

6A Police services — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 6.10 of the chapter. Data in this Report are examined by the Police Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. A peer review process is also undertaken by the Police Practitioners' Group in the development of the data definitions. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

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

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Table 6A.1

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure (a)						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	1 204.0	1 237.5	1 285.6	1 368.8	1 494.0
Superannuation	\$m	113.9	120.2	128.4	153.7	164.2
Payroll tax	\$m	84.0	79.5	81.0	85.7	90.1
Total salaries and payments	\$m	1 401.9	1 437.2	1 494.9	1 608.2	1 748.4
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	335.3	378.4	369.8	397.9	435.6
Depreciation	\$m	61.4	69.7	76.2	86.3	98.9
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	1 798.7	1 885.3	1 940.9	2 092.4	2 282.9
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	54.9	40.0	36.6	46.6	84.8
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	1 659.8	1 765.8	1 823.3	1 960.2	2 108.0
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (b)	\$m	51.2	67.7	72.4	77.3	81.3
Capital expenditure	\$m	82.1	77.4	109.3	110.8	137.2
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (c)	\$m	1 819.3	1 893.0	1 974.0	2 116.9	2 321.2
Total accrual costs (d)	\$m	1 849.8	1 953.0	2 013.3	2 169.8	2 364.1
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	81 169	78 539	84 241	91 487	94 418
Average non-police staff costs	\$	65 059	66 063	67 717	68 439	75 577
Staff by Indigenous and operational status (e)						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	13 184	14 141	13 796	14 011	14 691
Civilian	FTE	1 263	1 512	1 477	1 253	1 247
Other	FTE	116	–	119	125	124
Operational FTE staff	FTE	14 563	15 653	15 392	15 389	16 062
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	907	868	847	623	642
Civilian	FTE	2 548	2 400	2 229	2 531	2 580
Other	FTE	41	–	35	27	27
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	3 496	3 268	3 111	3 181	3 249
Total staff	FTE	18 059	18 921	18 503	18 570	19 311
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	168	191	222	246	270
Non-operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	168	191	222	246	270

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	209 529	266 924	270 636	292 328	363 824
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	410 685	409 225	439 204	478 733	513 345
Other	\$'000	229 120	437 038	465 771	488 092	502 327
Total value of assets	\$'000	849 334	1 113 187	1 175 611	1 259 153	1 379 496

- (a) Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries in include long service leave, workers' compensation insurance and fringe benefits tax.
- (b) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).
- (c) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (d) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (e) Counts are headcounts at 30 June. Indigenous staff cannot be split between operational and non-operational, numbers listed as 'Operational Indigenous FTE staff' are in fact total Indigenous staff numbers.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.2

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	762.3	794.2	867.7	906.4	931.3
Superannuation	\$m	75.3	86.9	94.5	101.0	114.3
Payroll tax	\$m	42.3	43.6	46.7	49.7	50.7
Total salaries and payments	\$m	879.8	924.8	1 008.9	1 057.1	1 096.3
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	291.3	305.7	296.2	376.5	403.5
Depreciation	\$m	15.8	21.1	27.8	35.5	44.1
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	1 186.8	1 251.6	1 332.9	1 469.1	1 543.9
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	4.2	11.1	10.5	34.3	17.4
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	1 140.3	1 196.8	1 275.6	1 385.2	1 475.8
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (a)	\$m	24.5	32.9	33.2	45.2	53.6
Capital expenditure	\$m	77.5	69.5	61.0	119.3	101.3
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (b)	\$m	1 248.6	1 300.0	1 366.1	1 552.9	1 601.1
Total accrual costs (c)	\$m	1 211.3	1 284.5	1 366.1	1 514.3	1 597.5
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	75 636	78 965	84 779	86 190	87 008
Average non-police staff costs	\$	46 113	45 237	47 624	48 270	51 931
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	9 936	9 981	10 097	10 420	10 657
Civilian	FTE	276	247	296	330	323
Other	FTE	141	145	146	145	146
Operational FTE staff	FTE	10 353	10 373	10 539	10 895	11 126
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	320	319	349	342	336
Civilian	FTE	1 721	1 912	1 936	1 962	2 015
Other	FTE	119	160	211	246	209
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	2 160	2 391	2 496	2 550	2 560
Total staff	FTE	12 513	12 764	13 035	13 445	13 686
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	na	9	na	na	na
Non-operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	na	9	na	na	na

Table 6A.2

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	110 883	175 694	179 810	177 671	219 770
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	246 298	340 622	322 275	444 069	541 576
Other	\$'000	59 792	70 658	93 327	121 129	128 556
Total value of assets	\$'000	416 973	586 974	595 412	742 869	889 902

- (a) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).
- (b) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (c) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.3

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

	Unit	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	621.7	664.7	711.9	776.6	838.9
Superannuation	\$m	81.5	87.5	94.2	102.4	109.7
Payroll tax	\$m	32.5	34.8	37.6	40.7	44.2
Total salaries and payments	\$m	735.7	787.0	843.8	919.8	992.7
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	165.8	183.9	164.4	222.6	231.9
Depreciation (a)	\$m	35.4	38.9	45.1	41.6	54.9
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	936.8	1 009.8	1 053.3	1 183.9	1 279.6
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	32.9	29.3	37.5	50.9	55.9
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	871.4	945.7	978.2	1 092.3	1 179.5
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (b)	\$m	49.7	56.5	67.0	72.4	83.0
Capital expenditure	\$m	83.2	88.0	110.8	106.9	104.6
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (c)	\$m	984.7	1 059.0	1 118.9	1 249.2	1 329.3
Total accrual costs (d)	\$m	986.6	1 066.3	1 120.3	1 256.4	1 362.5
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	72 327	75 564	79 285	83 544	86 038
Average non-police staff costs	\$	44 645	45 246	46 731	49 542	53 308
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn (e)	FTE	7 407	7 701	7 967	8 206	8 467
Civilian	FTE	1 567	1 291	1 295	1 408	1 480
Other (f)	FTE	146	143	148	153	296
Operational FTE staff (e)	FTE	9 120	9 135	9 410	9 767	10 243
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn (e)	FTE	773	795	798	821	853
Civilian	FTE	1 221	1 486	1 443	1 452	1 376
Other (f)	FTE	293	285	299	330	428
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	2 287	2 566	2 540	2 603	2 657
Total staff	FTE	11 407	11 701	11 950	12 370	12 900
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	286
Non-operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	19
Indigenous FTE staff (g)	FTE	na	na	na	na	305

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	134 437	160 575	229 196	274 214	416 561
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	464 442	557 026	664 477	788 025	917 442
Other	\$'000	157 355	149 215	173 499	117 246	119 658
Total value of assets	\$'000	756 234	866 816	1 067 172	1 179 485	1 453 661

- (a) Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis so as to write off net cost or revalued amount of each depreciable asset, less its estimated residual value, progressively over its estimated useful life.
- (b) User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8% per annum on total value of asset holdings (excluding land).
- (c) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (d) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (e) The Queensland Police's definitions of operational and non-operational status for sworn members vary slightly from the national data dictionary.
- (f) Operational other includes police liaison officers, assistant watchhouse officers, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander police. Non-operational other includes police recruits and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander trainees.
- (g) Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent. Queensland Police Service was unable to validate Indigenous staff by operational status prior to 2006-07.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.4

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	367.5	396.8	428.0	457.5	491.1
Superannuation	\$m	40.6	36.1	45.0	44.4	47.7
Payroll tax (a)	\$m	21.3	22.5	24.4	25.7	27.6
Total salaries and payments	\$m	429.4	455.4	497.4	527.6	566.4
Other recurrent expenditure (b)	\$m	126.4	144.5	162.6	170.4	197.4
Depreciation (c)	\$m	14.8	16.8	17.0	20.3	28.1
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	570.5	616.7	676.9	718.3	791.9
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	15.6	19.2	19.4	18.9	24.1
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	533.7	575.0	633.2	673.8	740.2
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (d)	\$m	22.2	23.5	27.0	31.2	37.0
Capital expenditure	\$m	29.9	57.3	43.4	82.9	80.0
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (e)	\$m	585.7	657.2	703.4	780.9	843.8
Total accrual costs (f)	\$m	592.7	640.2	703.9	749.5	828.9
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	76 503	80 462	86 480	89 766	94 024
Average non-police staff costs	\$	54 142	56 483	58 105	58 735	61 742
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	4 518	4 449	4 507	4 555	4 597
Civilian	FTE	706	664	692	726	761
Other	FTE	115	123	128	113	76
Operational FTE staff	FTE	5 339	5 236	5 327	5 394	5 434
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	268	378	383	424	474
Civilian	FTE	323	376	436	503	580
Other	FTE	24	23	26	32	35
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	615	777	845	959	1 089
Total staff	FTE	5 954	6 013	6 172	6 353	6 523
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	136	158	170	169	152
Non-operational	FTE	1	17	20	14	14
Indigenous FTE staff (g)	FTE	137	175	190	183	166

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	92 510	91 777	100 633	97 235	130 803
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	196 332	200 868	215 112	233 685	288 689
Other (h)	\$'000	80 633	93 128	122 361	156 116	173 268
Total value of assets	\$'000	369 475	385 773	438 106	487 036	592 760

- (a) WA does not pay payroll tax, however the 'notional' payroll tax rate for WA has been estimated based on 5.5% of Payroll Costs.
- (b) Includes training costs (previously reported under salaries).
- (c) Depreciation based on the straight-line method of calculation.
- (d) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).
- (e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (f) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (g) Employees Indigenous status is provided on a voluntary basis.
- (h) 2005/06 value has been amended since the 2007 Report.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.5

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments (a)	\$m	288.1	281.4	325.9	342.0	361.2
Superannuation	\$m	32.9	34.4	40.2	47.8	48.1
Payroll tax	\$m	16.4	17.0	18.8	20.3	21.0
Total salaries and payments	\$m	337.4	332.8	384.9	410.2	430.3
Other recurrent expenditure (b)	\$m	79.6	86.3	86.2	95.4	101.2
Depreciation (c)	\$m	9.5	9.4	9.7	12.2	12.4
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	426.5	428.5	480.8	517.7	543.9
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS) (d)	\$m	36.3	59.4	63.9	60.1	56.7
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	373.8	352.0	398.1	437.3	466.2
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (e)	\$m	12.1	12.1	11.0	10.8	11.1
Capital expenditure (f)	\$m	5.3	9.7	11.5	9.0	15.5
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (g)	\$m	422.2	428.8	482.6	514.6	547.0
Total accrual costs	\$m	438.6	440.6	491.8	528.5	555.0
Staffing costs (h)						
Average police staff costs	\$	77 507	77 220	88 610	88 869	92 649
Average non-police staff costs	\$	46 480	46 838	45 346	51 121	53 433
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	3 690	3 641	3 725	3 862	3 842
Civilian	FTE	684	647	665	720	730
Other	FTE	34	30	26	30	28
Operational FTE staff	FTE	4 408	4 318	4 416	4 612	4 600
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	76	69	76	113	127
Civilian	FTE	213	225	228	280	260
Other	FTE	48	86	141	83	153
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	337	380	445	476	540
Total staff	FTE	4 745	4 698	4 861	5 088	5 140
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	59	57	55	59	59
Non-operational	FTE	8	6	2	–	3
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	67	63	57	59	62

Table 6A.5

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	22 987	23 002	36 705	33 260	33 574
Buildings and fittings (i)	\$'000	135 305	130 274	103 299	98 990	100 149
Other (j)	\$'000	15 521	20 820	34 228	35 564	38 633
Total value of assets	\$'000	173 813	174 096	174 232	167 814	172 356

- (a) The salary increase mainly reflects the Enterprise Bargaining Agreement, and higher employee benefits.
- (b) The increase in 2006-07 mainly reflects a \$2.4m increase due to the first full year impact of the Public Private Partnership agreement, and an increase in Computing expenses of \$3.8m from the previous year.
- (c) Depreciation based on the straight-line method of calculation.
- (d) Revenue from own sources for 2003-04 includes \$11.5 million Commonwealth Revenue being reimbursement of the compensation and administrative expenses attributable to the South Australian handgun buyback program, which operated between 1 October 2003 and 31 March 2004, and \$14.9 million increase in funding from the Community Road Safety Fund. In 2004-05, the decrease in revenue mainly reflects one-off cost recovery from the Commonwealth (\$1.425 million) and contributed assets (Audio Management System - \$6.061million and Microsoft Core Licences - \$1.015 million). This is partly offset by increased interest revenue (\$0.694 million), grants and cost recoveries. The decrease in 2006-07 is mainly due to a change in policy (DTF no longer pay interest on balances held in Agencies bank accounts). In 2005-06, the interest received was \$3.4m.
- (e) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).
- (f) For 2003-04, increased capital expenditure mainly reflects higher expenditure on major projects including \$1.5 million on Mobile Data Terminals, Counter Terrorism \$1.0 million, Police Call Centre \$0.3 million and Road Safety Project \$1.0 million. For 2001-02, South Australia Police's (SAPOL) investment program included many one off major capital projects including Adelaide Police Station Relocation and Netley Police Complex.
- (g) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure. The net cash flows used in investing activities for 2006-07 is mainly associated with the purchase of an aircraft and the Golden Grove and Aldinga police stations.
- (h) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (i) Land revalued in 2005 resulting in a \$14.1million increment. For 2005-06, the decrease mainly reflects the transfer of land and buildings as part of the Public Private Partnership (PPP) transaction that occurred in 2004-05. Five police stations were built as part of this transaction. The transfer has been reflected in the 2005-06 financial statements as a prior adjustment to 2004-05.
- (j) The increase in 2006-07 is mainly associated with the purchase of the aircraft and donated assets (speed detection cameras).

