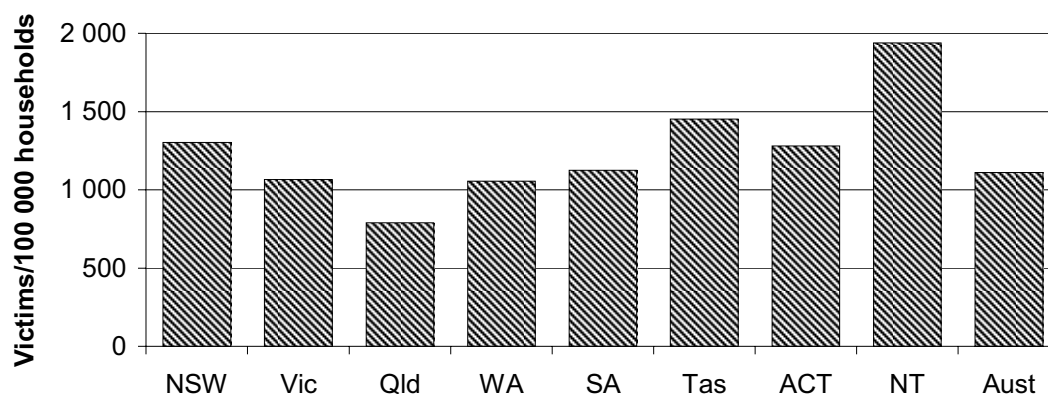
^a Data are based on crimes recorded by police. ^b Index 2005 = 100. Data are reported in index form because the variations in the rate of recorded victims across jurisdictions are influenced by different legislation, reporting systems and practices and reporting rates in jurisdictions. Index calculations are based on ABS unrounded data and may differ from those published by the ABS and others. ^c Rates in this figure may differ from those in previous reports, because population data have been revised using Final Rebased ERP data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 30 June 2005 and 2006). Population data relate to 30 June, so that ERP at 30 June 2009 is used as the denominator for 2009. ^d NSW unlawful entry with intent counts prior to 2006 are overstated and therefore not comparable to later years. The Australian estimate is therefore also overstated prior to 2006.

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

Time series data for victims of unlawful entry with intent are reported for 6 years in table 6A.29.

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, nationally there were 1111 estimated victims of motor vehicle theft per 100 000 households in 2008-09 (figure 6.25).

Figure 6.25 Estimated victims of motor vehicle theft, 2008-09^{a, b, c, d}



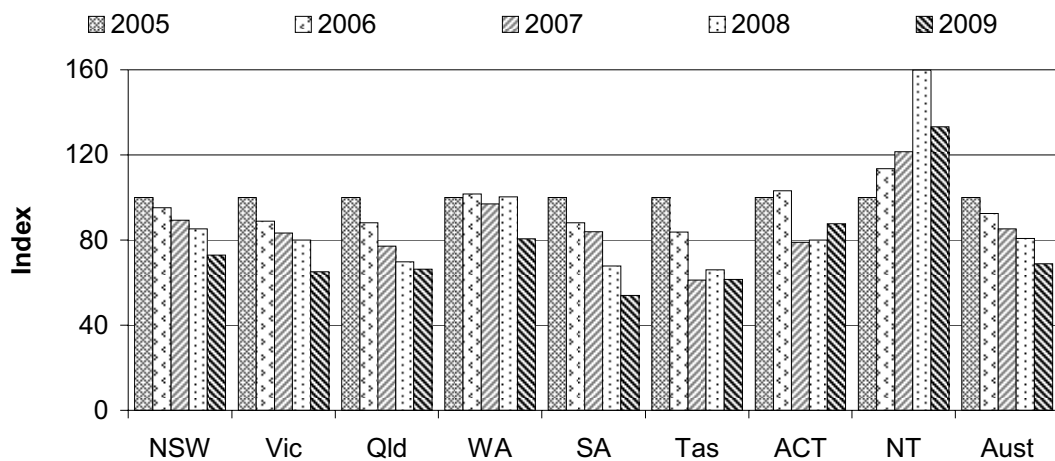
^a Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. ^b A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one motor vehicle theft. Motor vehicle theft is defined as an incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the respondent's household. It includes privately owned vehicles, as well as business/company vehicles used exclusively by members of the household. ^c NT data refer to mainly urban areas only. ^d Estimates with RSEs of between 25 and 50 per cent need to be interpreted with caution and estimates with RSEs above 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. RSEs for these data are reported in table 6A.35.

Source: Based on data from ABS (2010), *Crime Victimisation, Australia 2008-09*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.35.

Time series data for estimated victims of motor vehicle theft are reported for 3 non-consecutive years in table 6A.32. This time series is not comparable with the 2008-09 data reported in figure 6.25.

Based on ABS recorded crime victims collection, sourced from State and Territory administrative data, the index rate of victims of motor vehicle theft reported to police, fell between 2005 and 2009 nationally and in most jurisdictions (figure 6.26). Table 6A.29 reports numbers per 100 000 people.

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



^a Data are based on crimes recorded by police. ^b Index 2005 = 100. Data are reported in index form because the variations in the rate of recorded victims across jurisdictions are influenced by different legislation, reporting systems and practices and reporting rates in jurisdictions. Index calculations are based on ABS unrounded data and may differ from those published by the ABS and others. ^c Rates in this figure may differ from those in previous reports, because population data have been revised using Final Rebased ERP data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 30 June 2005). Population data relate to 30 June, so that ERP at 30 June 2009 is used as the denominator for 2009. ^d Victims numbers are based on the number of motor vehicles.

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

Time series data for victims of motor vehicle theft are reported for 6 years in table 6A.29.

Reporting rates

‘Reporting rates’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to engender public confidence in the police and judicial system (box 6.16).

Box 6.16 Reporting rates

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

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

A high or increasing reporting rate is desirable.

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

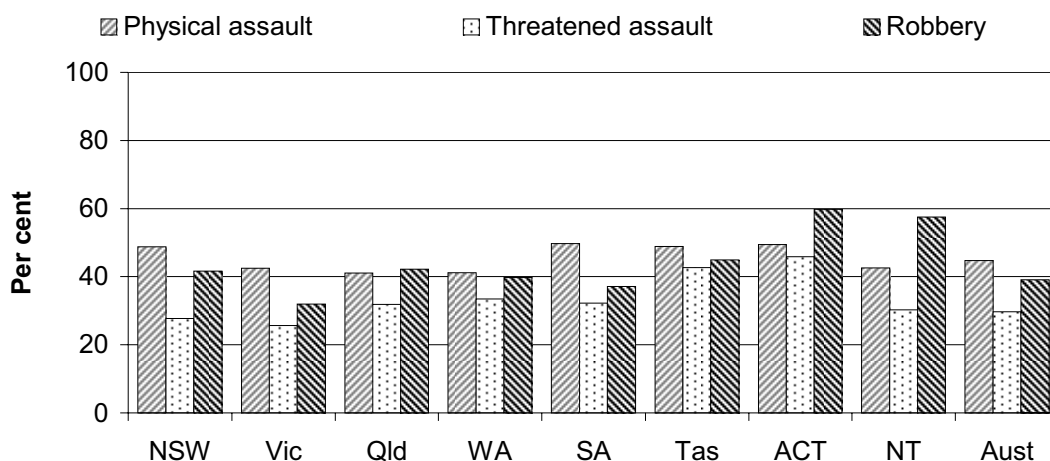
Data reported for this indicator are comparable. Although, survey data are reported for all measures, and the associated standard errors can be large for some jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, nationally, reporting rates for selected offences against the person for people aged 15 years or over, in 2008-09, by offence were (figure 6.27):

- 44.7 per cent for physical assault
- 29.7 per cent for threatened assault (face-to-face incidents only)
- 39.1 per cent for robbery.

Figure 6.27 Reporting rates for selected offences against the person, by offence type, 2008-09^{a, b, c, d}



^a Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Threatened assault includes face-to-face incidents only. Robbery is where someone stole (or tried to steal) property from a respondent by physically attacking them or threatening him or her with force or violence. ^c NT data refer to mainly urban areas only. ^d Estimates with RSEs of between 25 and 50 per cent need to be interpreted with caution and estimates with RSEs above 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. RSEs for these data are reported in table 6A.34.

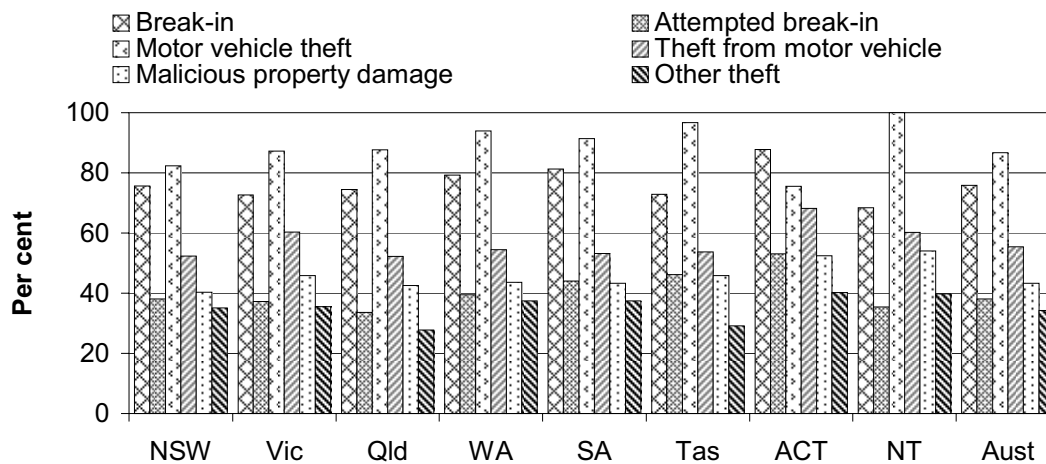
Source: Based on data from ABS (2010), *Crime Victimization, Australia 2008-09*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.34.

Time series data for reporting rates for selected offences against the person are reported for 3 non-consecutive years in table 6A.31. This time series is not comparable with the 2008-09 data reported in figure 6.27.

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, nationally, reporting rates for selected offences against property for people aged 15 years or over, in 2008-09, by offence were (figure 6.28):

- 75.9 per cent for break-in offences
- 38.1 per cent for attempted break-in offences
- 86.7 per cent for motor vehicle theft
- 55.4 per cent for theft from motor vehicles
- 43.3 per cent for malicious property damage
- 34.3 per cent for other theft (figure 6.28).

Figure 6.28 Reporting rates for selected offences against property, by offence type, 2008-09^{a, b, c}



^a Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b NT data refer to mainly urban areas only. ^c Estimates with RSEs of between 25 and 50 per cent need to be interpreted with caution and estimates with RSEs above 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. RSEs for these data are reported in table 6A.36.

Source: Based on data from ABS (2010), *Crime Victimization, Australia 2008-09*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.36.

Time series data for reporting rates for selected offences against property are reported for 3 non-consecutive years in table 6A.30. This time series is not comparable with the 2008-09 data reported in figure 6.28.

Outcomes of investigations

‘Outcomes of investigations’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to bring offenders to justice (boxes 6.17-18).

Outcomes of investigations — personal crimes

‘Outcomes of investigations — personal crimes’ is a measure of the effectiveness of police investigations (box 6.17).

Box 6.17 Outcomes of investigations — personal crimes

'Outcomes of investigations' is defined by two separate measures:

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

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

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

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

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

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

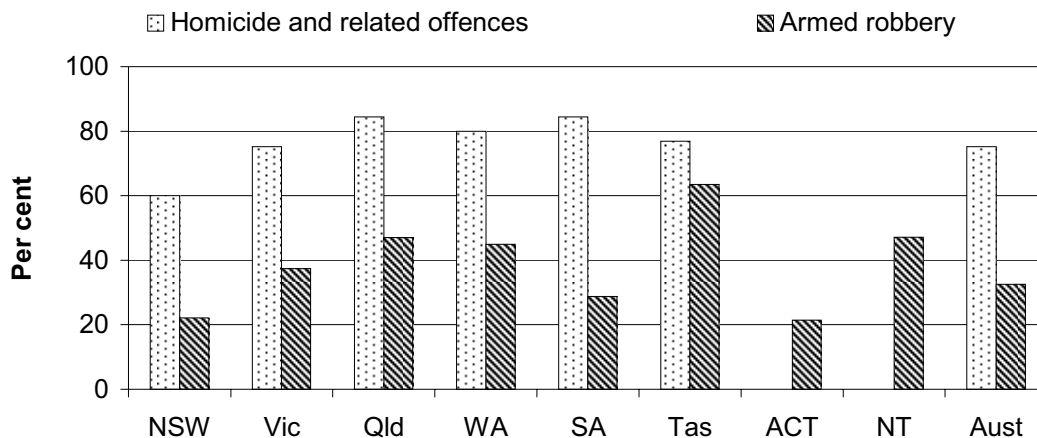
The ABS collects data on the 30 days status of investigations — that is, the stage that a police investigation has reached 30 days after the recording of the incident by the police.

Nationally, 75.2 per cent of investigations for homicide and related offences, and 32.5 per cent of armed robbery investigations were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, in 2009 (figure 6.29a). For these finalised investigations, proceedings commenced against an alleged offender for 94.0 per cent of homicide and related offence investigations, and 89.9 per cent of armed robbery investigations (figure 6.29b).

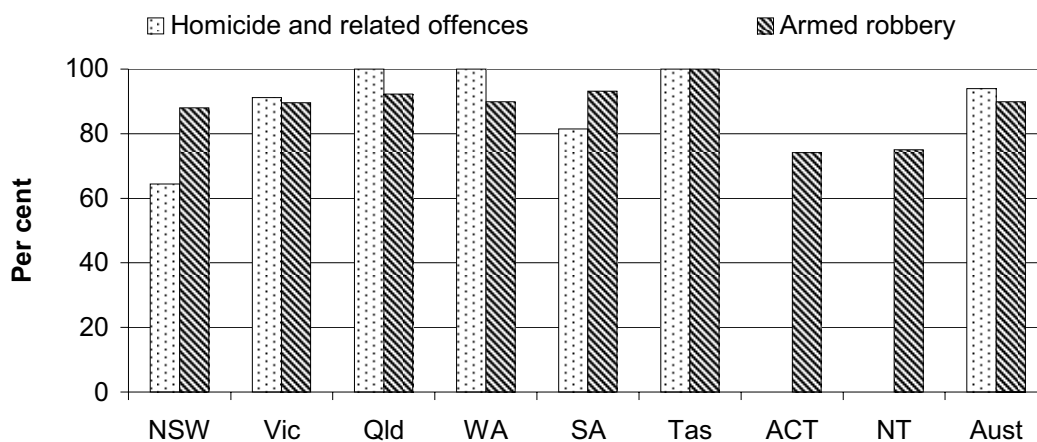
Figure 6.30a presents, for each jurisdiction in 2009, the proportion of recorded unarmed robbery investigations, kidnapping/abduction investigations and blackmail/extortion investigations that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police. For these finalised investigations, figure 6.30b presents the proportion for which proceedings had started against an alleged offender.

Figure 6.29 Crimes against the person: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2009^{a, b}

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



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

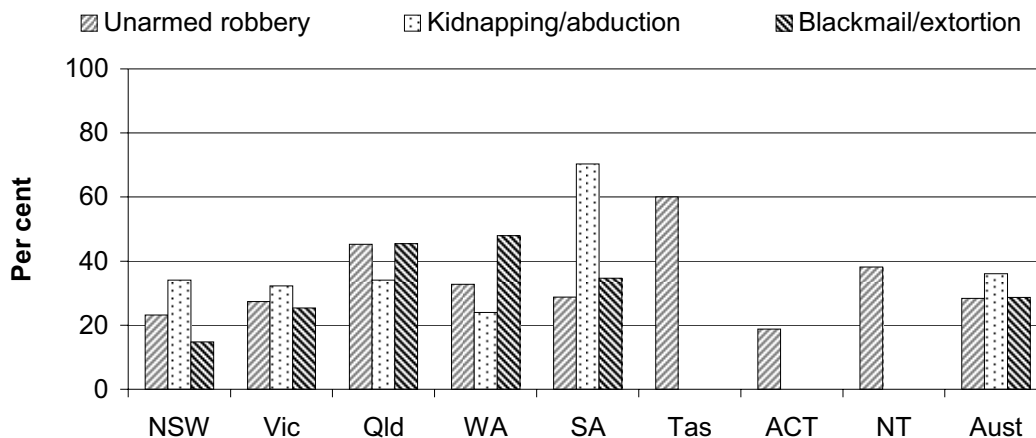


^a Homicides data on investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police and on proceedings commenced, are not published for the ACT and the NT due to small numbers and ABS confidentiality rules. These data are included in the Australian total. ^b Extreme caution should be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

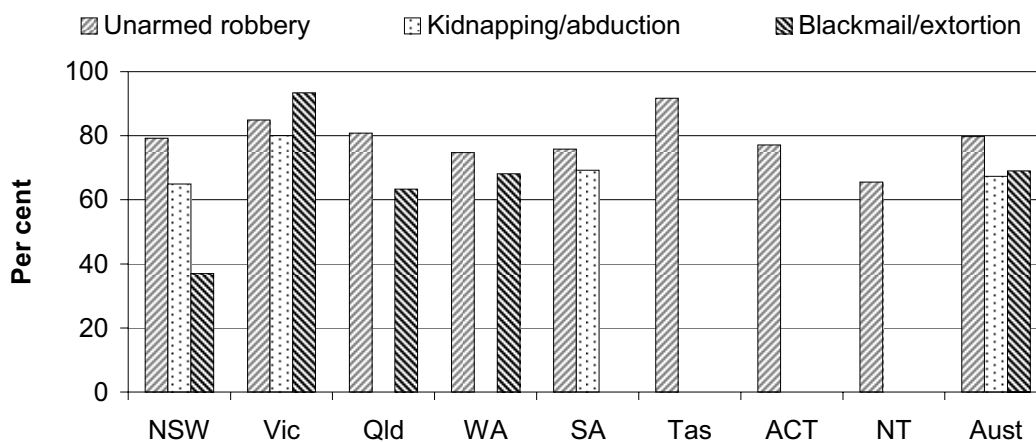
Source: ABS (2010) *Recorded Crime – Victims*, Cat. no. 4510.0; table 6A.37.

Figure 6.30 **Crimes against the person: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2009^{a, b}**

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



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



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

Source: Based on data from ABS (2010) *Recorded Crime – Victims*, Cat. no. 4510.0; table 6A.37.

Time series data for outcomes of investigations, personal crimes are reported for 2 years in table 6A.37.

Outcomes of investigations — property crimes

‘Outcomes of investigations — property crimes’ is a measure of the effectiveness of police investigations (box 6.18).

Box 6.18 Outcomes of investigations — property crimes

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

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

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

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

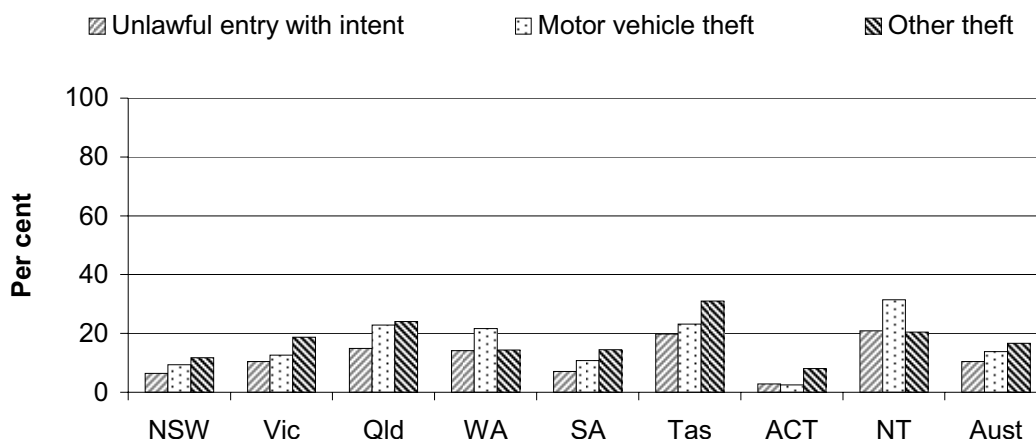
Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

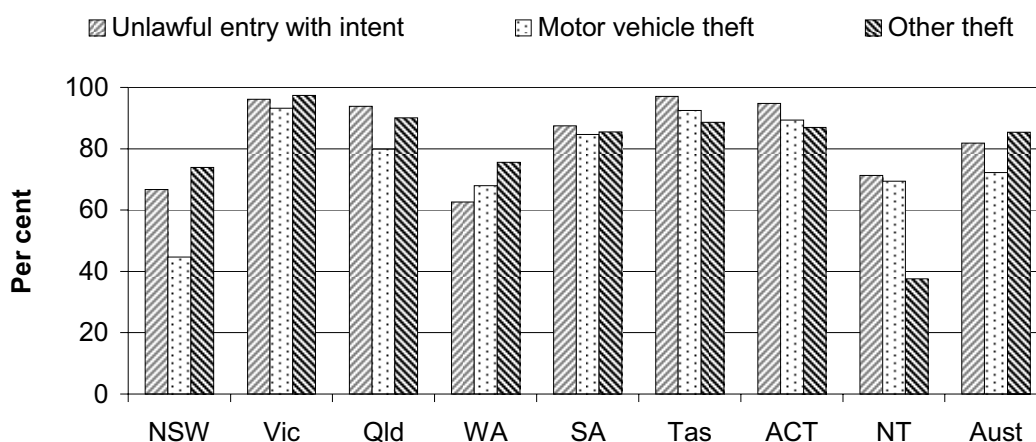
Figure 6.31a reports for each jurisdiction in 2009, the proportion of recorded unlawful entry with intent investigations, motor vehicle theft investigations and other theft investigations that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police. For these finalised investigations, figure 6.31b presents the proportion for which proceedings had started against an alleged offender.

Figure 6.31 **Crimes against property: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2009^a**

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



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



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

Source: Based on data from ABS (2010) *Recorded Crime – Victims*, Cat. no. 4510.0; table 6A.38.

Time series data for outcomes of investigations, property crimes are reported for 2 years in table 6A.38.

6.6 Road safety

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

Activities typically include:

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

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

Key road safety indicator results

Outputs

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

Equity — access

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

Outcomes

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

The objective of police road safety programs is to promote safer behaviour on roads and influence road user behaviour so as to reduce the incidence of road collisions

and the severity of road trauma. Many of these programs target the non-wearing of seat belts, excessive speed and drink driving.

This section reports data from the NSCSP about road use habits. Of those surveyed in 2009-10, 87.5 per cent stated that they had driven a motor vehicle in the past 6 months (ANZPAA unpublished).

Road safety

‘Road safety’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of promoting road safety (box 6.19).

Box 6.19 Road safety

‘Road safety’ is defined by three separate measures:

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

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

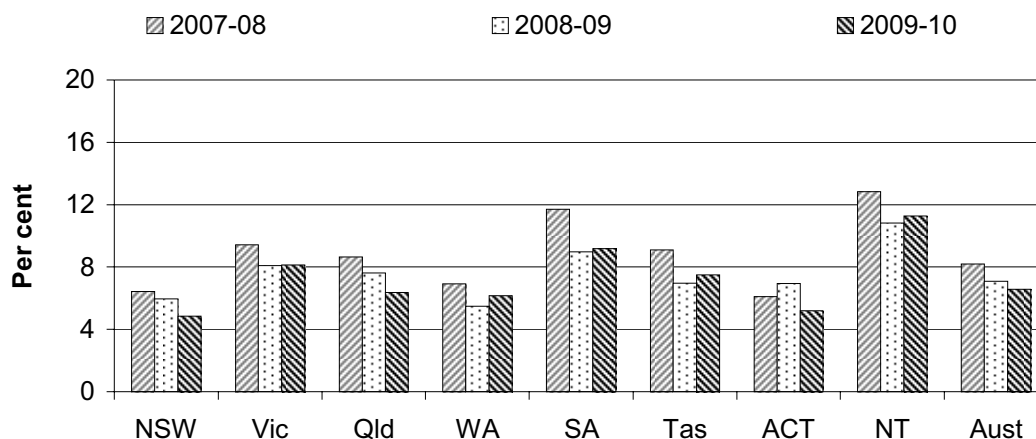
The use of seatbelts, the prevalence of driving under the influence of alcohol and speeding in the population is affected by a number of factors in addition to activities undertaken by police services, such as driver education and media campaigns.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, in 2009-10, 6.6 per cent of people who had driven in the previous 6 months, said they had ‘rarely’ or more often (‘sometimes’, ‘most of the time’ or ‘always’) driven without wearing a seat belt (down from 7.1 per cent in 2008-09 and 8.2 per cent in 2007-08) (figure 6.32).

