6   Police services

This chapter reports on the performance of police services. These services comprise the operations of the police agencies of each State and Territory government. They include the ACT community policing function performed by the Australian Federal Police (AFP) under the arrangement between the Minister for Justice and Customs of the Commonwealth and the ACT for the provision of police services to the ACT. The national policing function of the AFP, and other national non-police law enforcement bodies (such as the Australian Crime Commission) are not included in the Report.

A profile of the police sector appears in section 6.1. The framework of performance indicators for police services is outlined in section 6.2. The overarching indicators of police performance are contained in section 6.3, and the activity specific performance indicators and data are discussed in sections 6.4–6.7. Section 6.8 covers information on sample data. The chapter concludes with future directions in performance reporting (6.9) jurisdictions' comments (section 6.10), a list of definitions (section 6.11) and a list of attachment tables (section 6.12).

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

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

Attachment tables

A list of attachment tables and how to access them can be found in section 6.12 of this chapter.

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

Roles and responsibilities

Policing services are predominantly the responsibility of State and Territory government agencies. The AFP provides a community policing service in the ACT through a strategic partnership with the ACT Government, underpinned by a detailed purchaser/provider agreement. The Australian Government is responsible for the AFP.

While 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 to be grouped under the newly formed Australia and New Zealand Police Advisory Agency (ANZPAA).

Size and scope of sector

Client groups

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

- victims of crime

- those suspected of committing offences

- those reporting criminal incidents

- those involved in traffic-related incidents

- third parties (such as witnesses to crime and people reporting accidents)

- those requiring police services for non-crime-related matters.

The National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP) indicated that, in 2006-07, 57.7 per cent of respondents 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, 2006-07a**
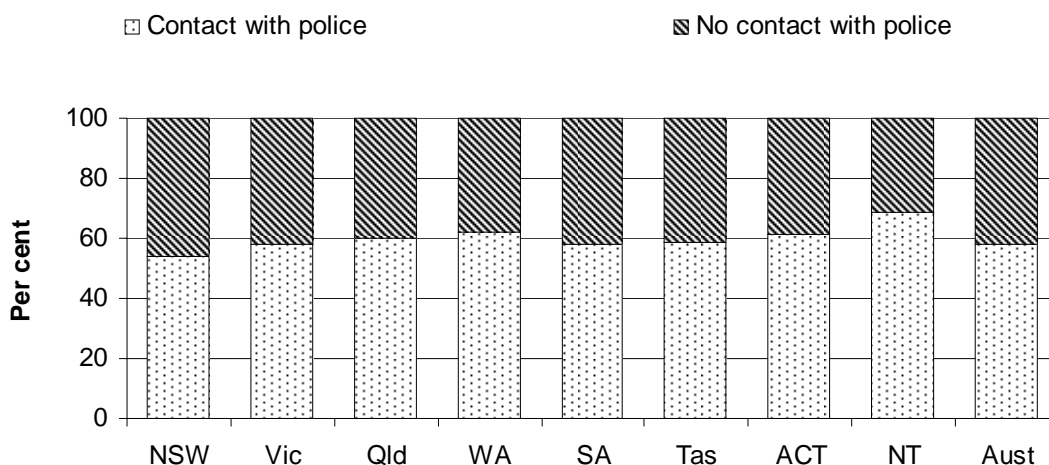
a Data based on survey results and subject to sampling error. Confidence intervals are included in section 6.8.

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

Staffing

Police officers exercise police powers, including the power to arrest, summons, caution, detain, fingerprint and search. Whenever possible, 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 of the police force 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 82.7 per cent of staff were operational in Australia in 2006-07 (figure 6.2). Nationally, there was a total of 61 382 operational and non-operational staff in 2006-07 (tables 6A.1−6A.8).

Figure 6.2   **Police staff, by operational status, 2006-07[a, b, c]**
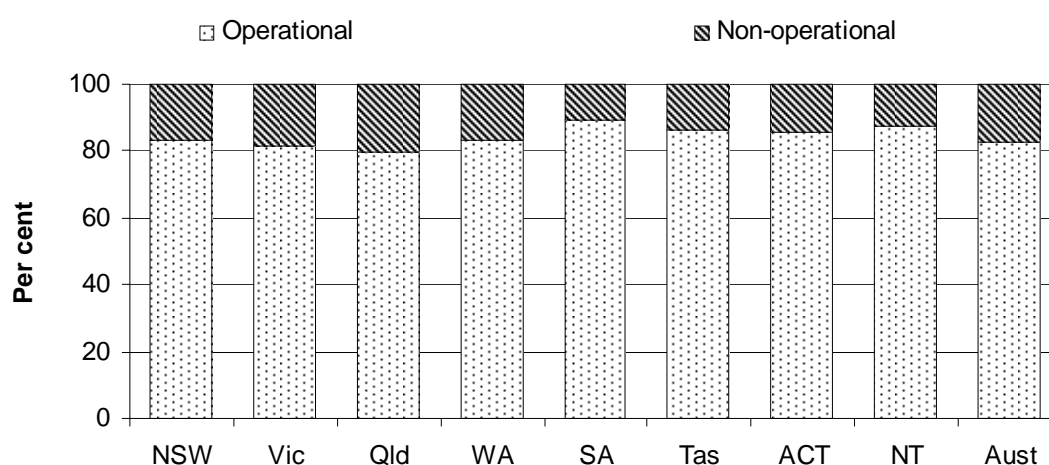
a Comprises FTE staff. **b** NSW data are based on a head count at 30 June. **c** For the NT, sworn police officers include police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers.

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

6.2   Framework of performance indicators

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

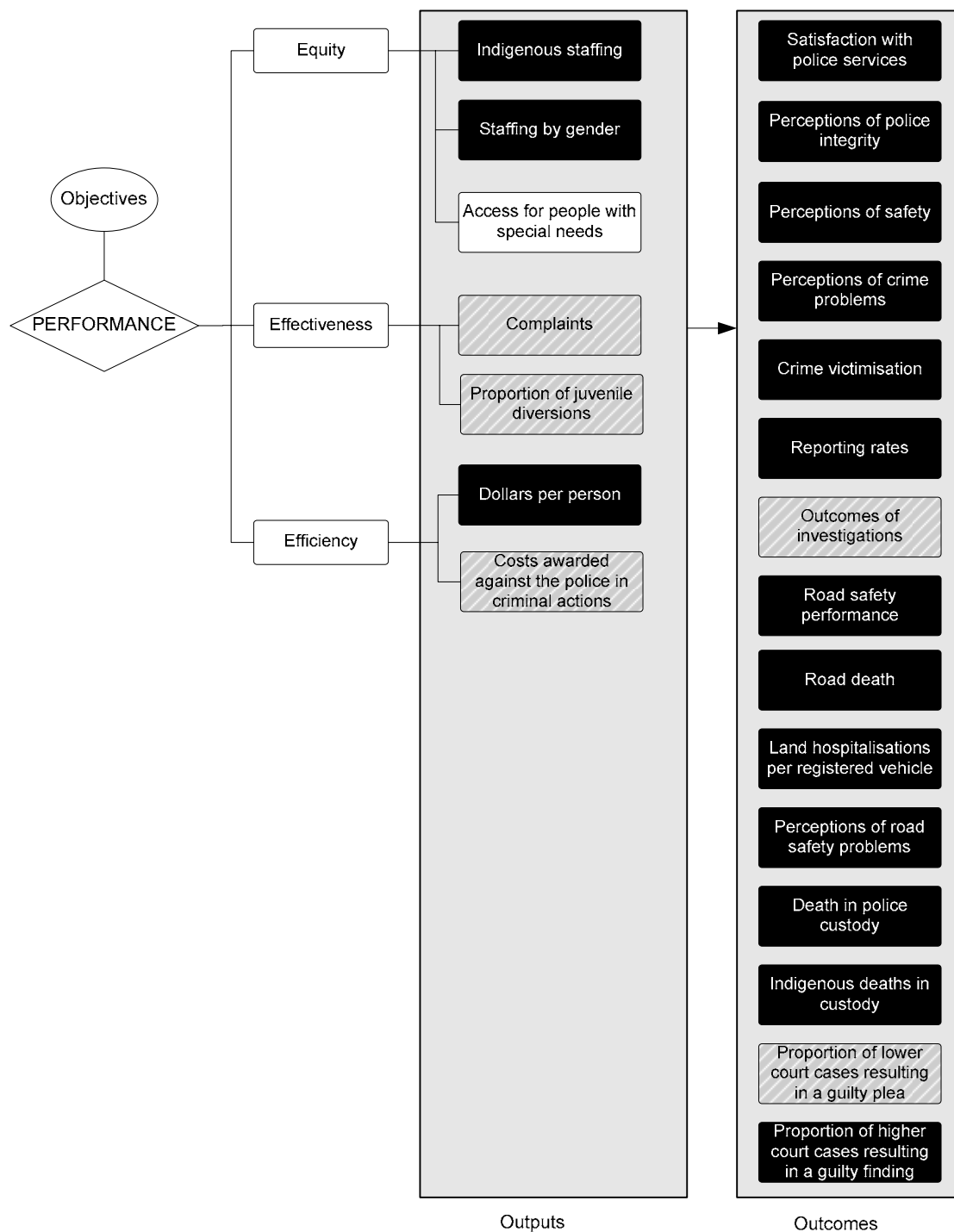Box 6.1   **Objectives for police services**

The key objectives for police services are:

- to allow people to undertake their lawful pursuits confidently and safely (reported in section 6.4, community safety)

- to bring to justice those people responsible for committing an offence (reported in section 6.5, crime)

- to promote safer behaviour on roads (reported in section 6.6, road safety)

- to support the judicial process to achieve efficient and effective court case management and judicial processing, providing safe custody for alleged offenders, and ensuring fair and equitable treatment of both victims and alleged offenders (reported in section 6.7, judicial services).

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

The general performance framework for police services illustrates the content of the police services chapter (figure 6.3). The results reported in this chapter need to be considered in conjunction with the data on demographic and geographic differences (see appendix A) and with other available information on jurisdiction-specific characteristics.

Figure 6.3   General performance framework for the police services sector

Objectives

PERFORMANCE

Equity
- Indigenous staffing
- Staffing by gender
- Access for people with special needs

Effectiveness
- Complaints
- Proportion of juvenile diversions

Efficiency
- Dollars per person
- Costs awarded against the police in criminal actions

Outputs

Outcomes
- Satisfaction with police services
- Perceptions of police integrity
- Perceptions of safety
- Perceptions of crime problems
- Crime victimisation
- Reporting rates
- Outcomes of investigations
- Road safety performance
- Road death
- Land hospitalisations per registered vehicle
- Perceptions of road safety problems
- Death in police custody
- Indigenous deaths in custody
- Proportion of lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea
- Proportion of higher court cases resulting in a guilty finding

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: chapter contains explanatory text

This chapter reports on indicators relevant to all police services (section 6.3) and also on principal police activity areas ('Community safety', 'Crime', 'Road safety' and 'Judicial services'). These are discussed in sections 6.4, 6.5, 6.6 and 6.7, respectively.

'Equity' is currently represented through two output indicators ('Indigenous staffing' and 'Police staff by gender'). As these two output indicators are relevant to all police services, they are discussed in section 6.3.

Under the 'effectiveness' measure, the output indicator 'Complaints' is discussed in section 6.3 as this indicator is relevant to all police services. The output indicator 'Proportion of juvenile diversions' is discussed in section 6.7 (Judicial services).

As mentioned in the introduction of this chapter, a single 'efficiency' measure is reported for all police services ('dollars per person'). This efficiency indicator is discussed in more detail in section 6.3. An additional efficiency indicator for the 'Judicial services' activity 'costs awarded against the police in criminal actions' is reported in section 6.7.

6.3   Indicators relevant to all police services

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

Outputs

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

Efficiency — dollars per person

'Dollars per person' is an indicator of the efficiency of governments in delivering police services (box 6.2). Variations in policies, socioeconomic factors and geographic/demographic characteristics have an impact on expenditure per person for police services in each jurisdiction. The scope of activities undertaken by police services also varies across jurisdictions. Care must therefore be used in interpreting expenditure data.

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 approximately $6.67 billion (or $320 per person) in 2006-07 (figure 6.4).

Figure 6.4 **Real recurrent expenditure per person (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services (2006-07 dollars)[a, b]**
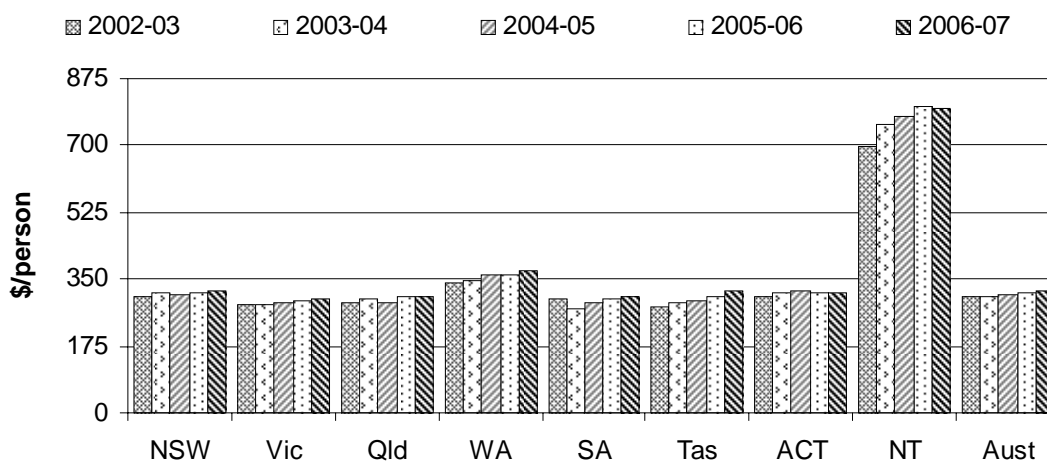
a Revenue from own sources includes user charges and other types of revenue (for example, revenue from sale of stores and plant). It excludes fine revenue, money received as a result of warrant execution, and revenue from the issuing of firearm licences. **b** Real expenditure based on the ABS gross domestic product price deflator (2006-07 = 100) (table AA.26).

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.10.

All 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. Since 2002-03, expenditure on police services per person in Tasmania and the Northern Territory has been increased by an average of 3.6 per cent per year, which is higher than the percentage increases in all other jurisdictions (figure 6.4).

Box 6.3   **Capital in the costing of police services**

Capital costs (including depreciation and the user cost of capital) for each jurisdiction are contained in tables 6A.1–6A.8. Costs associated with non-current physical assets (such as depreciation and the user cost of capital) are potentially important components of the total costs of many services delivered by government agencies. Differences in the techniques for measuring non-current physical assets (such as valuation methods) may reduce the comparability of cost estimates across jurisdictions. In response to concerns regarding data comparability, the Steering Committee initiated a study, Asset Measurement in the Costing of Government Services (SCRCSSP 2001). The aim of the study was to examine the extent to which differences in asset measurement techniques applied by participating agencies affect the comparability of reported unit costs.

In police services, the results reported in the study indicate that different methods of asset measurement could lead to quite large variations in reported capital costs. However, considered in the context of total unit costs, the differences created by these asset measurement effects are relatively small, because capital costs represent a relatively small proportion of total cost. A key message from the study is that the adoption of nationally uniform accounting standards across all service areas would be a desirable outcome from the perspective of the Review. (The study results are discussed in more detail in chapter 2.)

Complaints

Police services across Australia encourage and foster a code of customer service that provides for openness and accountability. Complaints made against police increasingly reflect a range of issues relating to service delivery (box 6.4). Complaints of a more serious nature are overseen by relevant external review bodies, such as the ombudsman, the director of public prosecutions or integrity boards in each jurisdiction.

Box 6.4   **Complaints**

'Complaints' is an indicator of governments' objective for police to perform their duties in a professional manner.

This indicator is defined as the number of complaints per 100 000 people. It includes only complaints made by members of the public against members of the police force.

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

It is desirable to monitor changes in the reported rate of complaints against police to identify reasons for such changes and utilise this information to improve the manner in which police services are delivered.

The trend is presented using a base value of 100 for the period 2002-03 to 2004-05 and displaying the variation up or down thereafter.

An increase in complaints does not necessarily indicate a lack of confidence in police. Rather, it may indicate greater confidence in complaints resolution.

Definitions of what constitutes a 'complaint against police' can differ between jurisdictions. Therefore, complaints data are not comparable across jurisdictions. Complaints data are presented in figure 6.5 and provide a picture of trends over time for each jurisdiction.

The number of complaints against the police per 100 000 people was on a general downward trend in most jurisdictions from the base period (2002-03 to 2004-05) to 2006-07. However, complaints increased during the period in Victoria and Western Australia (figure 6.5).

Figure 6.5   **Complaints per 100 000 people[a, b, c]**
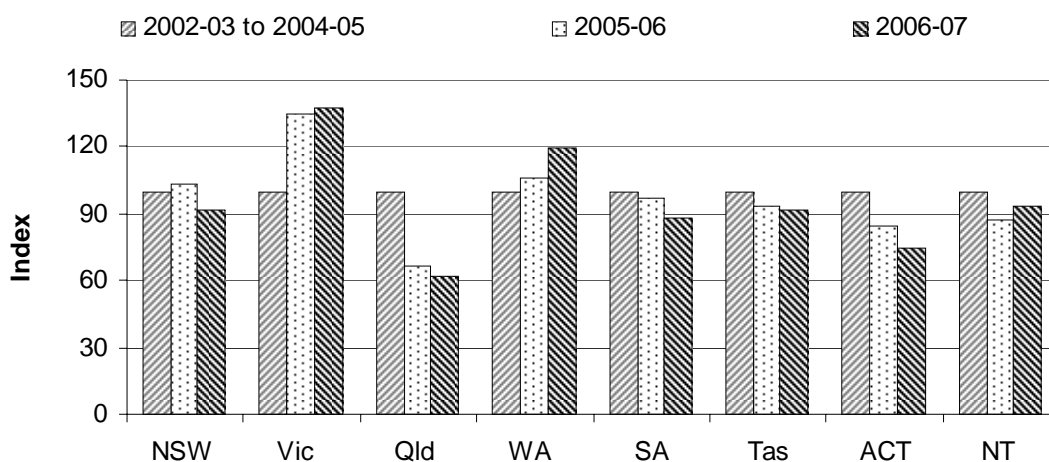
a Data are not comparable across jurisdictions. Data can be used only to view trends over time within jurisdictions. b For WA, the number of complaints recorded can vary due to the back-capture of previously unreported complaints of a minor nature that are resolved at the local level. c Base three-year average: 2002-03 to 2004-05 = 100.