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.6

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	76.4	80.2	89.3	99.8	107.6
Superannuation	\$m	8.0	8.9	9.0	10.5	11.6
Payroll tax	\$m	5.1	4.9	6.3	6.5	7.2
Total salaries and payments	\$m	89.4	93.9	104.6	116.8	126.4
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	29.2	32.8	31.9	31.1	33.5
Depreciation	\$m	1.3	1.4	2.3	2.6	2.6
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	120.0	128.1	138.8	150.5	162.5
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	7.1	8.7	8.4	9.0	9.1
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	107.8	114.5	124.0	134.9	146.3
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (a)	\$m	4.1	6.0	6.7	6.7	9.9
Capital expenditure	\$m	2.2	3.0	1.0	2.5	1.1
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (b)	\$m	120.9	129.7	137.5	150.4	161.0
Total accrual costs (c)	\$m	124.1	134.1	145.4	157.1	172.4
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	65 463	66 439	73 369	77 536	85 469
Average non-police staff costs	\$	50 597	53 992	57 843	66 441	60 969
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff (d)						
Sworn	FTE	1 001	1 001	1 008	1 052	1 134
Civilian	FTE	202	216	218	221	241
Other	FTE	na	–	na	–	na
Operational FTE staff	FTE	1 203	1 217	1 226	1 273	1 375
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	93	116	126	132	48
Civilian	FTE	150	149	152	155	141
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	34
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	243	265	278	287	223
Total staff	FTE	1 446	1 482	1 504	1 560	1 598
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	21	20	22	24	27
Non-operational	FTE	2	2	2	3	1
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	23	22	24	27	28

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	7 442	13 819	13 837	13 948	26 668
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	46 230	69 686	77 750	77 566	108 891
Other	\$'000	4 853	5 173	5 471	5 559	15 317
Total value of assets	\$'000	58 525	88 678	97 058	97 073	150 876

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

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.7

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	53.6	56.0	60.8	62.9	68.8
Superannuation	\$m	6.6	7.7	8.4	9.7	9.0
Payroll tax (a)	\$m	–	–	–	–	–
Total salaries and payments	\$m	60.2	63.7	69.3	72.6	77.8
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	18.6	21.3	21.0	22.0	23.4
Depreciation	\$m	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.4
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	81.7	87.7	92.6	96.9	103.6
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax (b)	\$m	81.3	87.3	92.1	96.6	103.1
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (c)	\$m	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1
Capital expenditure	\$m	1.6	1.4	6.4	5.6	1.8
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (d)	\$m	80.4	86.4	96.7	100.2	103.0
Total accrual costs (e)	\$m	84.5	90.4	95.6	99.9	106.7
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	75 301	78 680	86 434	89 192	93 261
Average non-police staff costs	\$	75 610	78 785	86 189	88 728	93 922
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	585	607	596	605	619
Civilian	FTE	114	122	110	93	92
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–
Operational FTE staff	FTE	699	729	706	698	711
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	9	11	10	15	21
Civilian	FTE	91	69	86	102	101
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	100	80	96	117	122
Total staff	FTE	799	809	802	815	833
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	8	10	9	8	4
Non-operational	FTE	–	–	2	3	2
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	8	10	11	11	6

Table 6A.7

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	6 630	6 630	8 539	7 889	7 751
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	33 597	33 097	35 814	36 613	36 908
Other	\$'000	1 181	1 001	856	1 096	2 407
Total value of assets	\$'000	41 408	40 728	45 209	45 598	47 066

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.8

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>
Expenditure (a)						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	77.8	90.2	102.4	115.1	123.3
Superannuation (b)	\$m	8.2	9.7	10.7	11.8	12.6
Payroll tax	\$m	6.0	5.7	6.2	7.2	7.6
Total salaries and payments	\$m	92.0	105.6	119.4	134.1	143.5
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	29.8	36.2	33.5	34.6	37.4
Depreciation (c)	\$m	4.4	4.6	5.8	5.9	6.4
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	126.3	146.4	158.7	174.6	187.2
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	10.4	16.5	17.4	16.0	18.7
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	109.9	124.2	135.1	151.4	160.9
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital	\$m	8.2	8.2	8.8	8.3	8.6
Capital expenditure (d)	\$m	7.9	16.3	14.6	9.9	12.7
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (e)	\$m	129.8	158.1	167.5	178.6	193.6
Total accrual costs (f)	\$m	134.5	154.6	167.5	182.9	195.8
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	103 911	109 371	114 099	134 095	141 242
Average non-police staff costs	\$	28 572	33 328	35 000	32 356	34 584
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	754	809	756	833	856
Civilian	FTE	106	141	51	144	161
Other (g)	FTE	166	175	169	194	203
Operational FTE staff	FTE	1 026	1 125	976	1 171	1 220
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	29	37	160	44	38
Civilian	FTE	102	77	183	91	77
Other (g)	FTE	–	–	21	80	56
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	131	114	364	215	171
Total staff	FTE	1 157	1 239	1 340	1 386	1 391
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	47	57	66	71	84
Non-operational	FTE	7	7	10	10	12
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	54	64	76	81	96

Table 6A.8

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	5 226	5 506	5 503	6 192	6 202
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	82 404	80 322	82 466	79 968	79 605
Other	\$'000	19 798	21 728	27 314	24 377	28 043
Total value of assets	\$'000	107 428	107 556	115 283	110 537	113 850

- (a) The NT Police are part of a tri-service agency incorporating the NT Fire and Rescue Service and the NT Emergency Service. Where possible, all expenditure directly relating to the non-police arms of the department has been excluded.
- (b) Based on actuarial advice on the cost of the schemes, not actuals.
- (c) Depreciation is calculated using a straight-line method.
- (d) 2004-05 and 2005-06 figures have been revised since the 2007 Report to exclude non capitalised Repairs and Maintenance expenditure, which is captured in Recurrent Expenditure.
- (e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (f) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (g) Includes police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers.
– Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.9

Table 6A.9 Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2006-07

Revaluation method (a)	NSW	Vic	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
	Market value	Fair value	Market value	Deprival	Fair Value	Market	Market
Land	Market value	Fair value	Market value	Deprival	Fair Value	Market	Market
Buildings	Written down replacement value	Fair value	Police stations /establishment - written down replacement value; residential buildings and commercial style - market value.	Deprival	Fair Value	Market	Market
Other assets	Straight-line depreciation over useful life	na	Cost (aircraft are at market valuation)	na	Cost	Deprival	Cost - only land & buildings revalued
Frequency of revaluations							
Land	3 yrs	3 yrs	Annual valuations over 5 year rolling plan	3 yrs	3 yrs	5 yrs	5yrs
Buildings	3 yrs	na	Annual valuations over 5 year rolling plan	3 yrs	3 yrs	na	5yrs
Other assets	Annual capitalisation of group	na	No other asset classes are revalued (except aircraft which are done annually)	na	na	3 yrs	5yrs

Table 6A.9

Table 6A.9 Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2006-07

Useful asset lives (years) (b), (c)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Buildings	Useful life/Lease term, determined individually	1-95yrs	10 - 50 yrs is standard	50 yrs	15-60 yrs	7-112 yrs	25-59 yrs	20-50yrs
Plant & equip.	6.5-10 yrs	5-20yrs	5 - 40 yrs	5-20 yrs	10 yrs	1-40 yrs	3-25 yrs	1-10yrs
IT equip.	4 yrs	3-5yrs	5 yrs	4 yrs	3 yrs	5 yrs	3 yrs	3-6yrs
Office equip. (d)	10 yrs	5-40yrs	3 - 40 yrs	7 yrs	10 yrs	1-40 yrs	5 yrs	5-10yrs
Motor vehicles (e) Owned vehicles 6.5 yrs		6-16yrs	1.5 - 10yrs	5 yrs	3-10 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs	1-10yrs
Threshold capitalisation levels								
Buildings	5 000	na	10 000	5 000	10 000	5 000	na	5 000
IT equip.	-	1 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	5 000	2 000	5 000
Other assets (f)	5 000	1 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	5 000	2 000	5 000
Current asset value as at 30 June 2007 (\$'000)								
Land	363 824	219 770	416 561	130 803	33 574	26 668	7 751	6 202
Buildings	513 345	541 576	917 442	288 689	100 149	108 891	36 908	79 605
Other Assets	502 327	128556	119658	173 268	38 633	15 317	2 407	28043

Table 6A.9

Table 6A.9 Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2006-07

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.10 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services per person (2006-07 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Real recurrent expenditure										
2002-03	\$m	2 018	1 374	1 086	655	455	132	99	139	5 958
2003-04	\$m	2 093	1 404	1 144	683	416	138	103	151	6 131
2004-05	\$m	2 081	1 437	1 147	725	449	143	104	158	6 244
2005-06	\$m	2 136	1 499	1 221	739	470	148	104	167	6 485
2006-07	\$m	2 189	1 529	1 262	777	477	156	106	170	6 668
Real recurrent expenditure on police services per head of population										
2002-03	\$	303	281	288	338	298	278	306	698	301
2003-04	\$	313	283	296	347	271	286	315	753	306
2004-05	\$	309	286	290	363	291	296	318	774	308
2005-06	\$	315	295	301	363	301	304	314	802	315
2006-07	\$	319	296	306	373	303	318	316	798	320
Average annual percentage change in real recurrent expenditure per person										
2002-03 to 2006-07		1.3	1.4	1.5	2.6	0.4	3.6	0.8	3.6	1.5

- (a) Real recurrent expenditure is recurrent expenditure, including user cost of capital, less revenue from own sources and payroll tax.
- (b) Revenue from own sources includes user charges and other types of revenue (for example, from sale of stores and plant). It excludes fine revenue, money received as a result of warrant execution, and revenue from the issuing of firearm licences.
- (c) Population based on ABS estimates for December each year.
- (d) Real recurrent expenditure calculated using ABS GDP Expenditure Implicit Price Deflators 2006-07 = 100.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.11

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

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Operational staff									
2002-03	80.6	82.7	80.0	89.7	92.9	83.2	87.5	88.7	84.6
2003-04	82.7	81.3	78.1	87.1	91.9	82.1	90.1	90.8	82.9
2004-05	83.2	80.9	78.7	86.3	90.8	81.5	88.0	72.8	82.5
2005-06	82.9	81.0	79.0	84.9	90.6	81.6	81.6	84.5	82.6
2006-07	83.2	81.3	79.4	83.3	89.5	86.0	85.4	87.7	82.7
Non-operational staff									
2002-03	19.4	17.3	20.0	10.3	7.1	16.8	12.5	11.3	15.4
2003-04	17.3	18.7	21.9	12.9	8.1	17.9	9.9	9.2	17.1
2004-05	16.8	19.1	21.3	13.7	9.2	18.5	12.0	27.2	17.5
2005-06	17.1	19.0	21.0	15.1	9.4	18.4	18.4	15.5	17.4
2006-07	16.8	18.7	20.6	16.7	10.5	14.0	14.6	12.3	17.3

(a) Comprises all FTE staff.

(b) The definition of operational status is quite broad and may be interpreted differently across jurisdictions.

(c) For NSW, counts are headcounts at 30 June.

(d) For Queensland, the definitions of operational and non-operational status vary slightly from the national data dictionary.

(e) In the NT, police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers are counted in operational staff and non-operational staff under the 'other' category.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.12

Table 6A.12		General satisfaction with services provided by the police (a)								
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2004-05										
Very satisfied	%	20.2	23.7	22.1	15.2	22.7	23.3	13.5	19.6	21.1
Satisfied	%	47.0	48.6	49.2	47.2	45.7	47.5	50.2	48.9	47.8
Neither	%	24.2	20.3	21.1	27.0	24.6	22.4	27.9	23.4	23.0
Dissatisfied	%	5.6	4.4	5.0	6.9	4.1	4.4	5.7	6.5	5.2
Very dissatisfied	%	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	0.8	1.9
Don't know	%	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.0
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>67.2</i>	<i>72.3</i>	<i>71.3</i>	<i>62.4</i>	<i>68.4</i>	<i>70.8</i>	<i>63.7</i>	<i>68.5</i>	<i>68.9</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>7.7</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.1</i>
Sample size	no.	4 654	4 613	5 537	1 804	1 804	1 803	1 984	1 005	23 204
Likert index (b)	Index	3.78	3.89	3.86	3.66	3.84	3.87	3.68	3.81	3.82
2005-06										
Very satisfied	%	21.9	25.6	22.7	17.7	22.2	24.7	16.1	20.5	22.5
Satisfied	%	50.9	52.2	51.8	56.1	52.5	50.9	50.4	54.0	52.1
Neither	%	16.9	15.3	17.7	17.9	18.1	16.1	23.4	16.1	16.9
Dissatisfied	%	6.1	3.9	4.4	5.3	4.8	5.8	7.2	6.2	5.1
Very dissatisfied	%	2.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.7
Don't know	%	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.7
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>72.8</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>74.7</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>66.5</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>74.6</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>8.4</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>6.8</i>
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Likert index (b)	Index	3.86	3.98	3.91	3.85	3.91	3.93	3.74	3.85	3.90
2006-07										
Very satisfied	%	17.9	23.9	20.9	16.9	22.8	23.3	14.4	17.3	20.3
Satisfied	%	44.8	46.5	46.5	44.4	47.2	47.3	46.1	43.7	45.8
Neither	%	23.6	18.3	22.0	25.8	20.8	18.7	27.6	25.6	21.9
Dissatisfied	%	8.0	6.8	6.2	7.5	5.7	7.1	7.0	8.4	7.1
Very dissatisfied	%	3.4	2.4	2.4	3.2	2.0	2.3	2.0	3.0	2.8
Don't know	%	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.4	2.9	1.9	2.2
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>62.7</i>	<i>70.4</i>	<i>67.3</i>	<i>61.3</i>	<i>70.0</i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>61.1</i>	<i>66.1</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>11.4</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>9.9</i>
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (b)	Index	3.67	3.85	3.79	3.66	3.85	3.83	3.66	3.65	3.75

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

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

(b) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

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

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

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

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

Table 6A.13

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2004-05										
Contact with police	%	43.6	47.9	46.6	47.6	45.9	46.8	44.4	58.7	46.0
No contact with police	%	56.4	52.1	52.4	52.4	54.1	53.2	55.6	41.3	54.0
Sample size	no.	4 654	4 613	5 537	1 804	1 804	1 803	1 984	1 005	23 204
2005-06										
Contact with police	%	55.5	60.6	59.5	60.2	55.2	60.3	56.9	72.0	58.2
No contact with police	%	44.5	39.8	40.5	39.8	44.8	39.7	43.1	28.0	41.8
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
2006-07										
Contact with police	%	54.1	58.3	60.0	62.0	58.0	58.5	61.1	69.0	57.7
No contact with police	%	45.9	41.7	40.1	38.1	42.0	41.5	38.9	31.0	42.3
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234

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

na not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 6A.14

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2004-05										
Very satisfied	%	43.8	49.4	46.9	45.5	50.1	52.3	40.5	46.6	46.7
Satisfied	%	27.3	26.2	27.3	29.4	28.2	26.7	32.0	30.7	27.4
Neither	%	10.2	9.4	10.0	8.5	7.7	6.3	8.6	8.4	9.4
Dissatisfied	%	9.6	7.0	7.5	8.9	7.9	7.2	9.3	9.2	8.2
Very dissatisfied	%	8.7	7.8	8.1	7.5	5.9	7.5	9.3	5.0	7.9
Don't know	%	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	–	0.4	0.1	0.3
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>71.1</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>74.2</i>	<i>74.9</i>	<i>78.3</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>72.5</i>	<i>77.3</i>	<i>74.1</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>18.3</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>16.1</i>
Sample size	no.	2 002	2 231	2 619	926	815	822	872	584	10 871
Likert index (c)	Index	3.88	4.03	3.98	3.97	4.09	4.09	3.85	4.05	3.97
2005-06										
Very satisfied	%	51.7	56.1	49.4	48.5	54.9	55.7	48.4	52.0	52.3
Satisfied	%	30.9	28.5	32.1	32.8	26.9	27.9	29.1	28.5	30.3
Neither	%	6.0	6.1	6.4	8.6	7.4	5.6	9.0	7.3	6.5
Dissatisfied	%	6.2	5.4	5.8	4.6	5.4	5.4	6.8	7.7	5.7
Very dissatisfied	%	5.0	3.7	6.0	5.3	4.6	5.3	6.0	4.1	4.9
Don't know	%	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.3
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>82.6</i>	<i>84.6</i>	<i>81.5</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>81.8</i>	<i>83.6</i>	<i>77.5</i>	<i>80.5</i>	<i>82.6</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>11.2</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>10.6</i>
Sample size	no.	1 628	2 807	3 489	1 115	961	1 068	1 089	720	12 877
Likert index (c)	Index	4.18	4.28	4.13	4.15	4.23	4.24	4.08	4.17	4.20
2006-07										
Very satisfied	%	48.4	56.5	51.1	50.2	55.9	55.5	46.9	50.2	51.9
Satisfied	%	30.1	27.1	29.7	29.6	29.2	28.2	33.4	29.5	29.1
Neither	%	7.0	5.5	5.9	7.0	4.1	4.9	7.8	6.1	6.1
Dissatisfied	%	7.1	5.5	5.9	6.2	5.6	5.8	6.0	8.4	6.2
Very dissatisfied	%	7.0	4.8	6.5	6.7	5.2	4.6	5.2	5.5	6.1
Don't know	%	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>78.5</i>	<i>83.6</i>	<i>80.8</i>	<i>79.8</i>	<i>85.0</i>	<i>83.7</i>	<i>80.3</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>81.0</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>14.2</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>12.3</i>
Sample size	no.	3 847	4 127	3 785	3 728	1 945	1 415	1 508	1 089	21 444
Likert index (c)	Index	4.06	4.26	4.14	4.11	4.25	4.25	4.11	4.11	4.15

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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- (a) Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.
- (b) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (c) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