Figure 6.32 People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt ‘rarely’ or more often^{a, b}

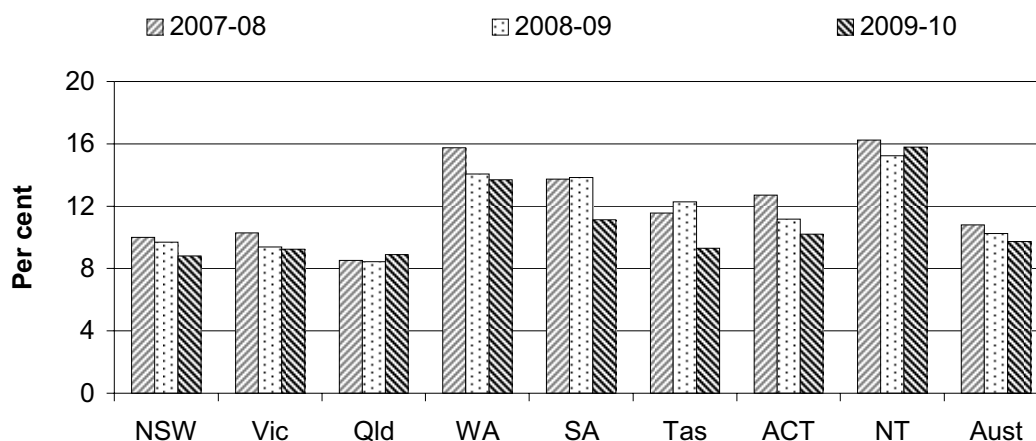


^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.39.

Nationally, in 2009-10, 9.7 per cent of people who had driven in the previous 6 months, indicated that they had ‘rarely’ or more often (‘sometimes’, ‘most of the time’ or ‘always’) driven when possibly over the blood alcohol limit (down from 10.2 per cent in 2008-09 and 10.8 per cent in 2007-08) (figure 6.33).

Figure 6.33 People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit ‘rarely’ or more often^{a, b}

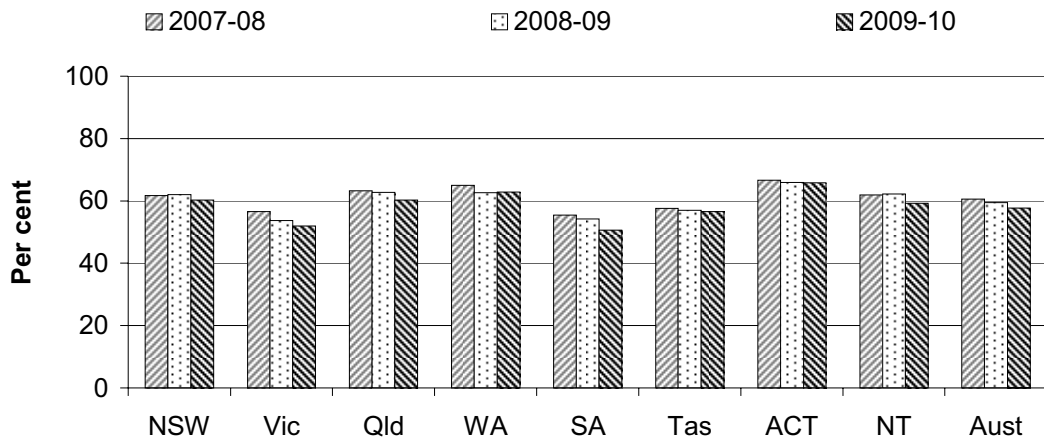


^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.40.

Nationally, in 2009-10, 57.7 per cent of people who had driven in the previous 6 months reported travelling 10 kilometres per hour or more above the speed limit ‘rarely’ or more often (‘sometimes’, ‘most of the time’ or ‘always’) (down from 59.5 per cent in 2008-09 and 60.6 per cent in 2007-08) (figure 6.34).

Figure 6.34 People who had driven in the previous 6 months 10 kilometres per hour or more above the speed limit ‘rarely’ or more often^{a, b}



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

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.41.

Road deaths

‘Road deaths’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of promoting road safety (box 6.20). One aim of policing is to contribute to a reduction in road crashes and related road deaths and hospitalisations.

Box 6.20 Road deaths

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

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

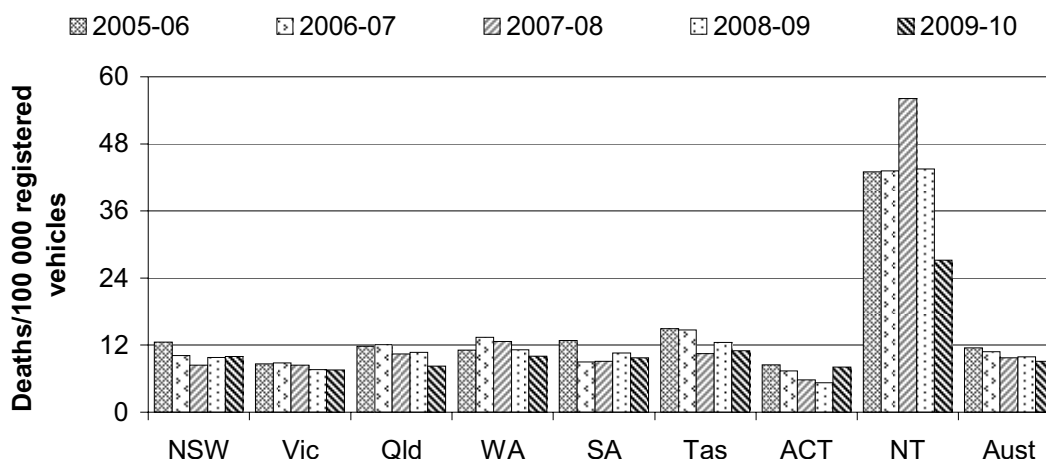
The rate of road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles is affected by a number of factors in addition to activities undertaken by police services, such as the condition of roads, driver education and media campaigns.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, there were 1426 road deaths in 2009-10 (down from 1556 in 2008-09). Road fatalities for all jurisdictions from 2000-01 to 2009-10 are reported in table 6A.42. There were 9.1 road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles in Australia in 2009-10, (down from 9.9 in 2008-09) (figure 6.35).

Figure 6.35 Road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles^a



^a Registered vehicles 2009 data have been used as the denominator for the current and the previous year as 2010 Motor Vehicle Census data were not available at the time of publication.

Source: Australian Road Fatality Statistics at www.infrastructure.gov.au/roads/safety/road_fatality_statistics/fatal_road_crash_database (data accessed on 14 September 2010); ABS *Motor Vehicle Census* (various years), Australia, Cat. no. 9309.0; table 6A.42.

Time series data for road deaths are reported for 10 years in table 6A.42.

Land transport hospitalisations per registered vehicle

‘Land transport hospitalisations per registered vehicle’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of promoting road safety (box 6.21).

Box 6.21 Land transport hospitalisations per registered vehicle

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

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

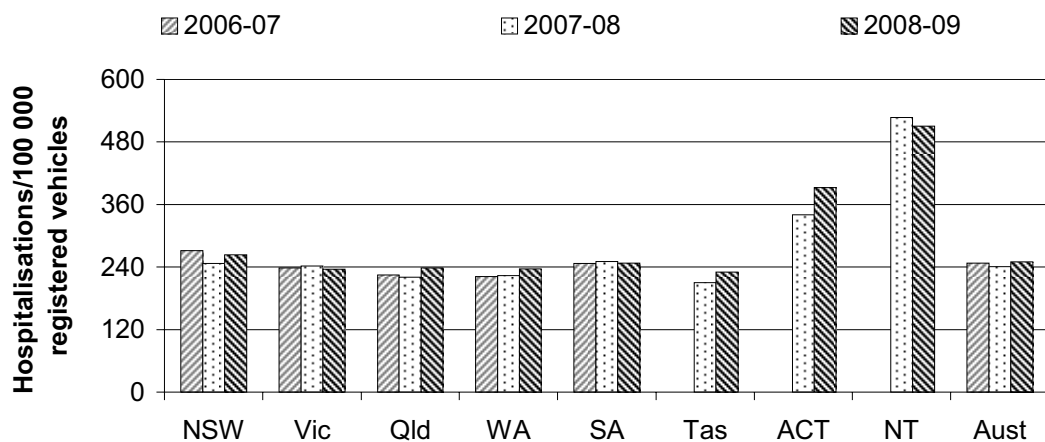
Hospitalisations from traffic accidents per 100 000 registered vehicles is affected by a number of factors in addition to activities undertaken by police services, such as the condition of roads, driver education and media campaigns.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, there were 250 land transport hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles in 2008-09 (figure 6.36).

Figure 6.36 Land transport hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles^{a, b, c}



^a Land transport hospitalisations data for 2009-10 were not available for this Report. This data set lags most other data in the chapter by one year. ^b Data prior to 2007-08 on land transport hospitalisations are not published for some smaller jurisdictions (Tasmania, the ACT and the NT) due to small numbers and AIHW confidentiality rules. These data are included in the Australian total. ^c Calculations for 2007-08 and previous years have been recast to more closely match the reference periods of the numerator and denominator underlying the rates in this figure and will differ from those in the 2010 and previous reports.]

Source: AIHW (various years) *Australian Hospital Statistics* (unpublished); ABS (various years) *Motor Vehicle Census*, Cat. no. 9309.0; table 6A.43.

Time series data for land transport hospitalisations are reported for 4 years in table 6A.43.

Perceptions of road safety problems

‘Perceptions of road safety problems’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of promoting road safety (box 6.22).

Box 6.22 Perceptions of road safety problems

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

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

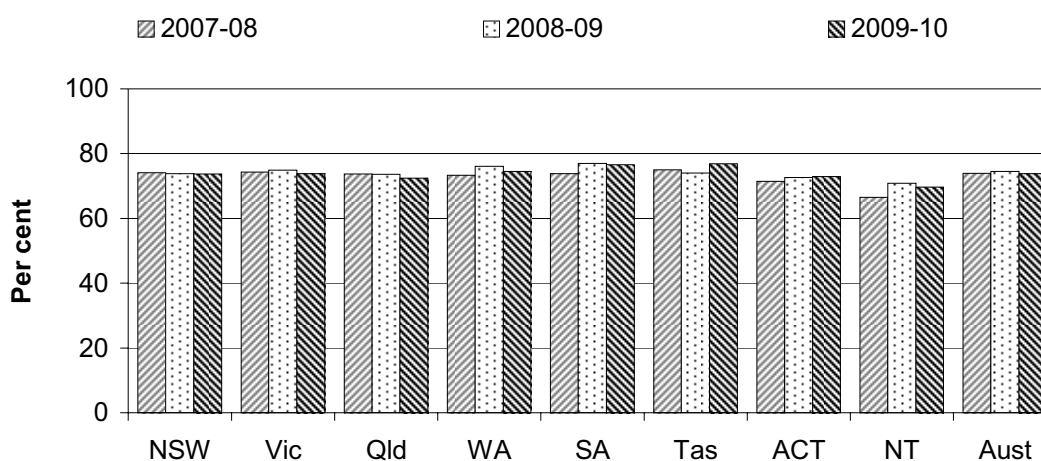
Perceptions of road safety might not reflect levels of road safety, and many factors (including individual experiences and media reporting) might influence people’s perceptions of road safety.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally in 2009-10, 73.8 per cent of people thought speeding cars or dangerous, noisy driving to be a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat of a problem’ in their neighbourhood (down from 74.5 per cent in 2008-09 and little change from 73.9 per cent in 2007-08) (figure 6.37).

Figure 6.37 **Proportion of people who thought that speeding cars or dangerous, noisy driving was a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat of a problem’ in their neighbourhood^{a, b}**



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

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

Time series data for perceptions of road safety problems are reported for 4 years in table 6A.26.

6.7 Judicial services

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

Activities typically include:

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

Police performance in undertaking these activities is measured using a suite of indicators that include costs awarded against police in criminal actions, the proportion of defendants pleading guilty or being found guilty, and the effectiveness of police in diverting offenders from the criminal justice system. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and

supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (see section 1.6).

Key judicial services performance indicator results

Outputs

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

Equity — access

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

Efficiency

Costs awarded against police in criminal actions

‘Costs awarded against police in criminal actions’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to undertake police activities associated with the judicial process, efficiently (box 6.23).

Box 6.23 Costs awarded against police in criminal actions

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

Low or decreasing costs awarded against police in criminal actions are desirable.

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

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

The process by which costs are awarded differs between jurisdictions. Costs awarded against police in the five years to 2009-10 show trends over time for each

jurisdiction. Data are presented in real terms (that is, adjusted for inflation) for both total dollar amounts and costs per person (table 6.2).

Table 6.2 Real costs awarded against the police in criminal actions (2009-10 dollars)^{a, b, c}

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW^d</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA^e</i>	<i>SA^f</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT^g</i>
Total costs									
2005-06	\$'000	1 106	2 579	169	2 415	831	24	160	na
2006-07	\$'000	959	2 059	140	3 246	919	37	158	na
2007-08	\$'000	1 126	1 701	261	3 294	1 285	17	76	23
2008-09	\$'000	1 613	1 923	166	3 408	1 680	15	150	98
2009-10	\$'000	1 085	2 017	236	4 809	2 954	29	246	45
Total costs per person ^h									
2005-06	\$	0.16	0.51	0.04	1.19	0.53	0.05	0.48	na
2006-07	\$	0.14	0.40	0.03	1.56	0.58	0.07	0.47	na
2007-08	\$	0.16	0.32	0.06	1.55	0.81	0.03	0.22	0.11
2008-09	\$	0.23	0.36	0.04	1.55	1.04	0.03	0.43	0.44
2009-10	\$	0.15	0.37	0.05	2.12	1.81	0.06	0.69	0.20

^a Data have been adjusted to 2009-10 dollars using the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator (2009-10 = 100) (table AA.26). ^b 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. ^c The process by which costs are awarded differs between jurisdictions. Therefore, 'costs awarded against police in criminal actions' data are not comparable across jurisdictions. ^d NSW data are based on reports by Area Prosecutor Coordinators. The 2008 and previous reports showed only costs awarded as per the Failed Prosecutions Report and may have understated total costs awarded against police. ^e WA data have been revised for all years during 2010 and will differ from those in earlier reports. Further, the costs awarded against police in criminal actions increased significantly in 2006-07 and in 2009-10. These increases are largely attributable to an increase in the rates of remuneration of legal practitioners in respect of an official prosecution in or for the purposes of proceedings before a Magistrates Court or an Appeal Court, as set out in the Legal Practitioners (Official Prosecutions) (Accused's Costs) Determination 2006 and 2009. The extent to which an increase in costs awarded against police is due to a significant increase in legal costs is not within the control of the police. Therefore, an increase in costs awarded against police should be interpreted with caution as it may not necessarily indicate a reduction in the efficiency with which police undertake activities associated with the judicial process due to the number of prosecutions against an offender that have failed. ^f SA data reflect 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. Furthermore, there is no legislative framework in SA to limit Magistrates unfettered discretion in awarding costs against an unsuccessful litigant. It is often the case that defence counsel will apply for full indemnity costs against the prosecution in Summary Courts. ^g NT 2008-09 data have been revised for the 2011 Report, whereby costs had been previously understated at \$81 831 instead of \$96 701 (nominal dollars) so data for 2008-09 from the 2011 and future reports will differ from those in the 2010 Report. ^h 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 2005). Population data relate to 31 December, so that ERP at 31 December 2009 is used as the denominator for 2009-10. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 6A.47 and AA.2.

Time series data for costs awarded against police in criminal actions are reported for 6 years in table 6A.47.

Effectiveness

Juvenile diversions

‘Juvenile diversions’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to divert juveniles from the criminal justice system where appropriate (box 6.24).

Box 6.24 Juvenile diversions

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

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

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

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

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

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

The proportion of juvenile offenders undergoing diversionary programs varied across jurisdictions in 2009-10. Within most jurisdictions, proportions of juvenile offenders undergoing diversionary programs were relatively consistent over time (table 6.3).

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

	NSW ^b	Vic ^c	Qld	WA ^d	SA	Tas	ACT ^e	NT
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
2009-10	52	39	47	47	52	58	45	42

^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. The data extraction method for 2009-10 has been revised to exclude Cautions and Youth Conferences issued by Courts. This is equivalent to 1373 diversions (an approximate 2 percentage point reduction) in 2009-10. Recent data collection system enhancements allow for recording of warnings under the Young Offenders Act (these were inconsistently recorded in previous years). ^c Victorian data reflect only those instances where a juvenile is taken into police custody and subsequently issued with a formal caution. Instances where a juvenile is released into non-police care or involving a safe-custody application are not included. ^d WA juvenile diversions include formal cautions and referrals to Juvenile Justice Teams as a proportion of the total recorded number of juveniles diverted or arrested. ^e In the ACT, the proportion of juvenile diversions has been calculated on total recorded police contacts with juveniles comprising juvenile cautions, referrals to diversionary conferencing, juveniles taken into protective custody and charges pertaining to juveniles.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.46.

Time series data for juvenile diversions are reported for 6 years in table 6A.46.

Outcomes

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

Deaths in police custody and Indigenous deaths in custody

‘Deaths in police custody’, and ‘Indigenous deaths in police custody’ are indicators of governments’ objective to provide safe custody for alleged offenders, and ensure fair and equitable treatment for both victims and alleged offenders (box 6.25).

Box 6.25 Deaths in police custody, and Indigenous deaths in police custody

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

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

Data reported for these indicators are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, there were 15 deaths in police custody and custody-related operations in 2009 (down from 32 in 2008 and 29 in 2007). This total comprised 10 non-Indigenous deaths and 5 Indigenous deaths (table 6.4).

Table 6.4 Deaths in police custody and custody-related operations^{a, b}

	NSW ^c	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Non-Indigenous deaths									
2005	3	5	6	–	2	–	–	–	16
2006	8	3	2	2	2	–	1	–	18
2007	5	7	3	4	4	–	–	2	25
2008	4	6	4	10	2	–	–	2	28
2009	–	3	1	3	3	–	–	–	10
Indigenous deaths									
2005	1	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	8
2006	–	1	1	2	1	–	–	1	6
2007	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	4
2008	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	4
2009	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	5
Total Indigenous deaths 2005–09^c	1	1	5	9	5	–	–	6	27
Total deaths									
2005	4	5	7	6	2	–	–	–	24
2006	8	4	3	4	3	–	1	1	24
2007	5	7	5	4	6	–	–	2	29
2008	4	6	4	11	2	–	–	5	32
2009	–	3	2	3	5	–	–	2	15
Total deaths 2005–09	21	25	21	28	18	–	1	10	124

^a Deaths in police custody include: deaths in institutional settings (for example, police stations/lockups and police vehicles, or during transfer to or from such an institution, or in hospitals following transfer from an institution); and other deaths in police operations where officers were in close contact with the deceased (for example, most raids and shootings by police). Deaths in custody-related operations cover situations where officers did not have such close contact with the person as to be able to significantly influence or control the person's behaviour (for example, most sieges and most cases where officers were attempting to detain a person, such as pursuits). ^b The AIC deaths in police custody and custody-related operations data for 2009 are preliminary (unpublished) and final data in other publications might differ. Data for historic years were revised during 2010 by the AIC and might differ from those in earlier reports. ^c In 2006, two deaths occurred in NSW for which Indigenous status has not been determined. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIC (various years, unpublished) *Deaths in Custody*, Australia; table 6A.44.

Time series data for deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, and Indigenous deaths in custody and custody related operations are reported for 6 years in table 6A.44.

Court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

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

Lower court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

‘Lower court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding’ is an indicator of governments’ objective for police to support the judicial process to achieve efficient and effective court case management for judicial processing (box 6.26).

Box 6.26 Lower court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

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

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

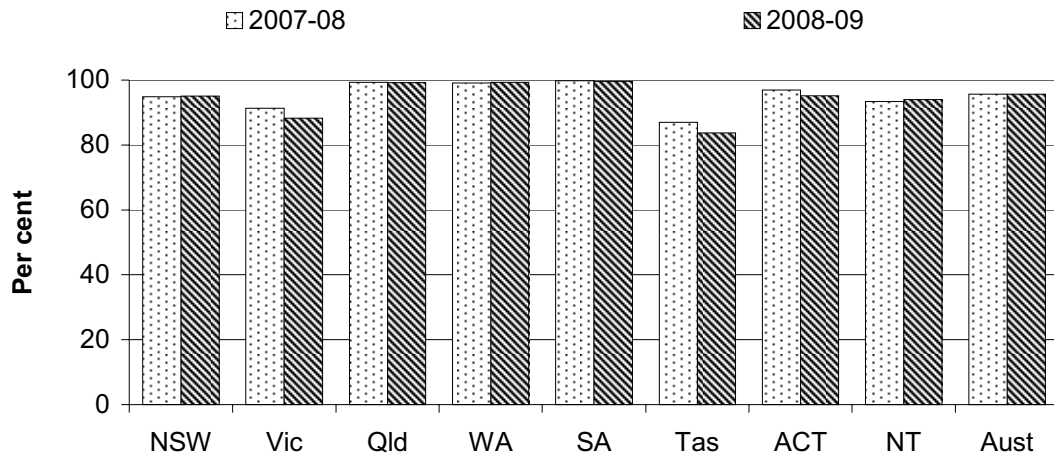
This indicator does not provide information on the number of cases where police have identified a likely offender but choose not to bring the likely offender to trial due to a number of factors.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

The proportion of lower court adjudicated defendants who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty was stable between 2007-08 and 2008-09 across most jurisdictions (figure 6.38).

Figure 6.38 **Proportion of lower court finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding^a**



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

Source: ABS Criminal Courts, Australia (various years) Cat. no. 4513.0; table 6A.45.

Time series data for lower court finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding are reported for 3 years in table 6A.45.

Higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

‘Higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding’ is another indicator of governments’ objective for police to support the judicial process to achieve efficient and effective court case management for judicial processing (box 6.27).

Box 6.27 Higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

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

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

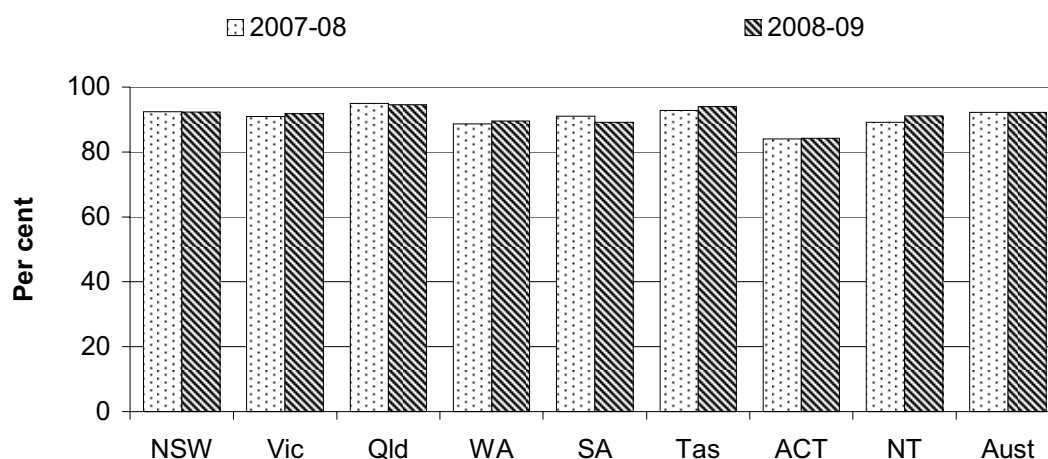
This indicator does not provide information on the number of defendants where police have identified a likely offender, but choose not bring the likely offender to trial due to a variety of factors nor to cases that have been finalised by a non-adjudicated method.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

The proportion of higher court adjudicated defendants who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty was stable between 2007-08 and 2008-09 across most jurisdictions (figure 6.39).