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

Access and equity — Indigenous staffing

This section focuses on the performance of mainstream police services in relation to Indigenous Australians. One indicator of access and equity is 'Indigenous staffing' — that is, the proportion of police staff from Indigenous backgrounds relative to the proportion of the general population who are from Indigenous backgrounds (box 6.5).

Box 6.5   **Indigenous staffing**

'Indigenous staffing' is an indicator of governments' objective to provide police services in an equitable manner. Indigenous people may feel more comfortable in 'accessing' police services when they are able to deal with Indigenous police staff.

The indicator is defined as the proportion of police staff from Indigenous backgrounds compared to the proportion of the general population aged 20–64 years who are from Indigenous backgrounds. These data are used because a significantly larger proportion of the Indigenous population falls within the younger non-working age groupings compared with the non-Indigenous population. Readily available ABS population projections of people aged 20–64 years at 30 June 2006 provide a proxy for the estimated working population.

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

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

The proportion of Indigenous police staff in 2006-07 was similar to the representation of Indigenous people in the population aged 20–64 years for most jurisdictions (figure 6.6).

Figure 6.6   **Proportion of Indigenous staff in 2006-07 and Indigenous population aged 20–64 years[a, b, c]**
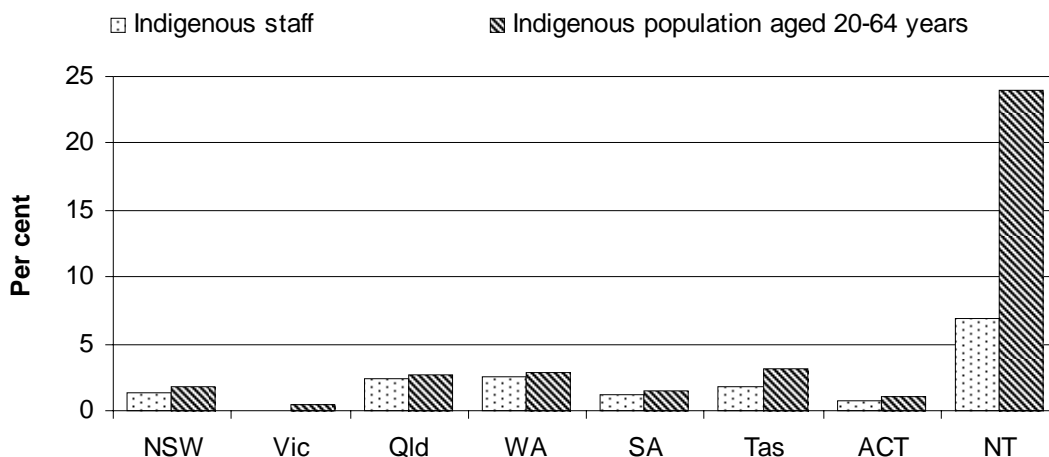
a Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self-identify as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent. Indigenous staff are reported as the sum of both the operational and non-operational categories. b Information on Indigenous status is collected only at the time of recruitment. c Indigenous and non-Indigenous staff were unable to be separated in Victoria.

Source: ABS (2004) *Indigenous population projections aged 20–64 years* Cat. no. 3238.0 (Low Series); State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.19.

Access and equity — staffing by gender

Another measure of access and equity is the level of (sworn and unsworn) 'police staff by gender' (box 6.6). Nationally, 31.4 per cent of police staff were female in 2006-07 (figure 6.7). Nationally, the proportion of female police staff increased from 2002-03 to 2006-07 (from 29.0 per cent to 31.4 per cent of staff). The proportion of female police staff increased over this period in all jurisdictions other than the ACT, where it decreased slightly from 31.5 to 31.1 per cent (figure 6.7).


Box 6.6   **Access — staffing by gender**

'Police staffing by gender' is an indicator of governments' objective to provide police services in an equitable manner. Women may feel more comfortable in 'accessing' police services in certain situations when they are able to deal with female police staff.

The indicator is defined as the number of female police staff divided by the total number of police staff.

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

Figure 6.7   **Female police staff[a, b]**

☒ 2002-03   ☐ 2003-04   ☑ 2004-05   ☐ 2005-06   ◩ 2006-07
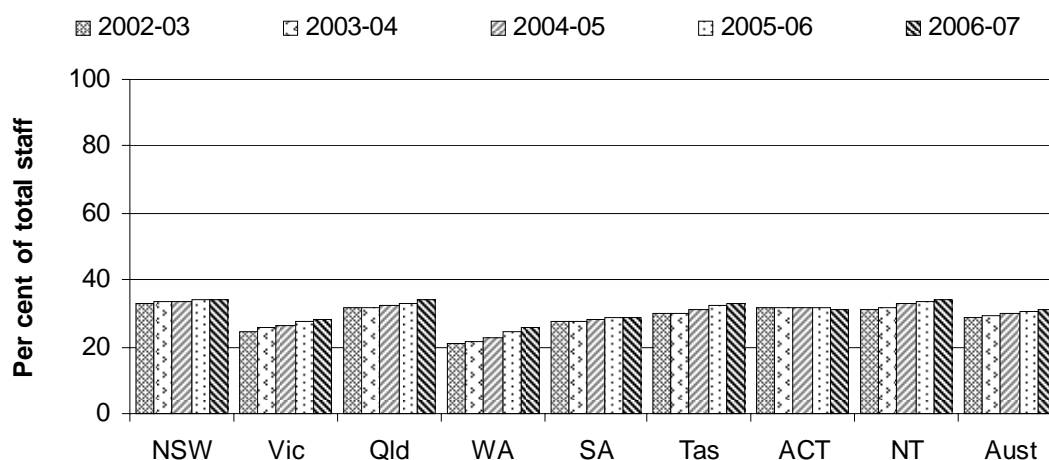
a Comprises FTE staff. **b** For WA, data exclude recruits in training.

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

Outcomes

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

Satisfaction with police services

This section provides information from the National survey of community satisfaction with policing (NSCSP, see box 6.7).

Box 6.7   **National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing**

The National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (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.

Care needs to be taken in interpreting any survey data. The statistical reliability of survey data is highly dependent on key elements of the survey method, including the survey instrument, the collection method and the sample size and design. In addition, attitudinal data may be influenced in the short term by rare, but significantly adverse or highly publicised events (such as a mass murder or a police corruption incident). Point-in-time responses may thus vary from people's true underlying (or longer term) satisfaction with police and perceptions of safety and crime levels.

Client satisfaction is a widely accepted measure of service quality (box 6.8).

Box 6.8   **Satisfaction with police services**

'Satisfaction with police services' is an indicator of governments' objective for police to perform their duties in a professional manner.

The indicator is defined as the proportion of people who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with police services.

A higher proportion of people who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' is more desirable.

Public perceptions may not reflect actual levels of police performance, because many factors — including individual experiences, hearsay and media reporting — may influence people's satisfaction with police services.

General satisfaction

Nationally, the majority of people surveyed (66.1 per cent) were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the services provided by police in 2006-07 (down from 74.6 per cent in 2005-06 and 68.9 per cent in 2004-05). At the national level, this is a statistically significant movement (figure 6.8). Satisfaction with policing was statistically significantly higher than the national average in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania.

Figure 6.8 **People who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with police services[a]**
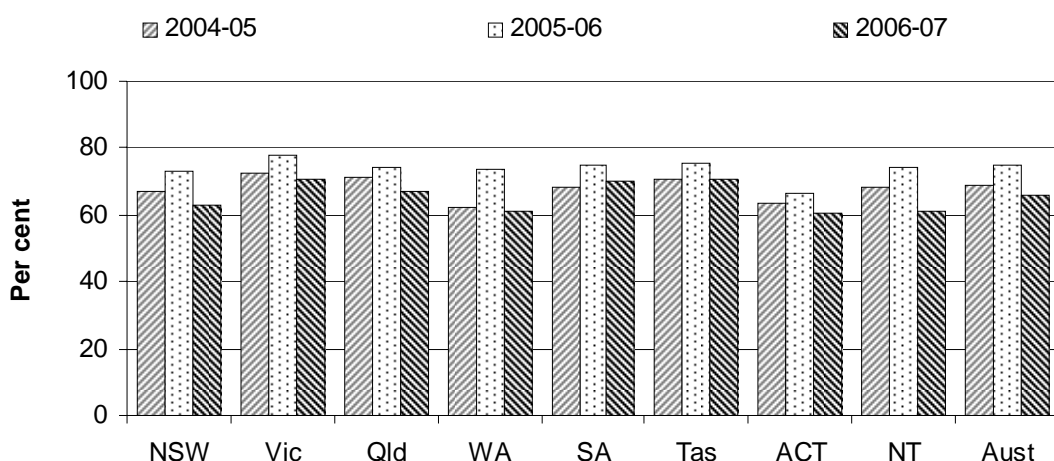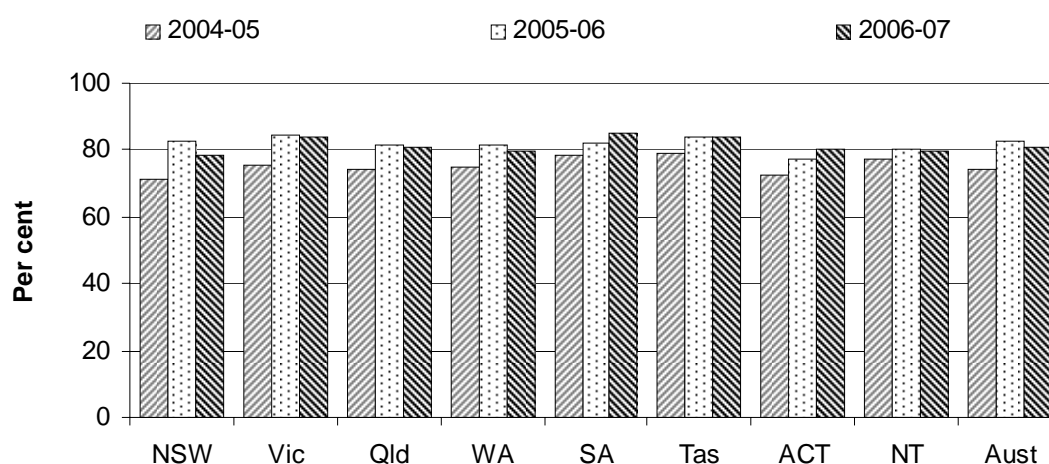

a Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. **b** Data based on survey results and subject to sampling error. Confidence intervals are included in section 6.8.

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

Of those respondents who had contact with police in 2006-07, 81.0 per cent nationally were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the service they received during their most recent contact (down from 82.6 per cent in 2005-06). At the national level, this is a statistically significant movement. Results across jurisdictions and over time are presented in figure 6.9.

Figure 6.9 **People who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with police in their most recent contact[a, b]**

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

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

Perceptions of police integrity

Public 'perceptions of police integrity' provide a measure of perceived police professionalism (box 6.9).

In 2006-07, 66.5 per cent of people nationally 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police treat people 'fairly and equally', down from 68.1 per cent in 2005-06 (figure 6.10).

Figure 6.10   **People who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police treat people fairly and equally[a, b]**
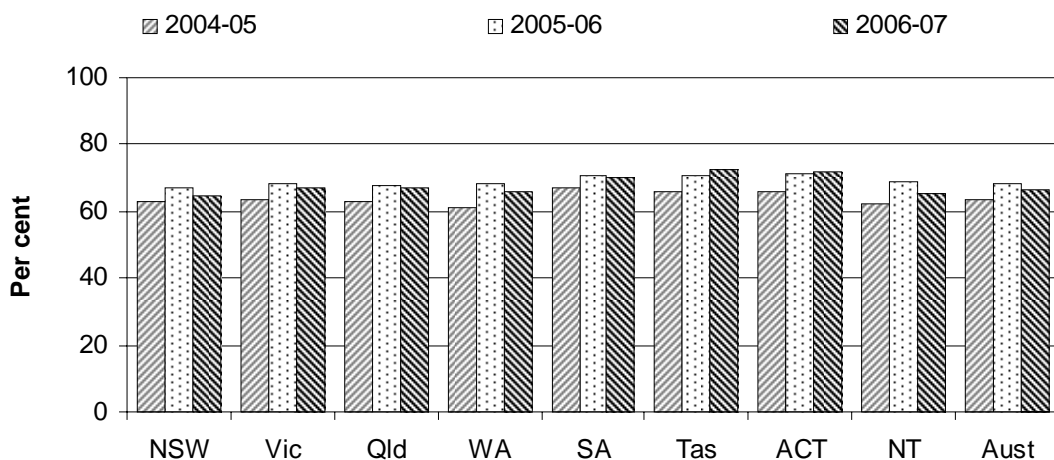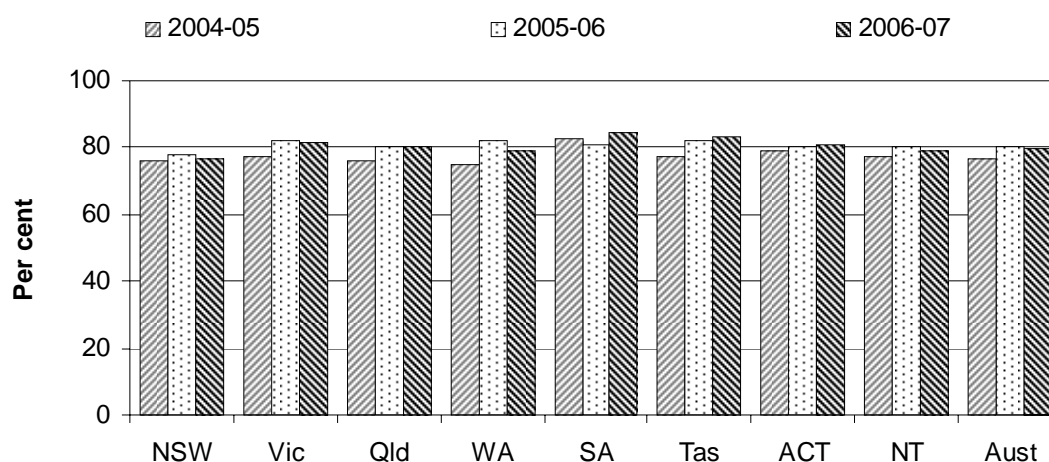

a Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. **b** Data based on survey results and subject to sampling error. Confidence intervals are included in section 6.8.
Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.16.

Nationally, 79.7 per cent of people 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' in 2006-07 that police perform the job 'professionally', which is not statistically different from the 2005-06 result of 80.1 per cent (figure 6.11).

Figure 6.11 **People who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police perform the job professionally[a, b]**

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

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

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

Nationally, 76.0 per cent of people 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' in 2006-07 that most police are 'honest', which is not a statistically significant change from the 2005-06 amount of 75.9 per cent (figure 6.12). The results for Western Australia recorded a statistically significant change from the previous year (74.7 per cent in 2006-07 compared with 78.6 per cent in 2005-06).

Figure 6.12   **People who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that most police are honest[a, b]**
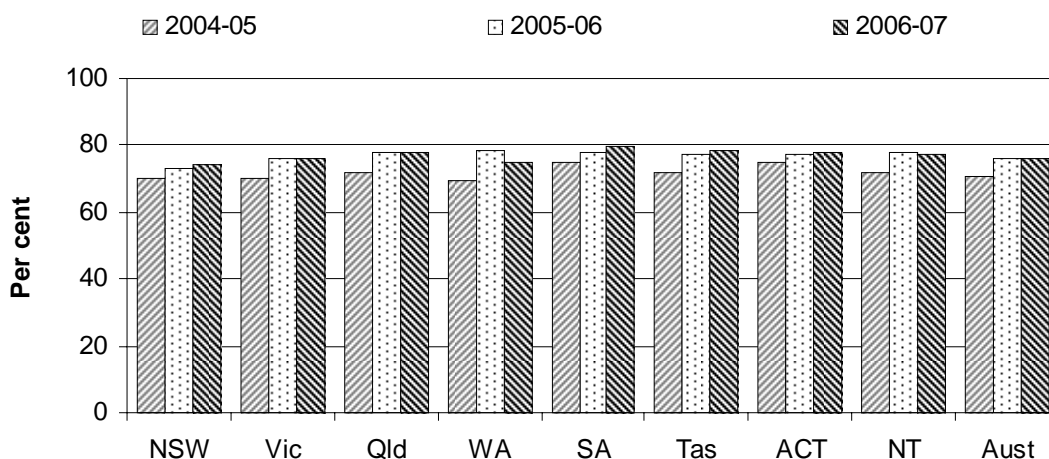

☒ 2004-05   ☐ 2005-06   ◩ 2006-07

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

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

6.4   Community safety

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

- undertaking crime prevention and community support programs

- responding to, managing and coordinating major incidents and emergencies

- responding to calls for assistance.

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

Key community safety performance indicator results

Outputs

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

Equity — access

The Steering Committee has identified equity and access for community safety as an area for development in future reports (box 6.10).

Box 6.10   **Performance indicator — access**

An indicator of governments' objective to facilitate equitable access for people with special needs for community safety has yet to be developed.