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

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 6A.15

Table 6A.15		Opinions on statement 'police perform job professionally' (a), (b)									
	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
2004-05											
Strongly agree	%	20.0	22.1	22.6	18.5	24.4	20.7	21.5	24.0	21.3	
Agree	%	55.8	55.1	53.5	56.4	58.3	56.6	57.5	53.1	55.5	
Neither	%	16.4	15.1	16.7	18.1	12.7	16.1	14.7	16.6	16.0	
Disagree	%	5.8	5.7	4.8	5.5	3.3	4.6	4.8	4.0	5.3	
Strongly disagree	%	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.1	2.2	1.6	
Don't know	%	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>75.8</i>	<i>77.2</i>	<i>76.1</i>	<i>74.9</i>	<i>82.7</i>	<i>77.3</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>77.1</i>	<i>76.8</i>	
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>7.5</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>6.9</i>	
Sample size	no.	4 654	4 613	5 537	1 804	1 804	1 803	1 984	1 005	23 204	
Likert index (c)	Index	3.87	3.90	3.91	3.86	4.02	3.90	3.94	3.93	3.90	
2005-06											
Strongly agree	%	27.3	27.0	25.6	24.1	28.5	30.3	25.7	27.0	26.7	
Agree	%	50.3	55.0	54.5	58.2	52.6	51.6	54.7	53.3	53.4	
Neither	%	14.6	12.0	13.1	11.8	13.8	12.1	13.4	12.1	13.2	
Disagree	%	5.3	4.3	4.8	4.2	3.3	4.5	4.1	5.7	4.6	
Strongly disagree	%	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.5	
Don't know	%	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>77.6</i>	<i>82.0</i>	<i>80.1</i>	<i>82.3</i>	<i>81.1</i>	<i>81.9</i>	<i>80.4</i>	<i>80.3</i>	<i>80.1</i>	
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>7.3</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>6.1</i>	
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677	
Likert index (c)	Index	3.96	4.03	3.99	4.01	4.04	4.05	4.00	4.00	4.00	
2006-07											
Strongly agree	%	19.7	23.5	21.8	21.8	26.7	25.3	22.7	23.3	22.0	
Agree	%	57.1	58.0	58.4	57.5	57.5	57.9	58.3	55.9	57.7	
Neither	%	13.5	10.6	11.6	12.6	9.6	9.7	12.0	13.0	11.9	
Disagree	%	6.5	5.8	6.0	5.7	4.0	5.1	4.4	5.3	5.9	
Strongly disagree	%	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.9	
Don't know	%	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>76.9</i>	<i>81.5</i>	<i>80.2</i>	<i>79.3</i>	<i>84.2</i>	<i>83.2</i>	<i>80.9</i>	<i>79.2</i>	<i>79.7</i>	
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>9.0</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.8</i>	
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234	
Likert index (c)	Index	3.86	3.97	3.94	3.92	4.04	4.01	3.96	3.94	3.93	

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

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

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

(c) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

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

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

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

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

Table 6A.16

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2004-05										
Strongly agree	%	15.9	16.2	17.0	13.7	18.1	16.5	16.2	18.1	16.2
Agree	%	46.8	47.2	45.9	47.3	49.1	49.6	49.5	44.3	47.1
Neither	%	19.3	20.4	19.9	20.5	18.3	19.0	20.2	19.8	19.7
Disagree	%	13.0	11.4	12.1	13.3	10.4	10.2	10.2	13.2	12.1
Strongly disagree	%	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.3	3.0	3.5	2.4	4.2	3.8
Don't know	%	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.6	0.5	1.1
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>62.7</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>62.9</i>	<i>61.0</i>	<i>67.2</i>	<i>66.1</i>	<i>65.7</i>	<i>62.4</i>	<i>63.3</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>16.6</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>15.9</i>
Sample size	no.	4 654	4 613	5 537	1 804	1 804	1 803	1 984	1 005	23 204
Likert index (c)	Index	3.59	3.61	3.60	3.53	3.70	3.66	3.68	3.59	3.60
2005-06										
Strongly agree	%	19.4	18.6	18.9	17.4	21.8	21.9	19.8	21.9	19.2
Agree	%	47.9	49.6	48.5	50.7	48.7	48.9	51.4	46.7	48.9
Neither	%	16.1	16.6	16.7	15.2	15.7	15.6	16.5	15.6	16.2
Disagree	%	10.6	10.4	10.6	12.6	9.2	9.6	8.0	11.8	10.6
Strongly disagree	%	4.4	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.2	2.7	1.9	3.2	3.6
Don't know	%	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.2	2.3	0.9	1.6
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>67.3</i>	<i>68.2</i>	<i>67.4</i>	<i>68.1</i>	<i>70.5</i>	<i>70.8</i>	<i>71.2</i>	<i>68.6</i>	<i>68.1</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>15.0</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>14.2</i>
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Likert index (c)	Index	3.68	3.72	3.70	3.68	3.78	3.79	3.81	3.73	3.71
2006-07										
Strongly agree	%	14.1	15.9	15.5	15.7	17.8	19.7	17.4	16.5	15.5
Agree	%	50.5	51.0	51.6	50.4	52.1	52.8	54.7	48.8	51.1
Neither	%	14.6	14.2	13.6	14.3	12.5	11.9	13.6	12.8	14.0
Disagree	%	14.3	13.5	13.9	14.1	12.6	11.1	9.2	15.1	13.7
Strongly disagree	%	4.6	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.1	2.8	2.7	5.2	3.9
Don't know	%	1.8	2.2	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.9
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>64.6</i>	<i>66.9</i>	<i>67.1</i>	<i>66.0</i>	<i>69.8</i>	<i>72.5</i>	<i>72.1</i>	<i>65.3</i>	<i>66.5</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>19.0</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>17.6</i>
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	3.56	3.64	3.62	3.60	3.70	3.77	3.77	3.57	3.62

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

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

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

(c) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

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

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

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

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

Table 6A.17

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2004-05										
Strongly agree	%	17.3	18.0	19.3	14.1	20.4	16.2	18.5	18.8	17.8
Agree	%	52.6	52.3	52.7	55.4	54.5	55.9	56.2	53.2	53.1
Neither	%	18.5	18.0	17.5	18.6	15.9	17.5	17.0	17.5	17.9
Disagree	%	8.3	7.8	6.4	9.0	5.7	6.6	5.5	5.6	7.6
Strongly disagree	%	1.9	2.6	2.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.1	2.7	2.2
Don't know	%	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.3	1.4
<i>Total agree</i>	%	69.9	70.3	72.0	69.5	74.9	72.1	74.7	72.0	70.9
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	10.2	10.4	9.1	10.8	7.2	8.2	6.6	8.3	9.8
Sample size	no.	4 654	4 613	5 537	1 804	1 804	1 803	1 984	1 005	23 204
Likert index (c)	Index	3.76	3.76	3.81	3.72	3.88	3.80	3.87	3.82	3.78
2005-06										
Strongly agree	%	21.7	21.0	21.5	17.7	24.2	22.2	22.2	22.3	21.3
Agree	%	51.1	55.3	56.6	60.9	53.9	55.0	55.3	55.7	54.6
Neither	%	16.1	14.1	12.6	12.0	14.2	14.7	15.6	13.2	14.3
Disagree	%	6.4	5.9	5.3	6.9	4.6	5.3	3.7	5.1	5.9
Strongly disagree	%	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.9
Don't know	%	2.6	1.9	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.0
<i>Total agree</i>	%	72.8	76.3	78.1	78.6	78.1	77.2	77.5	78.0	75.9
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	8.5	7.7	7.3	8.4	6.2	6.7	4.9	6.9	7.8
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Likert index (c)	Index	3.86	3.90	3.92	3.87	3.96	3.93	3.96	3.93	3.89
2006-07										
Strongly agree	%	16.6	17.9	17.9	17.8	21.0	20.7	20.1	21.1	17.8
Agree	%	57.7	58.0	59.8	56.9	58.4	57.8	57.8	56.3	58.2
Neither	%	13.2	12.3	11.7	12.7	10.9	11.8	12.6	11.3	12.4
Disagree	%	8.3	8.0	6.9	7.8	6.2	5.7	5.2	6.8	7.6
Strongly disagree	%	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.1
Don't know	%	1.9	2.1	1.6	2.3	1.9	2.3	3.1	2.7	2.0
<i>Total agree</i>	%	74.3	75.9	77.7	74.7	79.4	78.4	77.9	77.4	76.0
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	10.6	9.8	9.0	10.3	7.9	7.4	6.4	8.6	9.7
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	3.79	3.84	3.86	3.82	3.93	3.92	3.93	3.91	3.84

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

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

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

(c) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

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

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

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

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

Table 6A.18

Table 6A.18	Trends in complaints (a)							
	NSW(b)	Vic	Qld	WA(c)	SA	Tas	ACT(d)	NT(e)
Complaints per 100 000 people								
2002-03	51	8	66	35	84	19	158	135
2003-04	48	15	60	34	83	19	154	145
2004-05	49	19	46	49	75	20	135	163
2005-06	51	19	38	42	78	18	126	128
2006-07	45	19	35	47	71	17	111	138
Complaints per 100 sworn (operational) staff								
2002-03	26	4	34	15	35	9	88	36
2003-04	23	7	30	15	35	9	83	36
2004-05	24	10	23	22	31	10	74	44
2005-06	25	9	19	19	32	8	69	32
2006-07	21	9	17	21	29	8	61	34
Complaints - index 2002-03 to 2004-05 = 100								
2002-03 to 2004-05	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2005-06	104.7	137.9	70.3	109.7	98.2	94.9	86.2	89.9
2006-07	93.5	142.8	66.3	126.0	90.0	93.8	77.1	98.7

(a) Data is are not comparable across jurisdictions. Data are comparable for trends within jurisdictions. Complaints data refers to number of statements of complaints by members of the public regarding police conduct when a person was in police custody or had voluntary dealing with the police.

(b) All previous years' figures for NSW have been revised since the 2007 Report.

(c) For WA, Figures for 2004-05 and 2005-06 have been revised. Complaint numbers vary due to the back-capture of unreported complaints of a minor nature that are resolved at the local level before 30 June.

(d) For the ACT, the result for 2006-07 is not comparable with the figures for previous years, as a new complaints management model was introduced in 2006-07.

(e) For the NT, 24 of the 2006-07 recorded complaints were preliminary enquires not counted in the data set the previous year.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.19

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Indigenous staff as proportion of total staff (c)									
2002-03	%	0.9	na	0.0	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.0	4.7
2003-04	%	1.0	0.1	0.0	2.9	1.3	1.5	1.2	5.2
2004-05	%	1.2	na	0.0	3.1	1.2	1.6	1.4	5.7
2005-06	%	1.3	na	0.0	2.9	1.2	1.7	1.3	5.8
2006-07	%	1.4	na	2.4	2.5	1.2	1.8	0.7	6.9
Representation of Indigenous people among all people aged 20–64 (30 June 2006)									
Indigenous people	no.	70 985	15 743	67 787	35 983	14 189	8 961	2 227	32 057
All people	000	4 108.1	3 121.8	2 480.0	1 260.8	939.8	288.2	215.4	133.8
Proportion Indigenous	%	1.7	0.5	2.7	2.9	1.5	3.1	1.0	24.0

- (a) Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self-identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.
- (b) Queensland Police Service was unable to validate Indigenous staff by operational status prior to 2006-07.
- (c) Indigenous staff are reported as the sum of both the operational and non-operational categories.
- na** Not available.

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

Table 6A.20

Table 6A.20		Police staff, sworn and unsworn, by gender (per cent) (a)								
	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (c)	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Male										
2002-03	67.1	75.4	68.4	79.1	72.4	69.9	68.5	69.0	71.0	
2003-04	66.4	74.4	68.3	78.6	72.4	69.9	68.4	68.1	70.4	
2004-05	66.7	73.5	68.0	77.2	72.0	68.9	68.0	67.2	70.1	
2005-06	66.1	72.4	66.9	75.7	71.2	67.9	68.5	66.2	69.2	
2006-07	66.0	71.8	65.8	74.4	71.1	67.2	68.9	66.0	68.6	
Female										
2002-03	32.9	24.6	31.6	20.9	27.6	30.1	31.5	31.0	29.0	
2003-04	33.6	25.6	31.7	21.4	27.6	30.1	31.6	31.9	29.6	
2004-05	33.3	26.5	32.0	22.8	28.0	31.1	32.0	32.8	29.9	
2005-06	33.9	27.6	33.1	24.3	28.8	32.1	31.5	33.8	30.8	
2006-07	34.0	28.2	34.2	25.6	28.9	32.8	31.1	34.0	31.4	

(a) FTE staff.

(b) For NSW, data based on a headcount at 30 June.

(c) For WA, data excludes recruits in training.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.21

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Home alone during day 2004-05</i>										
Very safe	%	58.6	62.8	63.4	57.3	59.7	67.6	61.8	64.7	60.9
Safe	%	31.9	29.6	29.2	33.2	32.0	26.9	30.1	29.1	30.8
Neither	%	6.9	5.7	4.9	7.6	6.0	3.7	5.5	4.5	6.1
Unsafe	%	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.6
Very unsafe	%	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.5
Not applicable	%	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>90.5</i>	<i>92.4</i>	<i>92.6</i>	<i>90.5</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>94.5</i>	<i>91.9</i>	<i>93.8</i>	<i>91.7</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Sample size	no.	4 654	4 613	5 537	1 804	1 804	1 803	1 984	1 005	23 204
Likert index (c)	Index	4.46	4.54	4.54	4.45	4.49	4.60	4.51	4.57	4.50
<i>Home alone during day 2005-06</i>										
Very safe	%	59.0	62.3	64.1	56.9	61.4	65.7	58.1	62.4	61.0
Safe	%	33.1	31.4	30.1	35.0	32.7	28.7	35.1	31.3	32.2
Neither	%	4.9	4.4	3.6	5.2	4.0	3.1	4.3	4.4	4.4
Unsafe	%	2.3	1.0	1.4	2.1	1.4	0.8	2.0	1.3	1.7
Very unsafe	%	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.4
Not applicable	%	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>92.1</i>	<i>93.7</i>	<i>94.2</i>	<i>91.9</i>	<i>94.1</i>	<i>94.4</i>	<i>93.2</i>	<i>93.7</i>	<i>93.2</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>2.7</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Likert index (c)	Index	4.48	4.55	4.57	4.46	4.54	4.60	4.49	4.54	4.52
<i>Home alone during day 2006-07</i>										
Very safe	%	53.9	59.2	58.8	54.4	57.0	64.7	57.4	55.4	56.8
Safe	%	38.7	34.4	34.8	36.8	35.5	30.6	36.0	36.7	36.2
Neither	%	4.0	3.2	3.3	4.7	3.9	2.3	4.0	4.8	3.7
Unsafe	%	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.0
Very unsafe	%	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5
Not applicable	%	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.8
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>92.6</i>	<i>93.7</i>	<i>93.6</i>	<i>91.1</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>95.4</i>	<i>93.4</i>	<i>92.0</i>	<i>93.0</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	4.44	4.51	4.51	4.43	4.47	4.59	4.51	4.46	4.48