Figure 6.39 Proportion of higher court finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding^a



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

Source: ABS Criminal Courts, Australia (various years) Cat. no. 4513.0; table 6A.45.

Time series data for higher court finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding are reported for 3 years in table 6A.45.

6.8 Future directions in performance reporting

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

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

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

- Police are increasingly required to work in close partnership with other sectors of government, including health and community services, corrections, courts, other emergency service providers and transport. These partnerships address the need to deliver agreed whole-of-government outcomes at the State and Territory and national levels. Police services are also working more frequently with Australian Government agencies on crime data issues, to combat the threat and impact of terrorism, and to manage environmental issues such as the policing response to emergencies and natural disasters. Measuring the efficiency and effectiveness of police contributions to these outcomes is particularly challenging.
- Additionally, a number of police jurisdictions are moving towards using more locally focused service delivery models, recognising that communities and the people who live in them demand more direct participation in service delivery priorities and approaches. This accords with the now well established policing emphasis on performance planning, measurement and accountability for internal and external performance reporting purposes. However, the indicators used in this report, which generally represent state and territory and national results, are difficult to disaggregate for reflection on performance at the local community level.

Outcomes from review of Report on Government Services

COAG endorsed recommendations of a review of the Report in December 2009. Those recommendations implemented during 2010 are reflected in this Report.

Further recommendations will be reflected in future reports, including implementation of Independent Reference Group and Steering Committee recommendations arising from the ‘Review of the general performance indicator framework’ and the ‘Review of the performance indicators and their associated measures’. The 2012 Report and later editions will continue:

- lengthening time series data in attachment tables
- developing data quality information documents for performance indicators
- developing mini-case studies.

6.9 Jurisdictions’ comments

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

New South Wales Government comments

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2009-10 was a significant year of achievement for the NSW Police Force with crime in all major categories either falling or remaining stable. These results owe much to the efforts of all 19 516 of our staff.

It was a year in which we continued to build our capacity to respond to crime by investing in our people and in technology to meet current and future challenges. We did so responsibly under tight financial constraints, maintaining a high visibility presence on the streets and building on the customer service initiatives introduced over recent years.

The 15 633 police in place at the end of the reporting year was close to a record number, approximately 80 per cent of whom work in police stations in local communities across the State.

While technology brings new ways of investigating crime, it also creates new ways of committing it, and the NSW Police Force has responded by training officers in a growing range of technology-based specialisations. Electronic evidence gathering is now very much to the fore, with crimes such as identity theft, child exploitation and cyber bullying among the more unwelcome products of the internet age.

Crime, of course, will continue to evolve and police must evolve with it, anticipating its manifestations and having appropriate defences in place. More than ever this means police must forge partnerships beyond the world of law enforcement — and this is what we are doing. In 2009-10 the NSW Police Force continued to put in place cooperative arrangements with a large number of industry sectors, non-government bodies and public sector agencies to advance crime prevention and law enforcement.

Future challenges are also squarely in the sights of the Police Leadership Centre, which completed its first full year of operation this reporting year, equipping our senior officers with the skills required to lead a committed and capable workforce.

While looking to the future, we have not lost focus on the present. Criminals continue to commit traditional crimes, and the NSW Police Force has successfully maintained its high visibility, intelligence driven strategy of putting police in the places and at the times when crime is most likely.

Transport corridors, entertainment precincts and public events continue to be a focus of police deployment as we strive to ensure people feel safe when moving in their communities. In keeping with this approach, we have continued to develop and implement a range of prevention and enforcement initiatives to curb alcohol related violence.

NSW is a safer place than it was and, with the community supporting police in their efforts, we can build upon the work of 2009-10 to make it safer still.

”

Victorian Government comments

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In the last 12 months, Victoria Police's organisational governance model has been changed to ensure that lines of accountability are clear and unambiguous and that a direct, timely and effective response is able to be applied to current and emerging issues. A Victoria Police Executive has been created to support the Chief Commissioner in day to day management of Victoria Police, as well as providing advice on the more strategic issues. In addition, three new Executive Directors were appointed to lead and manage the Business Services; People; and Infrastructure and Information Technology portfolios.

During the year, Victoria Police has maintained its focus on delivering a safer Victoria. In the last 12 months, the total crime rate, measured as a rate per 100 000 population was reduced by a significant 6.4 per cent. Further falls were also achieved in those crime categories that affect the most Victorians — residential burglary, motor vehicle theft and theft from motor vehicles.

While assault offences have increased, a large part of that increase is due to increased action taken by police against the perpetrators of family violence. The greater degree of community willingness to seek police assistance when they are experiencing family violence is a positive response to Victoria Police's commitment to this issue. Alcohol-fuelled assaults in public places have continued to rise but their rate was slowing markedly at the year's end, reflecting the positive impact of proactive policing initiatives, including the work of the Safe Streets Taskforce and the newly established Operations Response Unit. Over the next 12 months Victoria Police will continue to target assaults and anti-social behaviour as it seeks to reduce violent crime and improve community safety.

During 2009-10, 300 Victorians were killed on the roads and another 6209 were seriously injured. The number of fatalities represents a very small decrease over the previous year (less than 1 per cent), although the number of serious injuries was reduced by just under 8 per cent. However, there are still too many people being killed and seriously injured on Victorian roads and Victoria Police will continue to target: poor driver behaviour; excessive speed; alcohol and drug impaired driving; and the use of mobile phones while driving.

The community is at the centre of everything we do and we rely heavily on the continued support of the community to deliver effective policing services. The independently conducted National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing tells us that around 82 per cent of Victorians report that they have confidence in their police force and that of those who have had direct contact with Victoria Police in the last 12 months almost 84 per cent were at least satisfied with the service they received from police. We will continue to work towards improving these results over the next 12 months.

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Queensland Government comments

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A key indicator of the Queensland Police Service's (QPS) performance is the rate of reported crime. During the past year — for the tenth year in a row — the overall crime rate has continued to drop. Over the ten year period 2000-01 to 2009-10, there has been a 20 per cent decrease in offences against the person and a 48 per cent decrease in offences against property.

Queensland's road toll for 2009-10 was 6.04 deaths per 100 000 population — the lowest ever recorded in this State. A range of road safety initiatives such as the introduction of covert speed cameras and additional specialist traffic police have contributed to this outcome.

Alcohol fuelled violence is one of the most pressing social challenges of our time. The QPS has initiated targeted liquor related enforcement. Over the past summer the QPS conducted Operation Merit, a State-wide initiative focusing on activities relevant to each region's unique policing environment. The successful ten-week operation resulted in 1 759 people being arrested and charged with 2165 related offences. In December 2009 more than 1800 police across the State were involved in Operation Unite, a two-day national campaign which targeted alcohol-fuelled crime, violence and anti-social behaviour. Police laid 1140 charges with 939 people arrested or issued with Notices to Appear.

The QPS has also introduced a range of early intervention strategies aimed at minimising alcohol-fuelled violence and anti-social behaviour. These include the Queensland Early Intervention Program, which involves providing information and referral to a health service provider for at risk young people under 17 years.

Targeting serious and organised crime has also been a QPS priority and in August 2009 the QPS commenced telecommunications interception (TI) operations. Since its inception, TI has supported investigations and police operations throughout the State involving offences including murder, high level drug trafficking, armed robbery, major fraud and other serious offences.

To service the rapidly growing Queensland population, the QPS progressed a significant capital works program. This included the construction of new or replacement police stations at Carseldine, Crestmead, Holland Park, Mareeba, Robina, Sippy Downs and Springfield, and a replacement police station and watchhouse at Ipswich.

The Service's new Policelink facility, with a 6-star green rating, was launched in August 2010. Policelink provides a 24-hour, seven day a week, non-urgent police contact facility for community and QPS members. This multi-channel contact centre will result in significant benefits to operational police, and improved client service to the Queensland community.

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

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Western Australian Government comments

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In the six years since the implementation of the Frontline First strategy, WA Police has been successful in delivering a more effective, timely and responsive service, meeting the majority of the set performance targets.

There have been significant decreases in reported offences against the person and in particular offences against property. Volume crime offences including burglary, motor vehicle theft and theft experienced the greatest decreases, and part of this can be attributed to WA Police's effort to target prolific and priority offenders.

WA Police is consistently challenged by alcohol-related anti-social behaviour, and has developed methods to respond to this issue. This was highlighted in the year with the zero-tolerance approach to public drinking and anti-social behaviour at the Australia Day Skyworks event on the Perth foreshore. This event was the most family friendly in recent years, with anti-social behaviour and hospital admissions significantly reduced.

WA Police also joined other Australasian police jurisdictions in Operation Unite — a two-day nationwide blitz on alcohol-fuelled crime and anti-social behaviour. In WA, intelligence was used to mobilise large frontline teams targeting trouble spots across the State. The aim of the operation was to send a message that binge drinking habits are unacceptable, to change attitudes towards drinking in public places, and encourage responsibility for one's own conduct while under the influence of alcohol. The operation was a resounding success and will continue in 2010-11.

In April 2010, new investigative practices came into effect and have become the agency-wide standard, providing clear direction on how investigations and interviews are to be conducted. WA Police is now better able to perform its role in the criminal justice process, by utilising quality, proven, accountable and measurable investigation methods.

WA Police has continued to divest activities that take police officers away from their core policing duties. Examples include transferring the administrative functions for suspending and cancelling motor driver's licenses to the Department of Transport, and inducting the first intake of Police Auxiliary Officers. The primary roles of these officers are custodial duties, handling evidence and seized items, and providing support during serious incidents.

After extensive internal consultation and development, the 2010–2013 Strategic Plan was launched in July 2010. To support the main areas of focus in this strategy (People, Resources, Standards, Partnerships and Community Engagement), WA Police was provided with a 7 per cent increase in funding for the 2010-11 financial year. Part of this increase will be used to fund initiatives such as recruitment of additional personnel, capital works projects (including fixed speed and red-light cameras), the new Perth Police Complex and the new helicopter, forensic services, and the Tough on Graffiti initiative.

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South Australian Government comments

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Reducing crime, working towards improving road safety and delivering highly professional policing services that satisfy the community's needs and expectations, continued to be the priorities for South Australia Police (SAPOL) in 2009-10.

While a sustained effort at reducing crime over time has resulted in a significant decrease of -35.4 per cent in victim reported crime since 2000-01, there are a number of crime related issues such as the ongoing misuse of alcohol and illicit drugs, serious and organised crime, and Indigenous offending and victimisation linked to social disadvantage that remain a challenge for police and the broader community.

In 2009-10, by preventing and detecting traffic offences in a partnership approach with local communities and other agencies, SAPOL maintained a lower tolerance of any high risk road use behaviour. The increase in road fatalities in 2009 and an increasing trend in serious injuries in 2010 is very concerning and a timely reminder that unfavourable outcomes can occur despite the concerted efforts of police and many responsible road users.

Educating drivers and pedestrians to be responsible for their own and others safety on the roads, and early intervention strategies for vulnerable groups such as young drivers and the elderly, will continue to be part of SAPOL's multi-faceted approach in seeking better road use outcomes for all South Australians.

Service delivery, professional capability and science and technology will be highlighted as important dimensions in focusing SAPOL's operations in a continuous improvement approach to serving the community over the next three years.

Confidence and trust in police is an important part of public reassurance. In 2009-10, SAPOL continued to survey the community to promote a high level of organisational awareness and assessment of the level of satisfaction with policing services throughout the State.

The good results for general community satisfaction with the delivery of policing services of just over 70 per cent and community confidence in police of just over 85 per cent achieved in 2009-10 is particularly pleasing, reflecting as it does the personal accountability accepted by all SAPOL staff for the highest standards of service delivery at all times.

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Tasmanian Government comments

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Crime in Tasmania is at its lowest for 13 years. The 2009-10 year has seen excellent results from Tasmania Police as crime continues to trend downward, clearance rates remain at a similar level to previous years, and Tasmanians continue to value their Police Service. Contributing to this 5 per cent reduction in crime was a decrease of 5 per cent in property offences and 6 per cent in offences against the person. The number of assaults, including sexual assaults, decreased, and there were reductions in injure/destroy property, stealing, and burglary of motor vehicles. There were some increases in a few categories, including robbery, burglary of buildings and motor vehicle stealing. The national crime statistics also indicate that Tasmania's victimisation rate in 2009 was still below the national rate for the vast majority of offence categories.

An important milestone was reached in the reporting period. Ten years ago, the community called for a significant reduction in crime and Tasmania Police set an ambitious goal to cut the level of crime in half by 2020. The Department has met the crime reduction target in just 10 years.

Tasmanians continue to feel safer than people in other states and territories with 96.1 per cent feeling safe at home alone during the day, and 87.7 per cent after dark. Tasmanians surveyed also feel safe walking or jogging locally in their neighbourhood: 92.6 per cent during the day, and 65.1 per cent after dark.

Tasmanians continue to rate Tasmania Police and its services higher than the national average. The *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* 2009-10 indicates that Tasmanians continue to have a high level of confidence in their police and also believe their Police Service is fair, honest and professional. This satisfaction is also reflected in the lowest number of complaints against police since 1994, when recording commenced.

In 2009-10 there was a decrease in fatal and serious injury crashes compared with 2008-09. This reduction occurred despite the tragedy of nine people being killed on our roads in July 2009 in three separate fatal crashes. New vehicle clamping and confiscation laws were enacted to deter people from using their vehicles in an irresponsible and dangerous manner on Tasmanian roads. The new rules target excessive speed, disqualified driving, and risky and dangerous driving behaviour.

The Department continues to review systems, processes and expenditure to deliver the most effective possible service to the public of Tasmania. In 2009-10, an Information Technology Reform Program (IT15) commenced, with the aim of modernising and integrating the infrastructure and applications used by Tasmania Police.

The Government's commitment to front-line policing saw sworn numbers maintained at their highest level ever.

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Australian Capital Territory Government comments

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During 2009–2010, ACT Policing developed a multi-tiered property crime strategy, aimed at reducing property crime in the ACT. This strategy included: increased resources to a dedicated property crime team with intelligence officers; a renewed focus on forensic technology, including the use of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) and fingerprints to identify and apprehend offenders; and the implementation of improved procedures in conjunction with the Department of Public Prosecutions (DPP) to oppose bail applications and/or to impose more stringent bail conditions.

ACT Policing continues to establish a clear strategic direction for policing licensed premises and alcohol-related harmful behaviour. During 2009–2010, ACT Policing designed an operational/strategic model to enable intelligence gathering, analysis practices and systems that identify problematic licensed premises and to assist with the evaluation of police responses. By collaborating with key stakeholders, including the Office of Regulatory Services (ORS), other local government departments, licensees and health agencies, ACT Policing began to develop integrated responses that will assist to reduce alcohol-related incidents and harmful behaviour.

ACT Policing continues to ensure that the Canberra community is appropriately educated about the causes, precursors and treatments relating to road safety in the ACT region. A high-visibility campaign targeting speeding during morning peak hours was ongoing throughout 2009–2010. The Recognition and Analysis of Plates Identified (RAPID) system now has a dedicated full-time team to target unlicensed drivers and unregistered vehicles. These ‘drive without entitlement’ offenders are heavily over-represented in figures for motor vehicle collisions resulting in serious injury. Targeting these offences removes offenders from the roads pre-emptively, before they can become involved in collisions causing injury or death.

In May 2010, ACT Policing launched a new website providing the ACT community with access to information on crime statistics and important community safety information. A key feature of the new website includes access to crime statistics on offences reported or becoming known in patrol regions and sectors across the ACT. The statistics are issued monthly and are presented through an interactive map of Canberra, giving community members a clear understanding of crime in their area.

ACT Policing has participated in a lengthy process with local government agencies to develop the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Justice Agreement. This framework directly aligns with the ACT Policing-led Indigenous task force designed to provide assistance to the Territory’s disengaged Indigenous communities. The task force, led by ACT Policing, consists of several government-based service providers which deliver specific services to these communities. It relies on a holistic service delivery system provided through multiple agencies working in partnership to address individual circumstances.

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Northern Territory Government comments

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The 2009-10 financial year has been a busy period for the Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services (NTPFES) responding to a number of significant incidents including the Territory Insurance Office (TIO) explosion in Darwin on 3 February 2010 and the aftermath of Tropical Cyclone Paul, when the Chief Minister of the Northern Territory declared an emergency situation on 31 March 2010. Tri-Service personnel and other stakeholders worked tirelessly to ensure that food and medical supplies were provided to affected communities.

The commitment to boosting community safety continued with the opening in September 2009 of the new Casuarina Police Station in Darwin. The new station complements the Police Beat Office which opened in December 2008 in the Casuarina Shopping Centre in Darwin.

The Police Beat initiative increases the police presence in shopping centres and provides a sense of confidence and safety for locals, shoppers and retailers and has resulted in a reduction in crime and anti-social behaviour in and around the shopping precincts.

During the reporting period, four additional Police Beat Offices were opened in Palmerston, Nightcliff, Alice Springs and Katherine. Establishment of the Katherine office was a community effort involving 36 local businesses and individuals who have contributed approximately \$100 000.

The significant increase in police presence in remote communities as part of Task Force Themis continues with 18 stations and four overnight facilities now operational. The additional police numbers has seen an increase in reported crime and increased community safety. A new NT Police Training College building was opened in the reporting period, focusing on training officers in remote policing and community engagement activities.

Alcohol abuse in the NT is a significant issue with a large portion of police time spent dealing with alcohol related incidents.

The first Alcohol Policing Strategy was developed and introduced in 2010, demonstrating a strong commitment to keeping people safe and minimising alcohol related crime and harm to the community.

In December 2009, the NT took part in the national 'Operation Unite' tackling alcohol fuelled violence in and around licensed premises. This operation highlighted the fact that these issues are not unique to the Territory, but shared nationally and internationally.

The NTPFES is committed to 'keeping people safe'. We are focused on providing the highest standard of customer service and a service delivery model that builds a culture of outstanding customer service for all Territorians and recognises the importance of establishing and nurturing community partnerships.

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6.10 Definitions of key terms and indicators

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

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

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

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

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

6.11 List of attachment tables

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

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Table 6A.27	Victims of homicide — crimes against the person (per 100 000 people)
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Table 6A.45	Courts adjudicated defendants who submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty
Table 6A.46	Juvenile diversions as a proportion of offenders (per cent)
Table 6A.47	Real costs awarded against the police through criminal actions (2009-10 dollars)

6A Police services — attachment

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

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

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Table 6A.26	Opinion on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving are problems in the neighbourhood
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Table 6A.41	People who had driven in the previous 6 months more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit
Table 6A.42	Road deaths
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Table 6A.44	Number of deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, 2004 to 2009
Table 6A.45	Courts adjudicated defendants who submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty
Table 6A.46	Juvenile diversions as a proportion of offenders (per cent)
Table 6A.47	Real costs awarded against the police through criminal actions (2009-10 dollars)

Table 6A.1

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

Expenditure	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
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	1 863.3
Superannuation	\$m	128.4	153.7	164.2	194.6	186.2	190.7
Payroll tax	\$m	81.0	85.7	90.1	99.9	99.7	102.8
Total salaries and payments	\$m	1 494.9	1 608.2	1 748.4	1 910.5	2 015.5	2 156.8
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	369.8	397.9	435.6	432.7	421.7	434.9
Depreciation	\$m	76.2	86.3	98.9	105.1	106.6	115.2
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	1 940.9	2 092.4	2 282.9	2 448.3	2 543.9	2 707.0
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	36.6	46.6	84.8	118.8	91.3	69.4
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	1 823.3	1 960.2	2 108.0	2 229.6	2 352.9	2 534.7
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (b)	\$m	72.4	77.3	81.3	85.9	90.5	92.9
Capital expenditure	\$m	109.3	110.8	137.2	142.2	120.0	130.4
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure (c)	\$m	1 974.0	2 116.9	2 321.2	2 485.4	2 557.2	2 722.1
Total accrual costs (d)	\$m	2 013.3	2 169.8	2 364.1	2 534.1	2 634.3	2 799.9
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	84 241	91 487	94 418	105 572	109 379	119 129
Average non-police staff costs	\$	67 717	68 439	75 577	85 411	88 244	91 526
Staff by Indigenous and operational status (e)							
Operational FTE staff	FTE	13 796	14 011	14 691	14 560	14 587	14 917
Sworn							
REPORT ON							
GOVERNMENT							
SERVICES 2011							
							POLICE SERVICES

Table 6A.1

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

	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Civilian	FTE	1 477	1 253	1 247	1 617	1 927	1 731
Other	FTE	119	125	124	140	163	154
Operational FTE staff	FTE	15 392	15 389	16 062	16 317	16 677	16 802
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	847	623	642	460	807	370
Civilian	FTE	2 229	2 531	2 580	2 017	1 639	1 751
Other	FTE	35	27	27	29	30	32
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	3 111	3 181	3 249	2 506	2 476	2 153
Total staff	FTE	18 503	18 570	19 311	18 823	19 153	18 955
Indigenous FTE staff							
Operational	FTE	222	246	270	219	230	271
Non-operational	FTE	na	na	na	61	78	50
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	222	246	270	280	308	321
Assets by value							
Land	\$'000	270 636	292 328	363 824	358 536	403 692	442 873
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	439 204	478 733	513 345	553 628	601 279	627 697
Other	\$'000	465 771	488 092	502 327	519 508	529 511	534 112
Total value of assets	\$'000	1 175 611	1 259 153	1 379 496	1 431 672	1 534 482	1 604 682

(a) Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries in include long service leave, workers' compensation insurance and fringe benefits tax.

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

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

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

(e) Data are based on headcount prior to 2007-08 and thereafter FTE as at 30 June. Indigenous staff prior to 2007-08 cannot be split between operational and non-operational. 'Operational staff' includes non-operational Indigenous staff prior to 2007-08.

na Not available. - Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

Table 6A.2

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

	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Expenditure							
Recurrent expenditure							
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	\$m	867.7	906.4	931.3	981.4	1 040.7	1 117.1
Salaries and related payments	\$m	94.5	101.0	114.3	116.1	120.2	122.3
Superannuation	\$m	46.7	49.7	50.7	53.0	52.9	57.2
Payroll tax	\$m	1 008.9	1 057.1	1 096.3	1 150.5	1 213.7	1 296.6
Total salaries and payments	\$m	296.2	376.5	403.5	414.2	442.5	489.0
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	27.8	35.5	44.1	54.6	52.9	56.8
Depreciation	\$m	1 332.9	1 469.1	1 543.9	1 619.2	1 709.1	1 842.5
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	10.5	34.3	17.4	15.8	11.4	13.8
Net recurrent expenditure	\$m	1 275.6	1 385.2	1 475.8	1 550.4	1 644.9	1 771.4
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	1 296.6	489.0	1 785.6	1 771.8	1 829.8	1 843.2
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	33.2	45.2	53.6	50.5	53.1	58.0
Capital expenditure	\$m	61.0	119.3	101.3	62.6	86.7	120.8
User cost of capital (a)	\$m	1 366.1	1 552.9	1 601.1	1 627.2	1 742.9	1 906.5
Expenditure aggregates	\$m	1 366.1	1 514.3	1 597.5	1 669.7	1 762.2	1 900.4
Total cash expenditure (b)	\$m	84 779	86 190	87 008	90 234	94 309	98 260
Total accrual costs (c)	\$m	47 624	48 270	51 931	57 052	60 454	60 568
Staffing costs	\$						
Average police staff costs	\$						
Average non-police staff costs	\$						
Staff by Indigenous and operational status							
Operational FTE staff	FTE	10 097	10 420	10 657	10 554	10 547	10 968
Sworn							

Table 6A.2

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

	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Civilian (d)	FTE	296	330	323	354	386	1 825
Other	FTE	146	145	146	144	141	152
Operational FTE staff	FTE	10 539	10 895	11 126	11 052	11 074	12 945
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	349	342	336	467	481	325
Civilian	FTE	1 936	1 962	2 015	2 079	2 175	857
Other	FTE	211	246	209	157	171	253
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	2 496	2 550	2 560	2 703	2 827	1 435
Total staff	FTE	13 035	13 445	13 686	13 755	13 901	14 380
Indigenous FTE staff (e)							
Operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na	34
Non-operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na	1
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na	35
Assets by value							
Land	\$'000	179 810	177 671	219 770	227 912	225 476	225 823
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	322 275	444 069	541 576	522 449	551 617	602 997
Other	\$'000	93 327	121 129	128 556	108 883	112 268	121 651
Total value of assets	\$'000	595 412	742 869	889 902	859 244	889 361	950 471

(a) User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total 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) A comprehensive review of civilian position descriptions, relative to the definition of operational staff contained in the Police Services Working Group Data Manual, has led to the reclassification of a significant number of those positions as operational as distinct from non-operational in 2009-10 data. Data for previous years have not been revised.