Outcomes

Outcomes are the impact of services on the status of an individual or group (while outputs are the actual services delivered).

Perceptions of safety

An important objective of police services is to reassure the public by ensuring the community feels safe in public and private (box 6.11).

Box 6.11   **Perceptions of safety**

'Perceptions of safety' is an indicator of governments' objective to reassure the public by ensuring the community feels safe (within themselves and regarding their property) in public and private.

Two measures are reported:

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

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

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

Nationally, 93.0 per cent of people surveyed felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the day in 2006-07. Nationally, 83.7 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone after dark in 2006-07 (figure 6.13).

Figure 6.13 Perceptions of safety at home alone[a]
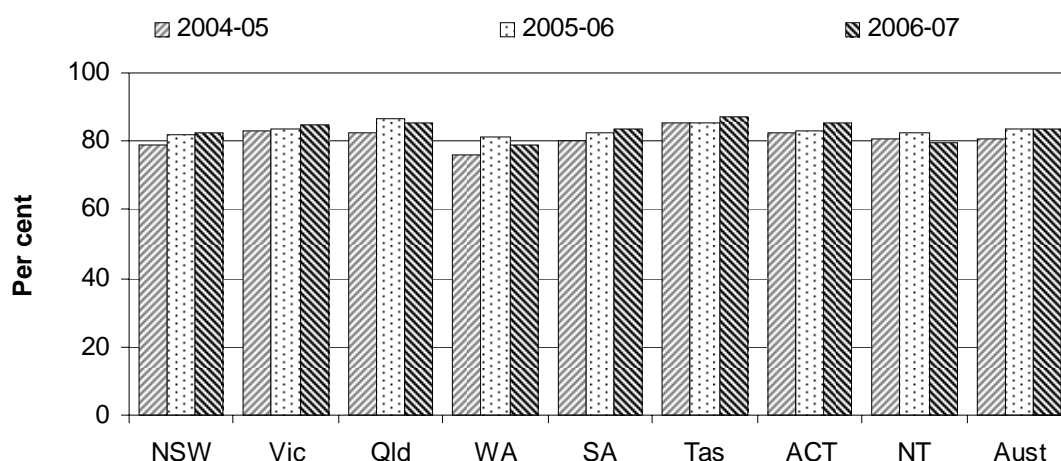
(a) Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the day
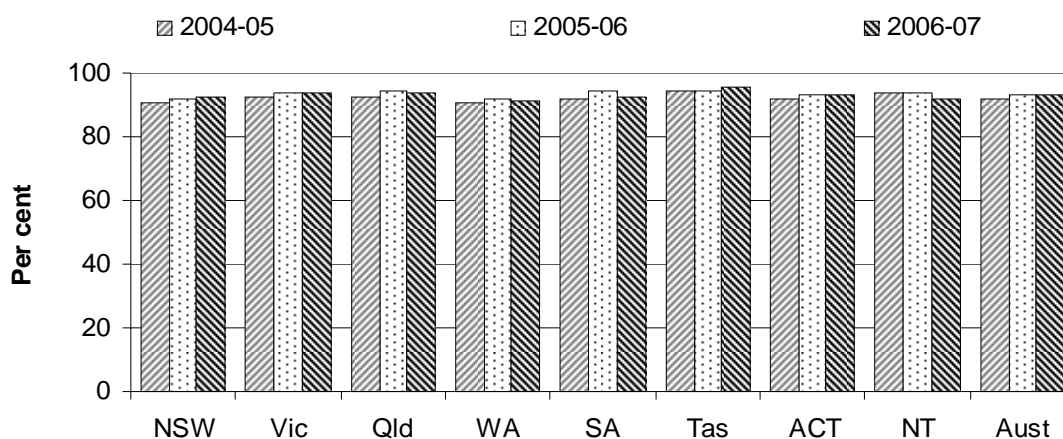
(b) Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone after dark

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

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

In Australia, 88.6 per cent of respondents felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when walking or jogging locally during the day in 2006-07 (table 6A.22). Nationally, 60.8 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when walking or jogging locally after dark in 2006-07 (up from 45.9 per cent in 2005-06) (figure 6.14).

In Australia, 63.5 per cent of respondents felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when travelling on public transport during the day (up from 57.1 per cent in 2005-06) (table 6A.23) and 31.4 per cent of people surveyed felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when travelling on public transport after dark in 2006-07 (up from 23.4 per cent in 2005-06) (figure 6.14).

Figure 6.14   Perceptions of safety in public places[a, b, c, d]

Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' walking or jogging locally after dark
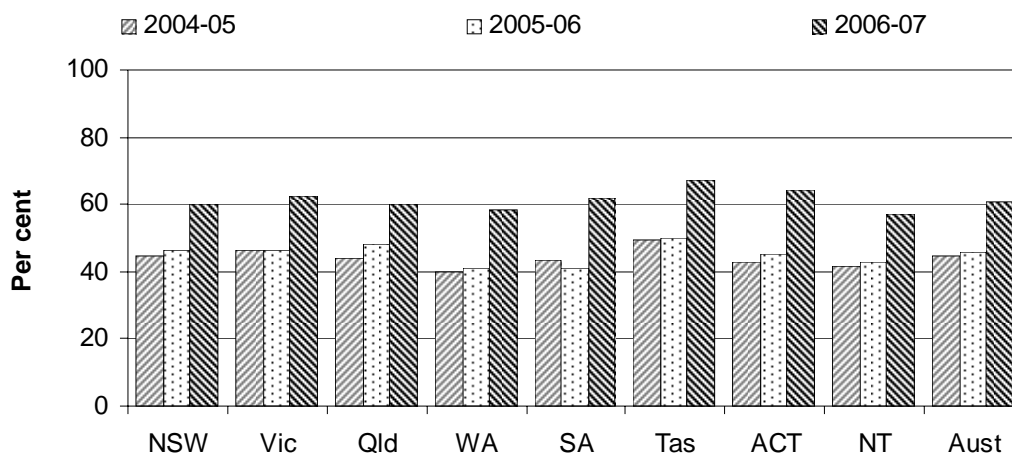
Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' travelling on public transport after dark

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

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

These results might be influenced by the mix (that is, trains, buses, ferries and trams) of public transport in each jurisdiction. Tasmania, the NT and the ACT and do not operate a suburban train network.

Perceptions of crime problem

'Perceptions of crime problem' is another indicator of how safe the members of the community feel in public and private (box 6.12).

Box 6.12   **Perceptions of crime problem**

'Perceptions of crime problem' is an indicator of governments' objective to reassure the public by ensuring the community feels safe (within themselves and regarding their property) in public and private.

Two measures are reported:

- the proportion of people who considered that various types of crime were a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their State or Territory

- the proportion of people who considered that various types of crime were a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their neighbourhood.

For both indicators, a lower proportion of people who felt the selected types of crime were a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' is a more desirable outcome.

Care needs to be taken in interpreting data on perceptions of crime, because reducing people's concerns about crime and reducing the actual level of crime are two separate, but related challenges for police. 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.

Nationally, when people were asked in 2006-07 about crime problems in their State or Territory, the proportion of people who perceived a particular crime as a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' was: 90.3 per cent for illegal drugs; 89.3 per cent for poor driver behaviour (speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving); 87.9 per cent for housebreaking; 83.8 per cent for vehicle theft; 84.5 per cent for graffiti and other vandalism; 81.6 per cent for physical assault in a public place; 82.0 per cent for sexual assault; 81.4 per cent for drunken and disorderly behaviour; 79.9 per cent for louts and gangs and 75.6 per cent for family violence (tables 6A.27–6A.29).
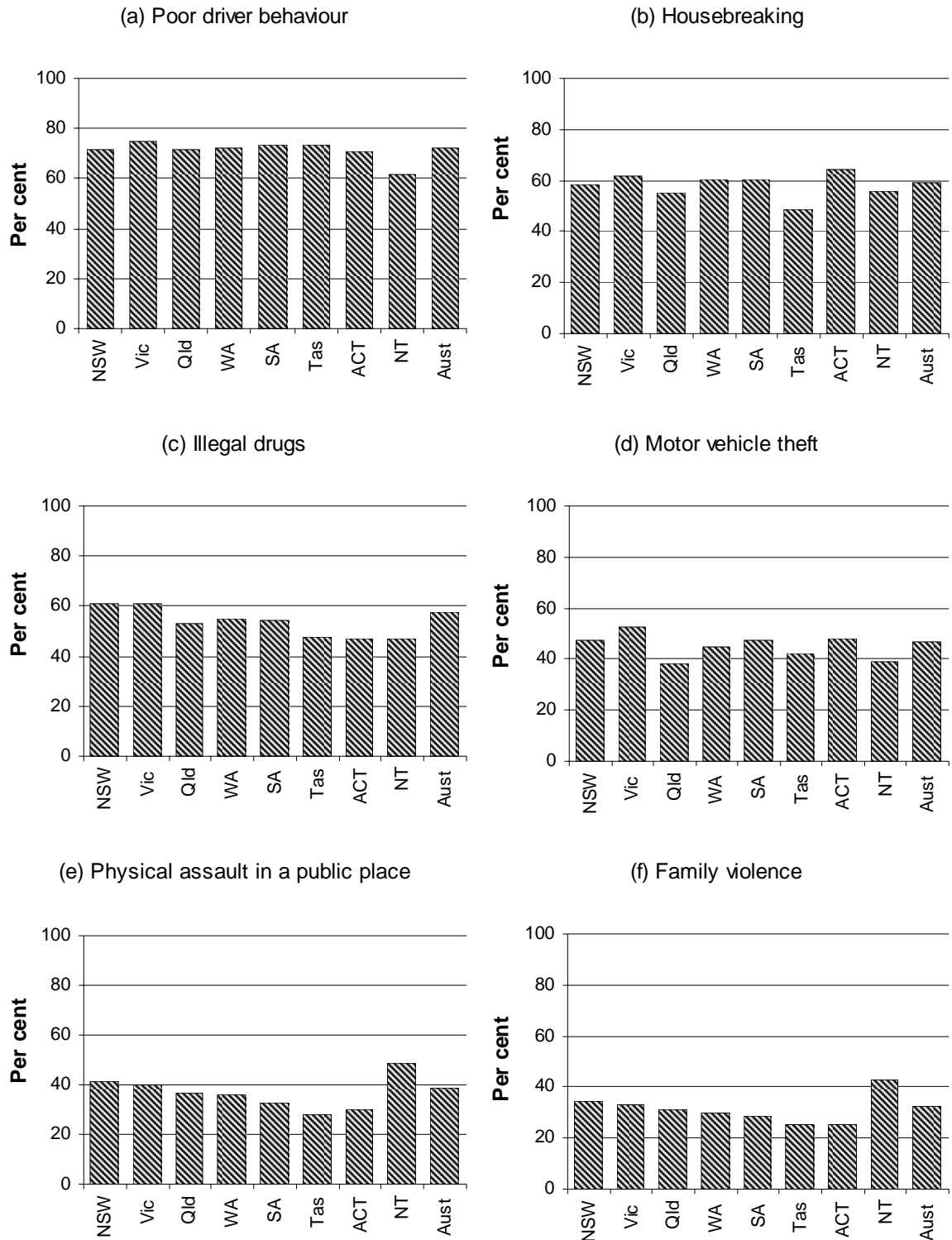
The following major areas of concern were identified by people in relation to crime problems in their neighbourhood:

- Poor driver behaviour — nationally, 72.4 per cent of people believed poor driver behaviour to be a 'major problem' or 'somewhat a problem' in their neighbourhood in 2006-07 (little changed from 72.1 in 2005-06) (figure 6.15a).

- Housebreaking — nationally, 58.9 per cent of people believed housebreaking to be a 'major problem' or 'somewhat a problem' in their neighbourhood in 2006-07 (down from 60.6 per cent in 2005-06) (figure 6.15b).

- Illegal drugs — nationally, 57.4 per cent of people believed illegal drugs to be a 'major problem' or 'somewhat a problem' in their neighbourhood in 2006-07 (little changed from 57.1 per cent in 2005-06) (figure 6.15c).

- Motor vehicle theft — nationally, 46.6 per cent of people believed motor vehicle theft to be a 'major problem' or 'somewhat a problem' in their neighbourhood in 2006-07 (down from 50.7 per cent in 2005–06) (figure 6.15d).

- Physical assault in a public place — nationally, 38.5 per cent of people believed physical assault to be a 'major problem' or 'somewhat a problem' in their neighbourhood in 2006-07 (little changed from 38.6 per cent in 2005-06) (figure 6.15e).

- Family violence — nationally, 32.2 per cent of people believed family violence to be a 'major problem' or 'somewhat a problem' in their neighbourhood in 2006-07 (down from 35.1 per cent in 2005-06) (figure 6.15f) (tables 6A.24−6A.26).

Comparisons between perceptions of crime problems and the level of crime raise questions about the factors that affect perceptions. The preceding NSCSP results indicate that perceptions of crime fall as respondents focus on their local neighbourhood rather than the State or Territory in which they live.

Figure 6.15 **Proportion of people who consider the identified issues to be either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their neighbourhood, 2006-07[a]**

(a) Poor driver behaviour

(b) Housebreaking

(c) Illegal drugs

(d) Motor vehicle theft

(e) Physical assault in a public place

(f) Family violence

a Data based on survey results and subject to sampling error. Confidence intervals are included in section 6.8.
Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); tables 6A.24–6A.26.

6.5   Crime

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

Framework of performance indicators

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

Key crime performance indicator results

Outcomes

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

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

Victims of crime data in Australia

Information on the level of selected crimes against the person and crimes against property is obtained from three sources for this chapter. The first source, the Crime and Safety Survey, was most recently conducted in 2005. The second source, the ABS Recorded Crime Victims series, was most recently published in 2007 (for the 2006 calendar year). The third source of data is provided on an annual basis by the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC), with the most recent data for 2005-06.

Crime and Safety Survey

The Crime and Safety Survey is a national survey, conducted periodically by the ABS. Previous surveys were conducted in 1983, 1993, 1998, 2002 and 2005. Information is collected from individuals and households, and focuses on those

categories of more serious crime, occurring in the 12 months prior to the survey, that affect the largest number of people.

The survey provides information on crime victimisation for selected personal and household crimes, including the number of crimes reported to police. Personal crimes include robbery, assault and sexual assault. Household crimes include break-in, attempted break-in and motor vehicle theft.

Trends in Recorded Crime in Australia

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

Crime and Safety Survey data are considered to be more comparable across jurisdictions than the Recorded Crime collection, given differences in the way in which recorded crime data are compiled (box 6.13). Neither of these sources will provide a definitive measure of crime victimisation but, together, they provide a more comprehensive picture of victimisation than either measure alone.

This chapter reports the level of crime using the more comparable Crime and Safety Survey data, and the annual trends using the Recorded Crime Victims data.

Box 6.13   **ABS crime victimisation statistics**

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

The full extent of crime is unlikely ever to be captured — Recorded Crime Victims data understate the true level of crime in Australia as a result of the behaviour of victims and the limitations of the data. Data relate to recorded crimes, but 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. Similarly, with survey data, it may be difficult to obtain information about some crimes such as sexual assault and assaults that have been committed by members of the same household.

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.

Findings from the Differences in Recorded Crime Statistics (DiRCS) project released in 2005, indicated that data for assault and sexual assault were not comparable across all jurisdictions, but that information for other offence types were satisfactory for the level of comparison presented in the ABS National Recorded Crime — Victims publication. The ABS is currently working with police agencies to develop a National Crime Recording Standard, to improve further the national comparability of the recorded crime victims' collection. The standard is aimed at developing a uniform set of guidelines and scenarios, to enable consistency in recording. This will complement the already established national counting rules and classifications.

Comparing recorded crime statistics with jurisdiction-specific data

Care needs to be taken if attempting to compare ABS Recorded Crime Statistics with data reported by police agencies. The former are victim based (that is, based on the number of victims for each individual Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) division offence category), whereas some State and Territory data are commonly offence or incident based (that is, based on the total number of offences or incidents recorded). To illustrate the difference, if multiple offences per victim of the same incident fall within the same ASOC division the victim is only counted once according to the most serious offence within that division, whereas police agencies may count separately each offence committed against the same victim.

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

There were 5300 victims of personal crime per 100 000 people in Australia in 2005, which is consistent with the findings of the previous survey conducted in 2002. The rate in 2005 varied across jurisdictions (figure 6.16).

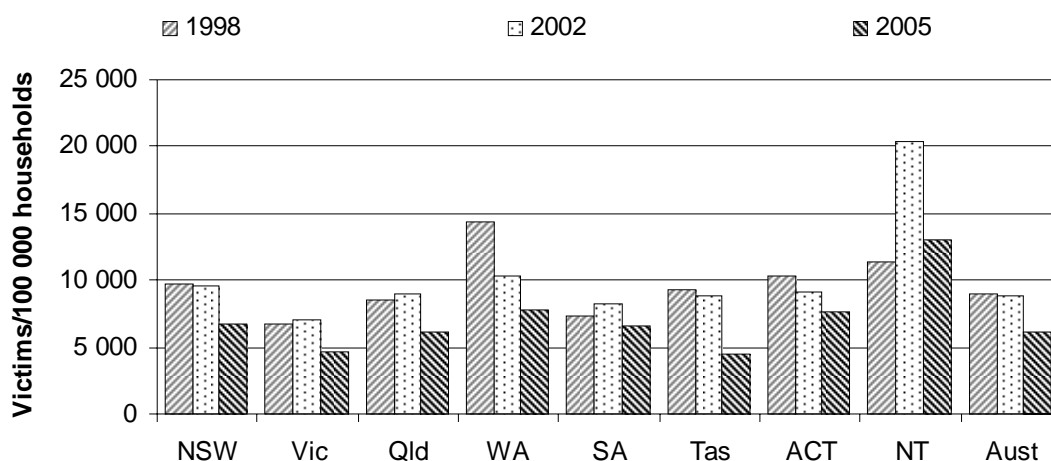## Figure 6.16　Estimated victims of selected personal crimes[a]

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

Source: ABS Crime and Safety, Australia (various years), Cat. no. 4509.0; table 6A.34.

