
6 Police services

CONTENTS

6.1 Profile of police services	6.2
6.2 Framework of performance indicators	6.7
6.3 Indicators relevant to all police services	6.10
6.4 Community safety	6.22
6.5 Crime	6.29
6.6 Road safety	6.45
6.7 Judicial services	6.52
6.8 Future directions in performance reporting	6.59
6.9 Jurisdictions' comments	6.60
6.10 Definitions of key terms	6.69
6.11 List of attachment tables	6.74
6.12 References	6.76

Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '6A' prefix (for example, table 6A.1). A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at www.pc.gov.au/gsp

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

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

Performance is reported against four activity areas: community safety; crime; road safety; and judicial services. A general section reports on performance across all police activity areas.

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

Data quality information (DQI) is being progressively introduced for all indicators in the Report. The purpose of DQI is to provide structured and consistent information about quality aspects of data used to report on performance indicators. DQI in this Report cover the seven dimensions in the ABS’ data quality framework (institutional environment, relevance, timeliness, accuracy, coherence, accessibility and interpretability) in addition to dimensions that define and describe performance indicators in a consistent manner, and note key data gaps and issues identified by the Steering Committee. All DQI for the 2014 Report can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

Major improvements in reporting on police services in this edition include data quality information (DQI) available for the first time for the road safety indicator involving measures of seat belt use, the incidence of driving above the blood alcohol limit, and speeding.

6.1 Profile of police services

Service overview

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

Roles and responsibilities

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

Although each jurisdiction's police service is autonomous, there is significant cooperation at a national level, including through the Standing Council on Police and Emergency Management (SCPEM).

Size and scope of sector

Client groups

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

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

Funding for police services comes almost exclusively from State and Territory government budgets, with some limited specific purpose Australian Government grants. Total recurrent expenditure was \$9.5 billion, nationally, in 2012-13 (table 6A.10).

Staffing

Police staff may be categorised in two different ways:

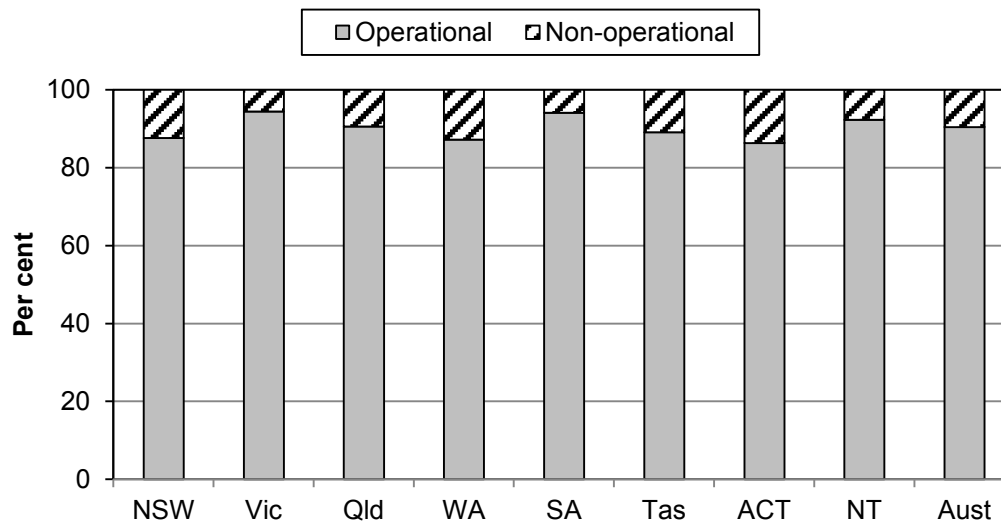
- by 'sworn' status — sworn police officers exercise police powers, including the power to arrest, summons, caution, detain, fingerprint and search. Specialised

activities may be outsourced or undertaken by administrative (unsworn) staff. This ‘civilianisation’ of police services has three key objectives:

- to reduce the involvement of sworn police staff in duties that do not require police powers (for example, administrative work, investigation support and intelligence analysis)
 - to manage effectively the need for specialist skills
 - to reduce costs.
- by operational status — an operational police staff member is any member whose primary duty is the delivery of police or police-related services to an external client (where an external client predominately refers to members of the public but may also include law enforcement outputs delivered to other government departments).

Operational status is considered the better proxy for the number of police staff actively engaged in the delivery of police-related services. Approximately 90.4 per cent of police staff were operational in Australia in 2012-13 (figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1 **Police staff, by operational status, 2012-13^a**



^a Data comprise all FTE staff except in the NT where data are based on a headcount at 30 June. NT police officers include police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers.

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

Nationally, there was a total of 67 770 operational plus non-operational staff in 2012-13 (table 6.1). Nationally, on average, there were 268 operational police staff per 100 000 people (figure 6.2). The number of staff per 100 000 people varies across jurisdictions, in part, due to differing operating environments.

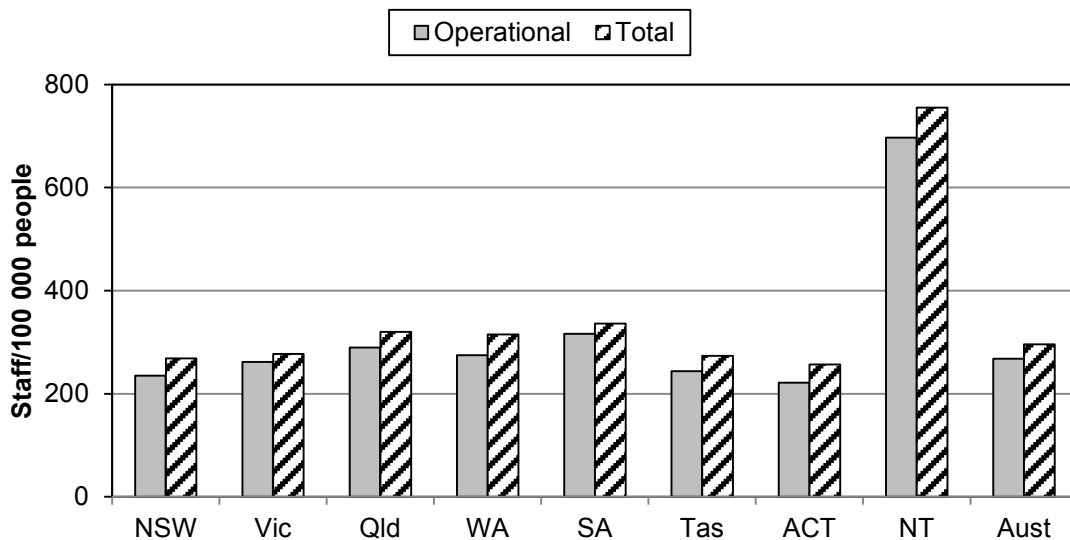
Table 6.1 Police staff per 100 000 people, 2012-13^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Police staff numbers									
Operational	17 272	14 881	13 360	6 790	5 253	1 249	841	1 651	61 297
Total	19 720	15 762	14 750	7 789	5 584	1 402	974	1 789	67 770
Population numbers									
Estimates at 31 December 2012 (100 000)	73.5	56.8	46.1	24.7	16.6	5.1	3.8	2.4	229.1
Police staff numbers per 100 000 people									
Operational	235	262	290	275	316	244	222	697	268
Total	268	278	320	315	336	274	257	755	296

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

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

Figure 6.2 Police staff per 100 000 people, 2012-13^a



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

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

Time series data for police staffing are reported in tables 6A.1–6A.8, 6A.11, 6A.17 and 6A.18.

The community expects police to be available and capable of responding to calls for assistance within a reasonable time. The number of police staff per 100 000 population is sometimes used as a proxy for police responsiveness. The Steering Committee is attempting to develop more robust measures of police responsiveness, building on current response times reporting in individual jurisdictions. Comparisons of response times across jurisdictions is subject to

significant variables such as legislation, systems capability and practices, infrastructure, geography and the operational environment. Although the Steering Committee is convinced that nationally comparable response times reporting is highly desirable, the SCPPEM has suggested that further work is required on the costs and benefits of a national standard for police response times.

For illustrative purposes, the Steering Committee notes the following response times reporting in the Annual Reports of several Australian police agencies.

- NSW reports the number of urgent response calls and the percentage attended to within a target time (NSW Police Force 2012). Urgent calls are where there is an imminent threat to life or property. In 2011-12, NSW Police responded to 119 254 urgent response calls, attending 80 per cent of urgent duty jobs within the 12 minute target time.
- WA police reports the average and the distribution of times taken to respond to priority 1&2 calls combined, priority 3 calls, and non-urgent priority 4 calls in the Perth metropolitan area. The Annual Report contains detailed notes describing how these data are collected and how they should be interpreted (WA Police 2013). Priority 1 calls concern life threatening incidents and, because there are relatively few of these, they are combined with priority 2 incidents where life or property is or may be in danger. Priority 3 tasks cover incidents requiring immediate attention but are not life-threatening at that time. In 2012-13, the average time to respond to priority 1 and 2 calls was 9 minutes (within the target of 9 minutes) and 31 minutes for priority 3 calls (not achieving the target of 25 minutes). The priority 3 target was not achieved due to a number of factors, including:
 - an increase in the number of calls
 - an increase in the average time at scene mainly in the key risk situations of domestic violence incidents and persons at risk
 - a greater focus on attending to priority 1 and 2 calls, and
 - the continued growth and spread of the population in the metropolitan area.
- A significant systems change implementing new counting rules from late 2011, ended previous trend reporting. For 2011-12, SA Police reported that 87.5 per cent of Grade 1 taskings in the metropolitan area, were responded to within 15 minutes (*SA Police Annual Report 2011-2012*).
- ACT Police report response times for three incident categories. The target for Priority 1 incidents — life threatening or critical situations — is 75 per cent or more of responses within 8 minutes (78.5 per cent achieved) and 90 per cent or more within 12 minutes (94.4 per cent achieved). The targets for Priority 2

incidents were 70 per cent within 20 minutes (92.8 per cent achieved) and 95 per cent within 30 minutes (97.4 per cent achieved). The target for Priority 3 incidents is 90 per cent within 48 hours (99.7 per cent achieved) (ACT Police 2013).