(e) The introduction of a new human resources system has supported initial capture of data relating to Indigenous status. In this first year of reporting, the data are indicative only. Indigenous and non-Indigenous staff were unable to be separated in Victoria prior to 2009-10.

na Not available.

Table 6A.2

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

<i>Unit</i>	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
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Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

Table 6A.3

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

Expenditure	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (a)	2009-10
Recurrent expenditure							
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries							
Salaries and related payments	\$m	711.9	776.6	838.9	917.9	1 003.5	1 094.2
Superannuation	\$m	94.2	102.4	109.7	119.9	127.6	141.2
Payroll tax	\$m	37.6	40.7	44.2	48.3	53.0	56.9
Total salaries and payments	\$m	843.8	919.8	992.7	1 086.0	1 184.1	1 292.3
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	164.4	222.6	231.9	267.6	274.5	312.0
Depreciation (b)	\$m	45.1	41.6	54.9	62.6	68.3	67.8
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	1 053.3	1 183.9	1 279.6	1 416.2	1 526.9	1 672.1
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	37.5	50.9	55.9	67.6	72.5	73.3
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	978.2	1 092.3	1 179.5	1 300.3	1 401.3	1 541.9
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (c)	\$m	67.0	72.4	83.0	89.5	100.3	100.7
Capital expenditure (d)	\$m	110.8	106.9	104.6	163.4	218.3	141.5
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure (e)	\$m	1 118.9	1 249.2	1 329.3	1 517.0	1 676.9	1 745.8
Total accrual costs (f)	\$m	1 120.3	1 256.4	1 362.5	1 505.7	1 627.2	1 772.8
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	79 285	83 544	86 038	90 481	93 948	100 570
Average non-police staff costs	\$	46 731	49 542	53 308	53 878	56 849	62 527
Staff by Indigenous and operational status							
Operational FTE staff	FTE	7 967	8 206	8 467	9 129	9 450	9 808
Sworn							

Table 6A.3

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

	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (a)	2009-10
Civilian (g)	FTE	1 295	1 408	1 480	1 548	1 592	2 954
Other	FTE	148	153	296	459	501	325
Operational FTE staff	FTE	9 410	9 767	10 243	11 136	11 543	13 087
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	798	821	853	566	674	485
Civilian	FTE	1 443	1 452	1 376	1 368	1 427	466
Other	FTE	299	330	428	500	578	368
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	2 540	2 603	2 657	2 434	2 679	1 319
Total staff	FTE	11 950	12 370	12 900	13 570	14 222	14 406
Indigenous FTE staff							
Operational	FTE	na	na	286	310	301	316
Non-operational	FTE	na	na	19	20	20	22
Indigenous FTE staff (h)	FTE	na	na	305	330	321	338
Assets by value							
Land	\$'000	229 196	274 214	416 561	500 749	532 321	508 884
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	664 477	788 025	917 442	897 933	952 335	981 641
Other	\$'000	173 499	117 246	119 658	220 486	301 862	277 272
Total value of assets	\$'000	1 067 172	1 179 485	1 453 661	1 619 168	1 786 518	1 767 797

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

(b) Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis so as to write off net cost or revalued amount of each depreciable asset, less its estimated residual value, progressively over its estimated useful life.

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

(d) Capital expenditure data do not include intangible acquisitions.

(e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.

Table 6A.3

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

	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (a)	2009-10
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(f) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.

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

(h) Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent. The Queensland Police Service was unable to validate Indigenous staff by operational status prior to 2006-07.

na Not available.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

Table 6A.4

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

	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
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	661.9
Superannuation	\$m	45.0	44.4	47.7	53.2	54.3	60.8
Payroll tax (a)	\$m	24.4	25.7	27.6	31.2	34.6	40.1
Total salaries and payments	\$m	497.4	527.6	566.4	642.3	715.4	762.8
Other recurrent expenditure (b)	\$m	162.6	170.4	197.4	181.1	201.9	216.3
Depreciation (c)	\$m	17.0	20.3	28.1	37.8	40.9	40.0
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	676.9	718.3	791.9	861.2	958.2	1 019.0
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	19.4	18.9	24.1	25.1	25.7	30.9
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	633.2	673.8	740.2	804.9	898.0	948.1
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (d)	\$m	27.0	31.2	37.0	41.8	45.6	46.2
Capital expenditure	\$m	43.4	82.9	80.0	65.0	66.9	76.8
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure (e)	\$m	703.4	780.9	843.8	888.4	984.2	1 055.9
Total accrual costs (f)	\$m	703.9	749.5	828.9	903.0	1 003.8	1 065.2
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	86 480	89 766	94 024	99 659	105 901	113 558
Average non-police staff costs	\$	58 105	58 735	61 742	64 857	66 908	74 154
Staff by Indigenous and operational status							
Operational FTE staff	FTE	4 507	4 555	4 597	4 813	5 176	5 118
Sworn							

Table 6A.4

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

	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Civilian	FTE	692	726	761	866	1 034	1 097
Other	FTE	128	113	76	31	114	167
Operational FTE staff	FTE	5 327	5 394	5 434	5 710	6 324	6 382
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	383	424	474	569	346	353
Civilian	FTE	436	503	580	704	767	608
Other	FTE	26	32	35	33	37	36
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	845	959	1 089	1 306	1 150	997
Total staff	FTE	6 172	6 353	6 523	7 016	7 474	7 379
Indigenous FTE staff							
Operational	FTE	170	169	152	141	124	136
Non-operational	FTE	20	14	14	7	12	13
Indigenous FTE staff (g)	FTE	190	183	166	148	136	149
Assets by value							
Land	\$'000	100 633	97 235	130 803	169 936	174 418	151 831
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	215 112	233 685	288 689	340 759	404 272	405 922
Other (h)	\$'000	122 361	156 116	173 268	181 612	165 267	171 305
Total value of assets	\$'000	438 106	487 036	592 760	692 307	743 957	729 058

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

(e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.

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

(g) Employees Indigenous status is provided on a voluntary basis.

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

Table 6A.5

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

Expenditure	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Recurrent expenditure							
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries							
Salaries and related payments (a)	\$m	325.9	342.0	361.2	400.7	436.7	444.4
Superannuation (a)	\$m	40.2	47.8	48.1	51.3	55.6	54.4
Payroll tax (a)	\$m	18.8	20.3	21.0	22.1	23.2	24.0
Total salaries and payments	\$m	384.9	410.2	430.3	474.1	515.5	522.9
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	86.2	95.4	101.2	106.7	110.3	119.7
Depreciation (b)	\$m	9.7	12.2	12.4	15.0	17.2	17.3
Total recurrent expenditure (c)	\$m	480.8	517.7	543.9	595.8	643.0	659.8
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS) (d)	\$m	63.9	60.1	56.7	57.0	61.6	70.5
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	398.1	437.3	466.2	516.7	558.1	565.3
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (e)	\$m	11.0	10.8	11.1	13.9	13.3	12.7
Capital expenditure (f)	\$m	11.5	9.0	15.5	13.7	17.3	36.7
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure	\$m	482.6	514.6	547.0	594.4	643.2	679.3
Total accrual costs	\$m	491.8	528.5	555.0	609.6	656.3	672.5
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	88 610	88 869	92 649	100 564	107 338	103 277
Average non-police staff costs	\$	45 346	51 121	53 433	49 412	52 160	59 549
Staff by Indigenous and operational status							
Operational FTE staff	FTE	3 725	3 862	3 842	3 986	4 083	4 265
Sworn							

Table 6A.5

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

	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Civilian	FTE	665	720	730	748	774	813
Other	FTE	26	30	28	27	28	27
Operational FTE staff	FTE	4 416	4 612	4 600	4 761	4 885	5 105
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	76	113	127	130	126	114
Civilian	FTE	228	280	260	282	272	233
Other	FTE	141	83	153	160	148	113
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	445	476	540	572	546	460
Total staff	FTE	4 861	5 088	5 140	5 333	5 431	5 565
Indigenous FTE staff							
Operational	FTE	55	59	59	58	56	53
Non-operational	FTE	2	-	3	5	2	1
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	57	59	62	63	58	54
Assets by value							
Land	\$'000	36 705	33 260	33 574	54 334	55 143	55 700
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	103 299	98 990	100 149	139 237	133 304	127 260
Other	\$'000	34 228	35 564	38 633	34 046	32 849	30 896
Total value of assets	\$'000	174 232	167 814	172 356	227 617	221 296	213 856

(a) The salaries, superannuation and payroll tax increase mainly reflects the impact of salary increases.

(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).

(d) The increase relates mainly to funding associated with police facilities in the APY Lands.

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

(f) The increase mainly relates to a new Police Headquarters, Police Academy redevelopment and Police facilities in the APY Lands.

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

Table 6A.6

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

	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
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	128.1
Superannuation	\$m	9.0	10.5	11.6	12.3	12.9	13.6
Payroll tax	\$m	6.3	6.5	7.2	7.4	8.1	8.5
Total salaries and payments	\$m	104.6	116.8	126.4	133.9	143.5	150.2
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	31.9	31.1	33.5	39.0	38.5	46.6
Depreciation	\$m	2.3	2.6	2.6	4.3	4.5	5.2
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	138.8	150.5	162.5	177.2	186.6	202.1
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	8.4	9.0	9.1	19.3	8.4	14.0
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	124.0	134.9	146.3	150.5	170.0	179.6
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (a)	\$m	6.7	6.7	9.9	10.1	13.0	13.5
Capital expenditure	\$m	1.0	2.5	1.1	1.0	10.1	6.0
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure (b)	\$m	137.5	150.4	161.0	173.8	192.1	202.8
Total accrual costs (c)	\$m	145.4	157.1	172.4	187.2	199.5	215.6
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	73 369	77 536	85 469	91 531	95 916	101 724
Average non-police staff costs	\$	57 843	66 441	60 969	59 644	69 859	75 825
Staff by Indigenous and operational status							
Operational FTE staff (d)	FTE	1 008	1 052	1 134	1 135	1 169	1 145
Sworn							

Table 6A.6

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

	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Civilian	FTE	218	221	241	240	230	227
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational FTE staff	FTE	1 226	1 273	1 375	1 375	1 399	1 372
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	126	132	48	46	43	50
Civilian	FTE	152	155	141	146	137	126
Other	FTE	–	–	34	46	23	25
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	278	287	223	238	203	201
Total staff	FTE	1 504	1 560	1 598	1 613	1 602	1 573
Indigenous FTE staff							
Operational	FTE	22	24	27	27	27	27
Non-operational	FTE	2	3	1	2	2	1
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	24	27	28	29	29	28
Assets by value							
Land	\$'000	13 837	13 948	26 668	26 992	34 504	36 231
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	77 750	77 566	108 891	109 185	139 752	144 825
Other	\$'000	5 471	5 559	15 317	16 485	22 651	24 531
Total value of assets	\$'000	97 058	97 073	150 876	152 662	196 907	205 587

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

(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

	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
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	88.4
Superannuation	\$m	8.4	9.7	9.0	9.9	12.0	13.7
Payroll tax (a)	\$m	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total salaries and payments	\$m	69.3	72.6	77.8	89.0	97.4	102.1
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	21.0	22.0	23.4	26.7	28.2	34.7
Depreciation	\$m	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	3.5	3.4
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	92.6	96.9	103.6	118.1	129.1	140.1
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.3
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax (b)	\$m	92.1	96.6	103.1	116.7	128.5	139.8
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (c)	\$m	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.4
Capital expenditure	\$m	6.4	5.6	1.8	2.0	4.3	8.9
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure (d)	\$m	96.7	100.2	103.0	117.6	129.9	145.6
Total accrual costs (e)	\$m	95.6	99.9	106.7	121.7	132.4	143.5
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	86 434	89 192	93 261	101 108	103 151	104 115
Average non-police staff costs	\$	86 189	88 728	93 922	100 373	102 787	124 868
Staff by Indigenous and operational status							
Operational FTE staff	FTE	596	605	619	652	707	678
Sworn							

Table 6A.7

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

	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Civilian	FTE	110	93	92	98	112	120
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational FTE staff	FTE	706	698	711	750	819	798
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	10	15	21	26	22	29
Civilian	FTE	86	102	101	106	104	108
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	96	117	122	132	126	137
Total staff	FTE	802	815	833	882	945	935
Indigenous FTE staff							
Operational	FTE	9	8	4	1	1	8
Non-operational	FTE	2	3	2	1	na	2
Indigenous FTE staff (f)	FTE	11	11	6	2	1	10
Assets by value							
Land	\$'000	8 539	7 889	7 751	25 850	27 681	27 681
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	35 814	36 613	36 908	40 857	36 368	38 233
Other	\$'000	856	1 096	2 407	3 396	5 360	4 720
Total value of assets	\$'000	45 209	45 598	47 066	70 103	69 409	70 634

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

(d) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.

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

(f) During 2009-10, the AFP (incorporating ACT Policing) improved Indigenous status recording. Data now capture all Indigenous members and account for the FTE increase in 2009-10 from previous years.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 6A.7

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

<i>Unit</i>	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
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Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Table 6A.8

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

	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
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	169.1
Superannuation	\$m	10.7	11.8	12.6	13.2	15.3	16.3
Payroll tax	\$m	6.2	7.2	7.6	8.3	8.9	9.8
Total salaries and payments	\$m	119.4	134.1	143.5	157.4	177.0	195.2
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	33.5	34.6	37.4	46.6	55.5	55.5
Depreciation (c), (d)	\$m	5.8	5.9	6.4	7.0	8.1	9.2
Total recurrent expenditure (d)	\$m	158.7	174.6	187.2	211.1	240.6	259.9
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	17.4	16.0	18.7	27.0	26.8	35.4
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	135.1	151.4	160.9	175.7	204.9	214.6
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (e)	\$m	8.8	8.3	8.6	9.1	9.3	12.4
Capital expenditure (f)	\$m	14.6	9.9	12.7	18.9	14.0	121.9
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure (g)	\$m	167.5	178.6	193.6	222.9	246.5	372.6
Total accrual costs (h)	\$m	167.5	182.9	195.8	220.2	249.9	272.2
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	114 099	134 095	141 242	146 943	152 367	162 904
Average non-police staff costs	\$	35 000	32 356	34 584	38 674	37 284	37 330
Staff by Indigenous and operational status (i)							
Operational FTE staff	FTE	756	833	856	904	995	1 045
Sworn							

Table 6A.8

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

	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Civilian	FTE	51	144	161	209	254	248
Other (j)	FTE	169	194	203	216	223	235
Operational FTE staff	FTE	976	1 171	1 220	1 329	1 472	1 528
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	160	44	38	27	29	23
Civilian	FTE	183	91	77	50	38	55
Other (j)	FTE	21	80	56	58	48	31
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	364	215	171	135	115	109
Total staff	FTE	1 340	1 386	1 391	1 464	1 587	1 637
Indigenous FTE staff							
Operational	FTE	66	71	84	115	120	132
Non-operational	FTE	10	10	12	2	11	5
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	76	81	96	117	131	137
Assets by value (f)							
Land	\$'000	5 503	6 192	6 202	6 202	6 202	9 253
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	82 466	79 968	79 605	83 075	85 965	121 295
Other	\$'000	27 314	24 377	28 043	30 947	30 338	33 191
Total value of assets	\$'000	115 283	110 537	113 850	120 224	122 505	163 739

(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) Data for 2004-05 and 2005-06 have been revised since the 2007 Report to exclude non capitalised repairs and maintenance expenditure, which is captured in recurrent expenditure.

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

(f) Capital expenditure and assets data for 2009-10 include a total of \$102 million in asset revaluations across the land, and buildings and fittings, categories.

Table 6A.8

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

	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
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(g) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.

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

(i) Prior to 2006-07 constable recruits were counted as sworn. From 2006-07 constable recruits are counted as other staff. Data are based on headcount for 2007-08 and thereafter, and FTE for 2006-07 and earlier years, as at 30 June.

(j) Includes police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers.

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

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

Table 6A.9

Table 6A.9 Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2009-10

Revaluation method (a)	Land	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
	Market value	Fair value	Market value	Current use	Deprival	Fair Value	Market	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	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	5 yrs
Frequency of revaluations									
	3 yrs	3 yrs	Annual valuations over 5 year rolling plan	Annual	3 yrs	3 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs
	3 yrs	na	Annual valuations over 5 year rolling plan	Annual	3 yrs	3 yrs	na	5 yrs	5 yrs
	Annual capitalisation of group	na	No other asset classes are revalued (except aircraft which are done annually)	na	na	na	3 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs
Useful asset lives (years) (b), (c)									
	Useful life/Lease term, determined individually	1-95 yrs	10-50 yrs is standard	50 yrs	15-60 yrs	7-112 yrs	25-59 yrs	20-50 yrs	20-50 yrs
	6.5-10 yrs	5-20 yrs	5-40 yrs	5-20 yrs	10 yrs	1-40 yrs	3-25 yrs	1-10 yrs	1-10 yrs
Plant and equipment									
	4 yrs	3-5 yrs	5 yrs	4 yrs	3 yrs	5 yrs	3 yrs	3-6 yrs	3-6 yrs
IT equipment									
	10 yrs	5-40 yrs	3-40 yrs	7 yrs	10 yrs	1-40 yrs	5 yrs	5-10 yrs	5-10 yrs
Office equipment (d)									

Table 6A.9

Table 6A.9 Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2009-10

	NSW		Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
	Owned vehicles 6.5 yrs		6-16 yrs	1.5-10yrs	5 yrs	3-10 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs	1-10 yrs
Threshold capitalisation levels									
Motor vehicles (e)									
Buildings	5 000	na	10 000	5 000	10 000	5 000	na	5 000	5 000
IT equipment	-	1 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	5 000	2 000	5 000	5 000
Other assets (f)	5 000	1 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	5 000	2 000	5 000	5 000
Current asset value as at 30 June 2010 (\$'000)									
Land	442 873	225 823	508 884	151 831	55 700	36 231	27 681	9 253	
Buildings	627 697	602 997	981 641	405 922	127 260	144 825	38 233	121 295	
Other Assets	534 112	121 651	277 272	171 305	30 896	24 531	4 720	33 191	

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Nil or rounded to zero. na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.10

Table 6A.10 Real recurrent expenditure (including user cost of capital, less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services (2009-10 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	2 320	1 602	1 279	808	501	160	116	176	6 963
2005-06	\$m	2 375	1 667	1 358	822	522	165	116	186	7 210
2006-07	\$m	2 430	1 697	1 401	863	530	173	118	188	7 400
2007-08	\$m	2 461	1 701	1 477	900	564	171	128	196	7 597
2008-09	\$m	2 476	1 720	1 521	956	579	185	134	217	7 788
2009-10	\$m	2 628	1 829	1 643	994	578	193	143	227	8 235
Real recurrent expenditure on police services per person										
2004-05	\$	345	320	324	404	324	330	354	864	344
2005-06	\$	350	328	336	403	335	338	349	893	351
2006-07	\$	354	329	339	415	336	353	350	885	355
2007-08	\$	355	324	349	422	354	344	375	903	359
2008-09	\$	352	321	350	434	359	371	384	979	360
2009-10	\$	365	333	367	438	354	382	403	997	372
Average annual percentage change in real recurrent expenditure per person										
2004-05 to 2009-10		1.2	0.8	2.5	1.6	1.8	3.0	2.6	2.9	1.6

- (a) Real recurrent expenditure is recurrent expenditure, including user cost of capital, less revenue from own sources and payroll tax.
- (b) Revenue from own sources includes user charges and other types of revenue (for example, from sale of stores and plant). It excludes fine revenue, money received as a result of warrant execution, and revenue from the issuing of firearm licences.
- (c) Historical data may differ from those in previous RoGS, because population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2004 and 2005). Population data relate to 31 December, so that ERP at 31 December 2009 is used as the denominator for 2009-10.
- (d) Data have been adjusted to 2009-10 dollars using the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator (2009-10 = 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 (a)</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (a), (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Operational staff									
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
2009-10	88.6	90.0	90.8	86.5	91.7	87.2	85.3	93.3	89.5
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
2009-10	11.4	10.0	9.2	13.5	8.3	12.8	14.7	6.7	10.5

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

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

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.12

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2005-06										
Very satisfied	%	21.9	25.6	22.7	17.7	22.2	24.7	16.1	20.5	22.5
Satisfied	%	50.9	52.2	51.8	56.1	52.5	50.9	50.4	54.0	52.1
Neither	%	16.9	15.3	17.7	17.9	18.1	16.1	23.4	16.1	16.9
Dissatisfied	%	6.1	3.9	4.4	5.3	4.8	5.8	7.2	6.2	5.1
Very dissatisfied	%	2.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.7
Don't know	%	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.7
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>72.8</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>74.7</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>66.5</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>74.6</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>8.4</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>6.8</i>
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Index (d)	no.	3.86	3.98	3.91	3.85	3.91	3.93	3.74	3.85	3.90
2006-07										
Very satisfied	%	17.9	23.9	20.9	16.9	22.8	23.3	14.4	17.3	20.3
Satisfied	%	44.8	46.5	46.5	44.4	47.2	47.3	46.1	43.7	45.8
Neither	%	23.6	18.3	22.0	25.8	20.8	18.7	27.6	25.6	21.9
Dissatisfied	%	8.0	6.8	6.2	7.5	5.7	7.1	7.0	8.4	7.1
Very dissatisfied	%	3.4	2.4	2.4	3.2	2.0	2.3	2.0	3.0	2.8
Don't know	%	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.4	2.9	1.9	2.2
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>62.7</i>	<i>70.4</i>	<i>67.3</i>	<i>61.3</i>	<i>70.0</i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>61.1</i>	<i>66.1</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>11.4</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>9.9</i>
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Index (d)	no.	3.67	3.85	3.79	3.66	3.85	3.83	3.66	3.65	3.75
2007-08										
Very satisfied	%	18.2	22.1	22.0	15.9	21.8	23.0	16.5	14.2	20.0
Satisfied	%	44.1	47.6	47.5	46.2	47.4	49.0	47.0	44.1	46.3
Neither	%	24.2	19.5	20.2	24.1	20.2	18.5	24.5	23.4	21.8
Dissatisfied	%	8.3	6.8	6.2	9.1	5.9	6.3	7.5	12.3	7.4
Very dissatisfied	%	3.4	2.1	2.3	3.1	2.8	2.1	2.3	3.9	2.8
Don't know	%	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.0	2.2	2.2	1.8
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>62.2</i>	<i>69.7</i>	<i>69.5</i>	<i>62.0</i>	<i>69.1</i>	<i>72.0</i>	<i>63.6</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>66.3</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>11.7</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>10.2</i>
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Likert index (c)	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