There were 6200 household victims of property crime per 100 000 households in Australia in 2005, a fall from 8900 in 2002, when the previous survey was held. There was a fall in the rate of household victims of property crime in all jurisdictions between 2002 and 2005 (figure 6.17).

Figure 6.17　Estimated household victims of selected property crimes[a]

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

Data source: ABS Crime and Safety, Australia (various years), Cat. no. 4509.0; table 6A.35.

Trends in Crime Victimisation

As noted previously, two ABS collections are used as the source of the majority of crime victimisation data in this Report: the Crime and Safety Survey and the Recorded Crime collection. Trend data are also drawn from the third data source for the chapter, the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) (box 6.14).

Box 6.14   Australian Institute of Criminology homicide data

The Australian Institute of Criminology (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 NHMP was established by the National Committee on Violence and has continued since, with the support from all Australian Police Services. The program uses two main data sources:

• police reports (supplemented by information from investigating officers)

• coronial files (namely toxicology reports).

Crime victimisation — crimes against the person

The prevalence and trends in personal crime in the community is an important measure of the effectiveness of police services (box 6.14 and 6.15).

Box 6.15   Crime victimisation — crimes against the person

'Crime victimisation' is an indicator of governments' objective to enforce the law and improve community safety.

Three measures are reported on the <u>level</u> of crime against the person:

• victims of homicide per 100 000 people

• estimated victims of assault per 100 000 people

• estimated victims of robbery per 100 000 people.

For each measure, a lower rate of crime victimisation is a more desirable outcome. Data on trends in crime victimisation, based on the number of crimes reported to police, are presented in index form.

Differences in the way in which crimes are recorded on jurisdictions' police administrative systems (due to legislation, recording systems and recording practices) mean that comparing the level of recorded crime across jurisdictions is problematic.

Nationally, there were 1.4 recorded victims of homicide per 100 000 people in 2005-06 (up from 1.2 in 2004-05) (figure 6.18).

Figure 6.18   **Victims of homicide[a]**
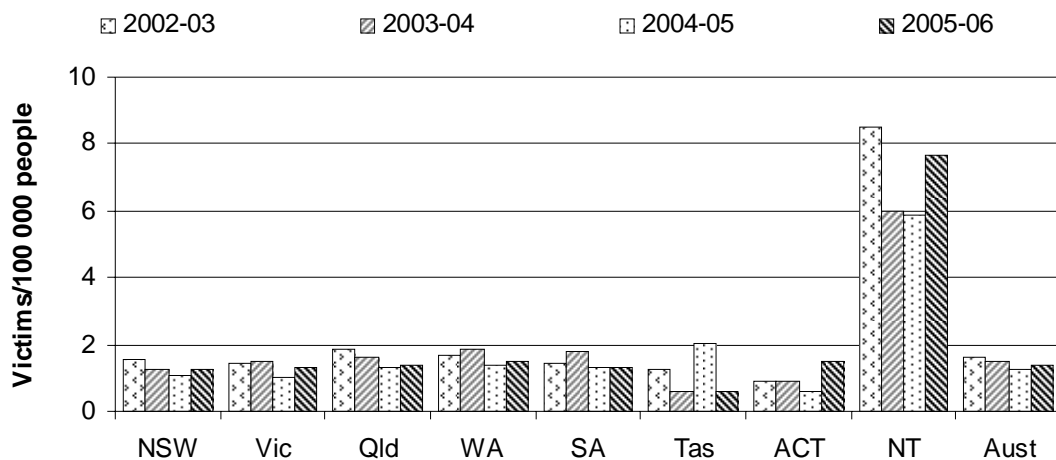
a Homicide is defined by the criminal law of each State and Territory. The specific wording of the definition varies between states and territories in terms of degree and culpability.

Source: AIC Homicide in Australia: National Homicide Monitoring Program (2007); table 6A.30.

Based on ABS Crime and Safety Survey data, there were 4800 victims of assault per 100 000 people in Australia in 2005 (up from 4700 per 100 000 people in 2002 and 4300 per 100 000 people in 1998) (figure 6.19).

Figure 6.19   **Estimated victims of assault[a]**
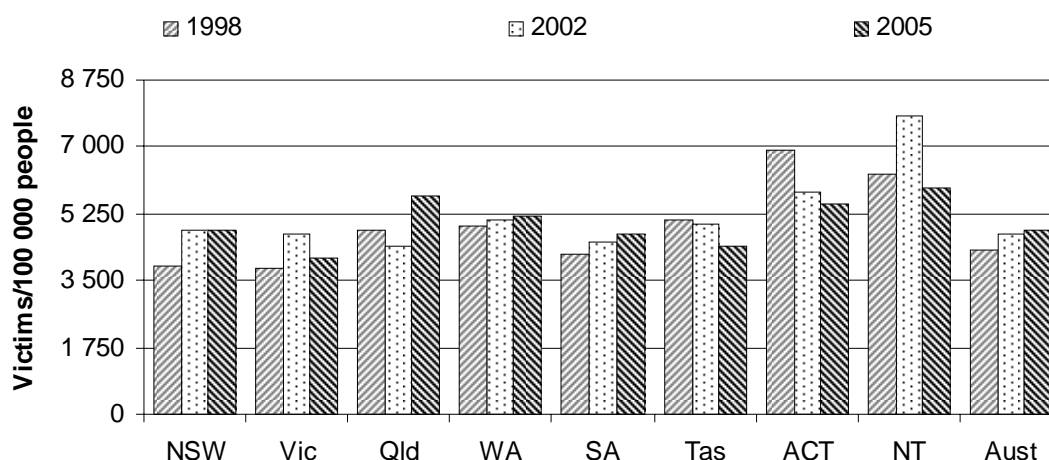
a A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one assault. Victims were counted once only, regardless of the number of incidents of assault. Assault is defined as an incident, other than a robbery, where the respondent was threatened with force or violence or physically attacked.

Source: ABS Crime and Safety, Australia (various years), Cat. no. 4509.0; table 6A.34.

Based on ABS Crime and Safety Survey data, there were 370 victims of robbery per 100 000 people in Australia in 2005 (down from 600 victims per 100 000 people in 2002 and 500 in 1998). Available data for all jurisdictions are presented in figure 6.20.

Figure 6.20   **Estimated victims of robbery[a]**

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

Source: ABS Crime and Safety, Australia (various years), Cat. no. 4509.0; table 6A.34.

Based on the ABS Recorded Crime Victims collection, the rate of victims of armed robbery decreased at a national level between 2002 and 2006 (figure 6.21).

Figure 6.21   **Trends in recorded crime — victims of armed robbery[a, b, c, d]**
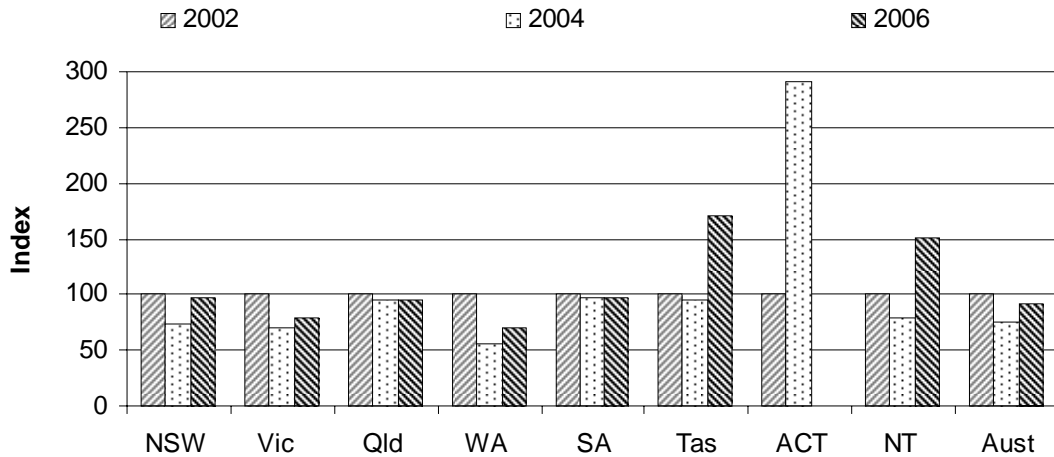
a Index 2002 = 100. Data are reported in index form because the variations in the rate of recorded victims across jurisdictions are influenced by different legislation, reporting systems, practices and reporting rates in jurisdictions.**b** New South Wales robbery counts prior to 2005 are understated. Improved quality assurance procedures have identified further victims of offences that are now included as part of the offence of robbery. Given the significance of the contribution of New South Wales to the Australian estimate, national data are also understated prior to 2005. **c** Data are based on crimes recorded by police. **d** A low number of victims was recorded in the ACT in the base year, leading to a large indexed increase between 2002 and 2004. Due to IT and quality assurance changes to improve the capture of victim data, ACT data for 2006 are not comparable to 2002 and 2004 data and, on this basis, has been excluded from this figure.

Source: ABS Recorded Crime — Victims, Australia (various years), Cat. no. 4510.0; table 6A.31.

Crime victimisation — crimes against property

The prevalence and trends in crimes against property in the community are important measures of the effectiveness of police services (box 6.16).

Based on ABS Crime and Safety Survey data, there were 5400 break-ins or attempted break-ins per 100 000 households in Australia in 2005 (down from 7400 victims per 100 000 households in 2002 and 7600 in 1998). Rates for each jurisdiction are shown in figure 6.22.

Differences in the way in which crimes are recorded on jurisdictions' police administrative systems (due to legislation, recording systems and recording practices) mean that comparing the level of recorded crime across jurisdictions is problematic.

Figure 6.22   **Estimated victims of break-in/attempted break-in[a]**
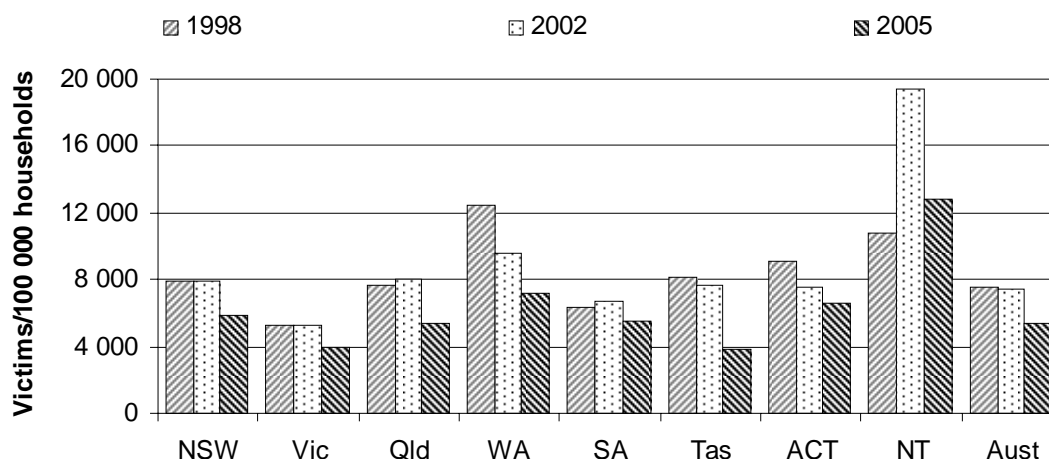
a A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one break-in/attempted break-in. Victims were counted once only, regardless of the number of incidents of break-in/attempted break-in. Break-in is defined as an incident where the respondent's home had been broken into. Break-in offences relating to respondents' cars or gardens are excluded.

Source: ABS Crime and Safety, Australia (various years), Cat. no. 4509.0; table 6A.35.

Based on the ABS Recorded Crime collection, the number of victims of unlawful entry with intent per 100 000 people fell in Australia between 2002 and 2006. There has been a general downward trend in the victimisation rate in all jurisdictions since the base period of 2002 (figure 6.23).

Figure 6.23 **Trends in recorded crime — victims of unlawful entry with intent index[a, b, c]**

a Index 2002 = 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. **b** Data are based on crimes recorded by police. **c** New South Wales Unlawful entry with intent counts were overstated prior to 2006. Given the significance of the contribution of New South Wales to the Australian estimate, national data were also overstated prior to 2006.

Source: ABS Recorded Crime — Victims (various years), Cat. no. 4510.0; See also table 6A.32 for numbers per 100 000 persons.

Based on ABS Crime and Safety Survey data, 1000 motor vehicles were stolen per 100 000 households in 2005 in Australia (down from 1800 per 100 000 households in 2002 and 1700 in 1998). Rates for all jurisdictions are presented in figure 6.24.

Figure 6.24   Estimated victims of motor vehicle theft[a, b]
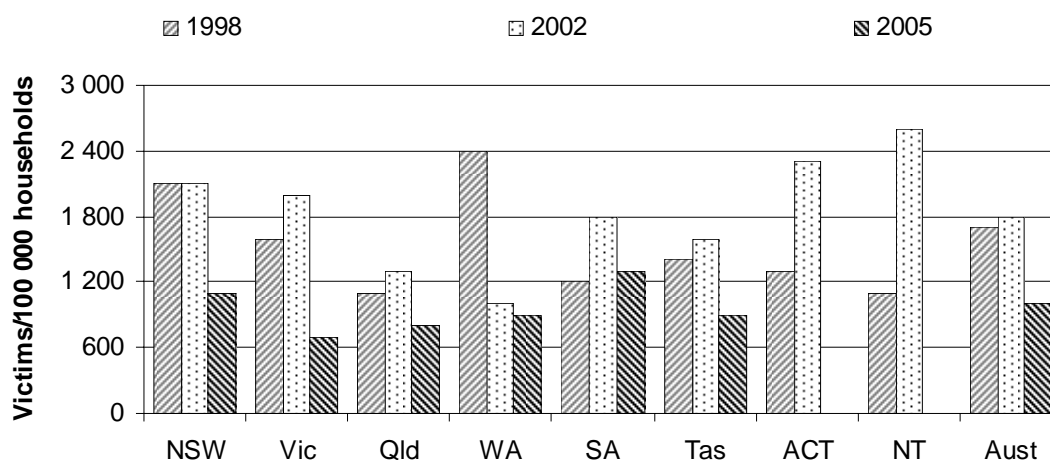
a A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one motor vehicle theft. Victims were counted once only, regardless of the number of incidents of motor vehicle theft. Motor vehicle theft is defined as an incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the respondent's household. It includes privately owned vehicles, as well as business/company vehicles used exclusively by members of the household. **b** Data not available for some jurisdictions for all years.

Source: ABS Crime and Safety, Australia (various years), Cat. no. 4509.0; table 6A.35.

Based on the ABS Recorded Crime collection, the number of victims of motor vehicle theft per 100 000 people fell 36.9 per cent in Australia between 2002 and 2006. Although there were rate fluctuations across the years in some jurisdictions, there has been a downward trend in the victimisation rate in most jurisdictions since 2002 (figure 6.25).

Figure 6.25   Trends in recorded crime — victims of motor vehicle theft[a, b, c]
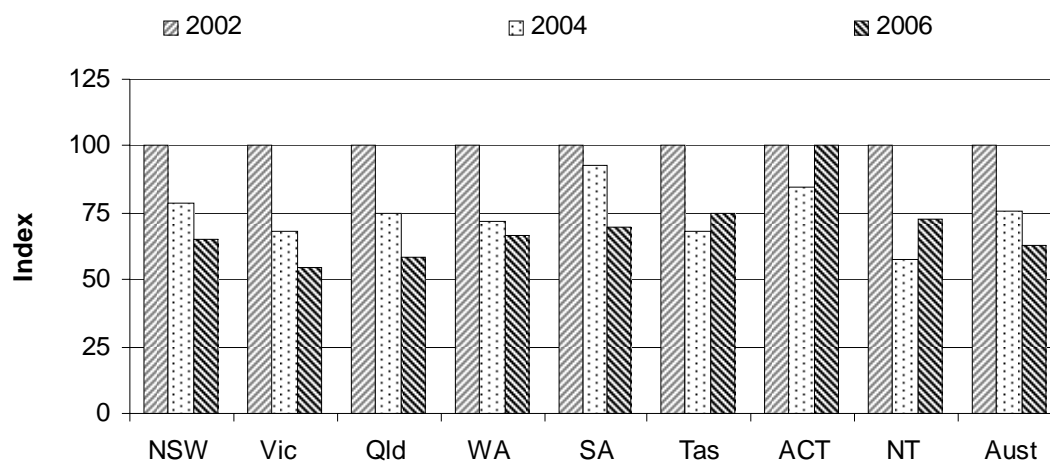
**a** Index 2002 = 100. **b** Data are based on crimes recorded by police. **c** Data are reported in index form because the variations in the rate of recorded victims across jurisdictions are influenced by different legislation, reporting systems and practices and reporting rates in jurisdictions.

Source: ABS Recorded Crime – Victims (various years), Cat. no. 4510.0; See also table 6A.32 for numbers per 100 000 persons.

The ABS defines a 'reporting rate' as the total number of the most recent incidents of an offence that were reported to police, expressed as a percentage of the total victims of that offence (box 6.17). Reporting rates vary across different crime types (table 6A.33).

Box 6.17 **Reporting rates**

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

The indicator is defined as the total number of the most recent incidents of a particular offence that were reported to police, as a percentage of the total victims of that offence. A higher proportion is more desirable. It is reported separately for:

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

This indicator does not provide information on why some people choose not to report particular offences to the police.

Reporting rates — break and enter, attempted break and enter, motor vehicle theft and robbery

Nationally, the reporting rates in 2005 were as follows:

- for break and enter offences , 74.2 per cent (compared with 75.1 per cent in 2002 and 77.5 per cent in 1998) (figure 6.26)

- for attempted break and enter offences, 30.7 per cent in 2005 (similar to that in 2002 and 1998, with 31.1 and 31.7 per cent respectively)

- for motor vehicle theft, 90.3 per cent in 2005 (compared with 95.0 per cent in 2002 and 95.1 per cent in 1998)

- for robbery offences, 38.5 per cent (table 6A.33).