- NT Police reports on the proportion of incidents where police are dispatched within 10 minutes. This is for the whole of the Northern Territory for Priority 1 incidents only. In 2011-12 and 2012-13 the NT Police responded to 64.0 per cent of incidents within 10 minutes (including remote areas). This specific indicator is not an identified measure from 2013-14 (NT Police, Fire and Emergency Service).
- Victoria Police is unable to provide response time data for RoGS reporting purposes. This is not data that is reported elsewhere in Victoria, and it does not form part of the suite of corporate performance indicators.

6.2 Framework of performance indicators

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

Box 6.1 Objectives for police services

The key objectives for police services are:

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

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of police services

(figure 6.3). The performance indicator framework also shows which data are comparable in the 2014 Report. For data that are not considered complete or directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

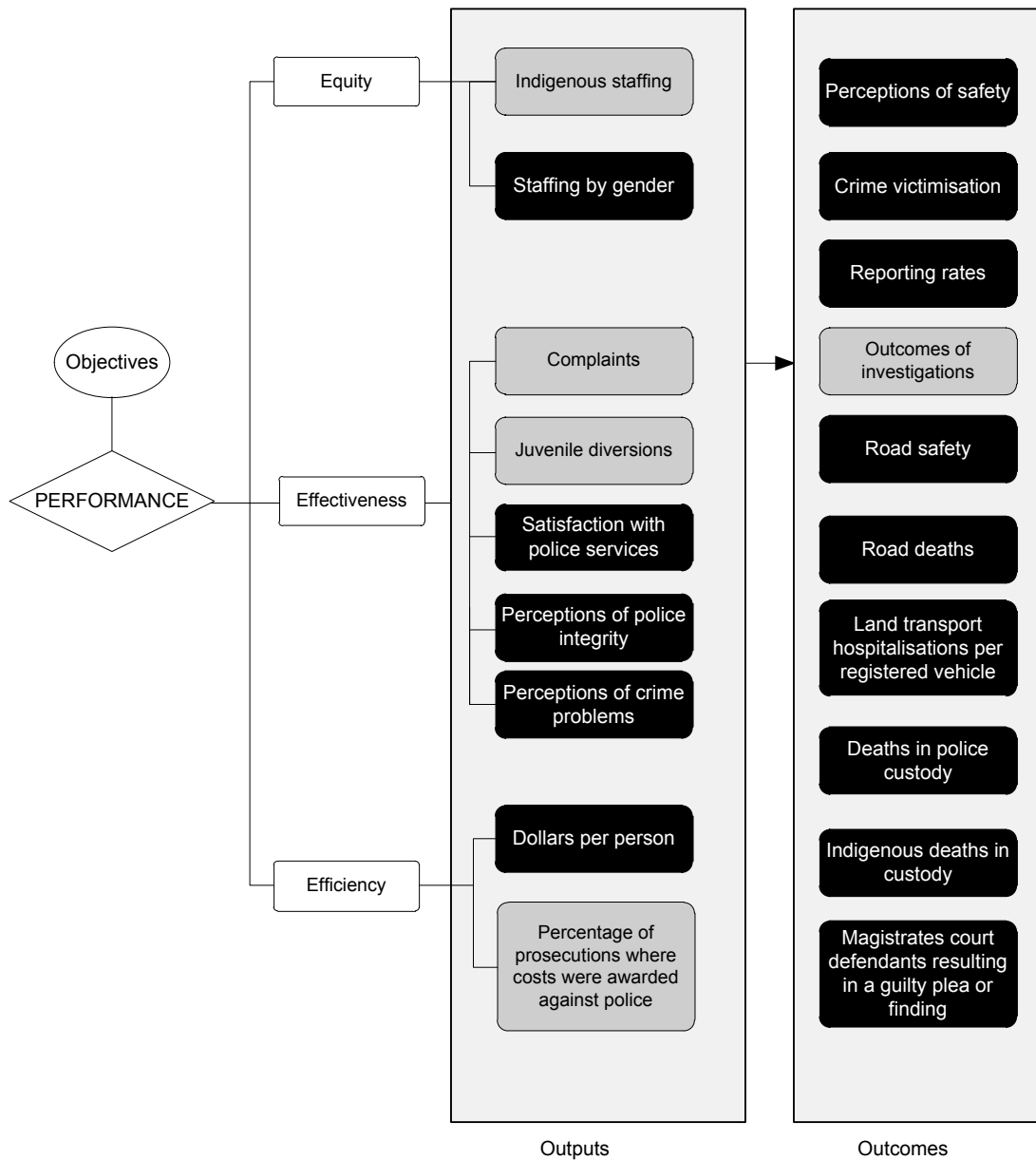
The Report's chapter 2 contains statistical data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (including Indigenous and ethnic status).

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

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

Other indicators are discussed under the activity areas 'Community safety' (section 6.4), 'Crime' (section 6.5), 'Road safety' (section 6.6) and 'Judicial services' (section 6.7).

Figure 6.3 Police services performance indicator framework



Key to indicators*

- Text** Most recent data for all measures are comparable and complete
- Text** Most recent data for at least one measure are comparable and complete
- Text** Most recent data for all measures are either not comparable and/or not complete
- Text** No data reported and/or no measures yet developed

* A description of the comparability and completeness of each measure is provided in indicator interpretation boxes within the chapter

6.3 Indicators relevant to all police services

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

Outputs

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

Efficiency

Dollars per person

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

Box 6.2 Dollars per person

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

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

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

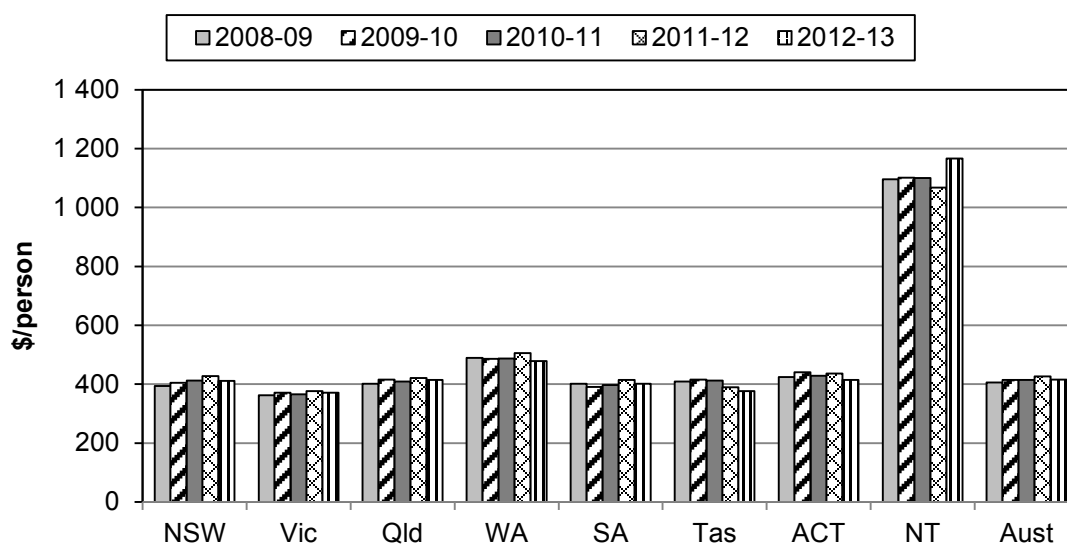
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services across Australia was \$9.5 billion (or \$416 per person) in 2012-13 (figure 6.4).

Figure 6.4 **Real recurrent expenditure per person (including user cost of capital less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services (2012-13 dollars)^{a, b}**



^a Real recurrent expenditure is recurrent expenditure, including user cost of capital, less revenue from own sources and payroll tax. Revenue from own sources includes user charges and other types of revenue (for example, revenue from sale of stores and plant). It excludes fine revenue, money received as a result of warrant execution, and revenue from the issuing of firearm licences. ^b Time series financial data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2012-13 = 100) (table AA.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.

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

Nationally, real recurrent expenditure on police services per person increased by an average of 0.8 per cent each year between 2007-08 and 2012-13 (table 6A.10).

Time series data for real recurrent expenditure by jurisdiction are reported in tables 6A.1–6A.8 and 6A.10. Capital costs (including depreciation and the user cost of capital) for each jurisdiction are also contained in tables 6A.1–6A.8, with associated information on treatment of assets by police agencies in table 6A.9.

Equity — access

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

Indigenous staffing

‘Indigenous staffing’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that provision of services occurs in an equitable manner (box 6.3). Indigenous people might feel more comfortable in ‘accessing’ police services when they are able to deal with

Indigenous police staff. However, many factors influence the willingness of Indigenous people to access police services, including familiarity with procedures for dealing with police.

Box 6.3 Indigenous staffing

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

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

The process of identifying Indigenous staff members generally relies on self-identification as being Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. Where Indigenous people are asked to identify themselves, the accuracy of the data will partly depend on how they perceive the advantages (or disadvantages) of identification and whether these perceptions change over time.

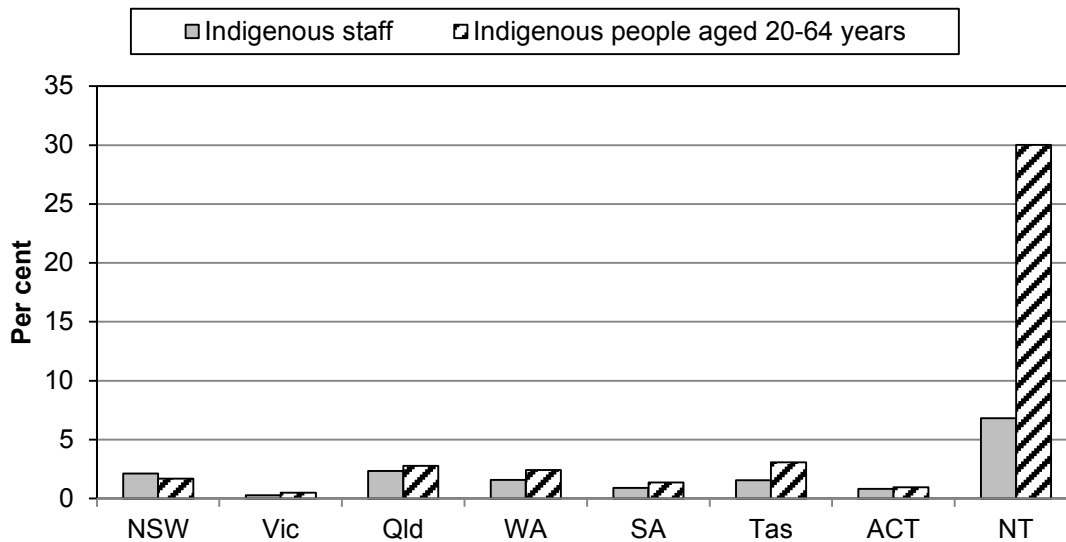
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

The proportion of Indigenous police staff in 2012-13 was similar to the representation of Indigenous people in the population aged 20–64 years for all jurisdictions except Tasmania and the NT (figure 6.5).