Table 6A.12

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	64.9	67.2	66.8	65.6	69.8	71.2	67.3	58.7	66.4
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	11.0	10.2	9.6	9.8	8.3	8.5	7.9	12.7	10.1
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	3.72	3.76	3.76	3.73	3.83	3.85	3.78	3.58	3.75
2009-10										
Very satisfied	%	18.1	19.2	19.3	19.2	22.3	22.0	19.4	16.3	19.2
Satisfied	%	46.1	46.2	45.2	48.1	48.4	45.9	46.8	45.1	46.3
Neither	%	23.9	22.2	23.3	21.4	19.8	22.5	23.2	25.0	22.8
Dissatisfied	%	6.9	7.8	7.2	7.8	5.4	6.1	6.7	9.0	7.1
Very dissatisfied	%	3.1	2.8	3.1	1.8	2.7	2.3	1.8	3.1	2.8
Don't know	%	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	2.1	1.5	1.8
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	64.2	65.4	64.5	67.3	70.7	67.9	66.2	61.4	65.5
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	9.9	10.6	10.3	9.5	8.1	8.4	8.5	12.2	10.0
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	3.71	3.72	3.72	3.77	3.83	3.80	3.77	3.63	3.73

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6A.13

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2005-06										
Contact with police	%	55.5	60.6	59.5	60.2	55.2	60.3	56.9	72.0	58.2
No contact with police	%	44.5	39.8	40.5	39.8	44.8	39.7	43.1	28.0	41.8
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
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
2009-10										
Contact with police	%	57.9	61.5	63.3	56.0	57.2	60.8	62.1	73.9	59.9
No contact with police	%	42.1	38.5	36.7	44.0	42.8	39.2	37.9	26.1	40.1
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372

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

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

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

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), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2005-06										
Very satisfied	%	51.7	56.1	49.4	48.5	54.9	55.7	48.4	52.0	52.3
Satisfied	%	30.9	28.5	32.1	32.8	26.9	27.9	29.1	28.5	30.3
Neither	%	6.0	6.1	6.4	8.6	7.4	5.6	9.0	7.3	6.5
Dissatisfied	%	6.2	5.4	5.8	4.6	5.4	5.4	6.8	7.7	5.7
Very dissatisfied	%	5.0	3.7	6.0	5.3	4.6	5.3	6.0	4.1	4.9
Don't know	%	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.3
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>82.6</i>	<i>84.6</i>	<i>81.5</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>81.8</i>	<i>83.6</i>	<i>77.5</i>	<i>80.5</i>	<i>82.6</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>11.2</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>10.6</i>
Sample size	no.	1 628	2 807	3 489	1 115	961	1 068	1 089	720	12 877
Index (d)	no.	4.18	4.28	4.13	4.15	4.23	4.24	4.08	4.17	4.20
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
Index (d)	no.	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
Index (d)	no.	4.00	4.22	4.16	4.05	4.15	4.22	4.09	4.03	4.11

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), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008-09										
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
Index (d)	no.	4.04	4.22	4.12	4.13	4.16	4.21	4.17	4.02	4.13
2009-10										
Very satisfied	%	45.7	53.4	49.3	49.4	50.9	51.2	49.3	45.7	49.4
Satisfied	%	31.8	30.2	32.3	33.1	30.1	30.0	32.2	34.1	31.5
Neither	%	7.1	5.6	5.2	6.6	6.2	6.0	7.7	7.2	6.2
Dissatisfied	%	7.2	4.5	6.5	5.5	7.0	5.7	5.0	6.5	6.1
Very dissatisfied	%	7.7	5.8	5.9	4.7	5.5	6.2	5.1	6.2	6.3
Don't know	%	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.6
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>77.5</i>	<i>83.6</i>	<i>81.7</i>	<i>82.5</i>	<i>81.0</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>81.5</i>	<i>79.8</i>	<i>80.9</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>14.9</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>12.4</i>
Sample size	no.	2 411	5 334	3 966	2 149	1 872	1 392	1 449	1 142	19 715
Index (d)	Index	4.01	4.21	4.14	4.18	4.14	4.15	4.16	4.07	4.12

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

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

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

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

– 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), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2006-07										
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>	%	<i>76.9</i>	<i>81.5</i>	<i>80.2</i>	<i>79.3</i>	<i>84.2</i>	<i>83.2</i>	<i>80.9</i>	<i>79.2</i>	<i>79.7</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>9.0</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.8</i>
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Index (d)	no.	3.86	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>	%	<i>76.7</i>	<i>80.3</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>78.9</i>	<i>82.4</i>	<i>82.2</i>	<i>80.6</i>	<i>78.2</i>	<i>79.4</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>9.6</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>7.9</i>
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Index (d)	no.	3.86	3.94	3.99	3.91	4.00	3.98	3.97	3.91	3.92
2008-09										
Strongly agree	%	20.3	21.3	21.8	23.7	24.9	23.9	25.0	20.9	21.7
Agree	%	59.4	58.8	58.2	59.5	57.7	59.2	58.2	57.2	58.8
Neither	%	11.9	11.8	11.5	10.0	10.6	10.1	10.5	12.2	11.4
Disagree	%	5.9	5.6	5.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.2	7.2	5.6
Strongly disagree	%	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.8
Don't know	%	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>79.6</i>	<i>80.2</i>	<i>80.0</i>	<i>83.2</i>	<i>82.6</i>	<i>83.0</i>	<i>83.1</i>	<i>78.1</i>	<i>80.5</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>7.4</i>
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	3.91	3.93	3.93	3.99	4.00	4.00	4.02	3.88	3.94
2009-10										
Strongly agree	%	21.2	20.5	19.5	23.8	24.3	23.1	24.9	21.9	21.3
Agree	%	58.5	59.9	58.2	59.8	58.6	58.8	57.0	55.7	58.9
Neither	%	11.6	11.5	12.6	10.1	10.5	11.3	12.5	12.5	11.5
Disagree	%	6.4	5.3	6.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	3.8	6.0	5.8
Strongly disagree	%	1.6	2.2	2.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.0	3.1	1.9
Don't know	%	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total agree</i>	%	79.8	80.4	77.7	83.5	82.9	81.9	81.9	77.6	80.2
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	8.0	7.5	8.8	6.0	6.1	6.2	4.8	9.1	7.6
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	3.92	3.92	3.87	4.00	4.00	3.98	4.02	3.88	3.93

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6A.16

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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
Index (d)	no.	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
Index (d)	no.	3.56	3.66	3.65	3.60	3.66	3.75	3.73	3.60	3.62
2008-09										
Strongly agree	%	14.6	15.4	16.0	17.0	18.0	18.7	18.8	15.9	15.8
Agree	%	51.3	52.3	51.0	54.2	50.3	53.4	54.3	48.0	51.8
Neither	%	14.7	14.4	14.3	12.3	14.3	12.4	13.2	13.3	14.2
Disagree	%	14.0	12.5	13.1	12.1	11.6	11.0	9.5	15.4	12.9
Strongly disagree	%	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.0	3.7	3.0	2.1	5.3	3.5
Don't know	%	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.4	2.1	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.9
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>65.9</i>	<i>67.7</i>	<i>67.0</i>	<i>71.2</i>	<i>68.3</i>	<i>72.1</i>	<i>73.1</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>67.5</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>17.3</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>16.4</i>
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	3.61	3.64	3.63	3.71	3.69	3.75	3.80	3.55	3.65
2009-10										
Strongly agree	%	16.1	15.6	14.5	17.4	16.5	17.6	17.9	15.4	15.9
Agree	%	52.0	52.7	50.5	51.4	54.4	55.1	54.9	53.0	52.2
Neither	%	13.6	14.2	14.8	13.9	13.9	12.2	13.1	11.9	14.0
Disagree	%	12.7	12.3	13.6	12.8	9.9	11.0	8.8	13.1	12.5
Strongly disagree	%	3.5	3.3	4.5	2.9	3.6	2.1	2.8	5.3	3.6
Don't know	%	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.9

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total agree</i>	%	68.2	68.3	65.0	68.8	70.9	72.7	72.8	68.4	68.0
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	16.2	15.6	18.0	15.7	13.4	13.2	11.5	18.4	16.1
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	3.66	3.66	3.58	3.69	3.72	3.77	3.78	3.61	3.66

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6A.17

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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
Index (d)	no.	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
Index (d)	no.	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
Index (d)	no.	3.84	3.83	3.87	3.92	3.90	3.88	4.00	3.90	3.86
2009-10										
Strongly agree	%	17.1	17.2	16.9	19.2	17.5	20.1	20.4	17.5	17.5
Agree	%	60.0	60.5	60.1	61.8	62.9	60.1	62.1	61.9	60.6
Neither	%	12.7	11.6	11.1	9.5	9.8	9.8	10.5	11.3	11.4
Disagree	%	5.8	6.9	7.7	6.0	6.5	6.9	3.6	4.3	6.5
Strongly disagree	%	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.5	2.4	1.8
Don't know	%	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.9	2.5	2.2
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>77.2</i>	<i>77.7</i>	<i>77.0</i>	<i>81.0</i>	<i>80.4</i>	<i>80.1</i>	<i>82.5</i>	<i>79.5</i>	<i>78.1</i>

Table 6A.17

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	7.6	8.9	9.6	7.2	7.7	8.2	4.1	6.7	8.3
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	3.87	3.86	3.84	3.94	3.91	3.92	4.01	3.90	3.88

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6A.18

Table 6A.18 **Trends in complaints (a), (b)**

	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas	ACT (g)	NT (h)
Complaints per 100 000 people								
2004-05	49	19	43	49	76	20	135	163
2005-06	51	19	37	42	78	18	126	129
2006-07	47	19	39	48	71	17	111	138
2007-08	43	22	41	44	92	14	107	126
2008-09	49	25	41	63	86	13	110	132
2009-10	46	24	45	52	94	11	99	119
Complaints per 100 sworn (operational) staff								
2004-05	24	10	21	22	31	10	74	44
2005-06	25	9	18	19	32	8	69	32
2006-07	22	9	19	22	29	8	61	34
2007-08	20	11	19	19	37	6	56	30
2008-09	24	13	19	27	34	6	54	29
2009-10	22	12	21	23	36	5	56	26
Complaints per 100 000 people - index 2004-05 to 2006-07 = 100 (b)								
2004-05 to 2006-07	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2007-08	88.2	114.4	102.3	94.2	123.5	74.4	86.6	88.2
2008-09	100.9	130.1	104.2	136.9	115.0	70.5	88.7	92.3
2009-10	94.0	126.9	113.5	111.7	126.1	59.0	79.9	82.8

- (a) The underlying data on the number of complaints are not comparable across jurisdictions. Data can be used only to view trends over time within jurisdictions. Complaints data refer to number of statements of complaints by members of the public regarding police conduct when a person was in police custody or had voluntary dealing with the police.
- (b) Historical data may differ from those in previous RoGS, because population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2004 and 2005). Population data relate to 31 December, so that ERP at 31 December 2009 is used as the denominator for 2009-10.
- (c) For NSW, data were revised during 2010 for the period 2005-06 to 2008 09. The number of complaints previously published have changed due to the late receipt or removal of complaints from the complaints database.
- (d) Queensland data from 2004-05 to 2007-08 have been revised due to retrospective capture of some complaints impacted by changes in Queensland Police Service's statistical reporting and to align with the Report's data dictionary.
- (e) For WA, the number of complaints for 2004-05 to 2008-09 have been revised and therefore differ from data reported for these years in earlier RoGS. The number of complaints recorded can vary due to the back-capture of previously unreported complaints of a minor nature that are resolved at the local level. The increase in 2008-09 complaints over the previous year is due to improved data capture practices with respect to Police Complaints Administration Centre Information files.
- (f) SA data include complaints made to the Police Complaints Authority and internal reports of alleged breaches of the Code of Conduct.
- (g) For the ACT, the result for 2006-07 is not comparable with the figures for previous years, as a new complaints management model was introduced in 2006-07.
- (h) For the NT, 24 of the 2006-07 recorded complaints were preliminary enquires not counted in the data set the previous year.

Table 6A.18 **Trends in complaints (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i> (c)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (d)	<i>WA</i> (e)	<i>SA</i> (f)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (g)	<i>NT</i> (h)
<i>Source:</i>	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</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Indigenous staff as proportion of total staff (d)									
2004-05	%	1.2	na	na	3.0	1.1	1.5	1.3	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
2009-10	%	1.7	0.2	2.3	2.0	1.0	1.8	1.1	8.4
Representation of Indigenous people among all people aged 20–64 years (30 June 2009)									
Indigenous people	no.	78 661	17 750	75 936	38 372	14 894	13 367	2 406	35 504
All people	000	4 285.9	3 315.9	2 665.0	1 375.0	972.4	293.4	226.2	143.3
Indigenous % of all	%	1.8	0.5	2.8	2.8	1.5	4.6	1.1	24.8

- (a) Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self-identify as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent. Information on Indigenous status is collected only at the time of recruitment.
- (b) Data comprise all FTE staff except in NSW prior to 2007-08, and the NT from 2007-08, where data are based on a headcount at 30 June.
- (c) The introduction of a new human resources system has supported initial capture of data relating to Indigenous status. In this first year of reporting, the data are indicative only. Indigenous and non-Indigenous staff were unable to be separated in Victoria prior to 2009-10.
- (d) 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
2009-10	67.3	69.2	64.1	71.7	69.8	64.5	68.2	63.8	67.6
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
2009-10	32.7	30.8	35.9	28.3	30.2	35.5	31.8	36.2	32.4

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.21

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2005-06 Home alone during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	59.0	62.3	64.1	56.9	61.4	65.7	58.1	62.4	61.0
Safe	%	33.1	31.4	30.1	35.0	32.7	28.7	35.1	31.3	32.2
Neither	%	4.9	4.4	3.6	5.2	4.0	3.1	4.3	4.4	4.4
Unsafe	%	2.3	1.0	1.4	2.1	1.4	0.8	2.0	1.3	1.7
Very unsafe	%	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.4
Not applicable	%	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>92.1</i>	<i>93.7</i>	<i>94.2</i>	<i>91.9</i>	<i>94.1</i>	<i>94.4</i>	<i>93.2</i>	<i>93.7</i>	<i>93.2</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>2.7</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Index (d)	no.	4.48	4.55	4.57	4.46	4.54	4.60	4.49	4.54	4.52
<i>2006-07 Home alone during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	53.9	59.2	58.8	54.4	57.0	64.7	57.4	55.4	56.8
Safe	%	38.7	34.4	34.8	36.8	35.5	30.6	36.0	36.7	36.2
Neither	%	4.0	3.2	3.3	4.7	3.9	2.3	4.0	4.8	3.7
Unsafe	%	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.0
Very unsafe	%	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5
Not applicable	%	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.8
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>92.6</i>	<i>93.7</i>	<i>93.6</i>	<i>91.1</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>95.4</i>	<i>93.4</i>	<i>92.0</i>	<i>93.0</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Index (d)	no.	4.44	4.51	4.51	4.43	4.47	4.59	4.51	4.46	4.48
<i>2007-08 Home alone during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	54.0	58.4	57.8	49.2	55.1	62.2	56.4	51.4	55.7
Safe	%	38.7	35.4	36.7	40.2	37.5	32.8	37.7	39.2	37.4
Neither	%	4.3	3.5	3.0	5.4	4.0	2.4	3.2	4.8	3.9
Unsafe	%	1.8	1.6	1.4	3.3	2.2	1.1	1.7	3.0	1.8
Very unsafe	%	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5
Not applicable	%	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>92.7</i>	<i>93.7</i>	<i>94.5</i>	<i>89.4</i>	<i>92.6</i>	<i>95.0</i>	<i>94.1</i>	<i>90.7</i>	<i>93.0</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>2.3</i>
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Index (d)	no.	4.45	4.51	4.51	4.34	4.45	4.56	4.49	4.39	4.47
<i>2008-09 Home alone during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	52.7	57.0	56.7	50.2	56.6	63.2	59.4	48.9	54.9
Safe	%	40.0	36.7	37.6	40.9	36.8	32.3	35.6	42.0	38.3
Neither	%	3.8	3.6	3.0	4.6	4.0	2.3	2.9	5.2	3.7
Unsafe	%	2.3	1.5	1.6	2.7	1.4	0.6	1.3	2.5	1.9
Very unsafe	%	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.5
Not applicable	%	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>92.7</i>	<i>93.7</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>91.0</i>	<i>93.4</i>	<i>95.5</i>	<i>95.0</i>	<i>90.9</i>	<i>93.2</i>

Table 6A.21

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	2.8	1.9	2.1	3.5	2.0	1.2	1.7	3.3	2.4
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	4.43	4.50	4.49	4.38	4.48	4.58	4.53	4.37	4.46
<i>2009-10 Home alone during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	54.1	57.9	59.1	54.4	54.1	61.8	56.6	58.0	56.4
Safe	%	38.7	35.8	35.7	37.8	40.5	34.4	37.8	34.8	37.3
Neither	%	3.9	3.4	2.9	4.5	3.5	2.5	3.9	3.7	3.6
Unsafe	%	2.2	1.8	1.2	2.4	1.2	0.8	1.1	2.7	1.8
Very unsafe	%	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Not applicable	%	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
<i>Total safe</i>	%	92.8	93.7	94.9	92.2	94.5	96.2	94.4	92.8	93.6
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	2.6	2.4	1.7	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.5	3.1	2.3
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	4.45	4.49	4.53	4.44	4.47	4.57	4.49	4.48	4.48
<i>2005-06 Home alone during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	43.3	44.5	47.4	38.8	42.8	47.6	40.8	44.6	44.0
Safe	%	38.6	39.3	39.0	42.4	39.9	37.8	42.4	38.0	39.4
Neither	%	10.0	8.9	7.5	9.8	10.1	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.2
Unsafe	%	6.0	5.3	4.2	6.3	5.3	3.9	6.2	5.7	5.4
Very unsafe	%	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.3	1.7
Not applicable	%	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	–	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	81.9	83.8	86.4	81.2	82.7	85.4	83.2	82.6	83.4
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	7.7	6.9	5.7	8.7	6.8	5.4	7.7	8.0	7.1
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Index (d)	no.	4.16	4.20	4.27	4.09	4.18	4.27	4.15	4.17	4.19
<i>2006-07 Home alone during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	39.4	42.6	43.1	38.1	40.7	48.1	41.7	39.7	41.1
Safe	%	43.3	42.4	42.5	41.1	42.9	38.9	43.5	40.0	42.5
Neither	%	8.2	6.5	7.2	9.6	7.6	6.3	7.7	9.4	7.7
Unsafe	%	6.6	6.3	5.6	8.6	6.3	5.2	5.7	8.3	6.5
Very unsafe	%	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.4	2.4	1.2	1.1	2.4	1.8
Not applicable	%	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	82.7	85.0	85.6	79.2	83.6	87.0	85.3	79.7	83.7
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	8.6	8.0	7.0	11.0	8.7	6.3	6.8	10.7	8.3
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Index (d)	no.	4.12	4.18	4.21	4.04	4.14	4.28	4.19	4.07	4.15
<i>2007-08 Home alone during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	39.0	42.4	43.8	33.6	38.5	45.3	41.7	34.9	40.4
Safe	%	43.9	41.7	41.6	43.7	42.7	40.8	44.3	41.7	42.7
Neither	%	7.7	7.6	7.3	9.4	8.8	6.3	8.5	9.6	7.9
Unsafe	%	7.0	6.1	5.7	9.6	7.3	5.5	4.1	10.6	6.7

Table 6A.21

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very unsafe	%	2.1	1.8	1.5	3.4	2.3	1.6	1.3	3.2	2.0
Not applicable	%	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
<i>Total safe</i>	%	82.9	84.1	85.4	77.3	81.2	86.1	85.9	76.6	83.1
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	9.1	7.9	7.2	13.0	9.6	7.1	5.5	13.8	8.8
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Index (d)	no.	4.11	4.17	4.21	3.95	4.08	4.23	4.21	3.95	4.13
<i>2008-09 Home alone during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	37.9	41.4	41.6	34.1	40.7	47.7	41.6	31.2	39.6
Safe	%	45.8	43.6	44.8	46.4	42.8	39.5	44.1	44.9	44.7
Neither	%	7.7	7.9	6.4	8.6	7.9	6.9	8.7	9.5	7.6
Unsafe	%	6.4	5.1	5.2	8.3	6.3	3.9	4.2	10.7	5.9
Very unsafe	%	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.4	3.5	1.8
Not applicable	%	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	83.7	85.0	86.4	80.5	83.5	87.3	85.7	76.2	84.3
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	8.2	6.7	6.9	10.5	8.1	5.4	5.6	14.2	7.7
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	4.12	4.19	4.20	4.02	4.15	4.29	4.20	3.90	4.15
<i>2009-10 Home alone during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	39.6	42.7	44.2	38.7	38.7	46.4	40.9	42.4	41.3
Safe	%	43.0	42.4	42.3	42.7	46.1	41.3	45.3	39.6	42.9
Neither	%	8.7	7.3	7.1	9.0	7.8	6.6	8.4	8.3	7.9
Unsafe	%	6.5	5.5	4.8	7.3	5.7	4.3	4.1	7.4	5.8
Very unsafe	%	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.0	2.2	1.6
Not applicable	%	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5
<i>Total safe</i>	%	82.5	85.1	86.5	81.4	84.8	87.7	86.2	82.0	84.2
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	8.3	7.1	6.1	9.1	6.9	5.2	5.1	9.6	7.4
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	4.13	4.20	4.24	4.10	4.16	4.29	4.21	4.13	4.17

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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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), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2005-06 Walking or jogging <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	50.9	53.3	51.7	47.6	45.3	55.3	48.3	45.3	50.9
Safe	%	37.2	35.6	37.1	40.7	41.6	34.5	39.9	39.7	37.5
Neither	%	5.9	6.1	5.7	5.6	6.5	4.8	7.6	8.2	5.9
Unsafe	%	3.2	2.3	1.7	3.6	3.1	1.9	2.9	3.7	2.7
Very unsafe	%	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7
Not applicable	%	2.0	2.2	2.9	1.7	2.5	3.0	1.0	2.1	2.2
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>88.1</i>	<i>88.9</i>	<i>88.8</i>	<i>88.3</i>	<i>86.9</i>	<i>89.8</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>85.0</i>	<i>88.4</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>3.9</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>3.4</i>
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Index (d)	no.	4.37	4.42	4.41	4.33	4.30	4.47	4.34	4.28	4.38
2006-07 Walking or jogging <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	41.9	46.9	44.4	41.2	44.7	53.6	46.8	43.1	44.2
Safe	%	46.4	42.5	43.4	45.7	44.6	39.4	45.7	44.1	44.5
Neither	%	5.4	4.7	5.4	6.0	4.4	3.3	4.8	6.6	5.1
Unsafe	%	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.0	1.6	1.8	3.3	3.2
Very unsafe	%	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.7
Not applicable	%	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.7	0.6	1.9	2.3
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>88.4</i>	<i>89.4</i>	<i>87.8</i>	<i>86.9</i>	<i>89.3</i>	<i>92.9</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>87.2</i>	<i>88.6</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Index (d)	no.	4.28	4.35	4.30	4.26	4.34	4.47	4.38	4.27	4.31
2007-08 Walking or jogging <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	42.3	46.2	44.3	38.4	43.3	50.4	46.1	38.8	43.6
Safe	%	46.9	44.1	45.2	48.3	45.5	41.2	45.8	47.6	45.8
Neither	%	5.4	4.7	4.6	6.2	5.5	3.6	4.3	6.8	5.1
Unsafe	%	3.0	2.9	2.7	4.2	2.7	2.0	2.6	4.6	3.0
Very unsafe	%	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.7
Not applicable	%	1.9	1.6	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.0	0.9	1.3	1.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>89.2</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>86.7</i>	<i>88.8</i>	<i>91.6</i>	<i>91.9</i>	<i>86.3</i>	<i>89.3</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Index (d)	no.	4.30	4.35	4.33	4.21	4.30	4.41	4.36	4.20	4.31
2008-09 Walking or jogging <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	42.6	46.4	43.9	40.0	43.2	50.5	49.1	35.4	43.8
Safe	%	47.4	44.9	46.3	48.8	45.3	42.9	43.1	48.1	46.4
Neither	%	4.4	4.8	4.3	5.9	6.1	3.3	4.8	7.8	4.8
Unsafe	%	3.6	2.2	2.8	3.3	2.9	1.7	2.3	5.2	2.9
Very unsafe	%	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.5
Not applicable	%	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.2	0.4	2.2	1.6
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>90.0</i>	<i>91.3</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>88.8</i>	<i>88.5</i>	<i>93.4</i>	<i>92.2</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>90.2</i>