Figure 6.26   **Reporting rate for break and enter**[a]
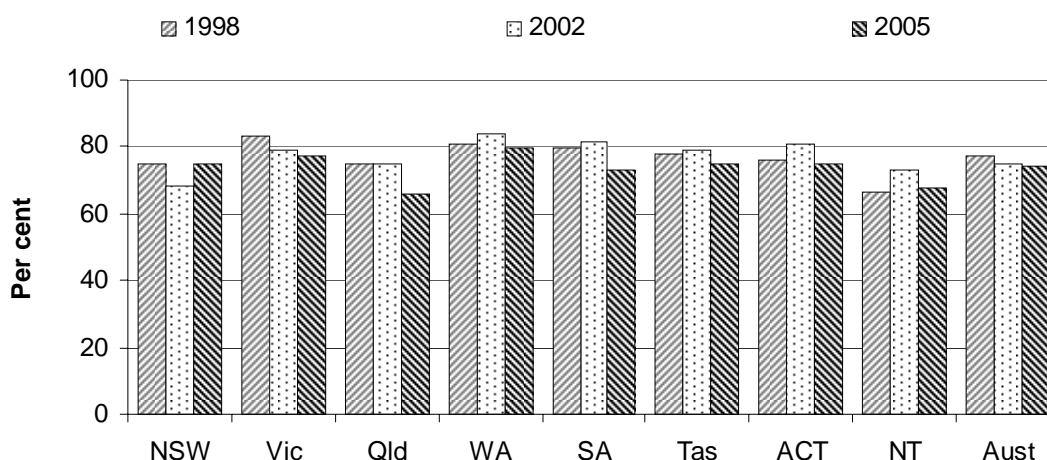
a Break and enter estimates for 2002 for the ACT and the NT have a relative standard error between 25 and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

Source: ABS Crime and Safety, Australia (various years), Cat. no. 4509.0; table 6A.33.

Outcomes of investigations — personal crimes

'Outcomes of investigations — personal crimes' is an indicator of governments' objective to bring to justice those people responsible for committing an offence (box 6.18).

Box 6.18   Outcomes of investigations — personal crimes

'Outcomes of investigations — personal crimes' is an indicator of governments' objective to bring to justice those people responsible for committing an offence.

Two measures are reported:

- 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) were proceedings were instituted against the alleged offender.

'Outcomes of investigations' measures are reported for a range of offences against the person including murder and armed robbery. Data on assault and sexual assault are no longer available nationally in recorded crime statistics. A higher proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police is a more desirable outcome. Similarly, a higher proportion of finalised investigations where proceedings had started against the alleged offender within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, is a more desirable outcome.

Activities associated with this indicator include gathering intelligence on suspects and locations to assist with investigations and collecting and securing evidence in relation to both the offence and the suspect.

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

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

Figure 6.27 presents, for each jurisdiction in 2006, the proportion of recorded murder investigations and armed robbery investigations that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police.

For these finalised investigations, it also presents the proportion of proceedings that had commenced against an alleged offender within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police. Data for each jurisdiction are presented in table 6A.36.

Figure 6.27 **Crimes against the person: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2006[a]**

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

Proportion of finalised investigations for which proceedings had begun within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police
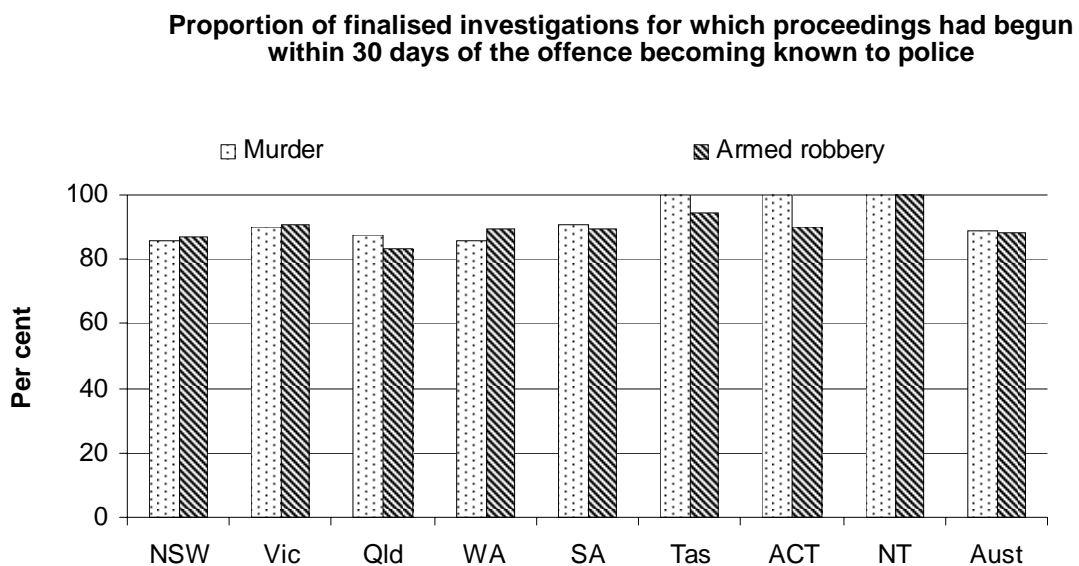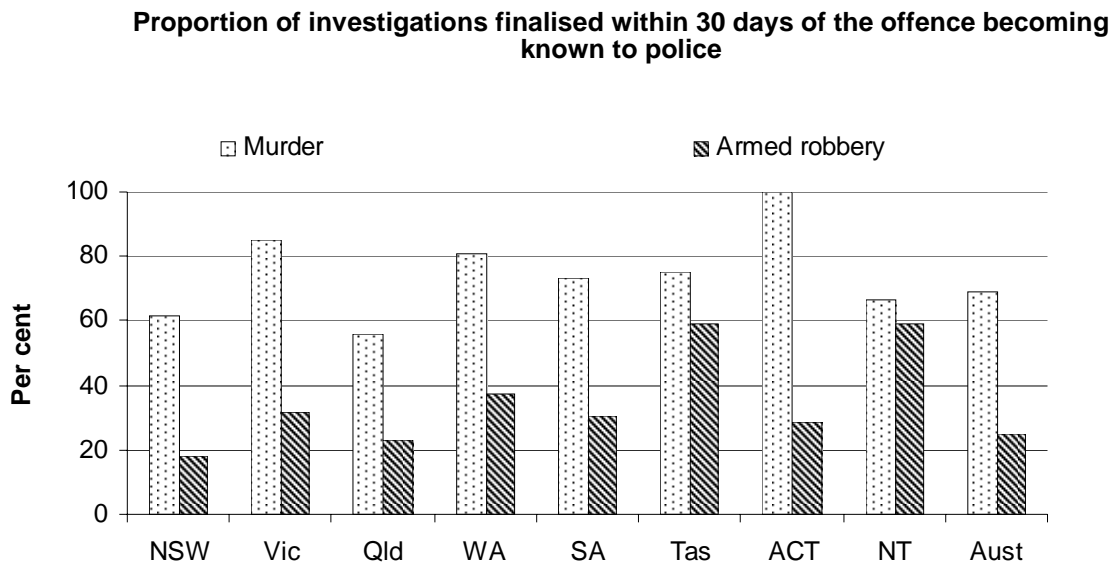
a Caution should be used in making comparisons between different states and territories. Investigation has found significant differences in business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia.

Source: ABS Recorded Crime – Victims, Cat. no. 4510.0 (and unpublished); table 6A.36.

Figure 6.28 presents, for each jurisdiction in 2006, 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 6.28 also presents the proportion of proceedings that had started against an alleged offender within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police.

Figure 6.28   **Crimes against the person: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2006[a, b]**

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

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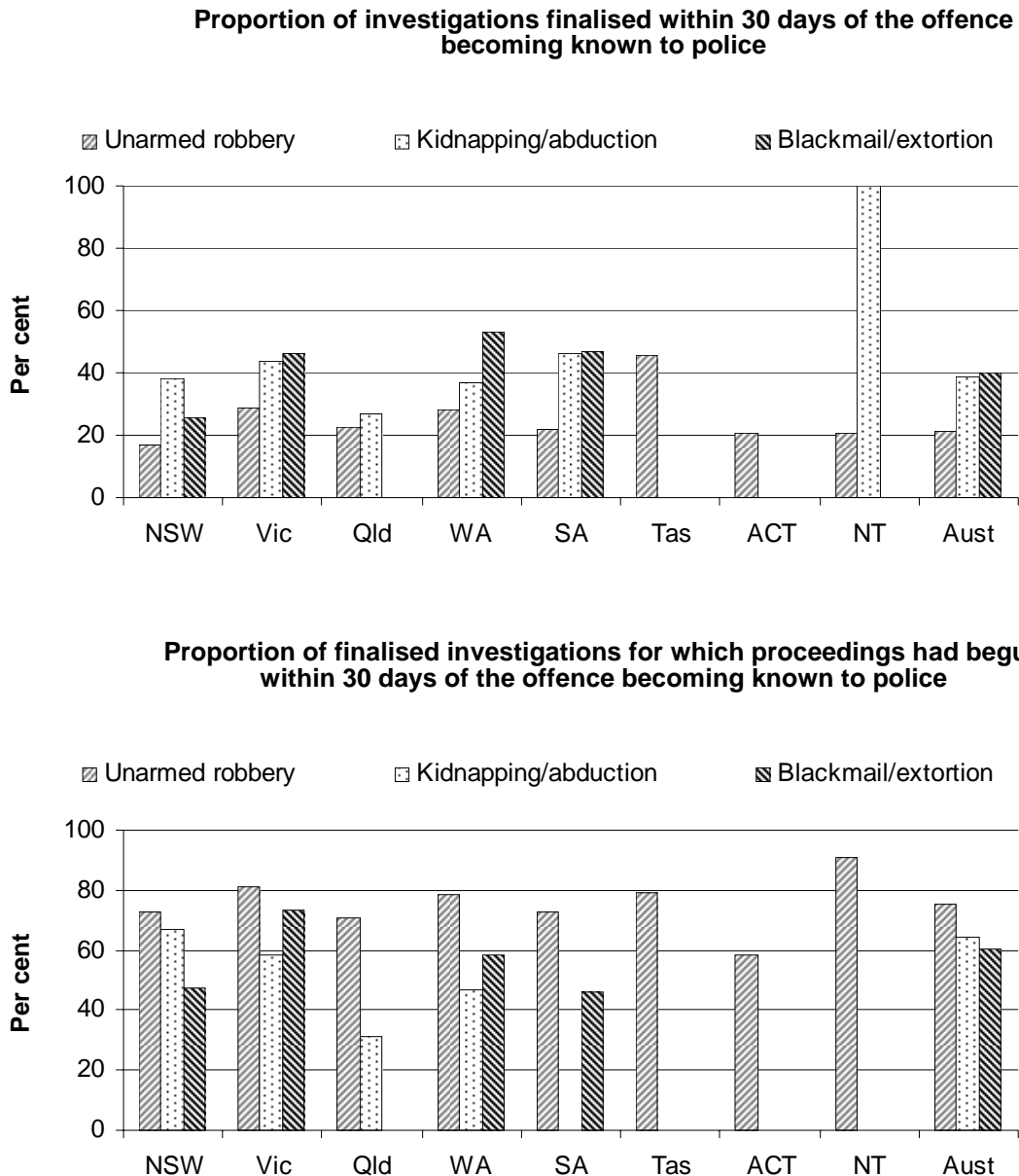

a Data not published for some jurisdictions. **b** Caution should be used in making comparisons between different states and territories. Investigation has found significant differences in business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS Recorded Crime – Victims (various years), Cat. no. 4510.0; table 6A.36.

Outcomes of investigations — property crimes

'Outcomes of investigations — property crimes' is an indicator of governments' objective to bring to justice those people responsible for committing an offence (box 6.19).

Box 6.19   **Outcomes of investigations — property crimes**

'Outcomes of investigations — property crimes' is an indicator of governments' objective to bring to justice those people responsible for committing an offence.

Two measures are reported:

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

- the proportion of finalised investigations for which proceedings had started against the alleged offender within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police.

Outcomes of investigations measures are reported for three property offences: unlawful entry with intent, motor vehicle theft and other theft. A higher proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police is a more desirable outcome. Similarly, a higher proportion of finalised investigations where proceedings had started against the alleged offender within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, is a more desirable outcome.

'Outcomes of investigations — property crimes' are not directly comparable across jurisdictions because of differences in the way data are compiled.

Figure 6.29 reports for each jurisdiction in 2006, 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 6.29 also presents the proportion of proceedings that had started against an alleged offender within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police.

Figure 6.29   **Property crime: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2006**

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

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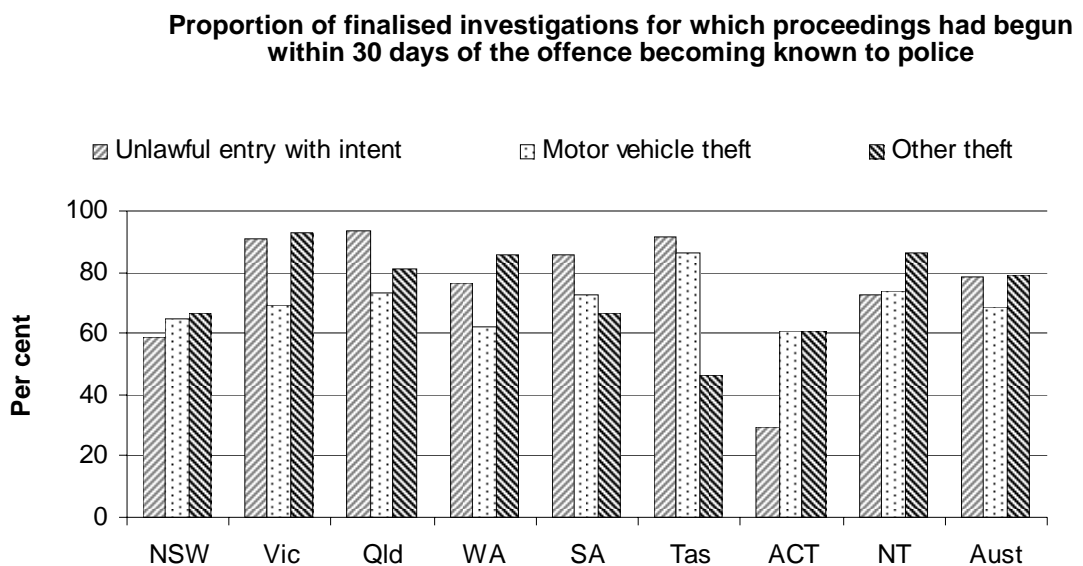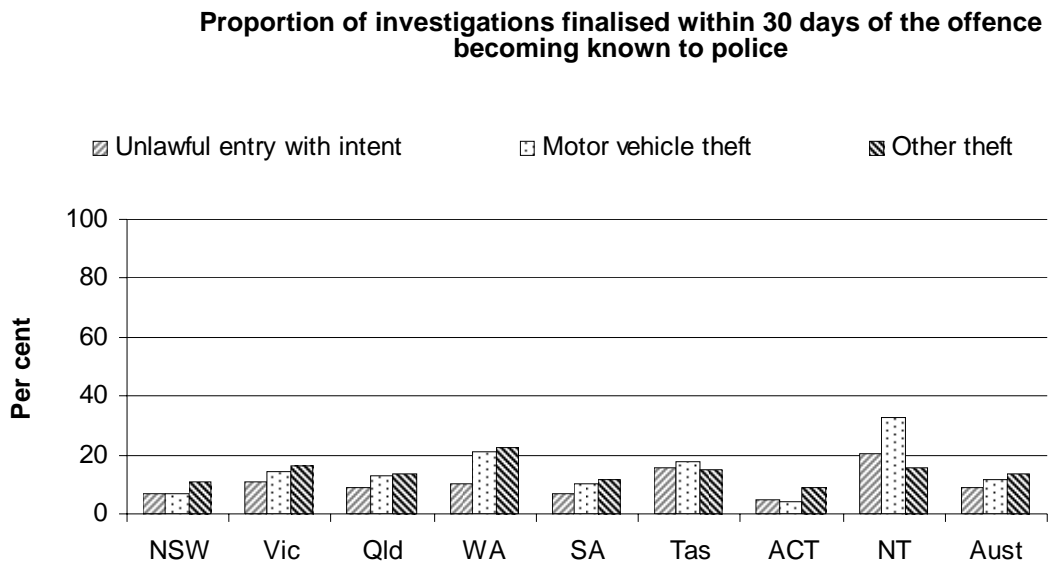within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police**

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

6.6   Road safety

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

Activities typically include:

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

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

Key road safety performance indicator results

Outputs

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

Equity — access

The Steering Committee has identified equity and access for road safety as an area for development in future reports (box 6.20).

Box 6.20   **Performance indicator — access**

An indicator of governments' objective to facilitate equitable access for people with special needs for road safety services has yet to be developed.

Outcomes

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

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

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

This section reports data from the NSCSP about respondents' road use habits.

For contextual purposes, 85.7 per cent of NSCSP respondents in 2006-07 stated that they had driven a motor vehicle in the past 6 months.

Use of seat belts

'Use of seatbelts' is an indicator of the effectiveness of police programs that aim to influence road user behaviour (box 6.21).

Box 6.21   **Use of seatbelts**

'Use of seatbelts' is an indicator of governments' objective to promote safer behaviour on the road.

The indicator is defined as the proportion of people who had driven in the past 6 months and, in that time, had driven a car without wearing a seatbelt.

A lower proportion of people who had driven a car without wearing a seatbelt is more desirable.