Figure 6.5 Proportions of Indigenous staff in 2012-13 and Indigenous people aged 20–64 years^{a, b, c}



^a Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self-identify as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent. ^b Information on Indigenous status is collected generally at the time of recruitment. ^c Data comprise all FTE staff except in the NT, where data are based on a headcount at 30 June.

Source: ABS (2009) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous population aged 20–64 years* Cat. no. 3238.0 (Series B); State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.17.

Time series data for police Indigenous staffing are reported in tables 6A.1–6A.8 and 6A.17.

Staffing by gender

‘Staffing by gender’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide police services in an equitable manner (box 6.4). Women might feel more comfortable in ‘accessing’ police services in particular situations, such as in relation to sexual assault, when they are able to deal with female police staff.

Box 6.4 Staffing by gender

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

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

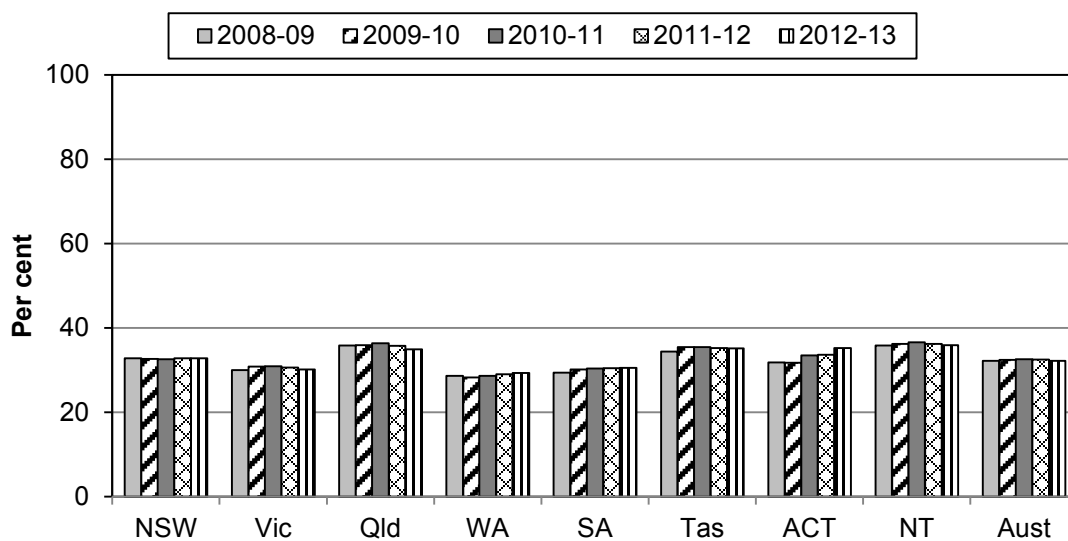
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, 32.2 per cent of police staff were female in 2012-13 (figure 6.6). The proportion of female police staff was relatively unchanged for most jurisdictions over the period 2008-09 to 2012-13 (figure 6.6).

Figure 6.6 Female police staff as a proportion of all staff^a



^a Data comprise all FTE staff except the NT from 2008-09, where data are based on a headcount at 30 June.

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

Effectiveness

Complaints

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

Box 6.5 Complaints

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

A high or increasing number of complaints does not necessarily indicate a lack of confidence in police. Rather, it can indicate greater confidence in complaints resolution. It is desirable to monitor changes in the reported rate of complaints against police to identify reasons for such changes and use this information to improve the manner in which police services are delivered. Because complaints mechanisms differ between jurisdictions, data should be used only to view trends over time within jurisdictions. Therefore, the trend in complaints is presented in index form, comparing values over time to a base period or year allocated a value of 100. For complaints, the base value is calculated using a three year average for the period 2007-08 to 2009-10. A decreasing index number over time is a desirable outcome.

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

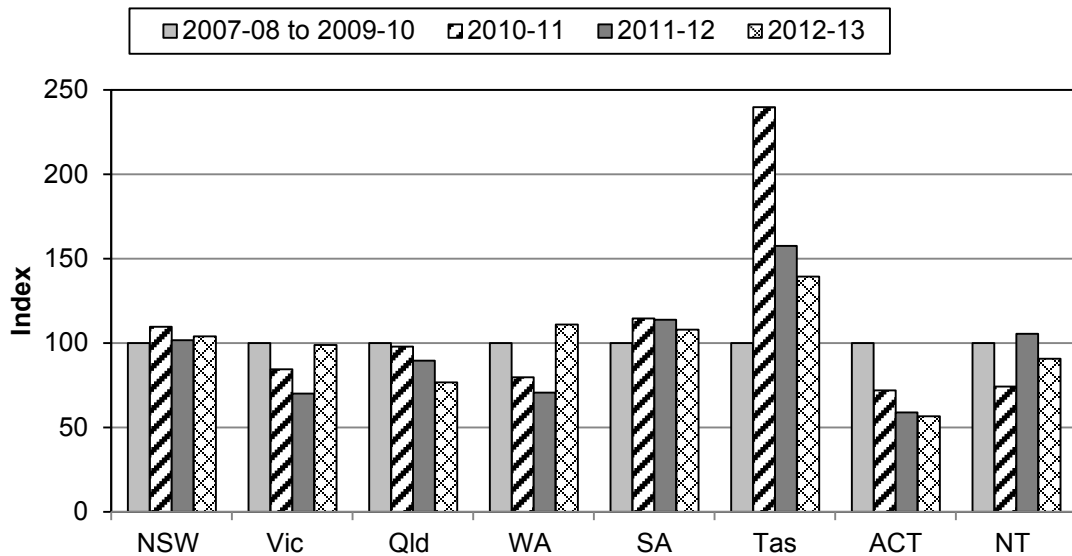
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable over time (subject to caveats) but are not comparable across jurisdictions because definitions of what constitutes a ‘complaint against police’ differ across jurisdictions.
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Complaints data are presented as an index in figure 6.7 to provide a picture of trends over time for each jurisdiction. Table 6A.16 reports numbers per 100 000 people.

Figure 6.7 Trends in complaints^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i}



^a The underlying data on the number of complaints are not comparable across jurisdictions. Data can be used only to view trends over time within jurisdictions. Index 3-year average 2007-08 to 2009-10 = 100. ^b Population data relate to 31 December, so that ERP at 31 December 2012 is used as the denominator for 2012-13. ^c Complaints data refer to the number of statements of complaints by members of the public regarding police conduct when a person was in police custody or had voluntary dealing with the police. ^d For NSW, data were revised during 2010 for the period 2007-08 to 2008-09. The number of complaints previously published have changed due to the late receipt or removal of complaints from the complaints database. ^e Queensland data from 2007-08 to 2009-10 were revised in the 2012 RoGS due to retrospective capture of some complaints and improved alignment with the Report's data dictionary. ^f For WA, the number of complaints is subject to revision. ^g SA data include complaints made to the Police Complaints Authority and internal reports of alleged breaches of the Code of Conduct. ^h For Tasmania, the introduction of the Graduated Management Model means that the total number of complaints handled in 2010-11 rose to include 133 Class 1 Complaints (previously Customer Service Complaints) plus 20 Class 2 Complaints (previously Serious Complaints). ⁱ For NT, the introduction of IaPro, an holistic complaint and investigation system, has resulted in the consolidation and consistency of data into one system.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.16.

Outcomes

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

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

Satisfaction with police services

‘Satisfaction with police services’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide police services in an effective manner, specifically, of how well police services are perceived to be delivered (box 6.6).

Box 6.6 Satisfaction with police services

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

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

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

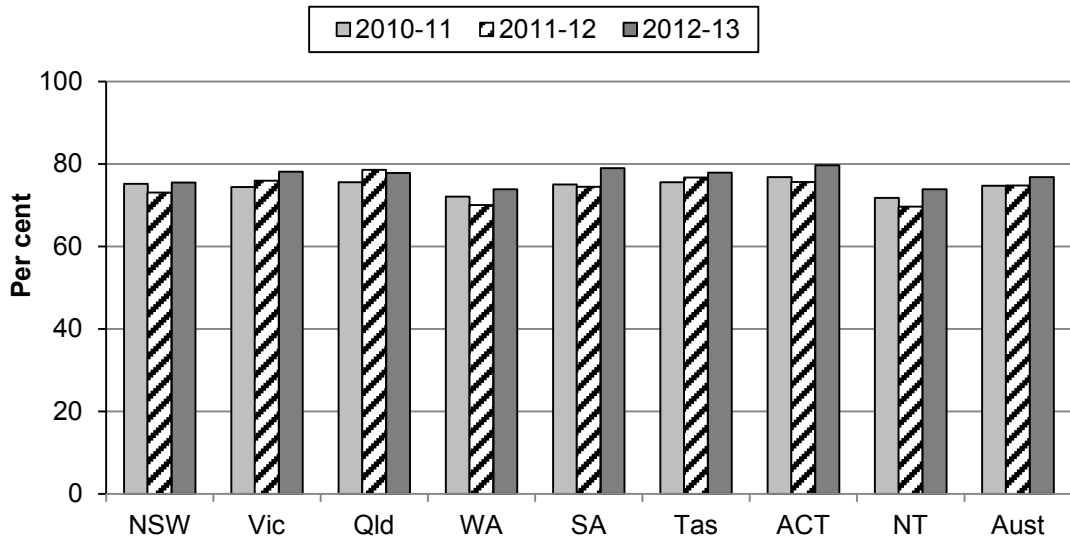
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Across the general population (whether or not people had contact with the police), the majority of people nationally (76.8 per cent) were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with the services provided by police in 2012-13, compared with 74.7 per cent in 2011-12 (figure 6.8).