Table 6A.22

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

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Total unsafe	%	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
Index (d)	no.	4.30	4.37	4.33	4.26	4.30	4.43	4.39	4.13	4.32
2009-10 Walking or jogging <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	43.6	45.2	44.3	41.8	41.1	47.9	44.6	44.0	43.9
Safe	%	46.5	45.2	46.4	47.3	48.5	44.7	46.8	44.6	46.3
Neither	%	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.7	5.4	3.8	5.5	6.2	5.0
Unsafe	%	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.9	2.5	1.5	1.9	3.4	2.6
Very unsafe	%	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.5
Not applicable	%	1.7	1.4	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.7
Total safe	%	90.1	90.4	90.7	89.1	89.7	92.6	91.3	88.6	90.2
Total unsafe	%	3.4	3.2	2.5	3.5	2.9	1.7	2.2	4.0	3.1
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	4.32	4.34	4.35	4.29	4.30	4.41	4.35	4.30	4.33
2005-06 Walking or jogging <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	18.2	17.6	18.3	14.6	13.8	19.7	12.4	18.1	17.3
Safe	%	28.5	29.0	29.7	26.5	27.1	30.2	32.6	24.9	28.6
Neither	%	16.2	17.7	17.6	19.6	18.8	15.7	19.1	15.7	17.4
Unsafe	%	19.5	18.7	17.1	21.8	21.4	19.3	21.7	20.9	19.3
Very unsafe	%	8.2	8.2	7.6	10.2	10.1	6.0	7.6	15.2	8.4
Not applicable	%	9.5	8.8	9.6	7.2	8.7	9.1	6.7	5.2	9.0
Total safe	%	46.7	46.6	48.0	41.1	40.9	49.9	45.0	43.0	45.9
Total unsafe	%	27.7	26.9	24.7	32.0	31.5	25.3	29.3	36.1	27.7
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Index (d)	no.	3.32	3.32	3.38	3.15	3.14	3.42	3.22	3.10	3.30
2006-07 Walking or jogging <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	21.7	23.6	23.6	21.6	22.6	29.2	22.9	22.2	22.8
Safe	%	38.2	38.7	36.7	36.9	39.1	38.3	41.2	34.9	38.0
Neither	%	12.7	11.5	11.7	13.3	11.9	10.1	14.1	12.4	12.2
Unsafe	%	15.9	15.2	15.9	17.2	15.4	12.7	15.5	17.8	15.7
Very unsafe	%	5.1	4.4	4.9	5.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	7.7	4.7
Not applicable	%	6.5	6.8	7.1	5.7	7.1	6.6	3.7	5.1	6.6
Total safe	%	59.9	62.2	60.3	58.5	61.7	67.6	64.1	57.1	60.8
Total unsafe	%	21.0	19.5	20.9	22.5	19.4	15.8	18.1	25.5	20.5
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Index (d)	no.	3.59	3.66	3.63	3.55	3.66	3.83	3.69	3.48	3.62
2007-08 Walking or jogging <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	21.7	22.2	22.8	18.8	22.0	26.4	22.1	19.1	21.9
Safe	%	38.3	38.9	38.6	39.4	37.9	40.2	40.2	32.2	38.6
Neither	%	13.3	12.4	12.0	12.6	13.1	10.0	15.4	12.8	12.7
Unsafe	%	16.0	16.1	15.3	18.2	16.8	13.4	15.2	23.1	16.2

Table 6A.22

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very unsafe	%	5.3	4.7	4.7	6.3	4.5	3.3	2.9	9.6	5.0
Not applicable	%	5.5	5.7	6.6	4.7	5.8	6.7	4.1	3.4	5.7
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>59.9</i>	<i>61.1</i>	<i>61.4</i>	<i>58.2</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>66.6</i>	<i>62.3</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>60.4</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>21.3</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>32.7</i>	<i>21.2</i>
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Index (d)	no.	3.58	3.61	3.64	3.48	3.60	3.78	3.66	3.29	3.59
2008-09 Walking or jogging <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	19.9	22.1	21.6	17.5	21.3	24.7	20.8	15.3	20.8
Safe	%	38.7	39.4	38.8	38.4	38.1	39.5	39.5	33.7	38.8
Neither	%	12.8	13.2	11.3	13.6	13.1	12.0	16.9	12.3	12.7
Unsafe	%	17.1	14.7	15.9	18.5	14.8	14.3	14.5	22.6	16.2
Very unsafe	%	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.5	5.0	2.3	2.9	10.8	4.5
Not applicable	%	6.8	6.6	8.0	7.4	7.7	7.1	5.4	5.4	7.1
<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
Index (d)	no.	3.56	3.65	3.62	3.50	3.61	3.75	3.64	3.21	3.59
2009-10 Walking or jogging <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	21.3	21.4	23.7	20.2	20.9	25.5	19.6	22.5	21.7
Safe	%	37.2	38.0	39.0	38.3	38.7	39.6	40.9	32.1	38.1
Neither	%	13.6	14.4	12.5	13.2	14.2	12.6	16.0	11.9	13.6
Unsafe	%	17.1	15.6	13.5	15.4	14.6	12.6	14.8	20.2	15.5
Very unsafe	%	4.4	3.9	4.0	5.1	4.0	2.3	2.6	9.2	4.2
Not applicable	%	6.4	6.7	7.3	7.9	7.5	7.4	6.1	4.1	6.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>58.5</i>	<i>59.4</i>	<i>62.7</i>	<i>58.4</i>	<i>59.7</i>	<i>65.1</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>54.6</i>	<i>59.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>21.5</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>19.7</i>
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	3.58	3.61	3.70	3.58	3.63	3.79	3.64	3.40	3.62

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

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

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

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

Table 6A.22

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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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), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2005-06 On public transport <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	27.1	26.5	29.0	23.5	26.3	27.1	34.0	17.1	26.9
Safe	%	30.0	31.9	28.0	30.2	32.5	25.7	31.1	25.2	30.2
Neither	%	6.2	7.8	4.8	8.6	5.6	5.2	5.7	6.7	6.5
Unsafe	%	3.9	4.0	1.8	5.4	2.2	1.5	1.7	2.3	3.4
Very unsafe	%	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8
Not applicable	%	31.6	28.9	35.9	31.1	33.1	40.2	27.3	48.3	32.1
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>57.1</i>	<i>58.4</i>	<i>57.0</i>	<i>53.7</i>	<i>58.8</i>	<i>52.8</i>	<i>65.1</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>57.1</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>4.2</i>
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Index (d)	no.	4.14	4.11	4.30	4.01	4.23	4.30	4.33	4.09	4.16
2006-07 On public transport <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	24.1	24.6	27.1	19.5	24.3	29.9	33.4	21.5	24.6
Safe	%	40.0	38.4	39.3	38.5	38.0	33.5	38.4	33.1	38.9
Neither	%	7.1	8.0	5.5	8.3	5.8	4.0	5.2	6.2	6.9
Unsafe	%	5.3	5.2	2.6	5.4	2.2	1.7	2.0	4.5	4.4
Very unsafe	%	1.2	1.1	0.4	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.0
Not applicable	%	22.4	22.9	25.1	26.5	29.1	30.6	20.8	34.2	24.2
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>64.0</i>	<i>62.9</i>	<i>66.4</i>	<i>58.0</i>	<i>62.3</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>71.8</i>	<i>54.5</i>	<i>63.5</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.3</i>
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Index (d)	no.	4.04	4.04	4.20	3.93	4.17	4.31	4.30	4.07	4.08
2007-08 On public transport <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	25.3	24.9	26.6	19.1	25.1	24.5	31.8	18.1	24.9
Safe	%	41.8	39.8	39.9	38.5	37.9	32.4	39.2	31.6	39.9
Neither	%	7.8	7.9	5.5	9.7	5.9	4.2	6.3	6.5	7.3
Unsafe	%	4.4	5.7	2.5	7.3	3.6	2.6	2.2	3.8	4.5
Very unsafe	%	1.0	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.3	2.0	1.0
Not applicable	%	19.8	20.6	25.0	23.9	26.7	35.5	20.2	38.1	22.5
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>67.1</i>	<i>64.8</i>	<i>66.6</i>	<i>57.5</i>	<i>62.9</i>	<i>56.9</i>	<i>70.9</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>64.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>5.3</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.4</i>
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Index (d)	no.	4.07	4.03	4.20	3.87	4.13	4.20	4.25	3.97	4.07
2008-09 On public transport <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	24.1	24.7	25.4	21.0	24.5	29.5	34.3	13.4	24.4
Safe	%	43.4	40.1	41.2	40.8	40.7	34.8	36.6	32.3	41.3
Neither	%	6.9	7.9	5.2	8.2	6.0	4.2	4.6	7.2	6.8
Unsafe	%	4.2	5.2	2.3	5.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	4.1	3.9
Very unsafe	%	0.9	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.2	–	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>

Table 6A.23

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

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Total unsafe	%	5.1	6.3	2.7	6.0	2.7	2.1	1.7	5.5	4.7
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	4.08	4.04	4.19	4.00	4.17	4.30	4.34	3.90	4.10
2009-10 On public transport <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	25.2	23.8	26.0	21.3	23.4	22.4	30.0	15.7	24.4
Safe	%	40.6	39.8	38.1	38.7	36.8	33.3	39.8	30.4	39.1
Neither	%	6.9	8.8	5.3	7.5	5.9	5.5	5.3	4.5	7.0
Unsafe	%	4.3	5.0	2.4	3.9	3.2	2.5	1.7	4.3	3.9
Very unsafe	%	0.8	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.8
Not applicable	%	22.3	21.6	27.8	27.5	30.4	35.8	23.2	43.7	24.9
Total safe	%	65.8	63.6	64.1	59.9	60.2	55.7	69.8	46.0	63.5
Total unsafe	%	5.0	6.0	2.8	5.1	3.6	3.0	1.8	5.7	4.6
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	4.10	4.02	4.20	4.03	4.14	4.16	4.27	3.97	4.10
2005-06 On public transport <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	7.7	6.4	8.4	4.1	6.4	8.8	9.4	6.9	7.1
Safe	%	16.4	14.5	18.0	14.4	18.3	15.1	22.8	15.9	16.3
Neither	%	12.4	14.0	12.9	10.9	13.4	11.8	15.3	10.7	12.8
Unsafe	%	16.5	19.1	13.5	20.9	14.5	11.0	14.5	10.4	16.6
Very unsafe	%	8.4	10.2	4.9	12.7	6.5	3.0	2.9	4.1	8.2
Not applicable	%	38.5	35.8	42.4	37.0	41.0	50.2	35.0	52.0	38.9
Total safe	%	24.1	20.9	26.4	18.5	24.7	23.9	32.2	22.8	23.4
Total unsafe	%	24.9	29.3	18.4	33.6	21.0	14.0	17.4	14.5	24.8
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Index (d)	no.	2.98	2.81	3.20	2.62	3.06	3.31	3.33	3.23	2.96
2006-07 On public transport <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	9.0	8.6	11.0	6.3	9.2	13.3	14.2	10.0	9.2
Safe	%	21.9	20.3	25.6	19.1	23.2	23.7	27.6	21.4	22.2
Neither	%	12.8	12.2	10.9	11.8	10.4	9.7	12.0	8.8	11.8
Unsafe	%	18.8	20.0	14.9	20.8	14.3	10.2	13.8	12.7	17.8
Very unsafe	%	7.7	8.2	4.2	9.5	4.8	2.6	2.6	5.9	6.9
Not applicable	%	30.0	30.8	33.4	32.6	38.1	40.5	29.8	41.2	32.1
Total safe	%	30.9	28.9	36.7	25.3	32.4	37.0	41.8	31.4	31.4
Total unsafe	%	26.4	28.2	19.1	30.3	19.1	12.8	16.3	18.6	24.7
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Index (d)	no.	3.08	3.02	3.37	2.88	3.29	3.59	3.53	3.29	3.13
2007-08 On public transport <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	9.1	8.0	10.8	6.8	9.2	11.2	12.7	8.9	9.0
Safe	%	24.8	21.2	25.3	17.8	23.5	22.9	28.3	18.8	23.2
Neither	%	12.6	13.5	12.7	12.6	11.7	8.2	13.7	8.5	12.7
Unsafe	%	19.9	20.6	15.1	21.7	15.5	9.6	14.3	14.5	18.6

Table 6A.23

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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>	%	33.9	29.2	36.1	24.5	32.7	34.1	41.0	27.7	32.2
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	27.5	29.7	19.2	32.8	21.0	12.5	17.2	20.5	25.9
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Index (d)	no.	3.11	2.98	3.35	2.82	3.24	3.55	3.47	3.18	3.11
2008-09 On public transport <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	7.6	7.2	10.1	5.9	7.6	12.0	10.9	4.8	8.0
Safe	%	23.8	20.7	25.9	19.8	22.9	24.1	27.3	16.6	23.0
Neither	%	12.9	13.6	11.1	12.5	13.1	9.1	14.6	8.9	12.6
Unsafe	%	18.8	20.0	13.4	19.3	13.6	9.5	11.6	13.6	17.3
Very unsafe	%	6.1	7.3	4.2	7.2	4.4	1.7	2.1	6.4	5.8
Not applicable	%	30.8	31.2	35.4	35.3	38.3	43.7	33.5	49.7	33.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	31.4	27.9	36.0	25.7	30.5	36.0	38.2	21.4	30.9
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	24.9	27.3	17.6	26.5	18.0	11.2	13.8	20.0	23.1
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	3.12	3.01	3.38	2.97	3.25	3.62	3.50	3.00	3.15
2009-10 On public transport <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	8.2	6.2	10.8	6.6	7.2	8.6	11.3	8.0	8.0
Safe	%	21.7	19.5	24.7	17.2	22.8	22.9	28.6	18.1	21.5
Neither	%	13.1	14.2	12.2	12.0	12.3	10.2	14.9	6.6	12.9
Unsafe	%	18.8	20.6	11.7	17.9	11.9	8.9	10.8	9.7	16.8
Very unsafe	%	6.5	8.4	3.8	7.5	4.5	1.6	1.6	4.6	6.2
Not applicable	%	31.7	31.1	36.9	38.9	41.4	47.9	32.9	53.1	34.6
<i>Total safe</i>	%	29.9	25.8	35.4	23.8	30.0	31.4	39.8	26.1	29.5
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	25.3	29.0	15.5	25.4	16.4	10.5	12.4	14.3	22.9
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	3.09	2.92	3.42	2.96	3.28	3.53	3.55	3.33	3.13

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

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

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

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

Table 6A.23

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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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), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2006-07 Family violence										
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>	%	34.5	32.9	30.9	30.0	28.3	25.3	25.5	43.1	32.2
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
Index (d)	no.	1.45	1.44	1.40	1.40	1.36	1.33	1.34	1.61	1.42
2007-08 Family violence										
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>	%	36.9	34.6	31.4	32.5	28.2	27.8	29.4	43.7	33.9
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
Index (d)	no.	1.48	1.45	1.40	1.43	1.37	1.36	1.38	1.64	1.44
2008-09 Family violence										
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>	%	25.7	24.0	23.1	23.9	21.0	18.5	21.6	35.6	24.1
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
Index (d)	no.	1.33	1.30	1.29	1.31	1.27	1.23	1.27	1.50	1.31
2009-10 Family violence										
Major problem	%	5.0	3.8	3.9	4.4	3.0	3.5	3.8	13.7	4.3
Somewhat a problem	%	16.4	14.5	16.2	13.5	13.2	14.8	14.6	21.7	15.3
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	21.5	18.2	20.1	18.0	16.2	18.3	18.4	35.4	19.6
Not a problem	%	75.0	77.0	76.3	78.3	77.9	78.1	77.2	61.4	76.3
Don't know	%	3.6	4.8	3.7	3.7	5.9	3.6	4.4	3.2	4.1
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	1.27	1.23	1.25	1.23	1.20	1.23	1.23	1.51	1.25
2006-07 Physical assault in a public place (excl. sexual)										
Major problem	%	10.2	8.5	8.4	8.6	6.5	4.4	4.7	16.8	8.8

Table 6A.24

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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>	%	41.6	40.1	36.6	36.2	32.5	28.0	29.7	48.5	38.5
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
Index (d)	no.	1.53	1.50	1.46	1.46	1.40	1.33	1.36	1.66	1.49
2007-08 Physical assault in a public place (excl. sexual)										
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>	%	47.6	44.1	37.8	43.1	35.1	31.7	32.6	53.1	42.8
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
Index (d)	no.	1.60	1.56	1.48	1.55	1.43	1.40	1.40	1.75	1.54
2008-09 Physical assault in a public place (excl. sexual)										
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>	%	41.9	40.9	36.0	36.9	35.9	30.4	33.3	59.3	39.3
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
Index (d)	no.	1.55	1.52	1.45	1.46	1.44	1.36	1.41	1.83	1.50
2009-10 Physical assault in a public place (excl. sexual)										
Major problem	%	9.4	9.7	7.7	8.1	5.6	6.7	5.0	22.0	8.7
Somewhat a problem	%	31.6	29.7	27.1	29.1	26.2	26.9	29.3	32.5	29.4
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	41.1	39.4	34.8	37.2	31.8	33.6	34.3	54.6	38.1
Not a problem	%	56.3	57.9	62.5	60.1	65.7	63.4	63.0	43.2	59.2
Don't know	%	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.7
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	Index	1.52	1.50	1.44	1.47	1.38	1.42	1.40	1.78	1.48

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6A.25

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2006-07 Illegal drugs										
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
Index (d)	no.	1.90	1.90	1.76	1.81	1.77	1.67	1.65	1.65	1.84
2007-08 Illegal drugs										
Major problem	%	25.4	23.3	20.4	21.8	17.4	16.0	13.3	15.5	22.4
Somewhat a problem	%	38.2	38.3	32.8	38.0	35.7	35.2	37.3	33.1	36.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<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
Index (d)	no.	1.94	1.90	1.79	1.87	1.77	1.72	1.69	1.70	1.87
2008-09 Illegal drugs										
Major problem	%	20.9	19.6	15.1	17.8	16.6	12.8	12.5	16.0	18.4
Somewhat a problem	%	34.4	34.5	31.7	33.5	35.2	28.7	33.4	29.9	33.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<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
Index (d)	no.	1.82	1.79	1.67	1.75	1.74	1.59	1.63	1.71	1.76
2009-10 Illegal drugs										
Major problem	%	19.9	18.0	15.8	16.9	13.5	16.2	11.4	17.2	17.6
Somewhat a problem	%	31.8	31.8	28.8	31.9	29.6	30.5	31.8	27.7	31.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>51.7</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>44.6</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>43.1</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>43.2</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>48.5</i>
Not a problem	%	40.7	42.7	45.4	41.9	46.9	45.7	46.8	43.3	43.0
Don't know	%	7.6	7.5	10.0	9.3	10.0	7.7	10.0	11.7	8.5
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	1.78	1.73	1.67	1.72	1.63	1.68	1.61	1.70	1.72
2006-07 Housebreaking										
Major problem	%	15.0	14.0	12.4	17.2	13.1	9.7	13.8	17.4	14.2

Table 6A.25

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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>	%	58.3	62.0	55.3	60.6	60.6	49.0	64.6	56.0	58.9
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
Index (d)	no.	1.75	1.78	1.69	1.80	1.75	1.60	1.81	1.76	1.75
2007-08 Housebreaking										
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>	%	58.5	59.5	52.5	63.4	58.2	50.2	63.9	61.3	57.9
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
Index (d)	no.	1.77	1.75	1.65	1.84	1.71	1.61	1.79	1.82	1.74
2008-09 Housebreaking										
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>	%	56.6	57.6	53.6	62.5	58.3	47.0	62.6	62.4	56.9
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
Index (d)	no.	1.73	1.73	1.67	1.80	1.71	1.55	1.80	1.87	1.72
2009-10 Housebreaking										
Major problem	%	14.1	12.1	10.7	14.8	10.5	10.0	14.2	19.2	12.7
Somewhat a problem	%	41.6	42.5	39.4	44.8	44.8	38.4	51.9	40.2	42.1
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	55.7	54.6	50.0	59.6	55.4	48.3	66.1	59.4	54.7
Not a problem	%	41.9	42.7	48.0	38.5	42.5	49.2	31.8	38.0	43.0
Don't know	%	2.4	2.6	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.3
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	1.72	1.69	1.62	1.76	1.67	1.60	1.82	1.81	1.69
2006-07 Motor vehicle theft										
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

Table 6A.25

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	47.7	52.4	38.6	45.0	47.3	42.2	48.2	38.8	46.6
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
Index (d)	no.	1.62	1.67	1.48	1.58	1.60	1.54	1.61	1.50	1.60
2007-08 Motor vehicle theft										
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>	%	49.4	50.6	36.5	45.7	48.2	43.4	48.6	44.9	46.5
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
Index (d)	no.	1.64	1.64	1.45	1.58	1.61	1.54	1.61	1.59	1.59
2008-09 Motor vehicle theft										
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>	%	44.9	49.6	35.6	45.9	48.2	43.3	47.0	48.1	44.6
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
Index (d)	no.	1.59	1.63	1.43	1.58	1.61	1.53	1.59	1.65	1.57
2009-10 Motor vehicle theft										
Major problem	%	10.5	11.0	6.1	8.8	8.9	9.9	11.0	13.8	9.5
Somewhat a problem	%	31.6	35.8	27.0	33.2	36.4	33.5	36.5	32.7	32.4
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	42.1	46.8	33.1	42.0	45.3	43.4	47.4	46.5	41.9
Not a problem	%	54.4	49.4	63.4	54.8	51.1	53.8	48.4	50.1	54.6
Don't know	%	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.6	2.8	4.2	3.4	3.6
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	1.54	1.60	1.41	1.52	1.56	1.55	1.61	1.62	1.53

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

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

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

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

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

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

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

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

Table 6A.26

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2006-07 Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving										
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
Index (d)	no.	2.03	2.08	2.02	2.04	2.02	2.00	2.00	1.84	2.04
2007-08 Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving										
Major problem	%	31.0	31.8	31.4	31.8	30.1	30.5	27.4	25.9	31.2
Somewhat a problem	%	43.1	42.5	42.4	41.5	43.7	44.4	44.1	40.5	42.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>74.2</i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>75.0</i>	<i>71.4</i>	<i>66.5</i>	<i>73.9</i>
Not a problem	%	25.5	25.2	25.8	26.4	25.6	24.9	28.3	33.2	25.7
Don't know	%	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Sample size	no.	6 620	8 508	6 097	5 698	3 208	2 424	2 420	1 514	36 489
Index (d)	no.	2.06	2.07	2.06	2.05	2.04	2.06	1.99	1.93	2.06
2008-09 Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving										
Major problem	%	31.2	33.5	31.4	32.3	33.7	30.4	29.2	29.8	32.0
Somewhat a problem	%	42.7	41.4	42.2	43.7	43.3	43.6	43.4	41.0	42.4
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>73.8</i>	<i>74.9</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>76.0</i>	<i>77.0</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>72.6</i>	<i>70.9</i>	<i>74.5</i>
Not a problem	%	25.8	24.8	26.2	23.6	22.8	25.9	27.3	29.0	25.2
Don't know	%	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	2.05	2.09	2.05	2.09	2.11	2.04	2.02	2.01	2.07
2009-10 Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving										
Major problem	%	29.7	32.3	28.8	31.2	31.0	31.7	28.4	26.4	30.4
Somewhat a problem	%	44.1	41.5	43.6	43.2	45.6	45.1	44.5	43.2	43.4
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>73.8</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>72.4</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>76.6</i>	<i>76.9</i>	<i>72.9</i>	<i>69.6</i>	<i>73.8</i>
Not a problem	%	26.0	25.9	27.3	25.3	22.9	22.8	27.1	30.1	25.9
Don't know	%	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	–	0.2	0.3
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	2.04	2.06	2.02	2.06	2.08	2.09	2.01	1.96	2.05