Table 6A.21

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Home alone after dark 2004-05</i>										
Very safe	%	42.2	45.2	45.8	38.4	40.8	47.8	42.6	46.6	43.3
Safe	%	37.0	37.8	36.9	37.5	39.6	37.8	39.7	34.3	37.4
Neither	%	12.3	10.1	10.7	14.2	11.0	8.5	10.7	12.7	11.4
Unsafe	%	6.0	4.9	4.7	7.5	6.5	4.1	5.0	4.5	5.6
Very unsafe	%	2.0	1.5	1.7	2.3	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.8
Not applicable	%	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>79.2</i>	<i>83.0</i>	<i>82.7</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>80.4</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>82.3</i>	<i>80.9</i>	<i>80.7</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>8.0</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>7.4</i>
Sample size	no.	4 654	4 613	5 537	1 804	1 804	1 803	1 984	1 005	23 204
Likert index (c)	Index	4.12	4.21	4.21	4.02	4.11	4.27	4.16	4.20	4.15
<i>Home alone after dark 2005-06</i>										
Very safe	%	43.3	44.5	47.4	38.8	42.8	47.6	40.8	44.6	44.0
Safe	%	38.6	39.3	39.0	42.4	39.9	37.8	42.4	38.0	39.4
Neither	%	10.0	8.9	7.5	9.8	10.1	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.2
Unsafe	%	6.0	5.3	4.2	6.3	5.3	3.9	6.2	5.7	5.4
Very unsafe	%	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.3	1.7
Not applicable	%	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	–	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>81.9</i>	<i>83.8</i>	<i>86.4</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>82.7</i>	<i>85.4</i>	<i>83.2</i>	<i>82.6</i>	<i>83.4</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>7.7</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>7.1</i>
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Likert index (c)	Index	4.16	4.20	4.27	4.09	4.18	4.27	4.15	4.17	4.19
<i>Home alone after dark 2006-07</i>										
Very safe	%	39.4	42.6	43.1	38.1	40.7	48.1	41.7	39.7	41.1
Safe	%	43.3	42.4	42.5	41.1	42.9	38.9	43.5	40.0	42.5
Neither	%	8.2	6.5	7.2	9.6	7.6	6.3	7.7	9.4	7.7
Unsafe	%	6.6	6.3	5.6	8.6	6.3	5.2	5.7	8.3	6.5
Very unsafe	%	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.4	2.4	1.2	1.1	2.4	1.8
Not applicable	%	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>82.7</i>	<i>85.0</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>79.2</i>	<i>83.6</i>	<i>87.0</i>	<i>85.3</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>83.7</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>8.6</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>8.3</i>
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	4.12	4.18	4.21	4.04	4.14	4.28	4.19	4.07	4.15

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

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

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

(c) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

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

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

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

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

Table 6A.22

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Walking or jogging during the day 2004-05</i>										
Very safe	%	50.1	52.8	51.4	46.5	48.8	57.2	50.7	49.0	50.7
Safe	%	36.8	36.6	36.0	40.0	37.4	34.2	36.8	36.3	36.9
Neither	%	7.9	6.5	7.6	9.1	8.4	5.4	7.7	8.5	7.6
Unsafe	%	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.8	3.1	1.6	2.8	3.3	2.5
Very unsafe	%	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.8
Not applicable	%	1.6	1.2	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.5
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>86.9</i>	<i>89.4</i>	<i>87.4</i>	<i>86.5</i>	<i>86.2</i>	<i>91.4</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>85.3</i>	<i>87.6</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>3.6</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Sample size	no.	4 654	4 613	5 537	1 804	1 804	1 803	1 984	1 005	23 204
Likert index (c)	Index	4.35	4.40	4.38	4.31	4.32	4.48	4.35	4.31	4.36
<i>Walking or jogging during the day 2005-06</i>										
Very safe	%	50.9	53.3	51.7	47.6	45.3	55.3	48.3	45.3	50.9
Safe	%	37.2	35.6	37.1	40.7	41.6	34.5	39.9	39.7	37.5
Neither	%	5.9	6.1	5.7	5.6	6.5	4.8	7.6	8.2	5.9
Unsafe	%	3.2	2.3	1.7	3.6	3.1	1.9	2.9	3.7	2.7
Very unsafe	%	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7
Not applicable	%	2.0	2.2	2.9	1.7	2.5	3.0	1.0	2.1	2.2
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>88.1</i>	<i>88.9</i>	<i>88.8</i>	<i>88.3</i>	<i>86.9</i>	<i>89.8</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>85.0</i>	<i>88.4</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>3.9</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>3.4</i>
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Likert index (c)	Index	4.37	4.42	4.41	4.33	4.30	4.47	4.34	4.28	4.38
<i>Walking or jogging during the day 2006-07</i>										
Very safe	%	41.9	46.9	44.4	41.2	44.7	53.6	46.8	43.1	44.2
Safe	%	46.4	42.5	43.4	45.7	44.6	39.4	45.7	44.1	44.5
Neither	%	5.4	4.7	5.4	6.0	4.4	3.3	4.8	6.6	5.1
Unsafe	%	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.0	1.6	1.8	3.3	3.2
Very unsafe	%	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.7
Not applicable	%	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.7	0.6	1.9	2.3
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>88.4</i>	<i>89.4</i>	<i>87.8</i>	<i>86.9</i>	<i>89.3</i>	<i>92.9</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>87.2</i>	<i>88.6</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	4.28	4.35	4.30	4.26	4.34	4.47	4.38	4.27	4.31

Table 6A.22

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Walking or jogging <i>after dark</i> 2004-05										
Very safe	%	15.7	16.8	17.4	14.2	17.0	17.8	14.3	15.5	16.3
Safe	%	28.9	29.5	26.8	25.7	26.2	31.8	28.7	26.1	28.2
Neither	%	20.8	21.0	22.0	21.9	20.6	21.6	23.6	18.3	21.2
Unsafe	%	19.9	18.4	18.2	20.2	19.1	15.8	19.9	20.7	19.1
Very unsafe	%	9.0	8.7	9.4	11.8	10.8	7.4	9.1	14.5	9.5
Not applicable	%	5.6	5.6	6.1	6.2	6.4	5.5	4.4	4.9	5.8
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>44.6</i>	<i>46.3</i>	<i>44.2</i>	<i>39.9</i>	<i>43.2</i>	<i>49.6</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>41.6</i>	<i>44.5</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>28.9</i>	<i>27.1</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>32.0</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>28.6</i>
Sample size	no.	4 654	4 613	5 537	1 804	1 804	1 803	1 984	1 005	23 204
Likert index (c)	Index	3.24	3.29	3.26	3.11	3.21	3.39	3.20	3.08	3.24
Walking or jogging <i>after dark</i> 2005-06										
Very safe	%	18.2	17.6	18.3	14.6	13.8	19.7	12.4	18.1	17.3
Safe	%	28.5	29.0	29.7	26.5	27.1	30.2	32.6	24.9	28.6
Neither	%	16.2	17.7	17.6	19.6	18.8	15.7	19.1	15.7	17.4
Unsafe	%	19.5	18.7	17.1	21.8	21.4	19.3	21.7	20.9	19.3
Very unsafe	%	8.2	8.2	7.6	10.2	10.1	6.0	7.6	15.2	8.4
Not applicable	%	9.5	8.8	9.6	7.2	8.7	9.1	6.7	5.2	9.0
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>46.7</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>48.0</i>	<i>41.1</i>	<i>40.9</i>	<i>49.9</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>45.9</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>27.7</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>32.0</i>	<i>31.5</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>27.7</i>
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Likert index (c)	Index	3.32	3.32	3.38	3.15	3.14	3.42	3.22	3.10	3.30
Walking or jogging <i>after dark</i> 2006-07										
Very safe	%	21.7	23.6	23.6	21.6	22.6	29.2	22.9	22.2	22.8
Safe	%	38.2	38.7	36.7	36.9	39.1	38.3	41.2	34.9	38.0
Neither	%	12.7	11.5	11.7	13.3	11.9	10.1	14.1	12.4	12.2
Unsafe	%	15.9	15.2	15.9	17.2	15.4	12.7	15.5	17.8	15.7
Very unsafe	%	5.1	4.4	4.9	5.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	7.7	4.7
Not applicable	%	6.5	6.8	7.1	5.7	7.1	6.6	3.7	5.1	6.6
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>59.9</i>	<i>62.2</i>	<i>60.3</i>	<i>58.5</i>	<i>61.7</i>	<i>67.6</i>	<i>64.1</i>	<i>57.1</i>	<i>60.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>21.0</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>25.5</i>	<i>20.5</i>
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	3.59	3.66	3.63	3.55	3.66	3.83	3.69	3.48	3.62

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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- (a) Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.
- (b) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (c) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

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

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

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

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

Table 6A.23

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>On public transport during the day 2004-05</i>										
Very safe	%	29.6	27.9	33.1	22.7	29.1	32.3	39.1	22.7	29.3
Safe	%	30.6	32.1	29.9	29.6	28.9	24.6	28.4	27.0	30.4
Neither	%	11.8	11.6	7.0	12.3	8.2	8.4	8.6	7.4	10.4
Unsafe	%	4.1	4.6	1.4	4.5	2.1	1.2	2.1	2.1	3.5
Very unsafe	%	1.4	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.1
Not applicable	%	22.5	22.4	28.0	29.6	31.5	32.9	21.0	40.3	25.3
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>60.2</i>	<i>60.0</i>	<i>63.0</i>	<i>52.3</i>	<i>58.0</i>	<i>56.9</i>	<i>67.5</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>59.7</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>5.5</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>4.6</i>
Sample size	no.	4 654	4 613	5 537	1 804	1 804	1 803	1 984	1 005	23 204
Likert index (c)	Index	4.07	4.04	4.30	3.97	4.23	4.29	4.31	4.16	4.11
<i>On public transport during the day 2005-06</i>										
Very safe	%	27.1	26.5	29.0	23.5	26.3	27.1	34.0	17.1	26.9
Safe	%	30.0	31.9	28.0	30.2	32.5	25.7	31.1	25.2	30.2
Neither	%	6.2	7.8	4.8	8.6	5.6	5.2	5.7	6.7	6.5
Unsafe	%	3.9	4.0	1.8	5.4	2.2	1.5	1.7	2.3	3.4
Very unsafe	%	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8
Not applicable	%	31.6	28.9	35.9	31.1	33.1	40.2	27.3	48.3	32.1
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>57.1</i>	<i>58.4</i>	<i>57.0</i>	<i>53.7</i>	<i>58.8</i>	<i>52.8</i>	<i>65.1</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>57.1</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>4.2</i>
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Likert index (c)	Index	4.14	4.11	4.30	4.01	4.23	4.30	4.33	4.09	4.16
<i>On public transport during the day 2006-07</i>										
Very safe	%	24.1	24.6	27.1	19.5	24.3	29.9	33.4	21.5	24.6
Safe	%	40.0	38.4	39.3	38.5	38.0	33.5	38.4	33.1	38.9
Neither	%	7.1	8.0	5.5	8.3	5.8	4.0	5.2	6.2	6.9
Unsafe	%	5.3	5.2	2.6	5.4	2.2	1.7	2.0	4.5	4.4
Very unsafe	%	1.2	1.1	0.4	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.0
Not applicable	%	22.4	22.9	25.1	26.5	29.1	30.6	20.8	34.2	24.2
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>64.0</i>	<i>62.9</i>	<i>66.4</i>	<i>58.0</i>	<i>62.3</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>71.8</i>	<i>54.5</i>	<i>63.5</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.3</i>
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	4.04	4.04	4.20	3.93	4.17	4.31	4.30	4.07	4.08

Table 6A.23

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
On public transport <i>after dark</i> 2004-05										
Very safe	%	7.4	6.9	8.6	4.3	7.0	10.5	11.1	8.2	7.3
Safe	%	14.7	13.9	19.3	10.3	16.0	18.0	22.1	16.0	15.2
Neither	%	18.6	17.7	17.9	16.6	18.6	16.5	21.4	16.5	18.0
Unsafe	%	19.4	20.9	14.6	22.1	13.7	10.4	13.6	9.2	18.3
Very unsafe	%	11.7	13.4	6.0	12.1	7.2	4.1	5.8	5.0	10.4
Not applicable	%	28.2	27.3	33.6	34.6	37.6	40.5	26.0	45.0	30.8
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>22.1</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>22.5</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>31.1</i>	<i>34.3</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>28.7</i>
Sample size	no.	4 654	4 613	5 537	1 804	1 804	1 803	1 984	1 005	23 204
Likert index (c)	Index	2.81	2.72	3.15	2.58	3.03	3.34	3.26	3.24	2.87
On public transport <i>after dark</i> 2005-06										
Very safe	%	7.7	6.4	8.4	4.1	6.4	8.8	9.4	6.9	7.1
Safe	%	16.4	14.5	18.0	14.4	18.3	15.1	22.8	15.9	16.3
Neither	%	12.4	14.0	12.9	10.9	13.4	11.8	15.3	10.7	12.8
Unsafe	%	16.5	19.1	13.5	20.9	14.5	11.0	14.5	10.4	16.6
Very unsafe	%	8.4	10.2	4.9	12.7	6.5	3.0	2.9	4.1	8.2
Not applicable	%	38.5	35.8	42.4	37.0	41.0	50.2	35.0	52.0	38.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>24.1</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>32.2</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>23.4</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>24.9</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>24.8</i>
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Likert index (c)	Index	2.98	2.81	3.20	2.62	3.06	3.31	3.33	3.23	2.96
On public transport <i>after dark</i> 2006-07										
Very safe	%	9.0	8.6	11.0	6.3	9.2	13.3	14.2	10.0	9.2
Safe	%	21.9	20.3	25.6	19.1	23.2	23.7	27.6	21.4	22.2
Neither	%	12.8	12.2	10.9	11.8	10.4	9.7	12.0	8.8	11.8
Unsafe	%	18.8	20.0	14.9	20.8	14.3	10.2	13.8	12.7	17.8
Very unsafe	%	7.7	8.2	4.2	9.5	4.8	2.6	2.6	5.9	6.9
Not applicable	%	30.0	30.8	33.4	32.6	38.1	40.5	29.8	41.2	32.1
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>30.9</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>32.4</i>	<i>37.0</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>31.4</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>26.4</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>24.7</i>
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	3.08	3.02	3.37	2.88	3.29	3.59	3.53	3.29	3.13

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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- (a) Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.
- (b) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (c) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

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

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

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

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

Table 6A.24

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Family violence 2004-05										
Major problem	%	8.7	7.6	8.1	8.0	6.1	7.5	5.3	14.4	8.0
Somewhat a problem	%	30.4	32.0	29.3	31.2	29.5	28.5	28.5	30.5	30.5
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>39.1</i>	<i>39.6</i>	<i>37.4</i>	<i>39.2</i>	<i>35.6</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>44.9</i>	<i>38.5</i>
Not a problem	%	54.6	52.5	57.5	52.1	55.6	57.3	55.1	49.2	54.5
Don't know	%	6.2	7.9	5.1	8.7	8.8	6.8	11.1	5.9	7.0
Sample size	no.	4 654	4 613	5 537	1 804	1 804	1 803	1 984	1 005	23 204
Likert index (c)	Index	1.51	1.51	1.48	1.52	1.46	1.47	1.44	1.63	1.50
Family violence 2005-06										
Major problem	%	8.5	7.2	6.3	7.1	4.9	4.6	4.2	13.9	7.2
Somewhat a problem	%	28.5	28.4	25.4	30.7	27.6	26.0	27.3	30.5	27.9
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>37.0</i>	<i>35.6</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>37.8</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>31.5</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>35.1</i>
Not a problem	%	55.4	55.1	58.5	53.9	57.6	61.3	55.8	49.6	56.0
Don't know	%	7.6	9.4	9.8	8.4	9.9	8.2	12.7	6.0	8.8
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Likert index (c)	Index	1.49	1.47	1.42	1.49	1.42	1.38	1.41	1.62	1.46
Family violence 2006-07										
Major problem	%	7.3	6.4	5.7	6.6	4.5	4.2	3.3	13.9	6.4
Somewhat a problem	%	27.2	26.6	25.2	23.4	23.8	21.1	22.2	29.2	25.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>34.5</i>	<i>32.9</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>25.5</i>	<i>43.1</i>	<i>32.2</i>
Not a problem	%	57.4	56.4	60.3	60.8	62.2	64.0	60.2	49.8	58.6
Don't know	%	8.1	10.7	8.8	9.2	9.5	10.7	14.2	7.1	9.3
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	1.45	1.44	1.40	1.40	1.36	1.33	1.34	1.61	1.42