Figure 6.8 **People who were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with police services^{a, b}**

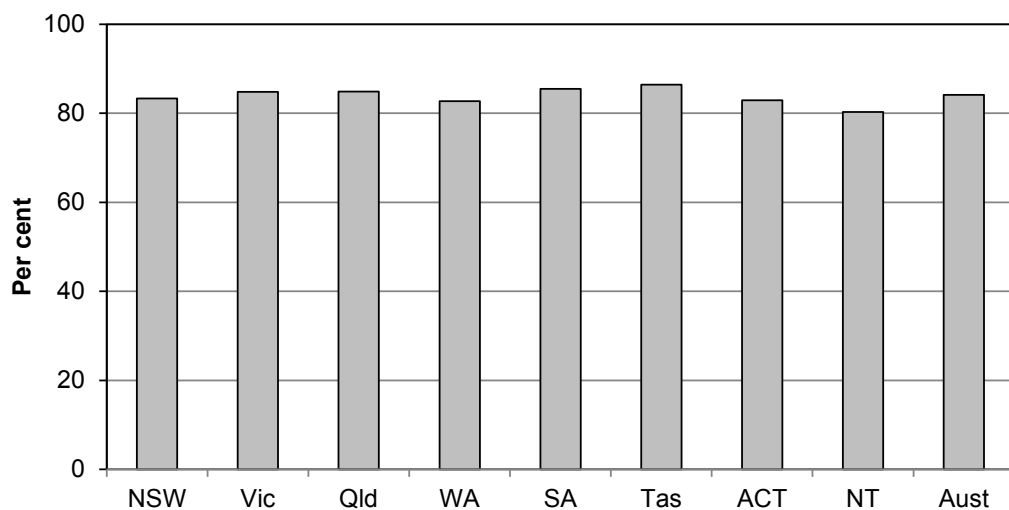


^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

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

Of those people who had contact with police in 2012-13, 84.1 per cent nationally were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with the service they received during their most recent contact (figure 6.9).

Figure 6.9 **People who were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with police in their most recent contact, 2012-13^{a, b}**



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

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.24.

Time series data for general satisfaction with police services (and those who had contact with police in the preceding 12 months) are reported in tables 6A.12 and 6A.24 respectively.

Perceptions of police integrity

‘Perceptions of police integrity’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide police services in an effective manner. It specifically aims to provide measures of perceived integrity and professionalism (box 6.7).

Box 6.7 Perceptions of police integrity

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

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

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

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

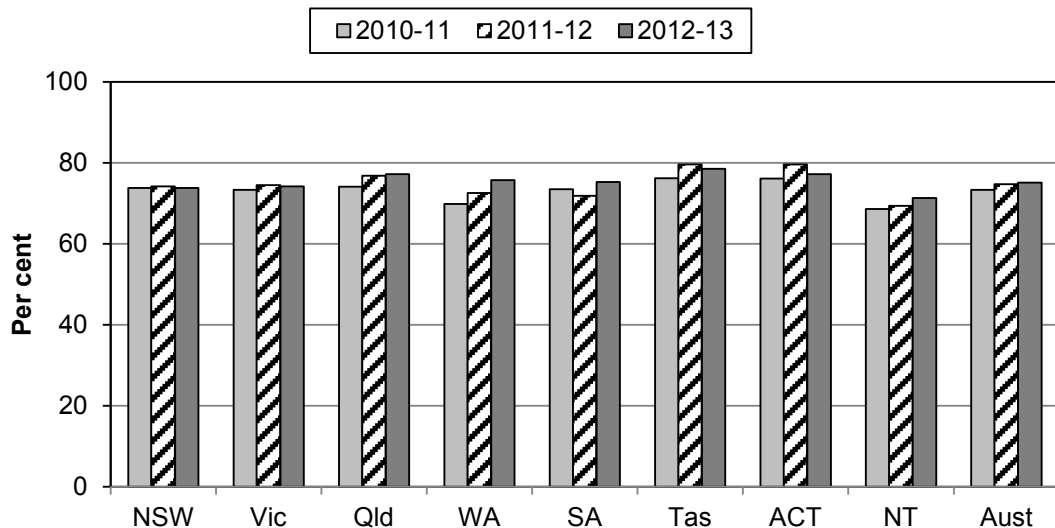
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

In 2012-13, 75.1 per cent of people nationally ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that police treat people ‘fairly and equally’, compared with 74.7 per cent in 2011-12 (figure 6.10).

Figure 6.10 People who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police treat people fairly and equally^{a, b}

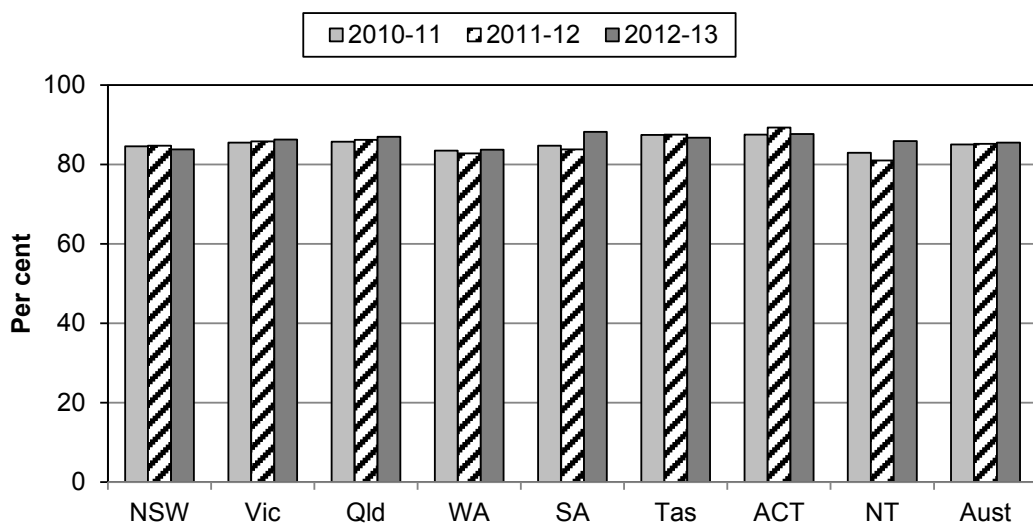


^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

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

Nationally, 85.5 per cent of people 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' in 2012-13 that police perform the job 'professionally', compared with the 2011-12 result of 85.2 per cent (figure 6.11).

Figure 6.11 People who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police perform the job professionally^{a, b}

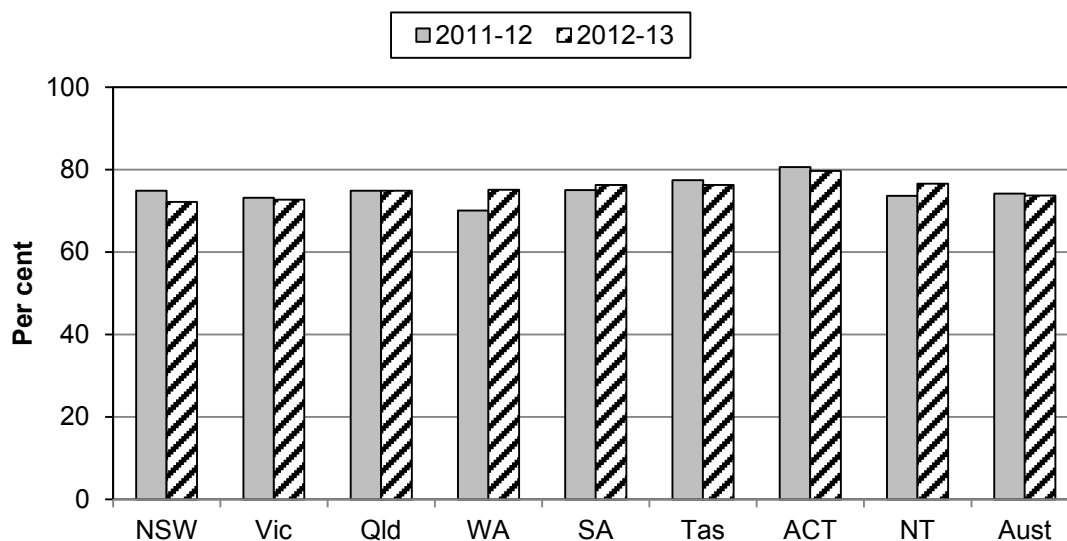


^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.13.

Police integrity can be judged to some extent by the public perception of police honesty. Nationally, 73.7 per cent of people ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ in 2012-13 that police are ‘honest’ (figure 6.12), compared with 74.2 per cent in 2011-12.

Figure 6.12 **People who ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that police are honest^{a, b, c}**



^a Due to a change in the wording of this survey question in 2010-11, there is a break in the time series for these data. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results. ^c Data are for people aged 15 years or over.

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

6.4 Community safety

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

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

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

Key community safety performance indicator results

Outputs

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

Equity — access

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

Outcomes

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

Perceptions of safety

‘Perceptions of safety’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to maintain public safety (box 6.8).

Box 6.8 Perceptions of safety

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

- the proportion of people who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home
- the proportion of people who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' in public places, including 'walking locally' and travelling on public transport

Data are disaggregated by feelings of safety during the day and feelings of safety during the night.

For either measure, a high or increasing proportion of people who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' is desirable.

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

Perceptions of safety on public transport might be influenced by the availability and types of public transport (that is, trains, buses, ferries and trams) in each jurisdiction (i.e. availability and density).