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

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

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

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

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

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

Table 6A.27

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of homicide victims (b)									
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	98	44	57	30	18	5	3	18	273
2008-09	89	48	49	32	27	8	6	9	268
Homicide rate per 100 000 people (c)									
2003-04	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.8	0.6	0.9	5.9	1.5
2004-05	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.3	0.6	5.8	1.3
2005-06	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.6	1.5	7.5	1.4
2006-07	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.8	1.2	8.3	1.3
2007-08	1.4	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	8.1	1.3
2008-09	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	4.0	1.2

- (a) The definition of homicide defined by the criminal law in of each State and Territory. The specific wording of the definition varies somewhat between States and Territories in terms of degree and culpability.
- (b) The AIC victims of homicide data for 2008-09 are unpublished and final data in other publications might differ.
- (c) Rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, because: homicides data for 2007-08 and previous years may have been revised in this Report; and historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2004 to 2006). Population data relate to 31 December, so that ERP at 31 December 2008 is used as the denominator for 2008-09.
- 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 crime — crimes against people
(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 (d)</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	1.3	1.6	–	1.2	5.9	1.2
2009	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.8	0.9	4.9	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
2009	0.7	1.2	1.6	0.2	2.2	0.8	–	3.5	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	–	–	7.8	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	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	–	–	1.8	0.1
2009	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	–	–	–	–	0.1
Driving causing death (e)									
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
2009	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	1.8	1.4	1.3	3.7	–	1.2	1.4	3.7
2009	5.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.3	–	3.4	–	2.6
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

Table 6A.28

**Table 6A.28 Victims of recorded crime — crimes against people
(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 (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008	1.3	2.2	1.3	4.6	3.4	1.0	–	–	2.0
2009	2.6	4.4	1.5	4.4	3.0	–	0.9	1.3	2.9
Sexual assault (e)									
2004	105.5	71.1	109.1	82.9	116.4	60.9	69.0	168.8	95.2
2005	101.0	70.0	104.0	88.8	106.6	54.1	49.4	149.7	91.7
2006	97.8	80.0	112.6	88.5	96.8	61.2	64.9	153.4	94.5
2007	98.5	81.8	104.7	94.5	105.9	51.1	81.5	155.9	95.0
2008	102.2	78.9	103.4	84.5	98.7	39.4	67.4	169.2	93.3
2009	101.1	61.6	99.2	74.3	91.6	27.4	53.4	166.0	85.7
Sexual assault - index 2005 = 100 (f)									
2004	104.4	101.6	104.9	93.3	109.2	112.6	139.8	112.7	103.9
2005	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2006	96.8	114.3	108.3	99.6	90.8	113.2	131.6	102.4	103.1
2007	97.6	116.9	100.6	106.4	99.3	94.4	165.1	104.1	103.6
2008	101.2	112.7	99.4	95.1	92.6	72.8	136.6	113.0	101.8
2009	100.1	88.0	95.3	83.6	86.0	50.7	108.1	110.9	93.4
Armed robbery									
2004	42.7	22.3	21.9	25.8	32.8	10.1	32.1	12.4	30.0
2005	57.4	24.4	21.2	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	30.4	19.7	27.3	35.9	13.3	24.3	19.6	31.4
2009	37.7	27.0	22.6	24.6	34.5	12.5	35.8	22.6	29.7
Armed robbery - index 2005 = 100 (f)									
2004	74.5	91.6	103.6	76.5	98.8	114.8	98.0	98.2	83.4
2005	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2006	96.7	109.8	107.5	101.0	100.0	210.1	133.6	192.2	102.2
2007	98.0	118.4	84.8	94.5	114.4	226.9	111.6	125.6	101.4
2008	72.3	124.8	93.1	81.0	108.1	150.0	74.3	155.3	87.3
2009	65.7	110.6	106.8	72.9	104.0	141.6	109.4	179.2	82.5

(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 2004 to 2006). Population data relate to 30 June, so that ERP at 30 June 2009 is used as the denominator for 2009.

(c) 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. The Australian estimate is therefore also understated prior to 2005. For NSW, 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.

**Table 6A.28 Victims of recorded crime — crimes against people
(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 (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(d)	ACT 2006 and 2007 data are not comparable to previous years for the categories of armed robbery and unarmed robbery due to information technology and quality assurance changes to improve the capture of victim data.								
(e)	Driving causing death data are no longer available. ABS reinstated sexual assault data in 2010.								
(f)	Index 2005 = 100. Data are reported in index form because the variations in the rate of recorded victims across jurisdictions are influenced by different legislation, reporting systems, practices and reporting rates in jurisdictions. Index calculations are based on ABS unrounded data and may differ from those published by the ABS and others.								

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

Source: Based on data from ABS (various years) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; Based on data from 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	1 651.4	1 126.9	1 449.9	2 262.4	1 735.1	1 034.7	1 587.3	1 701.9	1 533.6
2005	1 531.1	1 030.2	1 268.5	1 946.7	1 564.9	917.9	1 393.9	1 567.1	1 382.7
2006	1 284.3	935.0	1 235.7	1 941.8	1 474.4	884.6	1 456.4	1 745.3	1 265.9
2007	1 230.6	952.0	1 056.8	1 792.6	1 285.0	844.2	1 218.2	1 655.4	1 182.4
2008	1 151.6	933.2	1 034.4	1 748.9	1 111.7	731.0	1 120.5	1 826.5	1 128.0
2009	990.9	830.0	983.6	1 477.7	1 093.6	773.5	1 368.9	1 602.2	1 014.2
Unlawful entry with intent involving the taking of property (c)									
2004	1 253.0	842.7	1 091.6	1 535.9	1 105.5	800.4	1 401.0	922.0	1 124.8
2005	1 154.2	737.3	946.9	1 336.6	884.9	715.4	1 195.2	816.5	994.6
2006	905.7	652.4	911.9	1 353.8	923.1	697.6	1 079.9	888.8	887.7
2007	861.9	665.2	767.0	1 252.0	802.6	667.2	942.7	806.8	825.0
2008	809.2	656.6	738.7	1 234.3	696.3	574.4	849.1	946.7	788.4
2009	698.7	582.7	699.9	1 050.4	703.6	612.8	1 068.7	853.8	712.0
Unlawful entry with intent other (c)									
2004	398.4	284.3	358.3	726.5	629.6	234.3	186.3	780.0	408.8
2005	376.9	292.9	321.6	610.1	680.0	202.5	198.7	750.6	388.1
2006	378.6	282.7	323.8	588.0	551.3	187.0	376.5	856.5	378.2
2007	368.6	286.8	289.8	540.7	482.4	176.9	275.5	848.7	357.4
2008	342.4	276.6	295.7	514.6	415.4	156.6	271.5	879.8	339.7
2009	292.2	247.4	283.7	427.4	389.9	160.7	300.1	748.4	302.2
Motor vehicle theft (d)									
2004	495.1	403.6	318.1	393.7	682.3	362.7	509.7	239.0	436.9
2005	430.7	374.3	282.9	357.1	581.8	464.9	617.9	259.2	394.0
2006	410.2	332.5	249.1	363.2	513.0	389.6	637.2	294.4	364.2
2007	384.5	311.8	218.3	346.6	488.4	284.8	487.7	315.0	336.0
2008	367.3	299.2	197.2	358.1	394.5	307.1	494.3	414.0	318.5
2009	314.0	243.8	187.4	287.7	314.1	285.7	541.8	345.2	271.7
Other theft									
2004	2 538.9	2 421.4	2 570.3	3 993.9	3 408.1	2 288.5	2 567.5	3 197.0	2 726.5
2005	2 338.3	2 318.2	2 337.7	3 772.2	3 104.5	2 176.1	2 576.0	3 173.4	2 541.5
2006	2 308.7	2 254.9	2 184.5	3 921.2	3 167.1	2 073.9	2 650.3	3 316.8	2 506.2
2007	2 197.6	2 164.8	1 859.1	3 722.4	2 971.9	1 846.7	2 678.4	3 005.2	2 340.9
2008	2 068.4	2 333.3	1 801.7	3 743.5	2 778.9	1 786.2	2 859.2	3 021.6	2 319.2
2009	2 031.4	2 113.8	1 860.5	3 122.3	2 592.0	1 628.3	2 677.5	2 957.9	2 180.8
Unlawful entry with intent - index 2005 = 100 (e)									
2004	107.9	109.4	114.3	116.2	110.9	112.7	113.9	108.6	110.9
2005	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2006	83.9	90.8	97.4	99.7	94.2	96.4	104.5	111.4	91.6

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>
2007	80.4	92.4	83.3	92.1	82.1	92.0	87.4	105.6	85.5
2008	75.2	90.6	81.5	89.8	71.0	79.6	80.4	116.6	81.6
2009	64.7	80.6	77.5	75.9	69.9	84.3	98.2	102.2	73.3
Motor vehicle theft - index 2005 = 100 (e)									
2004	115.0	107.8	112.4	110.2	117.3	78.0	82.5	92.2	110.9
2005	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2006	95.2	88.8	88.1	101.7	88.2	83.8	103.1	113.5	92.4
2007	89.3	83.3	77.2	97.1	83.9	61.3	78.9	121.5	85.3
2008	85.3	79.9	69.7	100.3	67.8	66.1	80.0	159.7	80.8
2009	72.9	65.1	66.2	80.6	54.0	61.5	87.7	133.2	68.9

- (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 2004 to 2006). Population data relate to 30 June, so that ERP at 30 June 2009 is used as the denominator for 2009.
- (c) NSW unlawful entry with intent counts prior to 2006 are overstated and therefore not comparable to later years. The Australian estimate is therefore also overstated prior to 2006.
- (d) Victims numbers are based on the number of motor vehicles.
- (e) Index 2005 = 100. Data are reported in index form because the variations in the rate of recorded victims across jurisdictions are influenced by different legislation, reporting systems and practices and reporting rates in jurisdictions. Index calculations are based on ABS unrounded data and may differ from those published by the ABS and others.

Source: Based on data from ABS (various years) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; Based on data from 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-in (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-in (c)									
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 (c)									
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 (c)									
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	32.6
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) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results. 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-in 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-in for the NT; attempted break-in 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)**

Unit		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Robbery										
1998	no.	863.5	264.0	348.7	557.5	471.4	579.3	637.4	921.7	547.2
	RSE (c) %	± 10.5	± 21.2	± 17.8	± 18.2	± 20.7	± 25.2	± 24.9	± 30.7	± 7.0
2002	no.	1022.3	470.0	307.2	621.5	461.4	273.0	250.0	184.8	629.6
	RSE (c) %	± 10.3	± 15.7	± 22.3	± 17.4	± 20.1	± 35.8	± 38.4	± 94.8	± 6.6
2005	no.	426.3	243.5	416.6	529.4	292.9	104.8	313.2	535.7	368.9
	RSE (c) %	± 18.3	± 23.0	± 19.6	± 19.8	± 31.5	± 58.6	± 39.4	± 57.9	± 9.7
Assault										
1998	no.	3916.0	3847.0	4798.9	4932.1	4182.7	5131.0	6884.0	6267.0	4277.1
	RSE (c) %	± 4.5	± 5.2	± 4.1	± 5.3	± 6.1	± 7.1	± 6.0	± 8.2	± 2.2
2002	no.	4753.0	4649.0	4357.5	5142.0	4530.0	4975.3	5762.0	7763.0	4718.3
	RSE (c) %	± 4.0	± 4.2	± 4.6	± 5.2	± 5.6	± 6.7	± 7.0	± 10.8	± 2.1
2005	no.	4814.7	4075.9	5663.1	5164.6	4661.9	4452.6	5520.0	5982.1	4826.2
	RSE (c) %	± 4.4	± 4.5	± 4.2	± 5.3	± 6.2	± 7.3	± 7.7	± 14.9	± 2.1
Sexual assault (c), (d)										
1998	no.	270.9	660.8	366.7	479.8	320.5	686.1	886.5	614.7	433.9
2002	no.	265.1	197.1	250.0	225.9	np	np	np	np	228.8
2005	no.	306.7	329.5	340.0	181.3	188.3	138.3	np	np	291.1
Total personal crimes										
1998	no.	4608.8	4238.5	5128.7	5582.6	4517.0	5710.3	7692.3	6820.3	4792.5
	RSE (c) %	± 4.1	± 4.9	± 3.9	± 4.9	± 5.8	± 6.6	± 5.6	± 7.7	± 2.1
2002	no.	5728.8	5164.0	4675.3	5730.0	4916.5	5221.4	5929.0	8133.0	5929.0
	RSE (c) %	± 3.5	± 3.9	± 4.4	± 4.8	± 5.3	± 6.5	± 6.9	± 10.4	± 2.0
2005	no.	5364.0	4476.0	6086.0	5570.0	4954.0	4662.0	5833.9	6607.0	5270.3
	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) RSE = Relative standard error. Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results. For sexual assaults: in 2002, Victoria, Queensland and WA estimates are subject to a RSE of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be used with caution; for SA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT estimates are subject to a RSE of greater than 50 per cent and are not published. For sexual assaults in 2005, the ACT and the NT estimates are subject to a RSE of greater than 50 per cent and are not published.

(d) Data relate to 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-in (c)										
1998	no.	5251.9	3558.0	5372.9	7475.0	3994.1	4989.3	5824.4	6250.0	4976.4
2002	no.	4955.4	3390.7	5040.9	6147.3	4552.9	5210.5	4379.6	13394.5	4733.1
2005	no.	3721.8	2365.4	3035.0	5017.7	2846.5	2142.9	3993.6	7400.7	3307.2
Attempted break-in (c)										
1998	no.	3374.1	2093.3	2912.5	6055.3	2876.4	3594.4	4019.7	4924.2	3219.9
2002	no.	3739.8	2198.8	3775.4	4398.5	2986.3	3263.2	3811.8	9541.3	3404.1
2005	no.	2677.7	1865.3	2904.5	2977.7	3095.3	2091.8	3115.0	7761.7	2614.7
Break-in or attempted break-in (c), (d)										
1998	no.	7914.3	5345.7	7702.9	12443.9	6311.6	8100.9	9105.8	10795.5	7596.1
	RSE (d) %	± 4.6	± 6.5	± 4.7	± 4.6	± 7.0	± 8.1	± 7.5	± 9.2	± 2.4
2002	no.	7867.2	5273.8	7894.3	9565.4	6658.0	7736.8	7461.5	19449.5	7400.5
	RSE (d) %	± 4.6	± 6.1	± 4.9	± 5.4	± 6.6	± 7.7	± 8.9	± 9.2	± 2.5
2005	no.	5921.8	3944.1	5397.8	7247.8	5459.6	3775.5	6629.4	12815.9	5436.9
	RSE (d) %	± 5.3	± 7.0	± 5.9	± 6.1	± 7.1	± 11.7	± 9.4	± 11.7	± 2.8
Motor vehicle theft										
1998	no.	2062.2	1574.3	1057.7	2419.2	1183.4	1394.0	1312.6	1136.4	1676.8
	RSE (d) %	± 9.8	± 12.3	± 14.2	± 12.3	± 18.0	± 22.5	± 24.0	± 43.7	± 5.6
2002	no.	2092.0	2024.6	1335.4	1046.6	1811.4	1578.9	2270.9	2568.8	1795.6
	RSE (d) %	± 10.4	± 10.6	± 14.4	± 19.1	± 13.8	± 19.9	± 17.6	± 33.0	± 5.5
2005	no.	1125.0	719.0	835.5	899.6	1322.1	918.4	np	np	952.2
	RSE (d) %	± 15.0	± 18.0	± 18.0	± 20.0	± 16.0	± 26.0	± na	± na	± 8.0
Total household crimes (c)										
1998	no.	9706.3	6700.9	8492.4	14269.2	7363.3	9334.8	10418.4	11363.6	8999.9
	RSE (d) %	± 4.1	± 5.7	± 4.4	± 4.2	± 6.4	± 7.4	± 6.9	± 8.9	± 2.2
2002	no.	9636.1	7048.0	9047.1	10373.6	8208.2	8894.7	9164.6	20367.0	8896.7
	RSE (d) %	± 4.0	± 5.1	± 4.5	± 5.1	± 5.8	± 7.0	± 7.9	± 8.9	± 2.2
2005	no.	6788.7	4631.9	6102.7	7790.0	6595.1	4540.8	7667.7	12996.4	6214.7
	RSE (d) %	± 4.9	± 6.3	± 5.5	± 5.8	± 6.4	± 10.5	± 8.6	± 11.6	± 2.6

(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) 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-in' and, the 'attempted break-in' data is greater than the category 'break-in' or 'attempted break-in'. Break-in is defined as an incident where the respondent's home had been broken into. Break-in offences relating to respondent's cars or gardens are excluded.

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>
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(d) RSE = Relative standard error. Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results. For 2002: for break-in in the ACT and the NT and attempted break-in for Tasmania, the ACT and the NT estimates are subject to a RSE of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

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 Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, reported and unreported (number in '000 and number per 100 000 people), 2008-09 (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (b)	Aust
Number '000									
Physical assault	153.8	142.5	100.7	64.5	35.5	16.0	7.5	7.1	527.4
RSE %	7.5	9.7	7.0	11.6	10.9	13.8	14.9	15.1	3.8
Threatened assault (c)	214.0	184.2	147.5	74.0	54.1	19.4	15.1	10.2	718.6
RSE %	9.4	6.7	6.1	10.1	8.4	10.5	10.9	13.6	na
Physical and threatened assault (c)	316.4	276.2	218.9	113.8	76.5	29.9	19.2	14.5	1 065.2
RSE %	7.2	5.9	4.6	8.5	7.1	8.4	9.5	9.4	na
Robbery (d)	31.3	24.1	13.2	16.8	6.4	2.8	1.0	1.1	96.7
RSE %	21.1	16.5	32.3	18.7	39.0	51.7	60.3	30.6	na
Sexual assault	17.8	11.0	14.0	2.0	5.0	1.8	0.4	0.5	52.5
RSE %	32.7	27.7	23.7	37.5	26.6	33.8	72.1	47.8	na
Total (a)	326.0	282.8	227.3	115.2	78.4	30.9	19.3	14.6	1 094.5
RSE %	7.0	6.0	4.8	8.6	6.9	8.0	9.7	9.4	2.9
Number per 100 000 people (e)									
Physical assault	2 766	3 335	3 009	3 807	2 780	4 081	2 765	5 694	3 114
Threatened assault (c)	3 849	4 311	4 408	4 368	4 236	4 948	5 568	8 180	4 243
Physical and threatened assault (c)	5 691	6 465	6 542	6 717	5 990	7 626	7 080	11 628	6 289
Robbery (d)	563	564	394	992	501	714	369	882	571
Sexual assault	329	265	426	119	398	471	148	314	316
Total selected personal crimes (a)	5 863	6 619	6 793	6 799	6 139	7 881	7 117	11 708	6 462

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

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

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

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

(e) The crime rate is expressed per 100 000 people aged 15 years and over.

Source: Based on data from ABS unpublished, *Crime Victimization Survey* and ABS 2010, *Crime Victimization, Australia, 2008-09*, ABS Cat. no. 4530.0, Canberra.

Table 6A.34

Table 6A.34 Reporting rates of selected personal crimes experienced and reported to police (number in '000 and proportion), 2008-09 (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (b)	Aust
Total victims of crime '000 (a)									
Physical assault	153.8	142.5	100.7	64.5	35.5	16.0	7.5	7.1	527.4
RSE %	7.5	9.7	7.0	11.6	10.9	13.8	14.9	15.1	3.8
Threatened assault (c)	214.0	184.2	147.5	74.0	54.1	19.4	15.1	10.2	718.6
RSE %	9.4	6.7	6.1	10.1	8.4	10.5	10.9	13.6	na
Robbery (d)	31.3	24.1	13.2	16.8	6.4	2.8	1.0	1.1	96.7
RSE %	21.1	16.5	32.3	18.7	39.0	51.7	60.3	30.6	na
Victims who reported crime to police '000 (a)									
Physical assault	75.0	60.6	41.4	26.6	17.6	7.8	3.7	3.0	235.7
RSE %	14.8	11.6	13.5	19.3	16.2	14.4	22.7	22.4	6.5
Threatened assault (c)	56.3	44.1	41.7	23.3	16.3	7.8	6.0	2.9	198.4
RSE %	12.4	16.2	13.6	21.7	17.4	16.9	21.0	20.8	7.9
Robbery (d)	13.0	7.7	5.6	6.7	2.4	1.2	np	np	37.8
RSE %	35.1	35.2	44.9	31.8	35.7	39.5	np	np	18.0
Proportion of all victims who reported crime to police (f)									
Physical assault	48.8	42.5	41.1	41.2	49.7	48.9	49.4	42.6	44.7
Threatened assault (c)	27.7	25.7	31.9	33.5	32.2	42.7	45.9	30.3	29.7
Robbery (d)	41.6	32.0	42.2	39.8	37.1	44.9	59.8	57.5	39.1

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

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

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

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

(e) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent need to be interpreted with caution and estimates with RSE above 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

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

Source: Based on data from ABS 2010 and unpublished, *Crime Victimization, Australia*, 2008-09, ABS Cat. no. 4530.0, Canberra.

Table 6A.35

Table 6A.35 Estimated victims of selected property crimes, reported and unreported (number in '000 and number per 100 000 households), 2008-09 (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (b)	Aust
Number '000									
Break-in (c)	78.8	56.5	53.9	42.2	21.0	5.1	5.5	4.8	267.8
RSE %	9.8	7.3	12.2	9.1	10.1	17.5	19.8	11.6	na
Attempted break-in (c)	84.4	53.3	42.0	40.1	17.4	6.3	2.8	5.0	251.3
RSE %	6.6	9.0	9.3	6.7	10.8	9.8	22.3	11.2	na
Motor vehicle theft (d)	34.6	21.8	12.7	8.8	7.3	2.9	1.7	1.2	91.0
RSE %	11.8	14.7	14.8	19.4	15.8	21.5	23.8	24.5	na
Theft from motor vehicle	102.3	103.4	54.2	62.2	28.2	7.2	6.8	4.9	369.2
RSE %	7.2	6.8	8.5	6.4	9.8	12.4	12.6	12.4	na
Malicious property damage	287.6	218.7	152.7	122.1	76.9	22.1	20.3	12.1	912.5
RSE %	4.7	5.4	4.7	4.3	6.2	6.1	8.5	7.6	na
Other theft	105.7	89.6	70.9	44.0	31.6	8.5	7.0	5.1	362.4
RSE %	8.1	7.6	7.2	9.2	8.5	11.7	13.9	10.2	na
Total (a)	479.6	375.7	266.6	198.8	120.3	34.2	29.7	19.6	1524.5
RSE %	3.5	3.3	4.0	3.5	4.3	5.8	7.1	5.8	2.0
Number per 100 000 households (e)									
Break-in (c)	2 967	2 761	3 349	5 065	3 233	2 553	4 145	7 754	3 270
Attempted break-in (c)	3 177	2 604	2 609	4 813	2 679	3 153	2 110	8 078	3 069
Motor vehicle theft	1 303	1 065	789	1 056	1 124	1 451	1 281	1 939	1 111
Theft from motor vehicle	3 851	5 052	3 367	7 465	4 341	3 604	5 124	7 916	4 508
Malicious property damage	10 827	10 686	9 487	14 654	11 838	11 061	15 298	19 548	11 142
Other theft	3 979	4 378	4 405	5 281	4 865	4 254	5 275	8 239	4 425
Total selected property crimes (a)	18 056	18 357	16 563	23 860	18 519	17 117	22 381	31 664	18 615

(a) Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type, and once only for totals where people have been a victim of more than one crime type, therefore components will not add to the total. Data are for a person aged 15 years or over in a household.