Table 6A.24

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Physical assault in a public place (excl. sexual) 2004-05										
Major problem	%	10.5	8.4	7.5	8.8	6.2	6.2	5.0	11.8	8.7
Somewhat a problem	%	33.1	33.7	27.2	33.4	31.1	26.3	27.7	34.6	31.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	43.6	42.1	34.7	42.2	37.3	32.5	32.7	46.4	40.5
Not a problem	%	54.4	55.4	63.9	56.1	60.4	66.1	65.5	52.4	57.6
Don't know	%	2.0	2.4	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.8	1.2	2.0
Sample size	no.	4 654	4 613	5 537	1 804	1 804	1 803	1 984	1 005	23 204
Likert index (c)	Index	1.55	1.52	1.43	1.52	1.44	1.39	1.38	1.59	1.50
Physical assault in a public place (excl. sexual) 2005-06										
Major problem	%	10.6	8.0	7.1	8.5	5.7	5.3	4.5	14.3	8.5
Somewhat a problem	%	32.2	31.2	26.5	30.5	29.1	23.8	26.0	31.4	30.1
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	42.8	39.2	33.6	39.0	34.8	29.1	30.5	45.7	38.6
Not a problem	%	55.0	57.8	63.4	58.8	61.8	68.3	66.2	52.5	58.7
Don't know	%	2.2	3.1	3.1	2.2	3.4	2.6	3.3	1.8	2.7
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Likert index (c)	Index	1.55	1.49	1.42	1.49	1.42	1.35	1.36	1.61	1.48
Physical assault in a public place (excl. sexual) 2006-07										
Major problem	%	10.2	8.5	8.4	8.6	6.5	4.4	4.7	16.8	8.8
Somewhat a problem	%	31.3	31.6	28.2	27.6	26.0	23.6	25.0	31.7	29.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	41.6	40.1	36.6	36.2	32.5	28.0	29.7	48.5	38.5
Not a problem	%	55.5	56.3	60.1	60.1	64.6	69.0	66.2	49.8	58.2
Don't know	%	2.9	3.6	3.3	3.7	2.9	3.0	4.1	1.7	3.3
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	1.53	1.50	1.46	1.46	1.40	1.33	1.36	1.66	1.49

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

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

(c) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

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

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

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

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

Table 6A.25

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Illegal drugs 2004-05										
Major problem	%	23.8	24.0	19.0	20.9	20.5	17.8	14.3	14.7	22.0
Somewhat a problem	%	38.2	38.3	34.1	40.3	37.7	37.5	36.9	35.5	37.6
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>62.0</i>	<i>62.3</i>	<i>53.1</i>	<i>61.2</i>	<i>58.2</i>	<i>55.3</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>59.6</i>
Not a problem	%	34.9	33.6	42.0	35.0	37.2	39.9	44.1	43.8	36.5
Don't know	%	3.1	4.1	4.9	3.8	4.6	4.9	4.7	6.0	4.0
Sample size	no.	4 654	4 613	5 537	1 804	1 804	1 803	1 984	1 005	23 204
Likert index (c)	Index	1.89	1.90	1.76	1.85	1.82	1.77	1.69	1.69	1.85
Illegal drugs 2005-06										
Major problem	%	23.8	23.1	17.4	23.6	17.8	15.7	14.5	15.9	21.5
Somewhat a problem	%	34.3	38.4	33.4	37.2	36.5	34.4	36.5	32.2	35.6
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>58.1</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>50.8</i>	<i>60.8</i>	<i>54.3</i>	<i>50.1</i>	<i>51.0</i>	<i>48.1</i>	<i>57.1</i>
Not a problem	%	36.6	34.1	42.3	33.3	38.4	44.2	41.4	44.0	37.2
Don't know	%	5.2	4.3	7.0	5.8	7.3	5.6	7.6	7.9	5.6
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Likert index (c)	Index	1.87	1.89	1.73	1.90	1.78	1.70	1.71	1.70	1.83
Illegal drugs 2006-07										
Major problem	%	24.0	22.8	17.6	19.7	17.0	14.6	12.3	12.8	21.0
Somewhat a problem	%	36.6	37.8	35.1	35.3	37.6	33.2	34.7	34.2	36.4
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>60.7</i>	<i>60.7</i>	<i>52.7</i>	<i>55.0</i>	<i>54.6</i>	<i>47.7</i>	<i>47.0</i>	<i>47.0</i>	<i>57.4</i>
Not a problem	%	33.6	32.5	39.6	37.6	38.2	45.4	44.5	44.3	35.8
Don't know	%	5.8	6.8	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.9	8.6	8.8	6.8
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	1.90	1.90	1.76	1.81	1.77	1.67	1.65	1.65	1.84

Table 6A.25

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Housebreaking 2004-05										
Major problem	%	20.1	20.1	17.8	23.3	18.9	14.6	19.9	19.5	19.8
Somewhat a problem	%	44.6	47.1	43.0	47.2	46.9	43.3	51.5	40.6	45.4
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>64.7</i>	<i>67.2</i>	<i>60.8</i>	<i>70.5</i>	<i>65.8</i>	<i>57.9</i>	<i>71.4</i>	<i>60.1</i>	<i>65.2</i>
Not a problem	%	34.4	31.5	38.1	28.9	33.1	41.1	27.4	39.1	33.8
Don't know	%	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.0
Sample size	no.	4 654	4 613	5 537	1 804	1 804	1 803	1 984	1 005	23 204
Likert index (c)	Index	1.86	1.88	1.79	1.94	1.86	1.73	1.92	1.80	1.86
Housebreaking 2005-06										
Major problem	%	16.5	17.1	14.9	23.9	13.9	13.3	17.7	17.7	16.8
Somewhat a problem	%	44.3	44.2	40.2	43.4	49.5	43.1	50.6	37.2	43.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>60.8</i>	<i>61.3</i>	<i>55.1</i>	<i>67.3</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>56.4</i>	<i>68.3</i>	<i>54.9</i>	<i>60.6</i>
Not a problem	%	36.6	36.4	42.8	31.1	34.1	42.1	29.3	43.5	37.1
Don't know	%	2.6	2.3	2.2	1.6	2.5	1.5	2.4	1.6	2.3
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Likert index (c)	Index	1.79	1.80	1.71	1.93	1.79	1.71	1.88	1.74	1.79
Housebreaking 2006-07										
Major problem	%	15.0	14.0	12.4	17.2	13.1	9.7	13.8	17.4	14.2
Somewhat a problem	%	43.3	47.9	42.9	43.4	47.4	39.3	50.8	38.6	44.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>58.3</i>	<i>62.0</i>	<i>55.3</i>	<i>60.6</i>	<i>60.6</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>64.6</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>58.9</i>
Not a problem	%	39.7	35.7	42.4	37.1	37.6	49.2	32.5	40.6	38.9
Don't know	%	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.9	3.5	2.2
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	1.75	1.78	1.69	1.80	1.75	1.60	1.81	1.76	1.75

Table 6A.25

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Motor vehicle theft 2004-05										
Major problem	%	15.3	17.3	11.2	14.2	17.0	13.1	12.2	9.1	14.9
Somewhat a problem	%	41.0	43.7	34.2	40.0	41.1	35.3	41.4	33.5	40.1
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>56.3</i>	<i>61.0</i>	<i>45.4</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>58.1</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>53.6</i>	<i>42.6</i>	<i>55.0</i>
Not a problem	%	42.1	37.1	52.6	44.8	40.5	49.9	44.0	55.2	43.3
Don't know	%	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.5	2.3	1.7
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Likert index (c)	Index	1.73	1.80	1.58	1.69	1.76	1.63	1.67	1.53	1.71
Motor vehicle theft 2005-06										
Major problem	%	13.6	15.0	9.6	12.5	12.3	11.7	12.9	9.0	12.9
Somewhat a problem	%	38.1	39.4	32.3	40.1	43.2	33.9	40.1	30.9	37.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>51.7</i>	<i>54.4</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>52.6</i>	<i>55.5</i>	<i>45.6</i>	<i>53.0</i>	<i>39.9</i>	<i>50.7</i>
Not a problem	%	45.0	42.4	54.3	44.3	40.8	52.1	42.9	56.0	46.0
Don't know	%	3.3	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.6	2.3	4.0	4.1	3.4
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Likert index (c)	Index	1.68	1.72	1.54	1.67	1.70	1.59	1.69	1.51	1.66
Motor vehicle theft 2006-07										
Major problem	%	12.3	12.2	7.5	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.0	9.5	10.9
Somewhat a problem	%	35.4	40.2	31.1	34.5	37.0	31.7	38.2	29.3	35.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>47.7</i>	<i>52.4</i>	<i>38.6</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>47.3</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>48.2</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>46.6</i>
Not a problem	%	49.3	43.6	57.0	50.9	49.2	55.7	46.7	57.8	49.7
Don't know	%	3.0	4.1	4.4	4.2	3.5	2.1	5.1	3.4	3.7
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	1.62	1.67	1.48	1.58	1.60	1.54	1.61	1.50	1.60

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

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

(c) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

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

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

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

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

Table 6A.26

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving 2004-05										
Major problem	%	33.6	36.3	32.1	33.0	36.1	31.7	31.3	23.4	33.9
Somewhat a problem	%	40.9	39.5	40.4	44.2	39.1	42.2	41.1	37.4	40.6
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>74.5</i>	<i>75.8</i>	<i>72.5</i>	<i>77.2</i>	<i>75.2</i>	<i>73.9</i>	<i>72.4</i>	<i>60.8</i>	<i>74.5</i>
Not a problem	%	25.3	23.9	27.3	22.7	24.6	25.9	27.5	38.6	25.2
Don't know	%	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	–	0.6	0.2
Sample size	no.	4 654	4 613	5 537	1 804	1 804	1 803	1 984	1 005	23 204
Likert index (c)	Index	2.08	2.12	2.05	2.10	2.12	2.06	2.04	1.85	2.09
Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving 2005-06										
Major problem	%	32.9	33.1	31.3	32.2	32.4	31.9	31.4	25.7	32.4
Somewhat a problem	%	38.9	39.9	39.5	40.0	42.3	40.3	39.1	35.8	39.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>71.8</i>	<i>73.0</i>	<i>70.8</i>	<i>72.2</i>	<i>74.7</i>	<i>72.2</i>	<i>70.5</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>72.1</i>
Not a problem	%	27.8	26.5	28.9	27.5	24.8	27.6	29.1	37.9	27.5
Don't know	%	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Likert index (c)	Index	2.05	2.07	2.02	2.05	2.08	2.04	2.02	1.88	2.05
Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving 2006-07										
Major problem	%	31.4	32.9	30.6	31.3	28.4	26.5	29.3	22.4	31.1
Somewhat a problem	%	40.0	41.7	40.9	41.1	44.8	47.1	41.4	38.9	41.3
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>71.4</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>71.5</i>	<i>72.4</i>	<i>73.2</i>	<i>73.5</i>	<i>70.7</i>	<i>61.3</i>	<i>72.4</i>
Not a problem	%	28.1	25.0	28.1	27.1	26.2	26.2	29.0	38.3	27.2
Don't know	%	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	2.03	2.08	2.02	2.04	2.02	2.00	2.00	1.84	2.04

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

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

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

(c) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

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

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows: Very safe = 5; safe = 4; neither = 3; unsafe = 2; and very unsafe = 1.

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

Table 6A.27

Table 6A.27 **Opinion on whether family violence, sexual assault and other physical assault are problems in your State or Territory (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Family violence 2004-05										
Major problem	%	32.9	29.3	34.0	30.8	28.5	28.7	13.6	46.7	31.3
Somewhat a problem	%	49.7	51.1	49.2	53.1	52.5	52.7	52.6	39.1	50.6
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>82.6</i>	<i>80.4</i>	<i>83.2</i>	<i>83.9</i>	<i>81.0</i>	<i>81.4</i>	<i>66.2</i>	<i>85.8</i>	<i>81.9</i>
Not a problem	%	11.5	12.9	10.2	9.8	11.0	11.9	22.3	10.1	11.6
Don't know	%	5.8	6.7	6.6	6.3	8.0	6.7	11.5	4.1	6.5
Sample size	no.	4 654	4 613	5 537	1 804	1 804	1 803	1 984	1 005	23 204
Likert index (c)	Index	2.23	2.18	2.25	2.22	2.19	2.18	1.90	2.38	2.21
Family violence 2005-06										
Major problem	%	32.3	29.2	30.0	29.3	26.8	24.7	15.0	44.0	30.0
Somewhat a problem	%	47.4	49.8	50.7	54.3	53.1	55.9	51.8	41.6	50.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>79.7</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>80.7</i>	<i>83.6</i>	<i>79.9</i>	<i>80.6</i>	<i>66.8</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>80.0</i>
Not a problem	%	12.0	12.6	10.2	9.5	11.9	11.3	19.9	7.9	11.6
Don't know	%	8.3	8.3	9.0	6.9	8.1	8.1	13.3	6.5	8.4
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Likert index (c)	Index	2.22	2.18	2.22	2.21	2.16	2.15	1.94	2.39	2.20
Family violence 2006-07										
Major problem	%	26.5	25.7	23.6	23.1	20.0	18.4	11.4	46.2	24.6
Somewhat a problem	%	50.2	50.2	52.7	52.1	51.8	56.1	49.5	38.1	51.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>76.7</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>76.3</i>	<i>75.2</i>	<i>71.7</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>60.8</i>	<i>84.3</i>	<i>75.6</i>
Not a problem	%	15.5	15.8	15.3	15.6	18.5	15.2	22.7	9.4	15.9
Don't know	%	7.8	8.3	8.4	9.2	9.8	10.3	16.5	6.3	8.5
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	2.12	2.11	2.09	2.08	2.02	2.04	1.86	2.39	2.10

Table 6A.27

Table 6A.27 **Opinion on whether family violence, sexual assault and other physical assault are problems in your State or Territory (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Sexual assault 2004-05										
Major problem	%	41.0	35.6	36.1	35.6	40.4	22.6	13.4	41.2	37.2
Somewhat a problem	%	47.1	49.3	50.8	51.1	46.6	59.0	58.6	47.1	49.2
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>88.1</i>	<i>84.9</i>	<i>86.9</i>	<i>86.7</i>	<i>87.0</i>	<i>81.6</i>	<i>72.0</i>	<i>88.3</i>	<i>86.4</i>
Not a problem	%	8.2	10.3	8.6	9.4	8.4	12.0	20.3	8.3	9.2
Don't know	%	3.7	4.8	4.6	3.9	4.6	6.5	7.7	3.4	4.4
Sample size	no.	4 654	4 613	5 537	1 804	1 804	1 803	1 984	1 005	23 204
Likert index (c)	Index	2.34	2.27	2.29	2.27	2.34	2.11	1.92	2.34	2.29
Sexual assault 2005-06										
Major problem	%	38.7	32.5	32.9	32.6	36.8	18.9	14.4	40.7	34.4
Somewhat a problem	%	46.7	51.2	50.4	53.8	49.8	58.6	59.7	45.1	50.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>85.4</i>	<i>83.7</i>	<i>83.3</i>	<i>86.4</i>	<i>86.6</i>	<i>77.5</i>	<i>74.1</i>	<i>85.8</i>	<i>84.4</i>
Not a problem	%	8.4	9.7	9.0	8.5	8.2	14.7	18.0	8.6	9.2
Don't know	%	6.2	6.5	7.7	5.1	5.2	7.8	7.8	5.5	6.4
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Likert index (c)	Index	2.32	2.24	2.26	2.25	2.30	2.05	1.96	2.34	2.27
Sexual assault 2006-07										
Major problem	%	34.5	31.4	33.7	24.4	26.9	13.5	11.6	42.1	31.1
Somewhat a problem	%	48.3	51.1	50.2	55.5	53.9	56.7	55.9	44.6	50.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>82.8</i>	<i>82.5</i>	<i>83.9</i>	<i>79.9</i>	<i>80.8</i>	<i>70.2</i>	<i>67.4</i>	<i>86.7</i>	<i>82.0</i>
Not a problem	%	11.8	11.1	10.6	13.5	13.1	19.8	21.6	8.6	12.0
Don't know	%	5.4	6.4	5.5	6.6	6.1	10.0	11.0	4.7	6.0
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	2.24	2.22	2.24	2.12	2.15	1.93	1.89	2.35	2.20