The use of seatbelts 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.

Nationally, 8.7 per cent of people surveyed in 2006-07, who had driven in the previous 6 months, said they had 'rarely' or more often ('sometimes', 'most of the time' or 'always') driven a car without wearing a seat belt (down from 10.3 per cent in 2005-06). Compared with the previous NSCSP survey, all jurisdictions experienced a reduction in the proportion of people who stated that they 'rarely' or more often travelled in a car without wearing a seat belt (figure 6.30).

Figure 6.30   **People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt[a, b]**
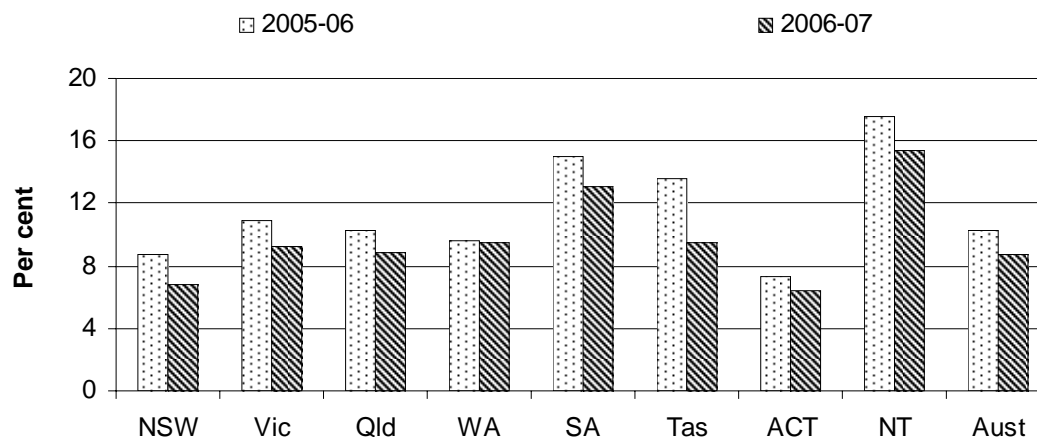
☐ 2005-06   ▨ 2006-07

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

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.38.

Driving under the influence

'Driving under the influence' is another indicator of the effectiveness of police programs that aim to influence road user behaviour (box 6.22).

Box 6.22   **Driving under the influence**

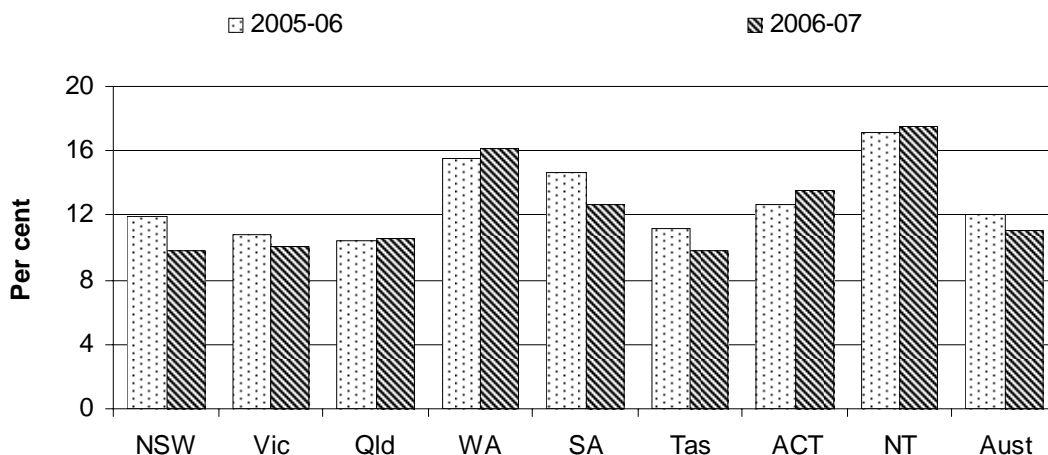'Driving under the influence' is an indicator of governments' objective to promote safer behaviour on the road.

The indicator is defined as the proportion of people who had driven in the previous 6 months who indicated that they had driven when possibly over the 0.05 alcohol limit in the previous 6 months.

A lower proportion of people who stated that they had driven when possibly over the 0.05 alcohol limit in the past 6 months is more desirable. The prevalence of driving under the influence 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.

Nationally in 2006-07, 11.0 per cent of people surveyed, 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 0.05 blood alcohol limit (down from 12.0 per cent in 2005-06) (figure 6.31).

Figure 6.31   **People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the 0.05 alcohol limit 'rarely' or more often[a, b]**

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

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

Degree of speeding

'Degree of speeding' is another indicator of the effectiveness of police programs that aim to influence road-user behaviour (box 6.23).

Box 6.23   **Degree of speeding**
Degree of speeding is an indicator of governments' objective to promote safer behaviour on the road.
This indicator is defined as the proportion of people who had driven in the last 6 months who indicated that they driven more than 10 kilometres per hour above the speed limit in the previous 6 months.
A lower proportion of people indicating that they had driven more than 10 kilometres per hour above the speed limit in the past 6 months is more desirable.

Nationally in 2006-07, 59.5 per cent of people surveyed who had driven in the previous 6 months reported travelling more than 10 kilometres per hour above the speed limit 'rarely' or more often ('sometimes', 'most of the time' or 'always'). This is lower than the 64.2 per cent result in 2005-06 (figure 6.32).

Figure 6.32 **People who had driven more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit 'rarely' or more often in the previous 6 months[a, b]**

□ 2005-06   ▨ 2006-07
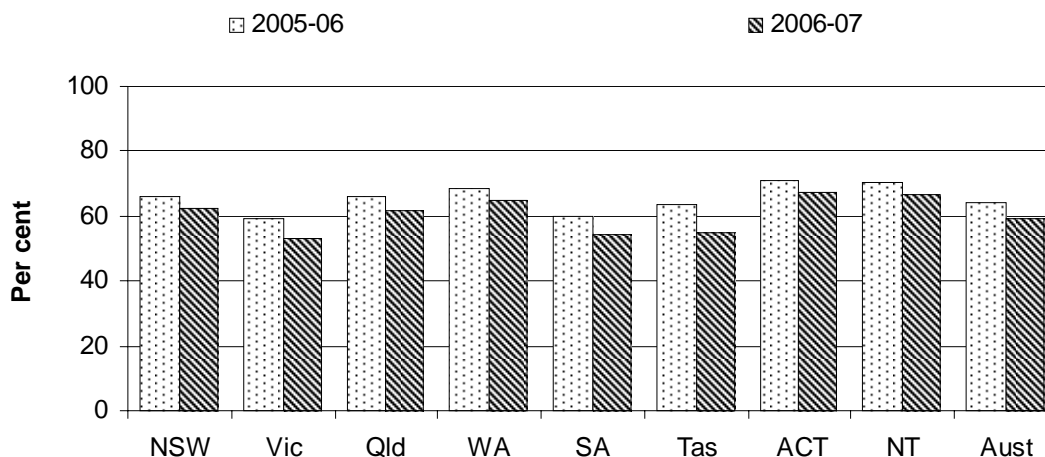
a Data years are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. **b** Data based on survey results and subject to sampling error. Confidence intervals are included in section 6.8.

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

Road deaths

'Road deaths' is an indicator of governments' objective to promote safer behaviour on the road (box 6.24).

Nationally, there were 1604 road deaths in 2006-07. Road fatalities, for all jurisdictions from 2002-03 to 2006-07 are reported in table 6A.41.

Box 6.24   **Road deaths**

'Road deaths' is an indicator of governments' objective to promote safer behaviour on the road. One aim of policing is to contribute to a reduction in road crashes and related road deaths and hospitalisations.

The indicator is defined as the number of road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles.

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

There were 11 road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles in Australia in 2006-07, (down from 12 in 2005-06). Excepting the Northern Territory, the number of deaths

per 100 000 registered vehicles was similar across jurisdictions from 2002-03 to 2006-07 (figure 6.33).

Figure 6.33   **Road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles**
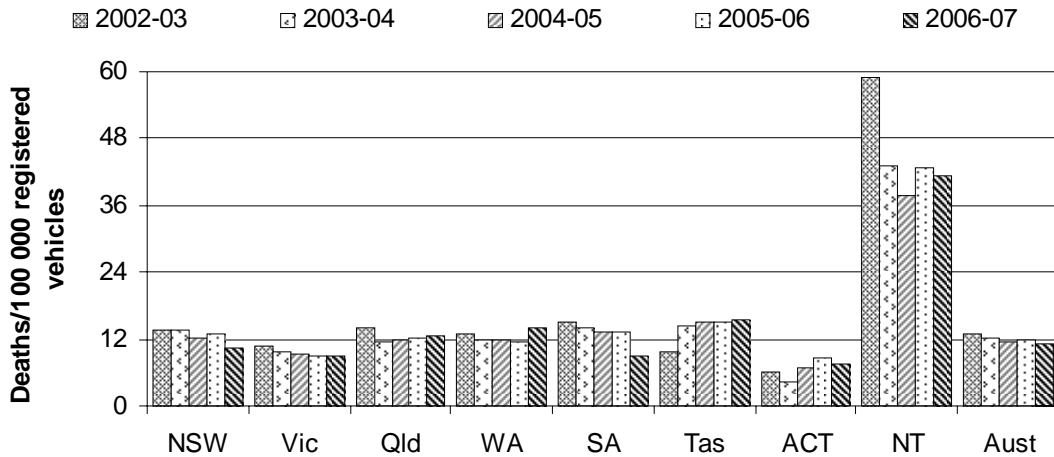
Source: ATSB, Fatal Road Crash Database (accessed 2 October 2007); ABS Motor Vehicle Census (various years), Cat. no. 9309.0; table 6A.41.

Land transport hospitalisations per registered vehicle

'Land transport hospitalisations per registered vehicle' is another indicator of governments' objective to promote safer behaviour on the road (box 6.25).

Box 6.25   **Land transport hospitalisations per registered vehicle**

'Land transport hospitalisations per registered vehicle' is an indicator of governments' objective to promote safer behaviour on the road.

The indicator is defined as the number of hospitalisations from traffic accidents per 100 000 registered vehicles.

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

There were between 218 (Western Australia) and 285 (New South Wales) land transport hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles in 2005-06, in jurisdictions where data were available (figure 6.34). There was no clear trend across jurisdictions between 2003-04 and 2005-06.

Figure 6.34   **Land transport hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles^a**
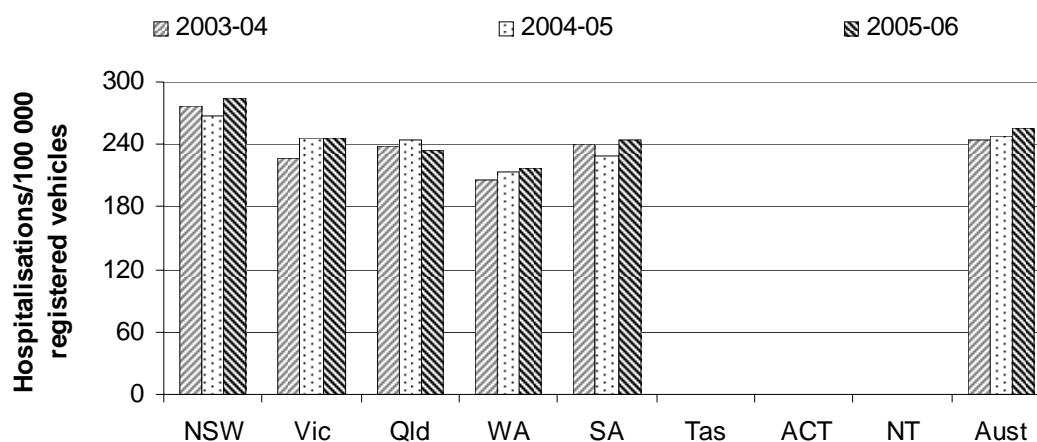
a Data not published for Tasmania, the ACT and the NT.

Source: ABS Motor Vehicle Census, Australia Cat. no. 9309.0; AIHW (unpublished); table 6A.42.

Perceptions of road safety problems

An objective of police services is to reassure the public by ensuring the community feels safe in driving and using the roads (box 6.26).

Box 6.26   **Perceptions of road safety problems**

'Perceptions of road safety problems' is an indicator of police services' objective to promote safer behaviour on the road, along with improving the neighbourhood quality of life.

Two measures are reported:

- the proportion of people who believed speeding cars or dangerous, noisy driving to be a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their State or Territory
- the proportion of people who believed speeding cars or dangerous, noisy driving to be 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their neighbourhood.

A smaller proportion of people who felt that speeding cars or dangerous, noisy driving was a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem', is a more desirable outcome. Perceptions of road safety may not reflect actual levels of road safety, and many factors (including individual experiences and media reporting) may influence people's perceptions of road safety.

Nationally in 2006-07, 89.3 per cent of people surveyed believed speeding cars or dangerous, noisy driving to be a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their State or Territory (down slightly from 90.7 per cent in 2005-06) (figure 6.35).

Figure 6.35 **Proportion of people who felt that speeding cars or dangerous, noisy driving was a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their State or Territory[a, b]**
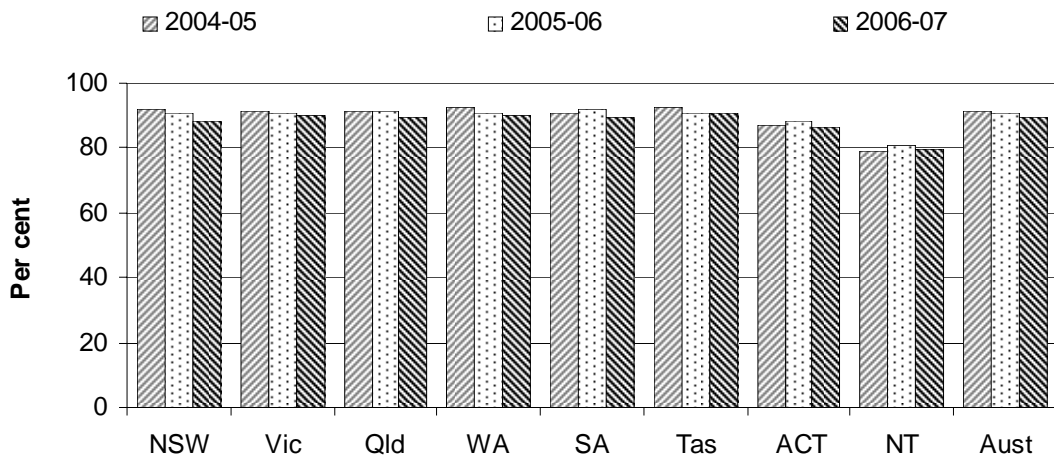
a Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. **b** Data based on survey results and subject to sampling error. Confidence intervals are included in section 6.8.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.29.

Nationally in 2006-07, 72.4 per cent of people surveyed believed speeding cars or dangerous, noisy driving to be a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their neighbourhood, which is similar to the 72.1 per cent recorded in 2005-06 (figure 6.36).

Figure 6.36 **Proportion of people who felt that speeding cars or dangerous, noisy driving was a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their neighbourhood[a, b]**
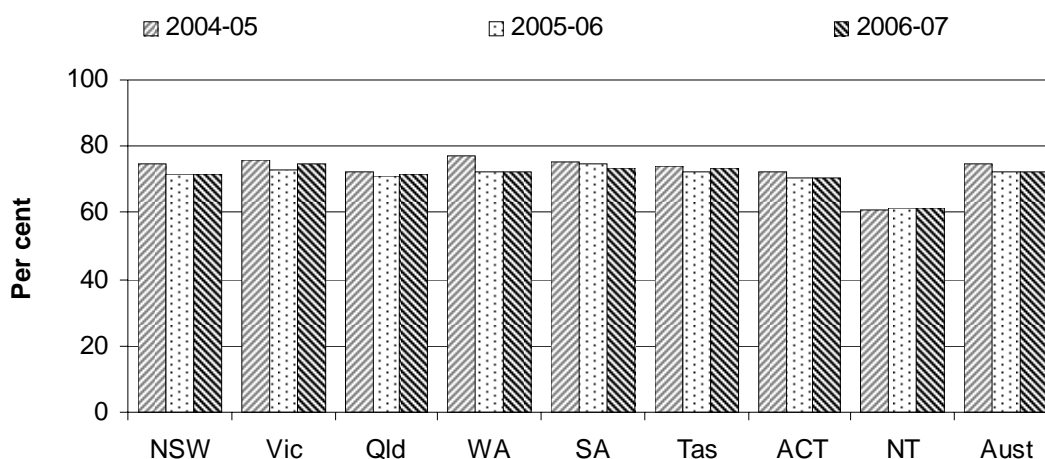

a Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. **b** Data based on survey results and subject to sampling error. Confidence intervals are included in section 6.8.

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

6.7 Judicial services

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

Activities typically include:

- preparing briefs
- presenting evidence at court
- conducting court and prisoner security.

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 the proportion of court cases resulting in guilty pleas or guilty findings, and the effectiveness of police in diverting offenders from the criminal justice system. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (see section 1.6).

Key judicial services performance indicator results

Outputs

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

Equity — access

The Steering Committee has identified equity and access for services to the judicial process as an area for development in future reports (box 6.27).

Box 6.27   Performance indicator — access

An indicator of governments' objective to facilitate equitable access for people with special needs for services to the judicial process has yet to be developed.

Efficiency — costs awarded against police in criminal actions

Another indicator of the efficiency with which police undertake activities associated with the judicial process is 'costs awarded against police in criminal actions' (box 6.28).

Box 6.28   Costs awarded against police in criminal actions

'Costs awarded against police in criminal actions' is an indicator of governments' objective to undertake activities associated with police services to the judicial process in an efficient manner.

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

Lower costs awarded against police in criminal actions are more 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.