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

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

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

(e) The crime rate is expressed per 100 000 total households.

Source: Based on data from ABS unpublished, *Crime Victimization Survey* and ABS 2010, *Crime Victimization, Australia*, 2008-09, ABS Cat. no. 4530.0, Canberra.

Table 6A.36

Table 6A.36 Reporting rates of selected household crimes experienced and reported to police (number in '000 and proportion), 2008-09 (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total victims of crime '000 (a)									
Break-in (c)	78.8	56.5	53.9	42.2	21.0	5.1	5.5	4.8	267.8
RSE %	9.8	7.3	12.2	9.1	10.1	17.5	19.8	11.6	na
Attempted break-in (c)	84.4	53.3	42.0	40.1	17.4	6.3	2.8	5.0	251.3
RSE %	6.6	9.0	9.3	6.7	10.8	9.8	22.3	11.2	na
Motor vehicle theft	34.6	21.8	12.7	8.8	7.3	2.9	1.7	1.2	91.0
RSE %	11.8	14.7	14.8	19.4	15.8	21.5	23.8	24.5	na
Theft from motor vehicle	102.3	103.4	54.2	62.2	28.2	7.2	6.8	4.9	369.2
RSE %	7.2	6.8	8.5	6.4	9.8	12.4	12.6	12.4	na
Malicious property damage	287.6	218.7	152.7	122.1	76.9	22.1	20.3	12.1	912.5
RSE %	4.7	5.4	4.7	4.3	6.2	6.1	8.5	7.6	na
Other theft	105.7	89.6	70.9	44.0	31.6	8.5	7.0	5.1	362.4
RSE %	8.1	7.6	7.2	9.2	8.5	11.7	13.9	10.2	na
Victims who reported crime to police '000 (a)									
Break-in (c)	59.6	41.1	40.2	33.4	17.1	3.7	4.8	3.3	203.1
RSE %	11.3	9.5	13.1	9.8	11.2	18.8	18.7	13.3	4.5
Attempted break-in (c)	32.2	19.8	14.1	15.9	7.6	2.9	1.5	1.8	95.8
RSE %	11.5	12.6	19.2	10.8	15.2	16.2	32.7	20.8	6.5
Motor vehicle theft	28.5	19.0	11.2	np	6.7	np	1.3	1.2	78.9
RSE %	13.9	16.2	14.6	np	17.3	np	29.1	24.5	8.1
Theft from motor vehicle	53.5	62.3	28.3	33.9	15.0	3.9	4.6	2.9	204.5
RSE %	9.4	9.6	11.1	9.9	12.4	18.9	15.6	16.9	5.8
Malicious property damage	115.9	100.4	65.1	53.3	33.3	10.2	10.6	6.6	395.4
RSE %	7.4	6.6	8.5	7.0	9.4	10.0	11.4	9.8	3.1
Other theft	37.1	31.8	19.7	16.4	11.8	2.5	2.8	2.0	124.3
RSE %	13.5	13.0	14.5	14.6	14.0	16.9	21.9	19.1	6.1
Proportion of all victims who reported crime to police (f)									
Break-in (c)	75.6	72.7	74.5	79.3	81.3	72.9	87.8	68.4	75.9
Attempted break-in (c)	38.1	37.2	33.6	39.5	44.0	46.2	53.1	35.4	38.1
Motor vehicle theft	82.3	87.2	87.7	93.9	91.4	96.7	75.5	100.0	86.7
Theft from motor vehicle	52.3	60.3	52.2	54.5	53.2	53.7	68.2	60.2	55.4
Malicious property damage	40.3	45.9	42.6	43.6	43.3	45.9	52.4	54.0	43.3
Other theft	35.1	35.5	27.8	37.4	37.4	29.1	40.2	39.8	34.3

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

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

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

Table 6A.36 Reporting rates of selected household crimes experienced and reported to police (number in '000 and proportion), 2008-09 (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(d)	A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one motor vehicle theft. Victims were counted once only, regardless of the number of incidents of motor vehicle theft. Motor vehicle theft is defined as an incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the respondent's household. It includes privately owned vehicles, as well as business/company vehicles used exclusively by members of the household.								
(e)	Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent need to be interpreted with caution and estimates with RSE above 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.								
(f)	The total number of victims of an offence who reported the most recent incident to police, expressed as a percentage of the total victims of that offence.								

Source: Based on data from ABS 2010 and unpublished, *Crime Victimization, Australia*, 2008-09, ABS Cat. no. 4530.0, Canberra.

Table 6A.37

Table 6A.37 Outcomes of investigations of crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December (a)

2008	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (b)	Tas (b)	ACT (b)	NT (b)	Aust
	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	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	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	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	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	2 900	1 608	846	594	575	66	84	43	6 716

Table 6A.37

Table 6A.37 Outcomes of investigations of crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (b)	Tas (b)	ACT (b)	NT (b)	Aust	
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
2009											
Investigations of homicide and related offences											
	Investigations finalised	%	60.0	75.2	84.4	80.0	84.4	76.9	np	np	75.2
	Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	64.4	91.2	100.0	100.0	81.5	100.0	np	np	94.0
	Total	no.	145	121	135	30	64	13	np	np	529
Investigations of assault											
	Investigations finalised	%	61.9	52.3	60.6	63.6	61.7	77.7	46.1	79.0	61.1
	Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	59.8	79.7	80.4	66.1	67.6	92.3	65.0	58.2	67.3
	Total	no.	75 928	28 298	20 511	21 936	16 651	3 527	2 161	6 265	175 277
Investigations of sexual assault											
	Investigations finalised	%	37.1	36.7	48.5	45.5	42.3	51.4	36.7	49.1	41.2
	Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	24.9	64.0	57.6	58.8	65.4	87.3	37.7	57.6	48.2
	Total	no.	7 210	3 353	4 388	1 667	1 488	138	188	375	18 807

Table 6A.37

Table 6A.37 Outcomes of investigations of crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December (a)

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (b)	Tas (b)	ACT (b)	NT (b)	Aust
Investigations of kidnapping/abduction									
Investigations finalised	%	34.1	32.3	34.1	24.0	70.3	np	np	36.1
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	64.9	80.0	-	-	69.2	np	np	67.3
Total	no.	384	62	44	25	37	np	np	568
Investigations of armed robbery									
Investigations finalised	%	22.1	37.4	47.0	44.9	28.8	63.5	21.4	32.5
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	88.0	89.6	92.3	89.9	93.2	100.0	74.1	89.9
Total	no.	2 687	1 469	1 000	552	560	63	126	6 508
Investigations of unarmed robbery									
Investigations finalised	%	23.2	27.4	45.3	32.8	28.8	60.0	18.8	28.4
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	79.2	84.9	80.8	74.7	75.8	91.7	77.1	79.7
Total	no.	4 079	1 619	991	1 037	660	80	186	8 728
Investigations of blackmail/extortion									
Investigations finalised	%	14.8	25.4	45.5	48.0	34.7	np	np	28.7
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	37.0	93.4	63.3	68.1	-	np	np	69.0
Total	no.	183	240	66	98	49	np	np	642

(a) Extreme caution should be used in making comparisons between states and territories. Investigation has found significant differences in business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia. Refer to the explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4510.0, paragraphs 11-74 (ABS 2009) and 58 to 135 (ABS 2010).

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

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

Source: Based on data from ABS 2009, 2010, *Recorded Crime - Victims (2008, 2009)*, *Australia*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Canberra.

Table 6A.38

Table 6A.38 Outcomes of investigations of crimes against property: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2008										
Investigations of unlawful entry with intent										
	Investigations finalised	%	7.7	10.7	14.6	12.2	19.3	2.7	17.8	9.9
	Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	53.5	92.1	95.6	67.0	92.2	90.3	79.3	77.9
	Total	no.	80 433	49 536	44 418	37 961	3 640	3 862	4 015	241 690
Investigations of motor vehicle theft										
	Investigations finalised	%	10.8	15.7	23.1	22.6	24.3	4.5	24.4	15.4
	Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	35.6	72.0	82.3	55.9	70.4	90.9	69.8	60.5
	Total	no.	25 654	15 892	8 468	7 773	1 542	1 706	910	68 270
Investigations of other theft										
	Investigations finalised	%	12.3	16.9	22.4	13.4	27.5	9.4	15.2	15.7
	Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	63.4	94.3	91.2	69.7	82.1	88.3	40.3	80.4
	Total	no.	144 458	123 684	77 364	81 223	8 902	9 868	6 642	496 697
2009										
Investigations of unlawful entry with intent										
	Investigations finalised	%	6.4	10.5	14.9	14.2	19.8	2.8	20.9	10.5
	Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	66.7	96.1	93.8	62.6	97.1	94.8	71.3	81.8
	Total	no.	70 693	45 181	43 525	33 176	3 893	4 821	3 620	222 664
Investigations of motor vehicle theft										
	Investigations finalised	%	9.4	12.6	22.9	21.6	23.2	2.5	31.4	13.8
	Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	44.7	93.2	79.9	68.0	92.5	89.4	69.4	72.2
	Total	no.	22 400	13 272	8 292	6 460	1 438	1 908	780	59 649

Table 6A.38

Table 6A.38 Outcomes of investigations of crimes against property: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Investigations of other theft										
Investigations finalised	%	11.8	18.7	24.0	14.4	14.5	31.0	8.1	20.5	16.6
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	73.9	97.4	90.1	75.6	85.5	88.6	87.0	37.6	85.4
Total	no.	144 931	115 059	82 328	70 098	42 083	8 195	9 430	6 683	478 807

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

Source: Based on data from ABS 2009, 2010, *Recorded Crime - Victims (2008, 2009)*, Australia, Cat. no. 4510.0, Canberra.

Table 6A.39

Table 6A.39 People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	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	—	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.1	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
Index (d)	no.	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	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3
Sometimes	%	2.0	2.6	2.5	1.7	2.9	2.2	2.3	4.0	2.3
Rarely	%	3.3	4.7	4.1	3.4	5.4	4.4	3.9	5.8	4.1
Never	%	94.0	91.7	92.3	94.5	90.9	93.0	93.1	89.1	92.8
Refused	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Don't know	%	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	6.0	8.1	7.6	5.5	9.0	7.0	6.9	10.8	7.1
Sample size	no.	5 514	7 613	5 440	5 157	2 798	2 097	2 207	1 380	32 206
Index (d)	no.	1.10	1.13	1.13	1.08	1.13	1.10	1.11	1.17	1.11
2009-10										
Always	%	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5
Most of the time	%	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
Sometimes	%	1.5	2.3	1.9	1.4	2.7	2.3	1.4	4.7	1.9

Table 6A.39

Table 6A.39 People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Rarely	%	2.7	4.9	3.7	4.1	5.8	4.3	2.7	5.5	3.9
Never	%	95.1	91.8	93.4	93.8	90.8	92.4	94.8	88.7	93.4
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Don't know	%	0.1	–	0.2	–	–	0.1	–	–	0.1
Total rarely or more often	%	4.8	8.1	6.4	6.2	9.2	7.5	5.2	11.3	6.6
Sample size	no.	3 533	7 574	5 583	3 367	2 933	2 148	2 205	1 419	28 762
Index (d)	no.	1.08	1.13	1.10	1.09	1.14	1.12	1.09	1.19	1.10

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 6A.40

Table 6A.40 People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2007-08										
Always	%	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	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	-
<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
Index (d)	no.	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	-
Most of the time	%	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	-
Sometimes	%	2.0	1.9	1.5	3.0	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.0
Rarely	%	7.7	7.5	6.9	11.1	11.0	10.2	8.4	12.0	8.2
Never	%	90.3	90.5	91.5	85.9	86.1	87.7	88.8	84.6	89.7
Refused	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't know	%	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	-
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	9.7	9.4	8.4	14.1	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
Index (d)	no.	1.12	1.11	1.10	1.17	1.17	1.15	1.14	1.19	1.12
2009-10										
Always	%	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.3	-
Most of the time	%	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.5	0.1
Sometimes	%	1.6	1.4	1.5	3.2	2.3	1.8	1.6	3.5	1.8

Table 6A.40

Table 6A.40 People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Rarely	%	7.1	7.7	7.4	10.4	8.7	7.4	8.6	11.5	7.9
Never	%	91.1	90.6	91.1	86.3	88.8	90.5	89.7	84.0	90.2
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	–	–
Don't know	%	0.1	0.2	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total rarely or more often	%	8.8	9.3	8.9	13.7	11.1	9.3	10.2	15.8	9.7
Sample size	no.	3 533	7 574	5 583	3 367	2 933	2 148	2 205	1 419	28 762
Index (d)	no.	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.17	1.14	1.12	1.12	1.21	1.12

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 6A.41

Table 6A.41 People who had driven in the previous 6 months more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit (a), (b), (c)

	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
Index (d)	no.	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	%	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
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
Index (d)	no.	1.97	1.77	1.95	1.96	1.78	1.80	2.01	1.93	1.90
2009-10										
Always	%	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.8
Most of the time	%	2.1	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.0	0.8	2.2	2.9	1.8
Sometimes	%	24.3	18.7	22.8	25.0	16.4	19.4	25.7	23.1	22.0

Table 6A.41

Table 6A.41 People who had driven in the previous 6 months more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Rarely	%	32.6	31.4	35.2	34.4	33.0	36.0	37.1	32.2	33.2
Never	%	39.6	47.8	39.5	37.1	49.3	43.2	34.0	40.3	42.1
Refused	%	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.1	–	0.1
Don't know	%	0.1	0.2	0.2	–	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1
Total rarely or more often	%	60.2	51.9	60.3	62.8	50.6	56.5	65.8	59.2	57.7
Sample size	no.	3 533	7 574	5 583	3 367	2 933	2 148	2 205	1 419	28 762
Index (d)	no.	1.93	1.75	1.88	1.96	1.70	1.79	1.99	1.92	1.86

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 6A.42

Table 6A.42 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										
2000-01		549	409	309	199	159	62	20	54	1 761
2001-02		567	452	319	171	144	44	13	44	1 754
2002-03		520	366	339	184	161	33	13	61	1 677
2003-04		545	333	297	168	149	49	9	45	1 595
2004-05		503	335	312	174	145	53	15	40	1 577
2005-06		536	323	342	178	146	56	19	49	1 649
2006-07		442	337	366	225	104	56	17	51	1 598
2007-08		380	330	331	221	107	41	14	69	1 493
2008-09		448	306	351	204	128	50	13	56	1 556
2009-10		454	302	270	183	118	44	20	35	1 426
Per 100 000 registered vehicles (a)										
2000-01		15.6	13.1	14.5	15.7	16.0	19.1	10.1	54.5	15.1
2001-02		15.1	13.6	13.5	12.5	13.7	13.3	6.4	42.8	14.1
2002-03		13.5	10.7	13.9	13.1	15.1	9.8	6.2	58.8	13.1
2003-04		13.8	9.5	11.6	11.7	13.8	14.5	4.2	43.2	12.1
2004-05		12.1	9.2	11.3	11.4	13.0	14.6	6.8	36.4	11.3
2005-06		12.6	8.6	11.8	11.1	12.8	14.9	8.5	43.0	11.5
2006-07		10.1	8.8	12.1	13.4	9.0	14.7	7.4	43.2	10.8
2007-08		8.4	8.4	10.4	12.7	9.1	10.5	5.8	56.1	9.8
2008-09		9.8	7.6	10.7	11.2	10.6	12.5	5.3	43.5	9.9
2009-10		9.9	7.5	8.2	10.0	9.8	11.0	8.1	27.2	9.1

(a) Registered vehicles 2009 data have been used for the current year and the previous year as 2010 Motor Vehicle Census data are not available.

Source: Australian Road Fatality Statistics at www.infrastructure.gov.au/roads/safety/road_fatality_statistics/fatal_road_crash_database (data accessed on 14 September 2010); ABS (various years), *Motor Vehicle Census*, Cat. no. 9309.0, AusInfo, Canberra.

Table 6A.43

Table 6A.43

Land transport hospitalisations

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT (b)</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of land transport hospitalisations (a), (b)										
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
2008-09	no.	12 020	9 459	7 826	4 322	2 991	922	969	657	39 166
Per 100 000 registered vehicles (b), (c)										
2005-06	no.	279	241	225	208	239	np	np	np	248
2006-07	no.	271	239	225	222	247	np	np	np	248
2007-08	no.	247	242	220	223	251	210	340	527	241
2008-09	no.	263	236	238	236	247	230	392	510	250

- (a) Land transport hospitalisations data for 2009-10 were not available for this Report. This data set lags most other data in the chapter by one year.
- (b) Data prior to 2007-08 on land transport hospitalisations are not published for some smaller jurisdictions (Tasmania, the ACT and the NT) due to small numbers and AIHW confidentiality rules. These data are included in the Australian total.
- (c) Calculations for 2007-08 and previous years have been recast to more closely match the reference periods of the numerator and denominator underlying the rates in this figure and will differ from those in the 2010 and previous reports.

np Not published.

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

Table 6A.44

Table 6A.44 **Number of deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, 2004 to 2009 (a), (b)**

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Non-Indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
2004	9	4	5	2	2	–	1	–	23
2005	3	5	6	–	2	–	–	–	16
2006	8	3	2	2	2	–	1	–	18
2007	5	7	3	4	4	–	–	2	25
2008	4	6	4	10	2	–	–	2	28
2009	–	3	1	3	3	–	–	–	10
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
2009	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	5
Total deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
2004	11	5	7	3	3	–	1	1	31
2005	4	5	7	6	2	–	–	–	24
2006	8	4	3	4	3	–	1	1	24
2007	5	7	5	4	6	–	–	2	29
2008	4	6	4	11	2	–	–	5	32
2009	–	3	2	3	5	–	–	2	15
Total number of deaths 2004 to 2009									
Non-Indigenous	29	28	21	21	15	–	2	4	120
Indigenous	3	2	7	10	6	–	–	7	35
All people	32	30	28	31	21	–	2	11	155

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

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

– 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.45

Table 6A.45 Courts adjudicated defendants who submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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	95.4
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	140 704	83 808	129 279	73 984	37 989	48 925	3 123	8 336	526 148
Total proven guilty	no.	133 686	77 179	128 195	73 234	37 870	40 909	3 072	7 810	501 955
Lower courts (2007-08)										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	94.9	91.3	99.3	99.1	99.8	87.0	96.9	93.4	95.7
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	143 181	88 037	140 167	89 647	40 004	52 255	3 346	9 196	565 833
Total proven guilty	no.	135 862	80 410	139 169	88 852	39 910	45 464	3 243	8 590	541 500
Lower courts (2008-09)										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	95.1	88.3	99.2	99.3	99.6	83.8	95.2	94.0	95.6
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	154 505	93 495	149 916	100 057	42 145	23 827	3 489	10 114	577 548
Total proven guilty	no.	146 952	82 524	148 738	99 400	41 980	19 961	3 320	9 504	552 381
Higher courts (2006-07)										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	93.3	92.2	95.4	84.6	88.5	91.1	89.9	95.1	92.1
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	2 898	2 249	4 882	2 145	928	448	109	324	13 983
Total proven guilty	no.	2 704	2 073	4 658	1 814	821	408	98	308	12 884
Higher courts (2007-08)										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	92.4	90.9	94.9	88.7	91.0	92.8	84.0	89.1	92.2
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	2 929	2 406	4 949	2 235	982	429	150	239	14 319
Total proven guilty	no.	2 706	2 188	4 698	1 982	894	398	126	213	13 205
Higher courts (2008-09)										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	92.3	91.8	94.6	89.6	89.1	94.0	84.2	91.1	92.2
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	3 249	2 139	4 770	2 429	1 066	533	177	305	14 668
Total proven guilty	no.	2 998	1 963	4 511	2 176	950	501	149	278	13 526

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

Table 6A.45

Table 6A.45 Courts adjudicated defendants who submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty (a)

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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Source: ABS (various years) *Criminal Courts*, Cat. no. 4513.0, Canberra.

Table 6A.46

Table 6A.46 **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
2009-10	52	39	47	47	52	58	45	42

- (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. The data extraction method for 2009-10 has been revised to exclude Cautions and Youth Conferences issued by Courts. This is equivalent to 1373 diversions (an approximate 2 percentage point reduction) in 2009-10. Recent data collection system enhancements allow for recording of warnings under the Young Offenders Act (these were inconsistently recorded in previous years).
- (c) Victorian data reflect only those instances where a juvenile is taken into police custody and subsequently issued with a formal caution. Instances where a juvenile is released into non-police care or involving a safe-custody application are not included.
- (d) Juvenile diversions include formal cautions and referrals to Juvenile Justice Teams as a proportion of the total recorded number of juveniles diverted or arrested.
- (e) In the ACT, the proportion of juvenile diversions has been calculated on total recorded police contacts with juveniles comprising juvenile cautions, referrals to diversionary conferencing, juveniles taken into protective custody and charges pertaining to juveniles.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.47 Real costs awarded against the police through criminal actions (2009-10 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>
Total costs									
2004-05	\$'000	816	2 397	199	1 719	844	na	274	na
2005-06	\$'000	1 106	2 579	169	2 415	831	24	160	na
2006-07	\$'000	959	2 059	140	3 246	919	37	158	na
2007-08	\$'000	1 126	1 701	261	3 294	1 285	17	76	23
2008-09	\$'000	1 613	1 923	166	3 408	1 680	15	150	98
2009-10	\$'000	1 085	2 017	236	4 809	2 954	29	246	45
Total costs per person									
2004-05	\$	0.12	0.48	0.05	0.86	0.55	na	0.84	na
2005-06	\$	0.16	0.51	0.04	1.19	0.53	0.05	0.48	na
2006-07	\$	0.14	0.40	0.03	1.56	0.58	0.07	0.47	na
2007-08	\$	0.16	0.32	0.06	1.55	0.81	0.03	0.22	0.11
2008-09	\$	0.23	0.36	0.04	1.55	1.04	0.03	0.43	0.44
2009-10	\$	0.15	0.37	0.05	2.12	1.81	0.06	0.69	0.20

- (a) Data have been adjusted to 2009-10 dollars using the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator (2009-10 = 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 2004 and 2005). Population data relate to 31 December, so that ERP at 31 December 2009 is used as the denominator for 2009-10.
- (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) NSW data are based on reports by Area Prosecutor Coordinators. The 2008 and previous reports showed only costs awarded as per the Failed Prosecutions Report and may have understated total costs awarded against police.
- (f) WA data have been revised for all years during 2010 and will differ from those in earlier RoGS. Further, the costs awarded against police in criminal actions increased significantly in 2006-07 and in 2009-10. These increases are largely attributable to an increase in the rates of remuneration of legal practitioners in respect of an official prosecution in or for the purposes of proceedings before a Magistrates Court or an Appeal Court, as set out in the Legal Practitioners (Official Prosecutions) (Accused's Costs) Determination 2006 and 2009. The extent to which an increase in costs awarded against police is due to a significant increase in legal costs is not within the control of the police. Therefore, an increase in costs awarded against police should be interpreted with caution as it may not necessarily indicate a reduction in the efficiency with which police undertake activities associated with the judicial process due to the number of prosecutions against an offender that have failed.
- (g) SA data reflect 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. Furthermore, there is no legislative framework in SA to limit Magistrates unfettered discretion in awarding costs against an unsuccessful litigant. It is often the case that defence counsel will apply for full indemnity costs against the prosecution in Summary Courts.

Table 6A.47 Real costs awarded against the police through criminal actions (2009-10 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>
(h)	NT 2008-09 data have been revised for the 2011 RoGS, whereby costs had been previously understated at \$81 831 instead of \$96 701 (nominal dollars) so data for 2008-09 from the 2011 and future RoGS will differ from those in the 2010 RoGS.								

na Not available.

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