Table 6A.27

Table 6A.27 **Opinion on whether family violence, sexual assault and other physical assault are problems in your State or Territory (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Physical assault in a public place (excl. sexual) 2004-05										
Major problem	%	35.2	31.7	35.7	38.8	30.1	24.4	16.0	43.8	33.9
Somewhat a problem	%	51.9	53.4	52.0	49.3	55.3	57.2	58.2	45.3	52.5
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>87.1</i>	<i>85.1</i>	<i>87.7</i>	<i>88.1</i>	<i>85.4</i>	<i>81.6</i>	<i>74.2</i>	<i>89.1</i>	<i>86.4</i>
Not a problem	%	10.8	12.7	10.5	10.5	12.1	16.1	23.4	9.3	11.6
Don't know	%	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.4	2.5	2.2	2.4	1.6	2.0
Sample size	no.	4 654	4 613	5 537	1 804	1 804	1 803	1 984	1 005	23 204
Likert index (c)	Index	2.25	2.19	2.26	2.29	2.18	2.09	1.92	2.35	2.23
Physical assault in a public place (excl. sexual) 2005-06										
Major problem	%	38.5	30.7	33.9	35.8	27.0	21.6	17.3	43.8	33.8
Somewhat a problem	%	47.9	51.8	51.8	53.1	57.3	58.1	58.5	43.8	51.3
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>86.4</i>	<i>82.5</i>	<i>85.7</i>	<i>88.9</i>	<i>84.3</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>75.8</i>	<i>87.6</i>	<i>85.1</i>
Not a problem	%	10.7	14.3	11.3	8.9	12.3	16.8	21.4	9.5	11.9
Don't know	%	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.2	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.0
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Likert index (c)	Index	2.29	2.17	2.23	2.28	2.15	2.05	1.96	2.35	2.23
Physical assault in a public place (excl. sexual) 2006-07										
Major problem	%	32.5	29.8	32.6	35.4	22.6	18.6	17.1	42.7	30.9
Somewhat a problem	%	49.6	51.5	49.9	49.5	55.6	55.4	55.0	43.8	50.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>82.1</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>82.6</i>	<i>84.9</i>	<i>78.2</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>72.1</i>	<i>86.5</i>	<i>81.6</i>
Not a problem	%	15.5	15.4	14.6	13.1	18.3	21.9	24.1	11.3	15.5
Don't know	%	2.4	3.3	2.9	2.0	3.5	4.0	3.9	2.3	2.8
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	2.17	2.15	2.19	2.23	2.04	1.97	1.93	2.32	2.16

Table 6A.27 Opinion on whether family violence, sexual assault and other physical assault are problems in your State or Territory (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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- (a) Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.
- (b) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (c) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

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

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows: Very safe = 5; safe = 4; neither = 3; unsafe = 2; and very unsafe = 1.

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

Table 6A.28

Table 6A.28 **Opinion on whether illegal drugs, housebreaking and motor vehicle theft are problems in your State or Territory (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Illegal drugs 2004-05										
Major problem	%	62.8	64.0	57.4	57.5	59.9	45.1	42.9	47.7	60.4
Somewhat a problem	%	29.3	28.0	33.5	34.5	31.7	44.2	43.3	38.1	31.2
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>92.1</i>	<i>92.0</i>	<i>90.9</i>	<i>92.0</i>	<i>91.6</i>	<i>89.3</i>	<i>86.2</i>	<i>85.8</i>	<i>91.6</i>
Not a problem	%	6.0	6.1	6.2	5.6	6.2	7.3	10.8	10.7	6.2
Don't know	%	1.8	1.8	3.0	2.4	2.2	3.4	3.0	3.4	2.2
Sample size	no.	4 654	4 613	5 537	1 804	1 804	1 803	1 984	1 005	23 204
Likert index (c)	Index	2.58	2.59	2.53	2.53	2.55	2.39	2.33	2.38	2.55
Illegal drugs 2005-06										
Major problem	%	62.6	63.8	58.9	61.5	60.8	47.6	45.5	44.9	61.1
Somewhat a problem	%	28.5	28.7	30.8	30.3	31.2	41.8	41.9	39.4	30.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>91.1</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>89.7</i>	<i>91.8</i>	<i>92.0</i>	<i>89.4</i>	<i>87.4</i>	<i>84.3</i>	<i>91.1</i>
Not a problem	%	5.8	5.4	6.0	6.0	5.7	7.7	8.9	9.6	5.9
Don't know	%	3.1	2.1	4.2	2.2	2.2	2.9	3.7	6.1	3.0
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Likert index (c)	Index	2.59	2.60	2.55	2.57	2.56	2.41	2.38	2.38	2.57
Illegal drugs 2006-07										
Major problem	%	63.5	62.5	57.0	56.0	56.3	40.7	42.5	37.2	59.5
Somewhat a problem	%	27.1	29.1	32.7	33.6	34.1	45.1	43.1	44.1	30.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>90.6</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>89.7</i>	<i>89.6</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>85.8</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>81.4</i>	<i>90.3</i>
Not a problem	%	6.9	5.9	6.7	7.2	6.3	9.3	9.4	12.2	6.7
Don't know	%	2.5	2.5	3.6	3.2	3.3	5.0	5.1	6.5	3.0
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	2.58	2.58	2.52	2.50	2.52	2.33	2.35	2.27	2.54

Table 6A.28

Table 6A.28 **Opinion on whether illegal drugs, housebreaking and motor vehicle theft are problems in your State or Territory (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Housebreaking 2004-05										
Major problem	%	46.2	41.6	44.1	58.6	46.7	34.9	35.8	46.2	45.5
Somewhat a problem	%	46.1	49.2	47.3	37.2	46.2	56.1	55.1	43.4	46.6
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	92.3	90.8	91.4	95.8	92.9	91.0	90.9	89.6	92.1
Not a problem	%	5.8	7.0	6.7	3.5	5.2	6.9	8.2	8.6	6.1
Don't know	%	1.9	2.2	1.9	0.8	1.9	2.1	1.0	1.8	1.9
Sample size	no.	4 654	4 613	5 537	1 804	1 804	1 803	1 984	1 005	23 204
Likert index (c)	Index	2.41	2.35	2.38	2.56	2.42	2.29	2.28	2.38	2.40
Housebreaking 2005-06										
Major problem	%	41.6	35.5	42.5	53.5	42.3	30.8	33.3	47.6	41.2
Somewhat a problem	%	47.3	53.6	47.4	40.6	50.1	58.1	56.6	42.7	48.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	88.9	89.1	89.9	94.1	92.4	88.9	89.9	90.3	90.0
Not a problem	%	6.7	7.3	6.5	4.3	5.3	8.3	7.7	6.6	6.5
Don't know	%	4.3	3.7	3.6	1.5	2.3	2.8	2.3	3.2	3.5
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Likert index (c)	Index	2.36	2.29	2.37	2.50	2.38	2.23	2.26	2.42	2.36
Housebreaking 2006-07										
Major problem	%	36.7	33.3	34.1	42.3	36.7	25.2	28.3	43.2	35.5
Somewhat a problem	%	51.4	54.1	52.9	48.0	52.5	59.5	58.9	45.2	52.4
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	88.0	87.4	87.0	90.3	89.2	84.7	87.3	88.4	87.9
Not a problem	%	9.0	9.2	9.7	7.7	8.4	12.4	10.1	9.0	9.1
Don't know	%	2.9	3.4	3.3	2.1	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.0
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	2.28	2.25	2.25	2.35	2.29	2.13	2.19	2.35	2.27

Table 6A.28

Table 6A.28 **Opinion on whether illegal drugs, housebreaking and motor vehicle theft are problems in your State or Territory (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Motor vehicle theft 2004-05										
Major problem	%	43.7	42.3	36.0	45.5	51.5	39.1	29.8	29.3	42.2
Somewhat a problem	%	46.5	47.0	50.6	45.9	40.5	50.4	52.1	54.4	47.1
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	90.2	89.3	86.6	91.4	92.0	89.5	81.9	83.7	89.3
Not a problem	%	7.4	7.8	10.0	7.1	5.7	8.1	14.9	12.9	8.0
Don't know	%	2.4	2.8	3.5	1.6	2.3	2.4	3.2	3.4	2.7
Sample size	no.	4 654	4 613	5 537	1 804	1 804	1 803	1 984	1 005	23 204
Likert index (c)	Index	2.37	2.35	2.27	2.39	2.47	2.32	2.15	2.17	2.35
Motor vehicle theft 2005-06										
Major problem	%	40.9	39.0	32.7	38.9	46.2	33.8	29.6	30.2	38.6
Somewhat a problem	%	45.5	48.9	51.4	49.8	46.3	52.8	53.9	48.2	48.3
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	86.4	87.9	84.1	88.7	92.5	86.6	83.5	78.4	86.9
Not a problem	%	8.0	8.1	10.1	8.7	4.5	10.0	13.1	15.6	8.4
Don't know	%	5.5	4.0	5.9	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.4	6.0	4.6
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Likert index (c)	Index	2.35	2.32	2.24	2.31	2.43	2.25	2.17	2.16	2.32
Motor vehicle theft 2006-07										
Major problem	%	32.6	33.2	27.0	29.6	37.2	30.6	26.5	28.0	31.5
Somewhat a problem	%	51.2	52.3	53.7	54.0	50.0	52.7	55.4	50.3	52.3
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	83.9	85.5	80.7	83.6	87.2	83.3	81.8	78.2	83.8
Not a problem	%	12.4	10.7	14.6	12.4	9.9	13.4	14.8	17.2	12.3
Don't know	%	3.7	3.8	4.8	4.0	2.8	3.4	3.4	4.6	3.9
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	2.21	2.23	2.13	2.18	2.28	2.18	2.12	2.11	2.20

Table 6A.28 Opinion on whether illegal drugs, housebreaking and motor vehicle theft are problems in your State or Territory (a), (b)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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- (a) Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.
- (b) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (c) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

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

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows: Very safe = 5; safe = 4; neither = 3; unsafe = 2; and very unsafe = 1.

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

Table 6A.29

Table 6A.29 **Opinion on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving, graffiti or other vandalism, louts or gangs and drunken or disorderly behaviour are problems in your State or Territory (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving 2004-05										
Major problem	%	54.8	52.2	51.2	54.7	54.1	49.7	42.3	36.7	52.9
Somewhat a problem	%	37.2	39.3	40.1	37.8	36.7	42.6	44.8	42.6	38.6
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>92.0</i>	<i>91.5</i>	<i>91.3</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>90.8</i>	<i>92.3</i>	<i>87.1</i>	<i>79.3</i>	<i>91.5</i>
Not a problem	%	7.0	7.8	7.5	6.8	8.0	6.9	12.6	19.4	7.6
Don't know	%	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.9
Sample size	no.	4 654	4 613	5 537	1 804	1 804	1 803	1 984	1 005	23 204
Likert index (c)	Index	2.48	2.45	2.44	2.48	2.47	2.43	2.30	2.18	2.46
Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving 2005-06										
Major problem	%	53.8	50.9	54.3	53.1	53.1	48.7	45.9	37.9	52.7
Somewhat a problem	%	36.7	39.7	36.9	37.8	38.8	42.0	42.6	43.2	38.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>90.5</i>	<i>90.6</i>	<i>91.2</i>	<i>90.9</i>	<i>91.9</i>	<i>90.7</i>	<i>88.5</i>	<i>81.1</i>	<i>90.7</i>
Not a problem	%	8.0	7.9	7.2	8.4	7.1	8.3	10.7	17.2	7.9
Don't know	%	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.4
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Likert index (c)	Index	2.46	2.44	2.48	2.45	2.46	2.41	2.35	2.21	2.45
Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving 2006-07										
Major problem	%	49.8	51.9	51.1	52.6	45.3	48.4	42.6	35.0	50.2
Somewhat a problem	%	38.4	38.5	38.5	37.8	43.9	42.3	44.0	44.6	39.1
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>88.2</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>89.2</i>	<i>90.7</i>	<i>86.6</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>89.3</i>
Not a problem	%	10.8	8.8	9.4	8.8	9.7	8.5	12.7	18.7	9.8
Don't know	%	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.0
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	2.39	2.43	2.42	2.44	2.36	2.40	2.30	2.17	2.41

Table 6A.29

Table 6A.29 **Opinion on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving, graffiti or other vandalism, louts or gangs and drunken or disorderly behaviour are problems in your State or Territory (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Graffiti or other vandalism 2004-05										
Major problem	%	36.9	32.2	33.2	38.4	39.3	17.1	26.0	27.3	34.6
Somewhat a problem	%	49.0	51.9	51.4	50.0	49.6	57.8	51.8	49.3	50.6
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>85.9</i>	<i>84.1</i>	<i>84.6</i>	<i>88.4</i>	<i>88.9</i>	<i>74.9</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>76.6</i>	<i>85.2</i>
Not a problem	%	12.4	14.2	13.8	10.8	9.4	23.0	21.4	22.1	13.2
Don't know	%	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.8	1.8	2.2	0.7	1.4	1.6
Sample size	no.	4 654	4 613	5 537	1 804	1 804	1 803	1 984	1 005	23 204
Likert index (c)	Index	2.25	2.18	2.20	2.28	2.30	1.94	2.05	2.05	2.22
Graffiti or other vandalism 2005-06										
Major problem	%	40.6	34.9	37.1	37.9	36.8	16.9	26.9	25.3	37.0
Somewhat a problem	%	45.7	50.7	48.0	52.6	51.4	55.5	52.8	50.1	48.9
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>86.3</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>85.1</i>	<i>90.5</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>72.4</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>75.4</i>	<i>85.9</i>
Not a problem	%	11.5	12.7	12.5	8.5	9.8	24.4	19.6	21.8	12.1
Don't know	%	2.2	1.7	2.3	1.0	2.0	3.2	0.7	2.7	2.0
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Likert index (c)	Index	2.30	2.23	2.25	2.30	2.28	1.92	2.07	2.04	2.25
Graffiti or other vandalism 2006-07										
Major problem	%	37.7	36.5	35.0	38.5	33.2	16.6	24.8	26.6	35.8
Somewhat a problem	%	47.2	48.5	48.9	48.3	52.5	56.1	55.3	49.9	48.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>85.0</i>	<i>85.0</i>	<i>83.9</i>	<i>86.8</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>72.7</i>	<i>80.1</i>	<i>76.5</i>	<i>84.5</i>
Not a problem	%	13.3	13.4	13.9	11.6	13.0	25.5	18.4	21.9	13.7
Don't know	%	1.7	1.6	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.7
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	2.25	2.23	2.22	2.27	2.21	1.91	2.06	2.05	2.22