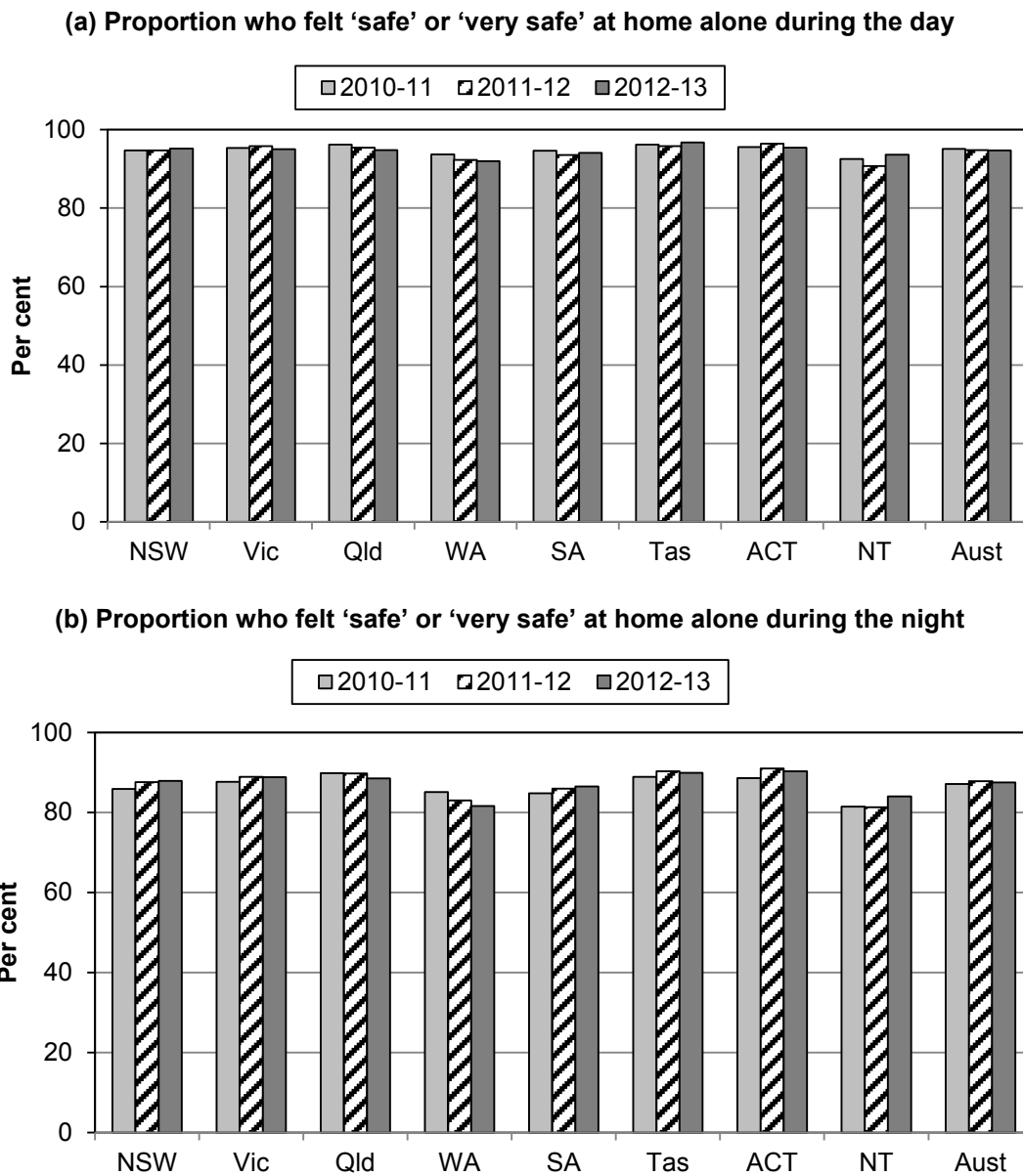
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

Nationally, 94.7 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the day in 2012-13, very similar to 94.8 per cent in 2011-12 (figure 6.13a). Nationally, 87.5 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the night in 2012-13, very similar to 87.8 per cent in 2011-12 (figure 6.13b).

Figure 6.13 Perceptions of safety at home alone^{a, b}

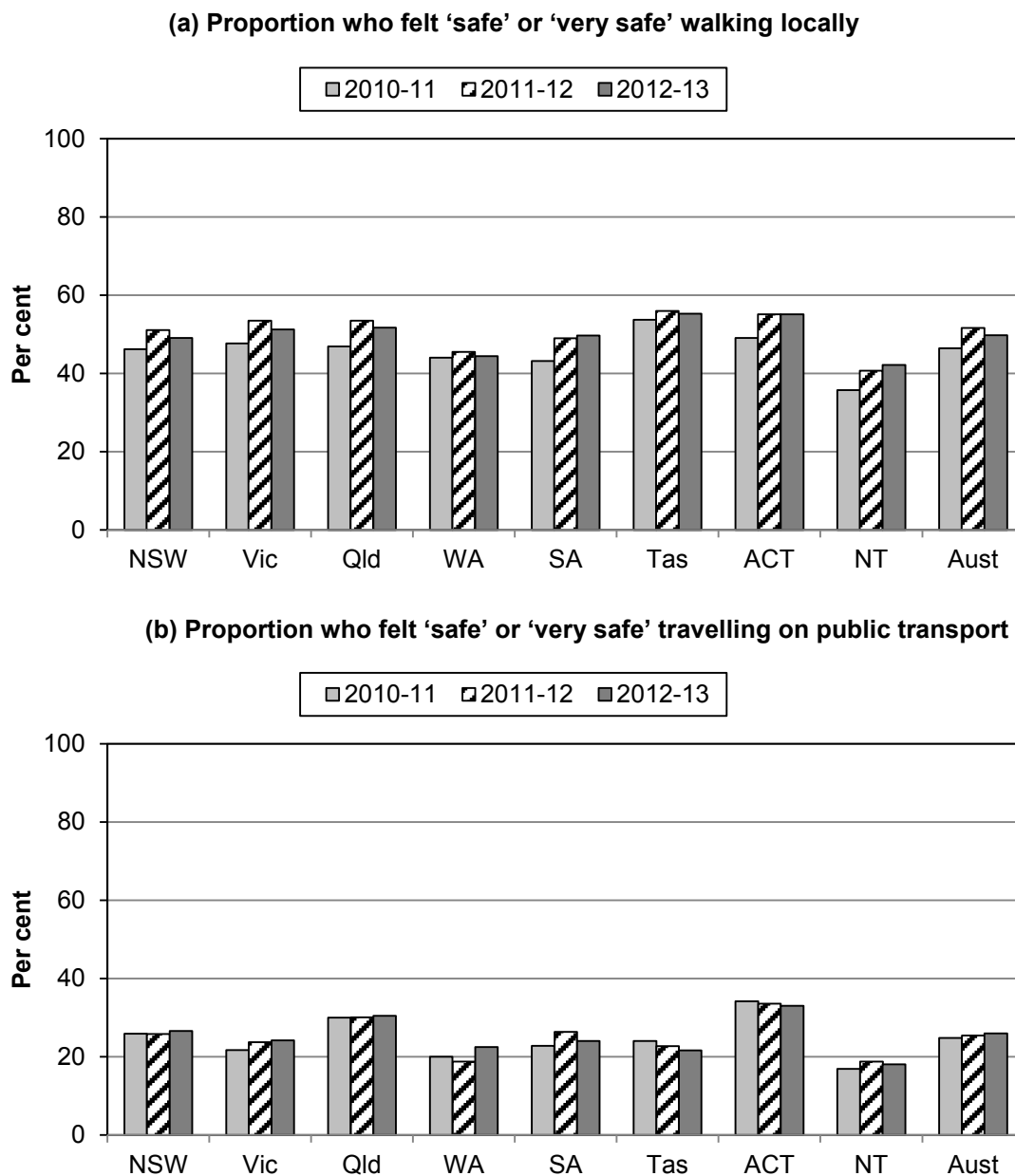


^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.19.

Nationally, 91.7 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when walking locally during the day in 2012-13 (table 6A.20) and 49.8 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when walking locally during the night in 2012-13 (figure 6.14a). Nationally, 60.1 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when travelling on public transport during the day in 2012-13 (table 6A.21) and 26.0 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when travelling on public transport during the night in 2012-13 (figure 6.14b).

Figure 6.14 Perceptions of safety in public places during the night^{a, b, c}



^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results. ^c Unlike other jurisdictions, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT do not operate a suburban train network and rely on buses as the primary means of public transportation.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); tables 6A.20 and 6A.21.

Time series data for perceptions of safety in public places are reported in tables 6A.20–6A.21.

Perceptions of crime problems

'Perceptions of crime problems' is an indicator of governments' objective to reduce crime (box 6.9).