The process by which costs are awarded differs between jurisdictions. Therefore, 'costs awarded against police in criminal actions' data are not comparable across jurisdictions.

Real costs awarded against police, for those jurisdictions providing data in 2006-07, are presented in table 6.1 and provide a picture of trends over time for each jurisdiction. Data are presented for total dollar amounts and costs per person in the relevant jurisdiction.

Table 6.1   **Real costs awarded against the police in criminal actions (2006-07 dollars)[a, b]**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Total costs									
2002-03	$'000	788	1 171	198	1 500	544	na	202	na
2003-04	$'000	672	1 858	120	1 205	546	na	245	na
2004-05	$'000	534	2 150	179	1 542	757	na	246	na
2005-06	$'000	686	2 319	152	2 168	748	22	144	na
2006-07	$'000	583	1 855	126	2 925	828	33	143	na
Total costs per person									
2002-03	$	0.12	0.24	0.05	0.77	0.36	na	0.62	na
2003-04	$	0.10	0.37	0.03	0.61	0.36	na	0.75	na
2004-05	$	0.08	0.43	0.05	0.77	0.49	na	0.75	na
2005-06	$	0.10	0.46	0.04	1.06	0.48	0.04	0.43	na
2006-07	$	0.09	0.36	0.03	1.41	0.53	0.07	0.42	na

a Total costs awarded against the police resulting from summary offences and indictable offences tried summarily before a court of law, including ex gratia payments in some jurisdictions. **b** The process by which costs are awarded differs between jurisdictions. Therefore, 'costs awarded against police in criminal actions' data are not comparable across jurisdictions. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (2007) Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2006, Cat. no. 3101.0; table 6A.46.

Outcomes

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

Effectiveness — proportion of juvenile diversions

'Proportion of juvenile diversions' is an indicator of governments' objective to achieve efficient and effective court case management for judicial processing (box 6.29).

Box 6.29   **Proportion of juvenile diversions**

'Proportion of juvenile diversions' is an indicator of governments' objective to support the judicial process to achieve efficient and effective court case management.

The indicator 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 proportion of juvenile diversions represents a more desirable outcome.

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).

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

The proportion of juvenile offenders undergoing diversionary programs varied across jurisdictions (table 6A.45). Across most jurisdictions, the proportion of juvenile diversions in 2006-07 was similar to that in 2005-06. However, there were notable increases in the proportion of juvenile diversions in Tasmania (from 64 to 71 per cent) and in the ACT (from 36 to 43 per cent) (table 6.2).

Table 6.2   **Juvenile diversions as a proportion of juvenile offenders (per cent)[a]**

	NSW	Vic[b]	Qld	WA[c]	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
2002-03	59	31	44	44	54	57	44	47
2003-04	58	30	45	39	55	56	42	na
2004-05	57	41	45	36	55	66	41	47
2005-06	56	35	47	32	55	64	36	38
2006-07	56	40	48	na	52	71	43	39

a 'Juvenile diversion' is defined in box 6.29. **b** For Victoria, results reflect only those instances where a juvenile is taken into police custody and subsequently issued with a formal caution. Instances where a juvenile is released into non-police care or involving a safe-custody application are not included. **c** Data for WA are for calendar years, not financial years. Juvenile diversions include juvenile cautions, and referrals to 'Juvenile Justice Teams'. The proportion of juvenile diversions has been calculated on total recorded police contacts with juvenile offenders comprising juvenile cautions, referrals to 'Juvenile Justice Teams' and charges pertaining to juveniles. Each charge is counted as a separate 'arrest' even though an actual event of arrest may involve more than one charge. Therefore, the number of 'arrests' might be overestimated and the proportion of juvenile diversions might be understated. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.45.

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

'Deaths in custody and custody-related operations', and 'Indigenous deaths in custody and custody-related operations' are indicators of governments' objective to provide safe custody for alleged offenders, and ensure fair and equitable treatment for both victims and alleged offenders (box 6.30).

Box 6.30   **Deaths in custody and custody-related operations, and Indigenous deaths in custody and custody related operations**

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

The indicators are defined as the number of non-Indigenous and Indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations.

For both indicators, a lower number of deaths in custody and custody-related operations is a better outcome.

Nationally, there were 22 deaths in police custody and custody-related operations in 2006. This total comprised 14 non-Indigenous deaths, 6 Indigenous deaths and 2 deaths in NSW for which indigenous status has not been determined. Across jurisdictions, there is a wide variation in the number of deaths (table 6.3).

This page has changed since the Report was released in January 2008. See errata at http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2008.

Table 6.3   **Deaths in police custody and custody-related operations[a]**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Non-Indigenous deaths									
2002	12	7	4	2	–	1	–	–	26
2003	11	4	7	3	2	–	1	–	28
2004	8	4	5	2	2	–	1	–	22
2005	2	5	4	–	1	–	–	–	12
2006	6	3	1	2	1	–	1	–	14
Indigenous deaths									
2002	4	–	–	1	1	–	–	5	11
2003	1	–	2	4	–	–	–	1	8
2004	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	1	7
2005	1	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	8
2006	–	1	1	2	1	–	–	1	6
Total Indigenous deaths 2002-2006[b]	8	2	6	14	2	–	–	8	40
Total deaths									
2002	16	7	4	3	1	1	0	5	37
2003	12	4	9	7	2	0	1	1	36
2004	10	5	7	3	2	0	1	1	29
2005	3	5	5	6	1	0	0	0	20
2006	8	4	2	4	2	0	1	1	22
Total 2002-2006	49	25	27	23	8	1	3	8	144

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** In 2006, two deaths occurred in NSW for which Indigenous status has not been determined.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIC (various years), Deaths in Custody, Australia; table 6A.43.

Outcomes of court cases

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

Two sources are used to provide data on the outcomes of court cases for this Report:

- ABS *Criminal Courts collection* — higher court data for all jurisdictions

- jurisdiction data — lower court cases data based on magistrates' criminal court data provided by each jurisdiction.

It is anticipated that future reports will include comparable ABS data for both higher and lower courts.

Proportion of lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea

The 'proportion of lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea' is an indicator of governments' objective for police to support the judicial process (box 6.31).

Box 6.31   **Proportion of lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea**

'Proportion of lower court cases' resulting in a guilty plea is an indicator of governments' objective for police to support the judicial process to achieve efficient and effective court case management for judicial processing.
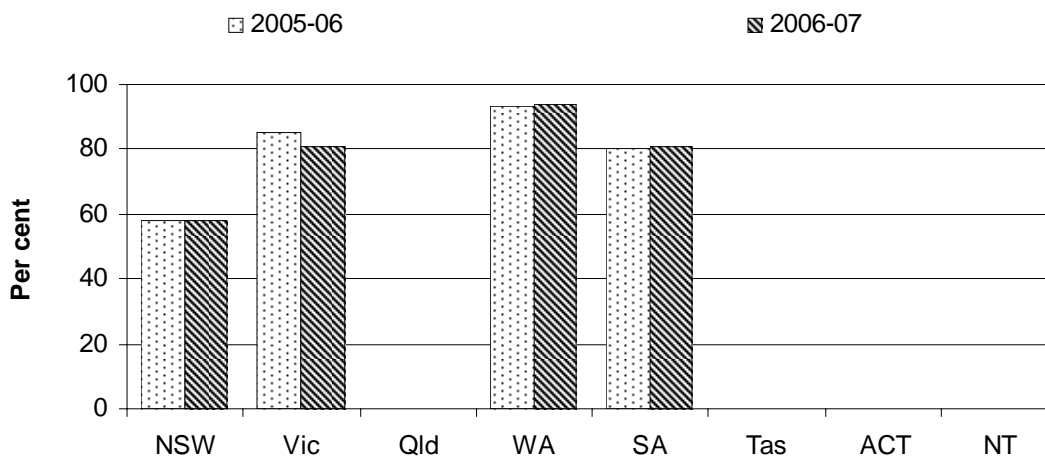
The indicator is defined as the number of lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea, as a proportion of the total number of lower court cases.

A higher proportion of lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea is a more desirable outcome.

This indicator does not provide information on the number of cases where police have identified a likely offender but choose not to bring the case to trial due to a number of factors. It also does not provide information on the number of minor offences where defendants opt for a guilty plea due to a variety of factors.

Four jurisdictions provided data on the proportion of lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea in 2006-07 (figure 6.37). Results should be treated with caution, as data are not directly comparable across jurisdictions.

Figure 6.37   **Proportion of lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea**[a, b, c, d, e, f, g]

☐ 2005-06   ▨ 2006-07

a Data are not comparable across jurisdictions. **b** Lower court cases data are based on magistrates' criminal court data provided by each jurisdiction. **c** For NSW, lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea exclude matters heard ex parte. 2005-06 figures have been revised. **d** For Queensland, the Queensland Wide Interlinked Courts database is unable to provide information consistent with the data dictionary — for example, 'no plea' includes ex-parte cases that are not recorded as a finding of guilty in this Report. **e** For WA, the proportion of lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea is based on the number of guilty pleas expressed as a percentage of the sum of guilty pleas and matters listed for trial. The data might also include a small number of matters placed before the Keeling Islands (Christmas Island and Cocos Island) Court by the Australian Federal Police. Criminal matters placed before the District and Supreme Courts are not included. Data for 2005-06 have been revised from that shown in the previous Report due to the Department of the Attorney General conducting a review of data in their information system that has resulted in improved data quality. **f** For SA, data refer to prosecutions finalised. The figure relates to a percentage of the total number of defendants appearing before a court. The court jurisdiction includes the Magistrates and the Youth Court. The percentage figure is a combination of both a guilty plea and a result of a guilty verdict, that is, the defendant was convicted, a charge was found proved without conviction or a charge was found proved with some other penalty/outcome. **g** Lower court data were not available for Queensland, Tasmania, the ACT or the NT.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.44.

*Proportion of higher court cases resulting in a guilty plea or finding*

The 'proportion of higher court cases resulting in a guilty plea or finding' is another indicator of governments' objective for police to support the judicial process (box 6.32).

In 2005-06, the proportion of higher courts adjudicated defendants who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty varied between 83 per cent and 95 per cent across jurisdictions, this is similar to the results from 2004-05 (figure 6.38).

Figure 6.38   **Proportion of higher courts adjudicated defendants who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty[a, b]**
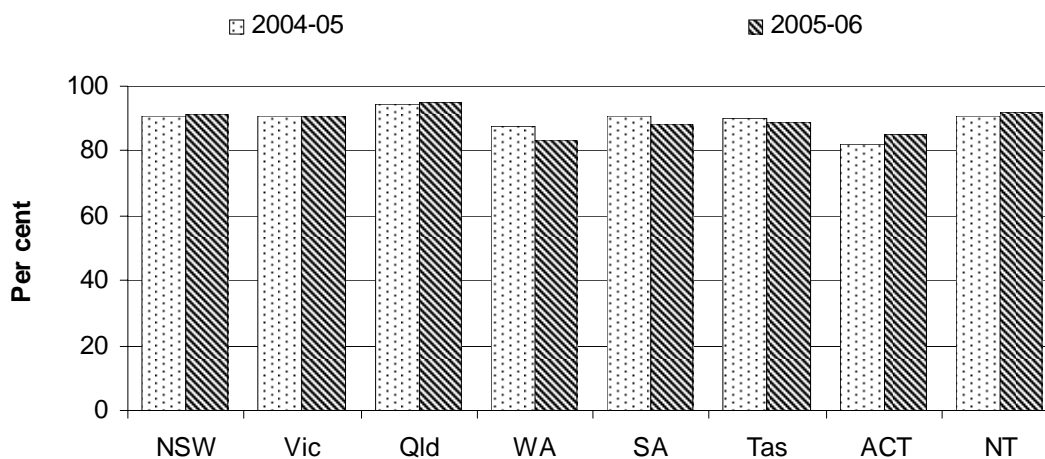
a Data include guilty findings and guilty pleas. **b** A defendant can be either a person or organisation against whom one or more criminal charges have been laid.

Source: ABS Criminal Courts, Australia (various years) Cat. no. 4513.0; table 6A.44.

6.8   Information on sample data

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

Table 6.4 indicates the confidence interval for sample estimates reported in this chapter. For example, a point estimate of 50 per cent for NSW has a 95 per cent confidence interval of 47.5 per cent to 52.5 per cent. When comparing jurisdictions, estimates are statistically different only when confidence intervals do not overlap. A similar situation applies when comparing estimates between years.

Table 6.4 **95% Confidence bound to be applied to estimates from National Community Satisfaction with Policing Survey[a]**

Estimate %	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
1 to 3	+/- 0.5	+/- 0.5	+/- 0.5	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 0.5	+/- 1.0	+/- 0.2
4 to 5	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 0.5	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.5	+/- 0.4
6 to 8	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.5	+/- 1.5	+/- 1.5	+/- 1.5	+/- 2.0	+/- 0.4
9 to 14	+/- 1.5	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 2.0	+/-2.0	+/- 2.0	+/- 2.0	+/- 2.5	+/- 0.5
15 to 25	+/- 2.0	+/- 1.5	+/- 1.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 3.0	+/- 0.7
26 to 30	+/- 2.0	+/- 1.5	+/- 1.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 3.5	+/- 0.7
31 to 46	+/- 2.0	+/- 2.0	+/- 1.5	+/- 3.0	+/- 3.0	+/- 3.0	+/- 2.5	+/- 4.0	+/- 0.8
47 to 53	+/- 2.5	+/- 2.0	+/- 1.5	+/- 3.0	+/- 3.0	+/- 3.0	+/- 2.5	+/- 4.0	+/- 0.8
54 to 69	+/- 2.0	+/- 2.0	+/- 1.5	+/- 3.0	+/- 3.0	+/- 3.0	+/- 2.5	+/- 4.0	+/- 0.8
70 to 74	+/- 2.0	+/- 1.5	+/- 1.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 3.5	+/- 0.7
75 to 85	+/- 2.0	+/- 1.5	+/- 1.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 2.5	+/- 2.0	+/- 3.0	+/- 0.7
86 to 91	+/- 1.5	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 2.0	+/- 2.0	+/- 2.0	+/- 2.0	+/- 2.5	+/- 0.5
92 to 94	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.5	+/- 1.5	+/- 1.5	+/- 1.5	+/- 2.0	+/- 0.4
95 to 96	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 0.5	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.5	+/- 0.4
97 to 99	+/- 0.5	+/- 0.5	+/- 0.5	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 1.0	+/- 0.5	+/- 1.0	+/- 0.2
Comparing years	NSW **+/- 2.5**	Vic **+/- 2.0**	Qld **+/- 1.5**	WA **+/- 3.0**	SA **+/- 3.0**	Tas **+/- 3.0**	ACT **+/- 2.5**	NT **+/- 4.0**	Aust **+/- 0.8**

a The ABS considers that only estimates with relative standard errors of 25 per cent or less are sufficiently reliable for most purposes. Estimates greater than 25 per cent are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes and need to be treated with caution and viewed as merely indicative of the magnitude involved.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished).

6.9 Future directions in performance reporting

The Review continues to examine alternative indicators of performance, consistent with the ongoing development of performance evaluation and reporting frameworks in individual jurisdictions.

The development of additional 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/Territory and national level. Police services are also working more frequently with Commonwealth 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 discrete 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-wide and national results, are difficult to break down for reflection on performance at the local community level.

6.10 Jurisdictions' comments

This section provides comments from each jurisdiction on the services covered in this chapter. Appendix A contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (such as Indigenous and ethnic status).

New South Wales Government comments

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The mission of NSW Police Force is to have police and the community working together to reduce crime, violence and fear. Inherent in this mission statement are the following:

- the primary objectives are reduced crime and reduced fear of crime

- police are not solely responsible — the community and other agencies also have a role to play.

The NSW Police Force is structured geographically, with 80 Local Area Commands (LACs) within six Regions. Specialist commands provide technical support required by LACs and strike forces are formed when resources are needed to be concentrated on a particular crime or on crime types such as drugs and other organised crime. The greatest demand and volume of policing work, however is done by officers at LACs. Depending on their location, environment and demographics, LACs can have very different demands placed on them. To this end, NSW Police Force, by working closely within local communities, is providing a service to reach the individual needs of each community.

On any day, a police officer may be called upon to provide a range of services including response to calls for assistance, investigation of crime and other incidents, visible patrolling of hot spots, arrest and custody of offenders or attendance at court. The presence of police may act to reassure the community and so add to feelings of safety. A visible presence of marked police vehicles, whether designated highway patrol or general duties, may lead to improved driver and other road user behaviour and thereby improve road safety. Therefore, an holistic approach is required for the assessment of the performance of any jurisdiction; since any action may give rise to a number of results.

NSW, in keeping with other states, has experienced decreasing levels of property crime over the last few years. Additionally, the community survey results point to a growing appreciation of police and a reduced fear of crime. It would therefore appear that NSW Police Force is achieving the right balance between curbing opportunities for criminality and the rights of individuals.

Interstate comparison of the indicators used in this report show little difference between states. One area where NSW results compare unfavourably is in regard to the outcome of investigations, where the percentage of incidents finalised within 30 days in NSW is, in relation to certain offences, lower than other states. Comparison is, however, not considered valid since it is indeterminable whether this is due to differences in process or recording practices. All police jurisdictions are collaborating with the ABS to develop a National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS), the implementation of which could be expected to give better comparable information with regard to recorded crime.

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Victorian Government comments

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At the end of 2006-07, the total crime rate in Victoria had fallen for the sixth consecutive year. Since 2000-01, the total crime rate, when measured per 100 000 population had fallen by 23.5 per cent. That declining crime rate was marked by significant reductions in key crime categories. Motor vehicle theft dropped by a further 9.5 per cent in 2006-07, making a total decline over the six year period of more than 60 per cent. Over the same period, residential burglaries fell by a total 44.8 per cent, meaning that some 20 000 less homes were broken into than during 2000-01. Victorians can feel much safer, because the likelihood of becoming a victim of such high volume crimes has decreased significantly.