Table 6A.29

Table 6A.29 **Opinion on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving, graffiti or other vandalism, louts or gangs and drunken or disorderly behaviour are problems in your State or Territory (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Louts or gangs 2004-05										
Major problem	%	47.0	34.7	31.1	43.1	39.0	18.6	11.1	43.5	38.5
Somewhat a problem	%	41.7	48.3	51.4	45.9	48.0	54.3	49.6	41.9	46.6
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>88.7</i>	<i>83.0</i>	<i>82.5</i>	<i>89.0</i>	<i>87.0</i>	<i>72.9</i>	<i>60.7</i>	<i>85.4</i>	<i>85.1</i>
Not a problem	%	8.9	13.5	13.8	9.0	10.0	23.0	36.2	12.3	11.9
Don't know	%	2.4	3.5	3.7	2.1	3.0	4.0	3.1	2.3	3.0
Sample size	no.	4 654	4 613	5 537	1 804	1 804	1 803	1 984	1 005	23 204
Likert index (c)	Index	2.39	2.22	2.18	2.35	2.30	1.95	1.74	2.32	2.27
Louts or gangs 2005-06										
Major problem	%	50.8	32.1	31.4	41.1	33.7	16.5	13.9	42.8	38.6
Somewhat a problem	%	36.2	49.1	47.7	46.4	49.4	50.7	48.2	37.9	44.3
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>87.0</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>79.1</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>83.1</i>	<i>67.2</i>	<i>62.1</i>	<i>80.7</i>	<i>82.9</i>
Not a problem	%	9.1	13.9	14.8	10.4	12.2	26.9	32.5	15.2	12.6
Don't know	%	3.9	4.9	6.0	2.2	4.7	5.8	5.4	4.1	4.5
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Likert index (c)	Index	2.43	2.19	2.18	2.31	2.23	1.89	1.80	2.29	2.27
Louts or gangs 2006-07										
Major problem	%	41.4	32.0	29.4	30.5	29.3	12.6	11.8	43.8	33.5
Somewhat a problem	%	43.0	48.0	47.5	49.8	49.4	45.9	45.6	39.8	46.4
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>84.4</i>	<i>80.1</i>	<i>76.8</i>	<i>80.3</i>	<i>78.7</i>	<i>58.5</i>	<i>57.3</i>	<i>83.6</i>	<i>79.9</i>
Not a problem	%	12.3	15.4	18.7	15.8	16.8	35.5	36.1	13.8	16.0
Don't know	%	3.2	4.6	4.5	3.9	4.5	6.0	6.6	2.6	4.1
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	2.30	2.17	2.11	2.15	2.13	1.76	1.74	2.31	2.18

Table 6A.29

Table 6A.29 **Opinion on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving, graffiti or other vandalism, louts or gangs and drunken or disorderly behaviour are problems in your State or Territory (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Drunken or disorderly behaviour 2004-05										
Major problem	%	29.9	24.9	28.3	28.3	21.8	20.6	12.9	66.1	27.3
Somewhat a problem	%	55.3	56.6	56.8	59.9	58.2	57.3	58.6	26.5	56.5
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>85.2</i>	<i>81.5</i>	<i>85.1</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>80.0</i>	<i>77.9</i>	<i>71.5</i>	<i>92.6</i>	<i>83.8</i>
Not a problem	%	12.6	15.8	12.6	9.6	16.3	18.8	25.8	6.7	13.7
Don't know	%	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.2	3.8	3.2	2.7	0.7	2.5
Sample size	no.	4 654	4 613	5 537	1 804	1 804	1 803	1 984	1 005	23 204
Likert index (c)	Index	2.18	2.09	2.16	2.19	2.06	2.02	1.87	2.60	2.14
Drunken or disorderly behaviour 2005-06										
Major problem	%	34.0	25.1	31.8	33.7	22.3	20.2	15.2	65.2	30.0
Somewhat a problem	%	51.8	56.1	53.4	52.3	57.5	58.2	58.6	27.5	53.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>85.8</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>86.0</i>	<i>79.8</i>	<i>78.4</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>92.7</i>	<i>83.7</i>
Not a problem	%	10.9	16.0	11.0	11.8	15.8	18.1	22.4	6.1	13.0
Don't know	%	3.4	2.8	3.7	2.3	4.4	3.5	3.9	1.3	3.3
Sample size	no.	2 950	4 572	5 769	1 799	1 801	1 794	1 993	999	21 677
Likert index (c)	Index	2.24	2.09	2.22	2.22	2.07	2.02	1.92	2.60	2.18
Drunken or disorderly behaviour 2006-07										
Major problem	%	31.3	25.9	26.9	29.6	18.9	18.1	15.5	63.9	27.7
Somewhat a problem	%	52.6	53.5	54.4	54.3	57.1	58.2	55.8	29.3	53.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>84.0</i>	<i>79.4</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>83.9</i>	<i>76.0</i>	<i>76.4</i>	<i>71.3</i>	<i>93.1</i>	<i>81.4</i>
Not a problem	%	13.9	18.1	16.2	14.0	21.4	20.6	25.0	6.1	16.3
Don't know	%	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.7	3.0	3.6	0.8	2.4
Sample size	no.	6 800	6 735	6 157	5 743	3 310	2 439	2 520	1 530	35 234
Likert index (c)	Index	2.18	2.08	2.11	2.16	1.97	1.97	1.90	2.58	2.12

Table 6A.29 **Opinion on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving, graffiti or other vandalism, louts or gangs and drunken or disorderly behaviour are problems in your State or Territory (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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- (a) Data are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.
 (b) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
 (c) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

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

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

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

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

Table 6A.30

**Table 6A.30 Victims of homicide — crimes against the person
(per 100 000 people) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of homicide victims									
2002-03	105	69	70	32	22	6	3	17	323
2003-04	85	73	63	37	28	3	3	12	304
2004-05	73	52	51	28	20	10	2	12	249
2005-06	85	67	56	30	21	3	5	16	283
Homicide rate per 100 000 people									
2002-03	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.3	0.9	8.5	1.6
2003-04	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.8	0.6	0.9	6.0	1.5
2004-05	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.1	0.6	5.9	1.2
2005-06	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.6	1.5	7.7	1.4

(a) The definition of homicide defined by the criminal law in of each State and Territory. The specific wording of the definition varies somewhat between States and Territories in terms of degree and culpability.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, *Homicide in Australia: 2005–2006 National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) Annual Report*.

Table 6A.31

**Table 6A.31 Victims of recorded crimes — crimes against people
(per 100 000 persons) (a),(b),(c),(d),(e),(f)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Murder									
2002	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.5	0.9	7.6	1.6
2003	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.2	5.5	1.5
2004	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.5	–	4.5	1.3
2005	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	5.8	1.3
2006	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	5.7	1.4
Attempted murder									
2002	2.2	1.1	3.4	1.0	2.6	0.6	–	4.5	2.0
2003	1.8	1.1	3.0	1.0	2.6	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.8
2004	1.1	0.9	2.4	1.5	3.4	1.7	0.9	–	1.5
2005	0.9	1.0	2.0	1.0	3.2	0.8	–	1.5	1.3
2006	1.0	0.9	1.6	0.5	2.3	1.2	–	1.9	1.2
Manslaughter									
2002	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	–	np	–	1.5	0.2
2003	0.2	0.1	0.1	np	np	–	np	np	0.2
2004	0.1	0.1	0.3	–	0.6	–	4.0	–	0.2
2005	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	–	–	7.7	0.2
2006	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	–	2.4	0.2
Driving causing death									
2002	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.9	na	np	na	1.1
2003	1.8	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.2	np	np	–	1.3
2004	1.1	1.2	1.0	–	–	0.6	–	–	1.2
2005	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.6	–	na	1.1
2006	na	1.1	0.9	2.2	0.7	–	–	na	na
Kidnapping/abduction									
2002	6.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	3.1	2.0	3.6
2003	6.3	1.9	3.3	1.8	2.2	np	np	np	3.5
2004	6.9	2.2	2.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	3.0	1.9	3.8
2005	6.9	2.4	2.1	1.0	2.1	1.0	–	–	3.6
2006	6.6	1.8	1.4	2.2	4.0	0.8	0.9	2.4	3.5
Armed robbery									
2002	57.3	32.2	23.7	47.3	34.2	10.8	11.1	16.0	39.9
2003	49.6	28.6	25.4	40.2	34.7	15.1	20.8	14.6	36.2
2004	42.6	22.3	22.4	26.0	33.0	10.2	32.4	12.6	30.0
2005	57.4	24.4	21.1	33.7	33.2	8.8	32.7	12.6	36.0
2006	55.5	25.7	22.7	33.4	33.2	18.4	np	24.2	36.5

Table 6A.31

**Table 6A.31 Victims of recorded crimes — crimes against people
(per 100 000 persons) (a),(b),(c),(d),(e),(f)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Unarmed robbery									
2002	118.4	32.8	31.5	55.0	72.4	17.9	54.1	31.5	67.0
2003	112.6	29.9	31.9	70.1	51.8	13.2	41.2	27.2	63.0
2004	89.4	23.7	22.0	64.5	64.5	16.0	34.9	17.6	52.2
2005	84.2	24.7	26.4	46.4	42.2	16.4	41.5	23.2	48.4
2006	80.1	24.9	24.3	52.4	42.5	19.2	np	35.1	47.4
Blackmail /extortion									
2002	1.2	2.4	1.5	1.6	4.0	na	na	np	1.8
2003	1.2	2.2	1.9	3.3	4.0	np	np	–	1.9
2004	1.4	1.9	1.5	2.9	3.7	–	1.5	1.5	1.9
2005	1.2	2.0	1.5	5.1	2.6	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.9
2006	1.2	2.1	1.9	4.9	3.8	0.6	–	1.4	2.1
Assault - index 2002 = 100									
2002	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2003	99.5	95.1	99.0	97.1	96.4	102.3	100.3	111.3	98.6
2004	97.0	96.1	85.9	116.3	89.4	107.4	89.1	102.5	na
2005	100.0	108.1	85.3	127.2	91.3	122.0	87.5	116.1	na
2006	101.1	106.4	85.6	133.6	94.9	109.5	np	124.4	na
Armed robbery - index 2002 = 100									
2002	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2003	86.6	88.8	107.2	85.0	101.5	139.8	187.4	91.3	90.7
2004	74.3	69.3	94.5	55.0	96.5	94.4	291.9	78.8	75.2
2005	100.2	75.7	89.0	71.3	97.0	81.8	294.7	78.7	90.2
2006	96.9	79.8	95.9	70.6	97.0	170.1	np	151.3	91.5

Table 6A.31

**Table 6A.31 Victims of recorded crimes — crimes against people
(per 100 000 persons) (a),(b),(c),(d),(e),(f)**

Assault and sexual assault — per 100,000 persons (data are not comparable across jurisdictions)					
New South Wales					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Assault	1200.9	1194.8	1165.2	1201.4	1214.2
Sexual Assault	97.2	101.6	105.2	101.0	97.8
Victoria					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Assault	366.4	348.6	352.0	396.2	389.8
Sexual Assault	54.3	52.2	55.9	53.9	54.6
Queensland					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Assault	562.6	556.8	483.4	480.1	481.7
Sexual Assault	127.8	98.5	109.5	103.7	112.6
Western Australia					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Assault	794.1	771.2	923.7	1010.4	1060.9
Sexual Assault	84.0	70.5	83.0	88.8	86.7
South Australia					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Assault	1086.6	1047.9	971.2	992.0	1031.7
Sexual Assault	106.8	121.3	117.0	106.6	96.7
Tasmania					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Assault	767.0	785.0	824.0	935.9	839.7
Sexual Assault	50.7	53.9	61.0	54.1	60.8
Australian Capital Territory					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Assault	613.1	615.1	546.0	536.8	np
Sexual Assault	55.6	39.3	69.7	49.4	np
Northern Territory					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Assault	1660.1	1847.2	1701.0	1926.6	2064.8
Sexual Assault	155.9	152.8	171.3	149.6	153.3

**Table 6A.31 Victims of recorded crimes — crimes against people
(per 100 000 persons) (a),(b),(c),(d),(e),(f)**

-
- (a) Based on crimes reported to police.
- (b) Total (excluding driving causing deaths) uses the overall homicide rate rather than the items murder, attempted murder and manslaughter. This ensures a more accurate total, as it includes rates for not published items.
- (c) Rates per 100 000 persons for 2002–2004 are sourced from the ABS. Rates per jurisdiction for 2005 and 2006 are derived by the Review using ABS Estimated Resident Population data at 30 June (ABS, Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Cat.no. 3201.0, Canberra).
- (d) Due to IT and quality assurance changes to improve the capture of victim data, ACT data for 2006 is not comparable to previous years for the categories of Assault, Sexual Assault, Armed Robbery, Unarmed Robbery and, on this basis, has been excluded from this table.
- (e) 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.
- (f) Data for assault and sexual assault are not comparable across jurisdictions, due to inconsistent recording practices.

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

Source: ABS 2007, *Recorded Crime Victims Australia*, 2006, Cat.no. 4510.0, Canberra (and previous years).

Table 6A.32

Table 6A.32 Victims of recorded crime — property crime (per 100 000 persons) (a),(b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) (d)									
2002	2 127.9	1 465.3	1 839.2	3 194.2	2 176.5	1 567.9	1 903.5	2 852.5	2 007.9
2003	1 922.9	1 235.8	1 645.9	2 960.9	1 868.1	1 375.4	1 619.9	2 126.0	1 781.7
2004	1 645.5	1 127.1	1 457.7	2 251.3	1 742.1	1 034.6	1 605.5	1 712.7	1 536.6
2005	1 531.2	1 029.6	1 265.0	1 946.4	1 564.6	917.6	1 394.0	1 565.5	1 386.6
2006	1 284.1	929.4	1 235.5	1 948.9	1 474.1	891.0	1 453.2	1 744.9	1 271.2
UEWI involving the taking of property									
2002	1 647.7	1 104.1	1 392.1	2 166.4	1 433.7	1 236.5	1 642.2	1 793.0	1 490.7
2003	1 478.5	933.8	1 250.9	2 038.2	1 204.2	1 081.1	1 410.5	1 315.1	1 321.9
2004	1 248.6	844.0	1 097.0	1 449.3	1 110.0	800.6	1 413.5	920.4	1 127.0
2005	1 154.3	736.9	944.3	1 336.4	884.7	715.1	1 195.3	815.6	997.4
2006	905.6	655.1	911.7	1 356.5	922.9	697.0	1 075.9	888.6	892.7
UEWI other									
2002	480.3	361.2	447.2	1 027.8	742.8	331.4	261.3	1 059.6	517.2
2003	444.4	302.0	395.0	922.7	664.0	294.4	209.4	810.9	459.8
2004	397.0	283.1	360.7	801.9	632.1	234.0	192.0	792.3	409.6
2005	376.9	292.7	320.7	610.0	679.9	202.5	198.7	749.8	389.2
2006	378.5	274.3	323.7	592.4	551.2	193.9	377.3	856.3	378.5
Motor vehicle theft (e)									
2002	628.0	594.8	427.2	544.9	738.4	526.0	639.8	406.7	577.7
2003	521.2	485.9	350.8	549.0	668.7	453.8	771.0	355.6	494.7
2004	493.4	403.6	320.8	390.0	685.1	359.0	538.9	233.6	437.8
2005	430.7	374.1	282.1	357.1	581.7	464.8	617.9	259.0	395.2
2006	410.1	326.1	249.1	365.0	512.9	392.9	640.6	294.3	364.6
Other theft									
2002	3 194.2	2 935.3	3 152.5	5 105.2	5 214.0	2 864.3	3 173.4	4 103.9	3 466.7
2003	2 903.4	2 786.8	2 954.4	4 764.0	3 810.7	2 536.5	3 390.3	3 391.7	3 140.6
2004	2 529.8	2 416.7	2 583.4	3 972.8	3 421.9	2 288.4	2 573.9	3 211.9	2 731.8
2005	2 338.5	2 316.8	2 331.3	3 771.7	3 104.0	2 175.4	2 576.3	3 170.1	2 548.7
2006	2 308.3	2 239.1	2 184.1	3 900.9	3 166.5	2 068.5	2 645.8	3 316.0	2 511.8

Table 6A.32

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) - index 2002 = 100									
2002	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2003	90.4	84.3	89.5	92.7	85.8	87.7	85.1	74.5	88.7
2004	77.3	76.9	79.3	70.5	80.0	66.0	84.3	60.0	76.5
2005	72.0	70.3	68.8	60.9	71.9	58.5	73.2	54.9	69.1
2006	60.3	63.4	67.2	61.0	67.7	56.8	76.3	61.2	63.3
Motor Vehicle theft - index 2002 = 100									
2002	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2003	83.0	81.7	82.1	100.8	90.6	86.3	120.5	87.4	85.6
2004	78.6	67.9	75.1	71.6	92.8	68.3	84.2	57.4	75.8
2005	68.6	62.9	66.0	65.5	78.8	88.4	96.6	63.7	68.4
2006	65.3	54.8	58.3	67.0	69.5	74.7	100.1	72.4	63.1

- (a) Data are based on crimes reported to police.
- (b) Rates per 100 000 persons for 2002–2004 are sourced from the ABS. Rates per jurisdiction for 2005 and 2006 are derived by the Review using ABS Estimated Resident Population data at 30 June (ABS, Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Cat.no. 3201.0, Canberra).
- (c) A review of local offences codes by NT Police during 2002 identified that theft of motor vehicle parts or contents offences (ASOC code 0813) and some theft (except motor vehicles) n.e.c. (ASOC code 0829) had been incorrectly included in the motor vehicle offence category. These offences however, were also correctly coded to the 'other theft' offence category.
- (d) 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.
- (e) Victims numbers are based on the number of motor vehicles.
- na** Not available.