Box 6.9 Perceptions of crime problems

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

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

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

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

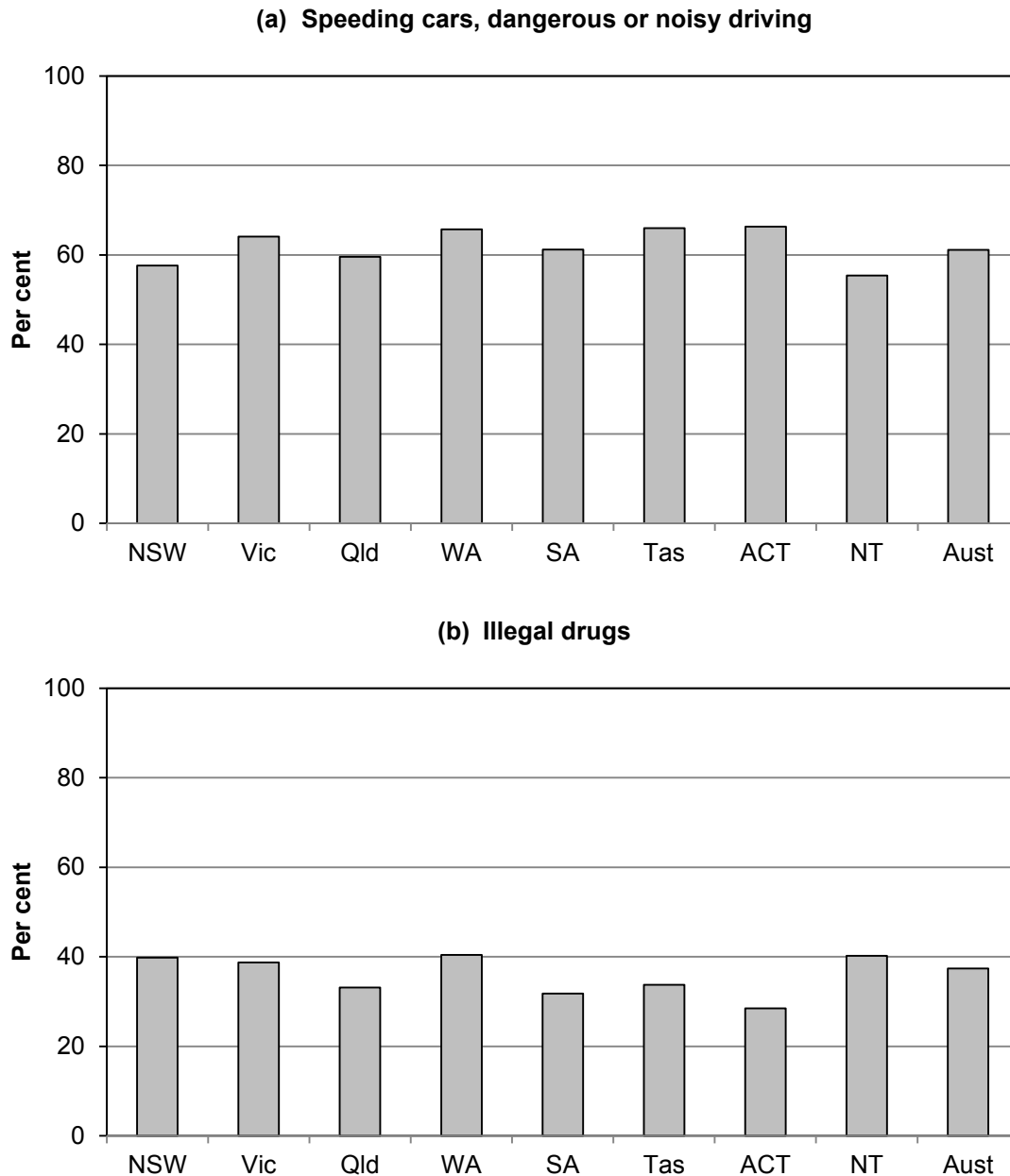
Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, people identified the following issues as a 'major problem' or 'somewhat a problem') in their neighbourhoods:

- 61.1 per cent of people thought speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving' to be a problem in 2012-13 (figure 6.15a), down from 69.9 per cent in 2011-12 (table 6A.23)
- 37.4 per cent of people thought illegal drugs to be a problem in 2012-13 (figure 6.15b), down from 45.3 per cent in 2011-12 (table 6A.22).

Time series data for perceptions of crime problems are reported in tables 6A.22 and 6A.23.

Figure 6.15 Proportion of people who consider the identified issues to be either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their neighbourhood, 2012-13^{a, b}



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

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

6.5 Crime

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

Framework of performance indicators

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

Key crime performance indicator results

Outcomes

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

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

Victims of crime data in Australia

Information on the level of selected crimes against the person and crimes against property is obtained from two sources for this chapter. The first source is survey data in ABS *Crime Victimisation, Australia* (ABS, 2011-12). The second source is administrative data in ABS *Recorded Crime Victims Australia* (ABS, 2012).

Survey data

Crime Victimisation, Australia presents results from the national Crime Victimisation Survey for selected categories of personal and household crimes. Personal crimes include physical and threatened assault, robbery and sexual assault (reported in table 6A.27). Household crimes include break-in, attempted break-in,

motor vehicle theft, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage, and other theft (table 6A.28).

Administrative data

Recorded Crime Victims Australia presents data on selected offences reported to, or detected by, police, the details of which are subsequently recorded on police administrative systems. Victims in this collection can be people, premises or motor vehicles. Selected offences include homicide and related offences; kidnapping and abduction; sexual assault; robbery; blackmail and extortion; unlawful entry with intent; motor vehicle theft; and other theft (tables 6A.25 and 6A.26).

Merits of survey data and administrative data

Survey data are collected in such a way that the sample is intended to be representative of the population as a whole, whereas administrative data represent all recorded crime. Survey questions are consistent across jurisdictions, whereas there are differences in the way in which recorded crime administrative data are compiled across jurisdictions (box 6.10).

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

Box 6.10 ABS crime victimisation statistics

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

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

Comparing recorded crime statistics across jurisdictions

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

The most recent survey data available are from the ABS survey conducted from July 2011 to June 2012. Personal crime victimisation rates from this survey are reported in figures 6.16–6.17. Property crime victimisation rates from the survey are reported in figures 6.18–6.19.

Crime victimisation

'Crime victimisation' is an indicator of governments' objective to reduce the incidence of crime (boxes 6.11 and 6.12).

Crime victimisation — crimes against the person

Box 6.11 Crime victimisation — crimes against the person

Four measures of the level of crime against the person are reported:

- estimated victimisation rate for physical and threatened assault per 100 000 people aged 15 years or over
- estimated victimisation rate for sexual assault per 100 000 people aged 18 years or over
- estimated victimisation rate for robbery per 100 000 people aged 15 years or over

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

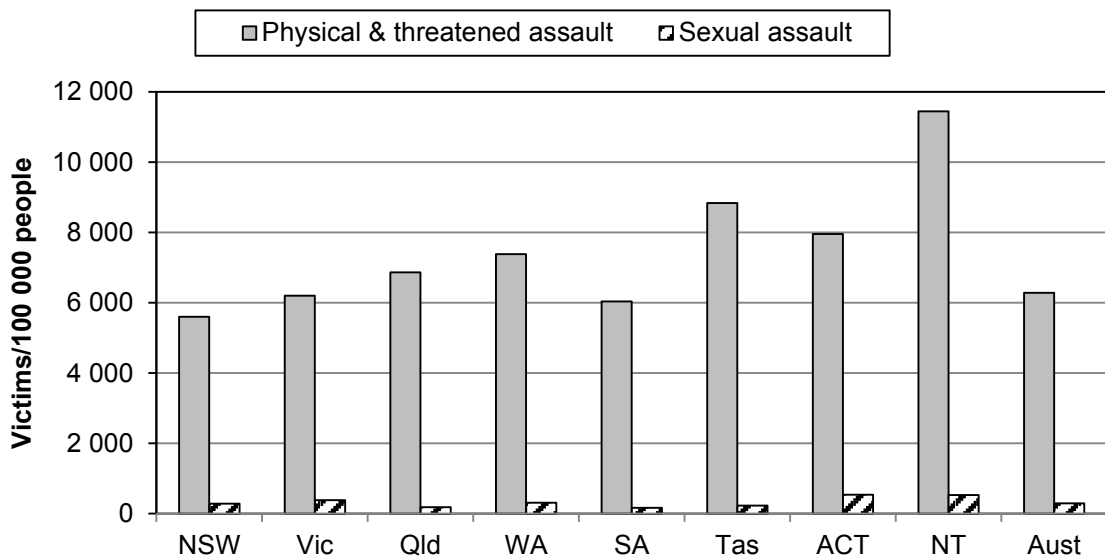
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, nationally in 2011-12 there were an estimated 6289 physical and threatened assaults, 298 sexual assaults and 368 robberies per 100 000 people. These rates varied significantly across jurisdictions (figures 6.16 and 6.17).

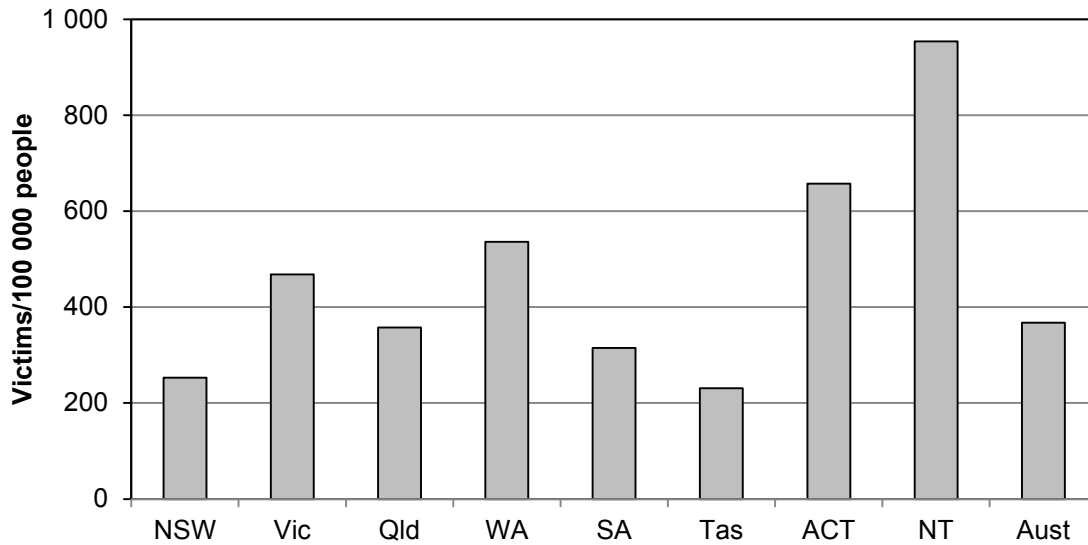
Figure 6.16 Estimated victims of assault and sexual assault, 2011-12^{a, b, c, d}



^a A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences included in the Crime Victimization Survey. Persons who have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident. Individuals may be counted multiple times across offence types and consequently the estimated total number of victims cannot be calculated from this graph. ^b Threatened assault includes face-to-face incidents only. ^c Some robbery and sexual assault rates include data points with large standard errors so that comparisons between jurisdictions and between years should be interpreted with caution. ^d Refer to the Explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4530.0 (ABS 2012) for any other data quality issues.

Source: Based on survey data from ABS *Crime Victimization, Australia 2011-12*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.27.

Figure 6.17 Estimated victims of robbery, 2011-12^{a, b, c, d}



^a Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Robbery reported is for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Robbery is where someone stole (or tried to steal) property from a respondent by physically attacking them or threatening him or her with force or violence. Includes incidents of physical assault and threatened assault which also involved robbery or attempted robbery. ^c Some of these data are subject to standard errors of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution. ^d Refer to the Explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4530.0 (ABS 2013a) for any other data quality issues.