This year, we saw the results of a number of major initiatives aimed at making it easier for the community to report crime. We have seen increases in the reporting of property damage, partially due to the impact of telephone reporting and we continued to see the victims of family violence gaining more confidence to tell someone what has happened and to receive help.

Feedback from the community about our service delivery is very important to us. It lets us know what we are doing well and more importantly, it tells us where our services are falling short of community expectations and where we can improve. The results from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing tell us that 84 per cent of Victorians, who had direct contact with police in the last 12 months, were satisfied with the service they received from Victoria Police. It also tells us that 82.5 per cent of those surveyed had confidence in police. While these results demonstrate that our efforts to increase community satisfaction with our services are working, we will continue to work hard to improve the service we provide to the community.

We have identified the following priority areas for the next 12 months: organised crime; fraud; illicit drugs; electronic crime; property damage; public order issues; crimes against the person; robbery; commercial burglary; and youth issues. We will focus on reducing anti-social behaviour, improving safety on public transport and developing strategies that address drug and alcohol related crime, mental health and issues regarding young people. We will continue our focus on improving community confidence in reporting family violence and sexual assault.

Our operational priorities are underpinned by a commitment to build and strengthen the capabilities of our people. We want to ensure our people are safe and healthy; adaptive and responsive; and confident and professional. In 2007-08 we will continue our progress towards professionalisation, through the development of a higher education model, and will also continue to work for the establishment of a national Police Registration Board.

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Queensland Government comments

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The Police Service is committed to working in partnership with the community, business and other government agencies to build and deliver policing programs for all Queenslanders. In response to meeting the challenge of rapid growth and change, the Queensland Government, in partnership with the Police Service and other stakeholders, is delivering a comprehensive program of regional planning, major infrastructure development and responsive policing services.

The implementation of performance management and regional planning activities are major initiatives of the Police Service. These initiatives have underpinned strategic decisions about service delivery and planning for infrastructure to ensure the Service is well positioned to respond to future social, demographic and technological changes.

Queensland's crime rate decreased in 2006-07 when compared with the previous year. This trend continues to be a positive outcome for safe and secure communities across the State and supports the Government's Priority of 'protecting our children and enhancing community safety'.

Continuous improvement and best practice are core values of the Service that guide members in the delivery services described by the Police Service's four outputs of Community Safety and Engagement, Crime Management, Traffic Management and Professional Standards and Ethical Practice.

The introduction of Phase 2.1 of the Queensland Police Records and Information Management Exchange (QPRIME) has enhanced information management support to prevent, detect and solve crime by providing faster access to a single integrated operational policing system. To date, QPRIME has replaced more than 100 systems and police officers now have immediate access to advanced information analysis tools.

Queensland's model for DNA inter-jurisdictional matching continues to be adopted as the preferred model by police jurisdictions throughout Australia. During 2006-07, interstate suspects have been linked to more than 100 Queensland crime scenes through the national DNA database.

Road safety remains a strategic priority for the Queensland Government and the Police Service, particularly in relation to reducing road incidents in Queensland. The Police Service is implementing a number of road safety initiatives arising from the Queensland Road Safety Summit in 2007.

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Western Australian Government comments

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This is the fourth year since Western Australia Police (WA Police) implemented its Frontline First strategy, and as a result the agency is in a much better position to respond to community expectations in this State. For instance, WA Police achievements for this reporting year include:

- Increased positive public perceptions on safety on public transport, family violence, assault, housebreaking, motor vehicle theft, illegal drugs and anti-social behaviour;

- Improvement in the overall clearance rate for burglary, and reduction in the reported rate of home burglary per 1,000 residential dwellings;

- The successful implementation of innovative recruitment and training strategies as part of the agency's effort to address labour-market recruitment pressures and achieve the planned increase of police officer numbers;

- Major development in counter-terrorism response capability including acquisition of significant equipment and facilities.

While achievements are clearly visible, there is still the need to remain focused and continue to make improvements in areas that present ongoing challenges.

This year has also been characterised by changes to policy and legislation and the completion of a number of significant reviews on such areas as intelligence management, forensic services, specialist crime services and property management. By implementing the changes which arise from the recommendations of these reviews, WA Police will be better positioned to meet current and future challenges.

The implementation of service delivery standards will ensure that the standards of policing services to be delivered to the community are clearly articulated and performance levels are measured and reported. This will target those areas which need improving, and provide greater transparency to the community on the quality of the services it is receiving from WA Police.

As Western Australia's economy continues to grow, attraction and retention of staff remains a top priority for WA Police. To ensure the agency's capacity to provide quality services is not compromised, new recruitment and retention strategies are continuing to be implemented. Initiatives such as broadening of the voluntary 44-hour week arrangements, flexibility in rostering, streamlining of existing processes, outsourcing of none-core functions, and further improvements in partnerships with agencies (such as the Australian Defence Force, the Australian Federal Police and the Australian Customs), will optimise the effective and efficient use of available resources.

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South Australian Government comments

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In 2006-07, under the guidance of its key strategic plan, the South Australia Police (SAPOL) Future Directions Strategy, police continued a consistent and innovative approach to community safety issues. This has been an important contribution to achieving the crime reduction target under the direction of South Australia's Strategic Plan 2007.

South Australians' are entitled to be safe and secure in their communities, at work, home and on the roads. South Australia's Strategic Plan 2007 correctly notes that there has been a welcome fall in offences recorded by police in recent years. While over the last year reported crime figures show a slight increase, this is against a background of a significant consistent crime reduction trend, with a 16.4 per cent reduction in victim-based reported crime in South Australia since 2002-03.

As in 2005-06, in 2006-07 SAPOL targeted repeat offenders who commit a large proportion of offences, such as stealing cars and committing robberies, disrupting the peaceful life of local and the broader state community. In 2006-07 SAPOL continued to successfully use targeted policing problem-solving operations to identify and deter this type of offender as part of supporting a safe and secure community.

Ensuring safety on the roads is also necessary for general community wellbeing. Police, the government, and the wider road-user community are concerned about, and responsible for, road safety. SAPOL is committed to the national and State Plan road safety goal to reduce the road toll and the number of serious injuries on South Australian roads. Enhancing coordination of resources and operations under the SAPOL Road Safety Strategy introduced in 2006 as part of the major police commitment to achieving these targets, has seen a reduction in road fatalities from 147 in 2005 to 117 in 2006. SAPOL will continue to police South Australian roads with a lower tolerance approach for any driver behaviour that creates a risk to themselves or others in the community.

Over time SAPOL has established an enviable reputation as a professional and ethical police service. The excellent 2006-07 survey result for honesty and professionalism published in this Report demonstrate that the continued efforts by police to maintain the highest level of service in every aspect, including these important areas, are appreciated by the community they serve. SAPOL will continue to seek the active engagement and support of the community as an essential ingredient in upholding the law and preserving the peace.

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Tasmanian Government comments

" Crime is at its lowest for ten years, with total offences having reduced by a further 10 per cent in the reporting period. Decreases were also recorded in property offences, including burglary, motor vehicle crime, stealing and fraud. The effectiveness of service delivery and the increases in clearance rates also led to more offenders appearing before the courts.

Tasmania Police also performed well across a range of national performance measures. Results from the *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2006-07* saw Tasmanians rate their police service higher than the national average. 71 per cent of Tasmanians were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with services provided by the police and significantly, 83.7 per cent of people who had contact with police in the past twelve months expressed satisfaction with police in most recent contact. Tasmanians also reported feeling even safer than in previous years whilst in their homes and in public places.

The State Government continued to ensure it supported community safety through legislative reform and an increased budget, including extra funding of $3.1 million for a new vessel to replace the *PV Freychinet*, refurbishment of police buildings, and a range of new scientific equipment to support police and forensic scientists use of technology in solving crime, countering terrorism, gathering intelligence and other policing activities.

The professionalism and integrity displayed by members of Tasmania Police is the reason why Tasmanian police continue to receive widespread support and respect in the community. The commitment to the highest professional and ethical standards is reflected by the continuing downward trend in the number of complaints received against its members. The 86 complaints against police during 2006-07 was one lower than the preceding year, and was the lowest number of complaints since records commenced in 1994. "

Australian Capital Territory Government comments

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2006-07 saw overall offences and high volume property crime offences in the ACT at their lowest levels in ten years. Reductions in the areas of offences against property, sexual offences, motor vehicle theft and robbery offences represents a significant contribution to community safety. There was a continued downward trend in the number of complaints received against members and further improvements in the number of persons satisfied or very satisfied in their most recent contact with ACT Policing officers.

ACT Policing continued to enhance its performance against the requirements of the Purchase Agreement, the Ministerial Direction and the ACT Property Crime Reduction Strategy. The primary outcome of the Purchase Agreement is, in partnership with the community, to create a safer and more secure ACT in the areas of crime and safety management; traffic law enforcement and road safety; prosecution and judicial support; and crime prevention. The majority of persons in the ACT continued to feel safe in their homes and in public places.

Despite relatively low crime rates ACT Policing continued its focus on property crime with the establishment of two dedicated permanent Property Crime Teams within the Territory Investigations Group mid-2006. The Teams are dedicated to the investigation of volume crime such as burglary and motor vehicle theft and target recidivist offenders in high crime locations.

In November 2006, ACT Policing implemented the Suburban Policing Strategy (SPS), a major new initiative which works at raising community satisfaction with police and reducing fear of crime. The SPS utilises a problem solving style where community concerns are identified and collaboratively addressed by both the police and the community. Strategies employed to achieve these aims involve the allocation of individual patrol teams to sectors who focus their time on activities which maximise interaction with members of the ACT community and increase their visible presence.

Since the commencement of the strategy ACT Policing has received significant positive feedback from the ACT community particularly in relation to the increased visibility of police. A comprehensive evaluation of the SPS is being conducted with a view to improving the approach and building upon existing achievements.

ACT Policing will continue to embed crime prevention initiatives into front line community policing efforts to achieve a consolidated approach to delivering crime prevention strategies to the community. The '12 Themes' program, which commenced in 2007, is designed to educate the community about ways to help reduce crime and sees each calendar month focus on a specific crime type or security measure.

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Northern Territory Government comments

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2006-07 marked the final year of the *Building Our Police Force* program with additional police and equipment, notably the establishment of traffic operations sections in Darwin and Alice Springs, and a drug dog unit in Alice Springs.

In March 2007, a new police facility at Warakurna, Western Australia was officially opened as a joint venture between the Northern Territory and Western Australian Governments, in keeping with a commitment to improve policing services in the Central Australia border region. It followed a similar joint venture between the two governments at Kintore, to the north and on the Northern Territory side of the border.

With domestic violence related assaults making up almost 54 per cent of the total assault category, work under the Violent Crime Reduction Strategy continued as a priority in 2006-07. Increases in pro-active policing continued to be a feature of the year with the number of police initiated Domestic Violence Orders up by 7.3 per cent and action on breaches of those orders up by 6 per cent.

Long term trend data shows that Unlawful Entry with Intent (UEWI) continues to remain lower than in preceding years. In the commercial sector there was a slight increase in UEWI from last year, indicating a possible shift of targets from residential premises to commercial premises.

The Northern Territory Police were instrumental in the development of successful Alcohol Management Plans on the Tiwi Islands, at Alyangula, Nhulunbuy, Tennant Creek and Alice Springs.

The Substance Abuse Intelligence Desk in Alice Springs, the Remote Community Drug Desk in the Top End and the support provided by the Dog Operations Unit continue to interrupt drug and substance supply, particularly in remote areas.

Following the release of the *Little Children Are Sacred* report, the Australian Government announced a national emergency and the Northern Territory Police responded quickly by establishing a special operation known as Taskforce Themis in late June 2007. The Taskforce provides the policing response, including the deployment of interstate, Australian Federal and Northern Territory police officers.

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6.11 Definitions of key terms and indicators

Armed robbery	Robbery conducted with the use (actual or implied) of a weapon, where a weapon can include, but is not restricted to:
	• firearms — pistol, revolver, rifle, automatic/semi-automatic rifle, shotgun, military firearm, airgun, nail gun, cannon, imitation firearm and implied firearm
	• other weapons — knife, sharp instrument, blunt instrument, hammer, axe, club, iron bar, piece of wood, syringe/hypodermic needle, bow and arrow, crossbow, spear gun, blowgun, rope, wire, chemical, acid, explosive, vehicle, bottle/glass, other dangerous article and imitation weapons.
Assault	The direct (and immediate/confrontational) infliction of force, injury or violence on a person(s) or the direct (and immediate/confrontational) threat of force, injury or violence where there is an apprehension that the threat could be enacted.
Available full time equivalent staff	Any full time equivalent category where the individual is on duty performing a function. To be measured using average staffing level for the whole reporting period.
Average non-police staff salaries	Salaries and payments in the nature of salary paid to civilian and other employees, divided by the total number of such employees.
Average police salaries	Salaries and payments in the nature of salary paid to sworn police officers, divided by the number of sworn officers.
Blackmail and extortion	Unlawful demanding with intent to gain money, property or any other benefit from, or with intent to cause detriment to, another person, accompanied by the use of coercive measures, to be carried out at some point in the future if the demand is not met. This may also include the use and/or threatened use of face-to-face force or violence, provided there is a threat of continued violence if the demand is not met.
Cautioning	A formal method of dealing with young offenders without taking court proceedings. Police officers may caution young offenders instead of charging them if the offence or the circumstance of the offence is not serious.
Civilian staff	Unsworn staff, including specialists (civilian training and teaching medical and other specialists) and civilian administrative and management staff.
Complaints	Number of statements of complaint by members of the public regarding police conduct.
Death in police custody and custody-related incident	Death of a person who was in police custody; death caused or contributed to by traumatic injuries while in custody; death of a person who was fatally injured when police officers attempted to detain that person; or death of a person who was fatally injured when escaping or attempting to escape from police custody.
Depreciation	Where possible, based on current asset valuation.
Executive staff	Number of sworn and unsworn staff at the rank of chief superintendent or equivalent grade to assistant commissioner grade.
Full time equivalent (FTE)	The equivalent number of full time staff required to provide the same hours of work as performed by staff actually employed. A full time staff member is equivalent to a full time equivalent of one, while a part time staff member is greater than zero but less than one.
Indigenous staff	Number of staff who are identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.

Land transport hospitalisations	Hospitalisations due to traffic accidents that are likely to have required police attendance; these may include accidents involving trains, bicycles and so on.
Management full time equivalent staff	Number of management full time equivalent staff, including civilian (managers) and sworn (inspector to superintendent) staff.
Motor vehicle theft	The taking of another person's motor vehicle illegally and without permission.
Murder	The wilful killing of a person either intentionally or with reckless indifference to life.
Non-Indigenous full time equivalent staff	Number of full time equivalent staff who do not satisfy the Indigenous staff criteria.
Non-operational full time equivalent staff	Any person who does not satisfy the operational staff criteria, including functional support staff only. Functional support full time equivalent staff include any person (sworn or unsworn) not satisfying the operational or operational support staff criteria (for example, finance, policy, research, personnel services, building and property services, transport services, and management above the level of station and shift supervisors).
Offender	In the Police Services chapter, the term 'offender' refers to a person who is alleged to have committed an offence. This definition and 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 primarily 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: • unlawful entry with intent • motor vehicle theft • other theft.
Proportion of higher court cases resulting in guilty finding	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. A higher court is either: • 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) (ABS 2007b).

Guilty finding is an outcome of a trial in which a court determines that the criminal charge against a defendant has been proven (ABS 2007b)

Proportion of 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.
Proportion of lower court cases resulting in guilty plea	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.
	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 (ABS 2007b)
	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 (ABS 2007b). For this data collection, a plea of 'not guilty' should also include 'no plea', 'plea reserved' and 'other defended plea'.
	Further, these definitions:
	- exclude preliminary (committal) hearings for indictable offences dealt with by a lower court
	- count cases that involve multiple charges as a 'lower court case resulting in a plea of guilty ' if a plea of guilty has resulted for at least one of those charges.
Real expenditure	Actual expenditure adjusted for changes in prices, using the GDP(E) 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:
	• 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
	• 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 flier 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:
	• salaries and payments in the nature of salary

	• other recurrent expenditure
	• depreciation
	• less revenue from own sources.
Unarmed robbery	Robbery conducted without the use (actual or implied) of a weapon
Unavailable full time equivalent staff	Any full time equivalent category where the individual is on paid leave or absent from duty (including secondment and training), as measured using the average staffing level for the whole reporting period.
Unlawful entry with intent — involving the taking of property	The unlawful entry of a structure (whether forced or unforced) with intent to commit an offence, resulting in the taking of property from the structure. Includes burglary and break and enter offences. Excludes trespass or lawful entry with intent.
Unlawful entry with intent — other	The unlawful entry of a structure (whether forced or unforced) with intent to commit an offence, but which does not result in the taking of property from the structure. Excludes trespass or lawful entry with intent.
User cost of capital	The opportunity cost of funds tied up in the capital used to deliver services. Calculated as 8 per cent of the current value of non-current physical assets (excluding land).
Value of physical assets — buildings and fittings	The value of buildings and fittings under the direct control of police.
Value of physical assets — land	The value of land under the direct control of police.
Value of physical assets — other	The value of motor vehicles, computer equipment, and general plant and equipment under the direct control of police.

6.12 Attachment tables

Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 6A.3 is table 3 in the Police services attachment). Attachment tables are provided on the CD-ROM enclosed with the Report and on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

On the CD-ROM, the files containing the attachment tables are provided in Microsoft Excel format as \Publications\Reports\2008\Attach6A.xls and in Adobe PDF format as \Publications\Reports\2008\Attach6A.pdf. Users without access to the CD-ROM or the website can contact the Secretariat to obtain the attachment tables (see contact details on the inside front cover of the Report).

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Table 6A.22	Feelings of safety walking or jogging locally

6.13 References

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