Source: ABS 2007, *Recorded Crime Victims Australia*, 2006, Cat.4510.0 (and previous years).

Table 6A.33

Table 6A.33		Reporting rates for selected major offences (per cent) (a), (b)								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
Break and enter (c)										
1998	74.7	83.2	74.6	80.8	79.8	77.8	76.0	66.4	77.5	
2002	68.0	79.0	74.9	83.7	81.4	79.3	80.9	72.8	75.1	
2005	75.0	77.4	65.7	79.7	72.9	75.0	74.9	67.4	74.2	
Attempted break and enter (d)										
1998	29.3	37.6	27.1	33.6	31.3	41.9	32.5	32.0	31.7	
2002	31.2	26.9	31.4	33.6	37.4	28.8	23.4	30.0	31.1	
2005	31.6	32.9	31.8	27.0	30.4	14.7	23.5	29.8	30.7	
Motor vehicle theft (e)										
1998	95.1	97.1	97.5	92.4	94.4	86.2	85.2	100.0	95.1	
2002	96.3	95.6	91.0	96.9	96.0	87.4	91.6	89.6	95.0	
2005	np	np	83.1	72.9	86.5	np	100.0	100.0	90.3	
Robbery (f)										
1998	47.9	46.0	52.4	59.5	42.5	56.5	56.3	79.8	49.8	
2002	60.7	45.3	36.0	27.9	20.3	57.3	81.7	100.0	50.2	
2005	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	38.5	
Assault (g)										
1998	30.4	23.2	30.2	25.3	30.8	23.8	19.7	28.8	27.7	
2002	34.6	24.1	33.2	29.1	31.7	32.4	23.9	45.6	30.8	
2005	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Sexual assault (h), (i)										
1998	56.0	21.0	31.0	53.0	na	na	na	na	33.0	
2002	29.2	19.2	13.9	20.9	na	na	na	na	19.8	
2005	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	

Table 6A.33 **Reporting rates for selected major offences (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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- (a) Surveys were not conducted in all jurisdictions in all years.
- (b) Data are for the 12 months to April of the specified year.
- (c) For 2002, Tasmania, the NT and the ACT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent.
- (d) For 2002, SA estimates are subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent and Tasmania, the NT and the ACT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of greater than 50 per cent.
- (e) For 2002, WA, Tasmania and the ACT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent and the NT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of greater than 50 per cent.
- (f) For 2002, Queensland and WA estimates are subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent and SA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of greater than 50 per cent.
- (g) For 2002, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent.
- (h) For 2002, NSW estimates are subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent and Victoria, Queensland and WA estimates are subject to a relative standard error of greater than 50 per cent.
- (i) Females aged 18 years and over only.

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

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

Table 6A.34

Table 6A.34 **Estimated total victims of crime (unreported and reported) — crimes against the person (per 100 000 people) (a), (b)**

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

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

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

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

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

(e) Females aged 18 years and over only.

np Not published.

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

Table 6A.35

Table 6A.35 Estimated total household victims of crime, reported and unreported — crimes against property (per 100 000 households) (a), (b)

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

Table 6A.35 **Estimated total household victims of crime, reported and unreported — crimes against property (per 100 000 households) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(a) Data derived from surveys of the Australian population. Surveys were not conducted in all jurisdictions in all years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6A.36

Table 6A.36 **Outcomes of investigations of crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2006 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Investigations of murder										
Investigations finalised	%	61.8	85.0	55.9	80.8	73.3	75.0	100.0	66.7	68.7
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	85.7	90.2	87.9	85.7	90.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.6
Total	no.	102	60	59	26	15	4	3	12	281
Investigations of assault										
Investigations finalised	%	63.2	57.2	43.7	59.2	58.6	78.2	50.5	73.6	na
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	50.0	82.7	79.2	61.3	58.9	91.0	49.6	71.9	na
Total	no.	82 771	19 989	19 709	21 845	16 179	4 114	1 950	4 350	na
Investigations of sexual assault										
Investigations finalised	%	24.8	42.1	35.0	47.3	37.1	56.7	41.6	52.3	na
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	34.3	53.6	53.6	54.4	54.9	83.4	15.7	64.5	na
Total	no.	6 667	2 800	4 606	1 786	1 517	298	214	323	na
Investigations of kidnapping/abduction										
Investigations finalised	%	37.9	43.6	27.1	37.0	46.0	np	np	100.0	38.9
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	66.7	58.5	31.3	47.1	np	np	np	np	64.2
Total	no.	451	94	59	46	63	4	3	5	725
Investigations of armed robbery										
Investigations finalised	%	18.3	31.8	22.8	37.2	30.2	58.9	28.5	58.8	24.7
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	86.9	90.5	83.5	89.5	89.2	94.3	90.2	100.0	88.3
Total	no.	3 784	1 318	930	688	520	90	144	51	7 525
Investigations of unarmed robbery										
Investigations finalised	%	17.0	29.0	22.5	27.8	21.6	45.7	20.7	58.1	21.3
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	72.8	81.1	71.0	78.3	72.9	79.1	58.3	90.7	75.2
Total	no.	5 458	1 277	995	1 078	667	94	116	74	9 759
Investigations of blackmail/extortion										
Investigations finalised	%	25.6	46.2	np	53.0	46.7	np	np	np	40.0
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	47.6	73.5	np	58.5	46.4	np	np	np	60.7
Total	no.	82	106	78	100	60	3	-	3	432

Table 6A.36

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero. **np** not published but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

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

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

Source: ABS 2007, *Recorded Crime - Victims (2006), Australia*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Canberra (and unpublished).

Table 6A.37

Table 6A.37 Victims of property crime: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2006 (a)

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
Investigations of unlawful entry with intent										
Investigations finalised	%	6.9	10.6	8.9	10.5	6.9	15.9	4.9	20.2	8.8
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	59.0	90.8	93.4	76.2	85.4	91.4	29.1	72.3	78.7
Total	no.	87 539	47 663	50 550	40 128	23 117	4 365	4 857	3 676	261 895
Investigations of motor vehicle theft										
Investigations finalised	%	6.5	14.3	12.8	20.9	10.2	17.6	4.2	32.4	11.4
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	65.0	69.3	72.9	61.9	72.2	86.4	61.1	73.6	68.6
Total	no.	27 959	16 721	10 191	7 515	8 043	1 925	2 141	620	75 115
Investigations of other theft										
Investigations finalised	%	11.2	16.4	13.9	22.7	11.7	15.2	9.0	15.7	13.7
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	66.6	93.1	81.3	85.4	66.8	46.3	60.5	86.1	79.2
Total	no.	157 360	114 826	89 365	80 321	49 657	10 134	8 843	6 986	517 492

(a) Extreme caution should be used in making comparisons between different states and territories. Investigation has found significant differences in business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia. Refer paragraphs 11 to 74 of the Explanatory Notes in ABS Cat no. 45100.

Source: ABS 2007, *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia 2006*, Cat. no. 4510.0, AusInfo, Canberra (and previous).

Table 6A.38

Table 6A.38 People who had driven a car in the past 6 months not wearing a seat belt (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2006-07										
Always	%	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	–	0.8	0.6
Most of the time	%	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.9	0.4
Sometimes	%	2.1	2.9	2.5	3.2	4.1	3.0	2.3	5.4	2.7
Rarely	%	4.1	5.2	5.1	5.3	7.8	5.2	3.9	7.3	5.0
Never	%	93.0	90.6	91.1	90.5	86.8	90.5	93.5	84.7	91.2
Refused	%	–	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Don't know	%	0.2	–	0.1	–	0.1	–	–	–	0.1
Total Rarely or more often	%	6.8	9.3	8.8	9.5	13.1	9.5	6.5	15.3	8.7
Sample size	no.	5 694	5 750	5 371	5 076	2 843	2 108	2 264	1 386	30 192
Likert Index (c)	Index	1.11	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.20	1.16	1.09	1.27	1.14

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

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

(c) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

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

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 6A.39

Table 6A.39 **People who had driven a car 10 kilometres per hour or more over speed limit in the past 6 months (a), (b)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2006-07										
Always	%	1.5	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.5	1.1
Most of the time	%	2.8	1.9	2.5	3.4	1.3	1.7	2.9	2.7	2.5
Sometimes	%	26.0	18.7	24.2	27.2	19.4	18.1	26.5	29.0	23.3
Rarely	%	31.7	31.6	33.9	33.3	33.0	35.0	36.9	33.4	32.6
Never	%	37.7	46.8	37.9	35.1	45.5	44.5	32.7	33.4	40.4
Refused	%	–	0.1	–	–	–	0.1	–	–	–
Don't know	%	0.1	–	0.1	–	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Total Rarely or more often</i>	%	62.1	53.1	61.9	64.8	54.4	55.1	67.1	66.5	59.5
Sample size	no.	5 693	5 751	5 371	5 075	2 844	2 108	2 265	1 386	30 192
Likert Index (c)	Index	1.99	1.78	1.95	2.02	1.79	1.78	2.02	2.05	1.91

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

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

(c) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

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

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 6A.40

Table 6A.40 **People who had driven a car while possibly over the 0.05 alcohol limit in the past 6 months (a), (b)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2006-07										
Always	%	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—
Most of the time	%	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.2
Sometimes	%	2.1	1.9	2.4	3.8	2.8	1.8	2.6	3.6	2.4
Rarely	%	7.4	7.9	8.0	12.0	9.7	7.9	10.9	13.5	8.4
Never	%	90.1	89.9	89.3	83.7	87.3	90.1	86.3	82.5	88.9
Refused	%	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
Don't know	%	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1
Total Rarely or more often	%	9.8	10.0	10.6	16.1	12.7	9.8	13.6	17.5	11.0
Sample size	no.	5 693	5 751	5 371	5 075	2 844	2 108	2 265	1 386	30 192
Likert Index (c)	Index	1.12	1.12	1.13	1.21	1.16	1.12	1.16	1.22	1.14

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

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

(c) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

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

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

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

— Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 6A.41

Table 6A.41	Road fatalities								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total fatalities									
2002-03	520	366	339	184	161	33	13	61	1 677
2003-04	545	333	297	168	149	49	9	45	1 595
2004-05	503	335	312	174	145	53	15	40	1 577
2005-06	536	323	342	178	146	55	19	47	1 646
2006-07	452	336	365	225	104	58	17	47	1 604
Per 100 000 registered vehicles									
2002-03	14	11	14	13	15	10	6	59	13
2003-04	14	10	12	12	14	14	4	43	12
2004-05	12	9	12	12	13	15	7	38	12
2005-06	13	9	12	12	13	15	9	43	12
2006-07	11	9	13	14	9	15	8	41	11

Source: ATSB, Fatal Road Crash Database (data sourced as of 3 October 2007); ABS Motor Vehicle Census, Cat. no. 9309.0, AusInfo, Canberra.

Table 6A.42

Table 6A.42 **Land transport hospitalisations**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of land transport hospitalisations										
2003-04	no.	10 892	7 952	6 103	2 954	2 581	np	np	np	32 065
2004-05	no.	10 842	8 790	6 464	3 150	2 512	np	np	np	33 535
2005-06	no.	11 889	9 017	6 517	3 332	2 719	np	np	np	35 562
Per 100 000 registered vehicles (a)										
2003-04	no.	276	228	239	205	240	na	na	na	244
2004-05	no.	267	247	243	213	229	na	na	na	248
2005-06	no.	285	247	235	218	245	na	na	na	255

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

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

Source: AIHW 2007, *Land Transport Hospitalisations* (unpublished); ABS Motor Vehicle Census, Cat. no. 9309.0, AusInfo, Canberra.

Table 6A.43 Number of deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, 2002 to 2006 (a)

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

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Non-Indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
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 in police custody and custody-related operations									
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 deaths in police custody and custody-related operations (b)									
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 number of deaths 2002 to 2006									
Non-Indigenous	39	23	21	9	6	1	3	–	102
Indigenous	8	2	6	14	2	–	–	8	40
All people	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 deaths in hospitals following transfer from an institution; and other deaths in police operations where officers are in close contact with the deceased (for example, most raids and shootings by police). Deaths in custody-related operations include situations where officers did not have such close contact with the person as to be able to significantly influence or control the person's behaviour (for example, most sieges and most cases where officers were attempting to detain a person, such as pursuits).

(b) In 2006, two deaths occurred in NSW for which Indigenous status has not been determined.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: *Australian Institute of Criminology 2007, Australian Deaths in Custody and Custody-related Police Operations 2006*, AIC, Canberra.

Table 6A.44

Table 6A.44 **Outcomes of court cases (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea									
2005-06	%	58.0	85.0	na	93.0	80.0	na	na	na
2006-07	%	58.0	81.0	na	94.0	81.0	na	na	na
Higher court cases (2004-05)									
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	90.6	90.5	94.3	87.4	91.0	90.1	82.0	90.9
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	3 016	2 307	5 086	2 430	745	426	122	296
Total proven guilty	no.	2 732	2 087	4 794	2 125	678	384	100	269
Higher court cases (2005-06)									
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	91.6	90.6	95.3	83.5	88.3	89.0	84.9	91.9
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	3 090	2 212	5 013	2 216	760	438	139	295
Total proven guilty	no.	2 831	2 005	4 778	1 850	671	390	118	271

- (a) Lower court cases data are based on magistrates' criminal court data provided by each jurisdiction.
- (b) Higher court cases data are based on ABS higher criminal court data.
- (c) For NSW, lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea exclude matters heard ex parte. 2005-06 figures have been revised.
- (d) The Queensland Wide Interlinked Courts database is unable to provide information consistent with the data dictionary. For example, no plea includes ex-parte cases which are not recorded as a finding of guilty in this Report.
- (e) For 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, lower court 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.

na Not available.

Source: ABS (2006 and previous years) Criminal Courts Cat. no. 4513.0. ABS Canberra; State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.45

Table 6A.45 **Juvenile diversions as a proportion of offenders (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
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 as juveniles who would otherwise be proceeded against (that is, taken to court) but who are diverted by police as a proportion of all juvenile offenders formally dealt with by police. The term diverted includes diversions of offenders away from the courts by way of: community conference; diversionary conference; formal cautioning by police; family conferences; and other diversionary programs (for example, to drug assessment/treatment). Offenders who would not normally be sent to court for the offence detected and are treated by police in a less formal manner (for example, issued warnings or infringement notices) are excluded.
- (b) Result reflects only those instances where a juvenile is taken into police custody and subsequently issued with a formal caution. Instances where a juvenile is released into non-police care or involving a safe-custody application are not included.
- (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.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.46

Table 6A.46 **Real costs awarded against the police through criminal actions (2006-07 dollars) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
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 head of population									
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) Real costs based on ABS gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator 2006-07 = 100 — see table AA.26 in the Statistical appendix (appendix A) attachment.

(b) Population data as at December each year.

(c) Total costs awarded against the police resulting from summary offences and indictable offences tried summarily before a court of law.

(d) Revised data for 2002-03 to 2005-06. WA data reflect costs awarded against the police resulting from summary offences and indictable offences tried summarily before a court of law.

na Not available.

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