Source: Based on survey data from ABS 2013, *Crime Victimization, Australia 2011-12*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.27.

The number of recorded personal crimes per 100 000 people in 2012, based on the ABS recorded crime victims collection, is reported in table 6A.25.

Crime victimisation — crimes against property

Box 6.12 Crime victimisation — crimes against property

Two measures of the level of crime against property are reported:

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

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

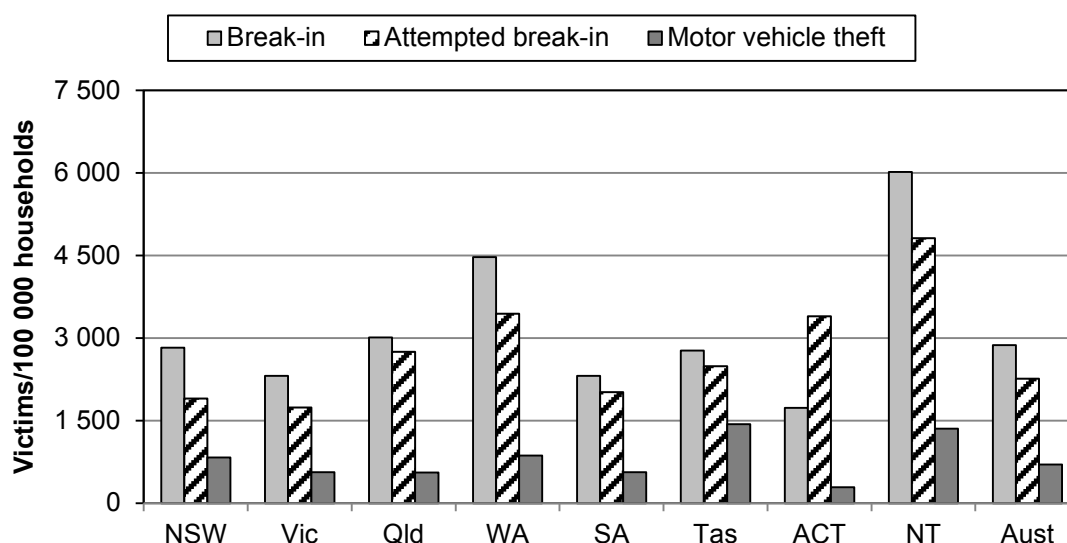
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, nationally, there were 5134 estimated household victims of break-in/attempted break-in and 701 victims of motor vehicle theft per 100 000 households in 2011-12. These rates varied significantly across jurisdictions (figure 6.18).

Figure 6.18 Estimated victims of property crime, 2011-12^{a, b, c, d}



^a A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one of the offences included in the Crime Victimization Survey. Households that have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident. Individuals may be counted multiple times across offence types and consequently the estimated total number of victims cannot be calculated from this graph. ^b NT data refer to mainly urban areas only. ^c Break-in is defined as an incident where the respondent's home, including a garage or shed, had been broken into. Break-in offences relating to respondents' cars or gardens are excluded. Motor vehicle theft is defined as an incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the respondent's household. It includes privately owned vehicles and excludes vehicles used mainly for commercial business/business purposes. ^d Refer to the Explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4530.0 (ABS 2013) for any other data quality issues.

Source: Based on *Crime Victimization, Australia 2011-12*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.28.

The number of recorded property crimes per 100 000 people in 2011 and 2012 is based on the ABS recorded crime victims collection, sourced from State and Territory administrative data, is reported in table 6A.26.

Reporting rates

‘Reporting rates’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to engender public confidence in the police and judicial systems (box 6.13).

Box 6.13 Reporting rates

‘Reporting rates’ is defined as the total number of the most recent incidents of a particular offence that were reported to police, as a percentage of the total number of victims estimated using ABS crime victimisation survey data. It is reported separately for several categories of crimes against the person and crimes against property.

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

A high or increasing reporting rate is desirable.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2011-12 data are available for all jurisdictions. Although survey data are reported for all measures, the associated standard errors can be large for some jurisdictions. Also, reporting rates vary across different crime types. This indicator does not provide information on why some people choose not to report particular offences to the police.

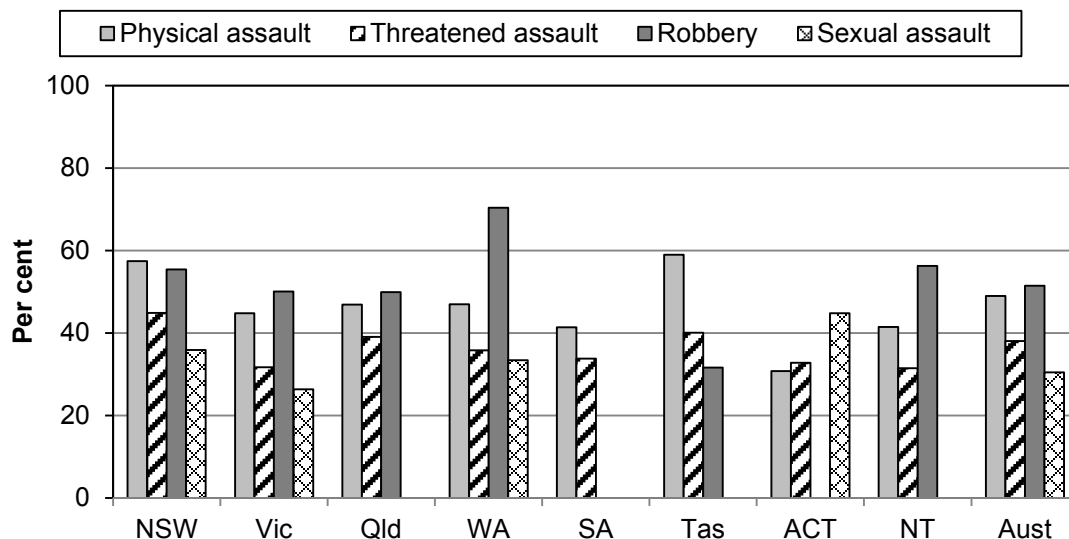
Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, nationally, reporting rates for selected offences against the person for people aged 15 years or over in 2011-12, by offence were:

- 49.0 per cent for physical assault
- 38.1 per cent for threatened assault (face-to-face incidents only)
- 51.5 per cent for robbery
- 30.5 per cent for sexual assault.

A national total for sexual assault cannot be calculated because data are not available for all jurisdictions.

Figure 6.19 Reporting rates for selected offences against the person, by offence type, 2011-12^{a, b, c, d, e, f}



^a Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Data are for people aged 15 years or over for all except sexual assault (18 years and over). ^b Threatened assault includes face-to-face incidents only. Robbery is where someone stole (or tried to steal) property from a respondent by physically attacking them or threatening him or her with force or violence. ^c NT data refer to mainly urban areas and were available for physical assault only. Robbery also includes incidents of physical assault and threatened assault which also involved robbery or attempted robbery. ^d Most robbery and sexual assault rates are subject to standard errors of 25 to 50 per cent and should be used with caution. ^e Sexual assault data not available for Qld, SA, Tas and NT. ^f Refer to the Explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4530.0 (ABS 2013) for any other data quality issues.

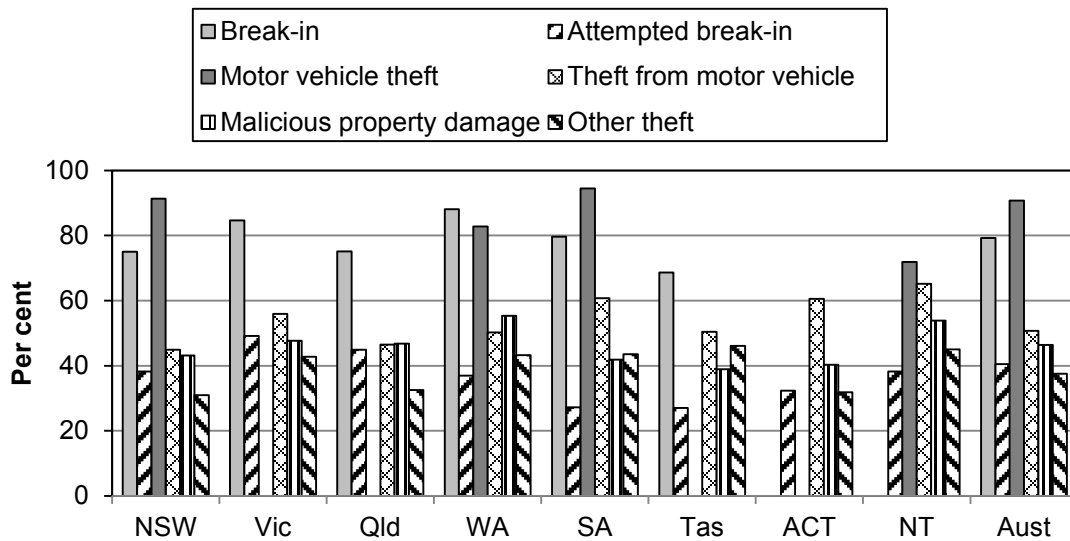
Source: Based on ABS *Crime Victimization, Australia 2011-12*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.29.

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, nationally, reporting rates for selected offences against property for people aged 15 years or over, in 2011-12, by offence were:

- 79.3 per cent for break-in offences
- 40.5 per cent for attempted break-in offences
- 90.7 per cent for motor vehicle theft

- 50.7 per cent for theft from motor vehicles
- 46.4 per cent for malicious property damage
- 37.5 per cent for other theft (figure 6.20).

Figure 6.20 Reporting rates for selected offences against property, by offence type, 2011-12^{a, b, c, d}



^a Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b NT data refer to mainly urban areas. ^c Reporting rates for Motor Vehicle Theft were not available for publication by the ABS for some states/territories due to data confidentialisation. In general, only a small number of people do not report motor vehicle theft to police. Consequently, to avoid potential identification of individuals, the number of people who do and do not report to police are not published. ^d Refer to the Explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4530.0 (ABS 2013) for any other data quality issues.

Source: Based on data from ABS *Crime Victimization, Australia 2011-12*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.30.

Outcomes of investigations

‘Outcomes of investigations’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to bring offenders to justice. It is reported separately for personal crimes (box 6.14) and property crimes (boxes 6.15).

Outcomes of investigations — personal crimes

‘Outcomes of investigations — personal crimes’ is a measure of the effectiveness of police investigations (box 6.14).

Box 6.14 Outcomes of investigations — personal crimes

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

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

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

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

Data reported for this measure are:

- not directly comparable across jurisdictions because of differences in the way data are compiled. A number of standards, classifications and counting rules have been developed since the inception of this collection to improve national comparability. However, over time significant differences and changes in the business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia have resulted in some discrepancies in data across states and territories for some offence types.
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions..

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

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

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

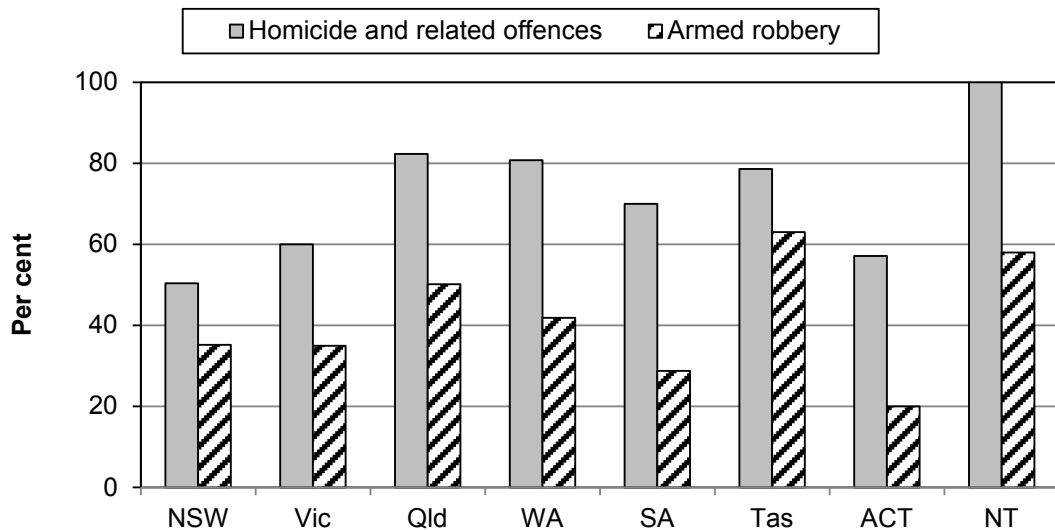
Figure 6.21a presents for each jurisdiction in 2012, the per cent of investigations finalised for homicide and related offences, and for armed robbery. For the percentage of these finalised investigations for which proceedings had commenced against an alleged offender, see figure 6.21b.

Figure 6.22a presents, for each jurisdiction in 2012, the proportion of recorded unarmed robbery investigations, kidnapping/abduction investigations and blackmail/extortion investigations that were finalised within 30 days of the offence

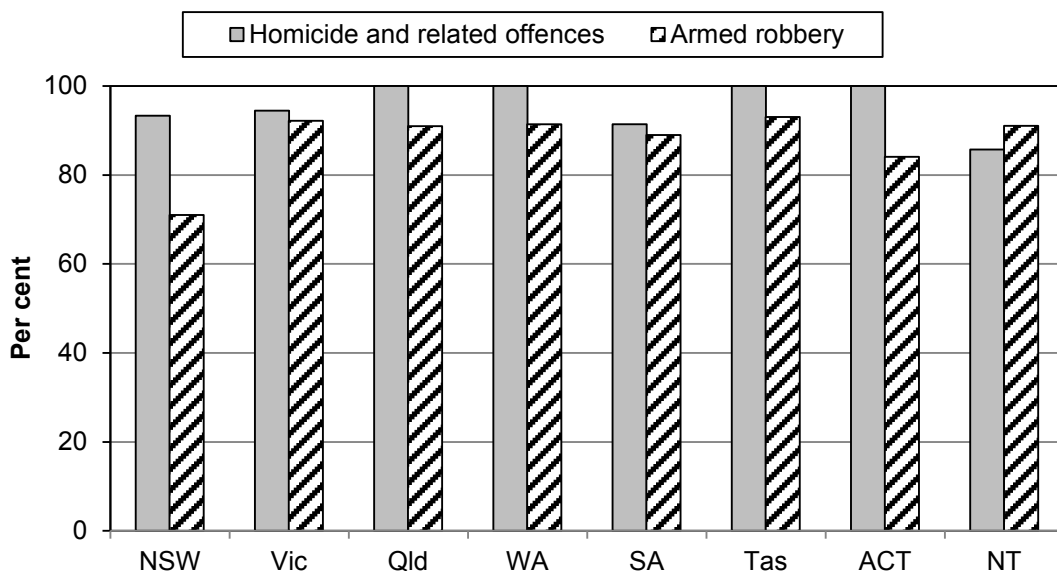
becoming known to police. For these finalised investigations, figure 6.22b presents the proportion for which proceedings had started against an alleged offender.

Figure 6.21 Crimes against the person: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2012^{a, b, c}

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



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

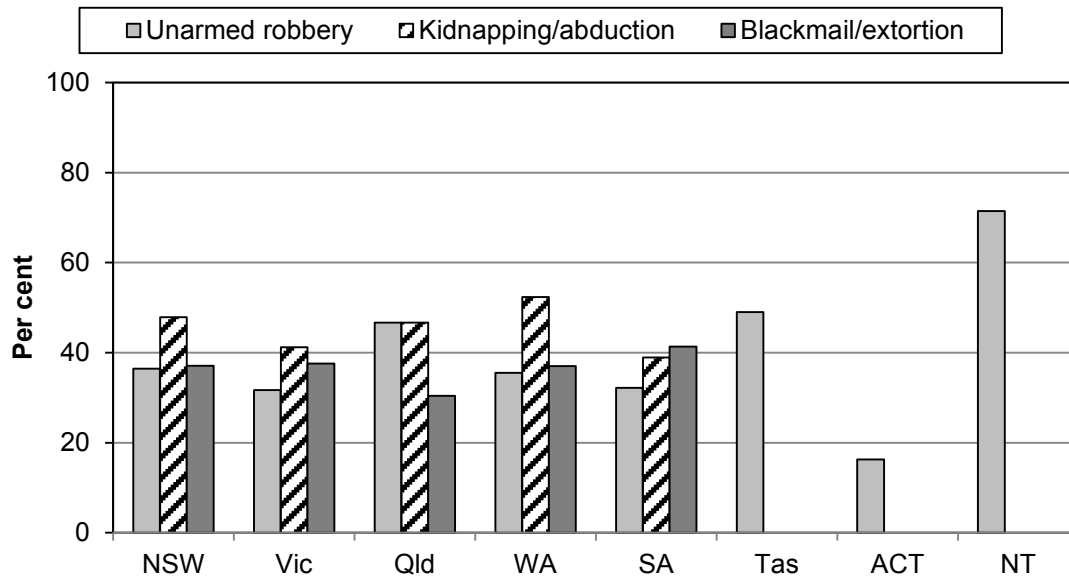


^a Armed robbery data include persons and organisations. ^b Caution should be used in making comparisons between states and territories. Investigation has found significant differences in business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia. ^c Refer to the Explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4510.0 (ABS 2012) for any other data quality issues.

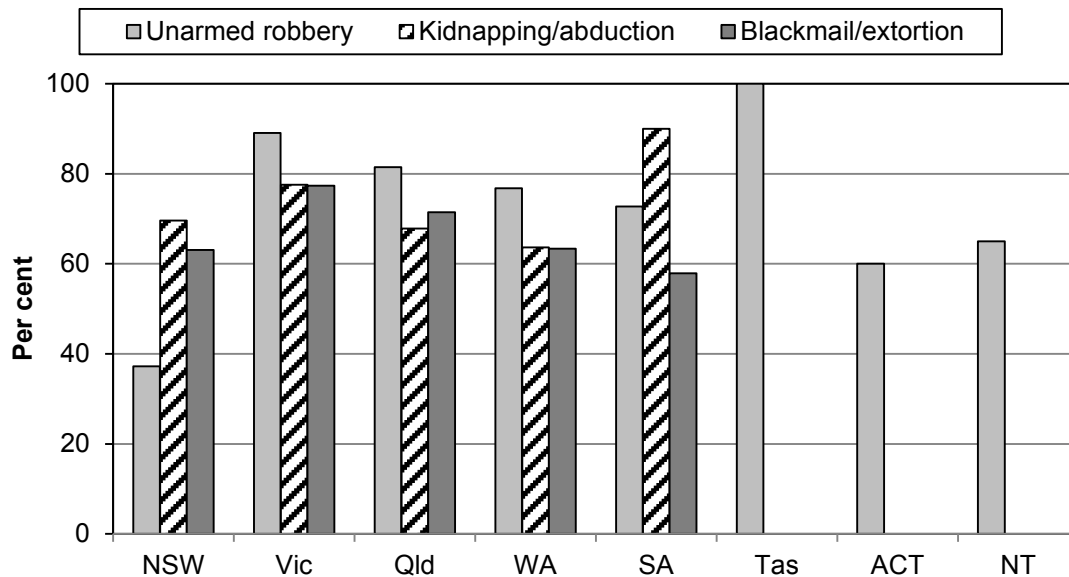
Source: ABS (2012) *Recorded Crime – Victims*, Cat. no. 4510.0; table 6A.31.

Figure 6.22 Crimes against the person: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2012^{a, b, c}

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



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



^a Kidnapping/abduction and blackmail/extortion data on investigations finalised are not published or are rounded to zero for some jurisdictions due to small numbers and ABS confidentiality rules. ^b Caution should be used in making comparisons between states and territories. Investigation has found significant differences in business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia. ^c Refer to the Explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4510.0 (2012) for any other data quality issues.

Source: Based on data from ABS (2012) *Recorded Crime – Victims*, Cat. no. 4510.0; table 6A.31.

Outcomes of investigations — property crimes

‘Outcomes of investigations — property crimes’ is a measure of the effectiveness of police investigations (box 6.15).

Box 6.15 Outcomes of investigations — property crimes

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

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

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

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

Data reported for this measure are:

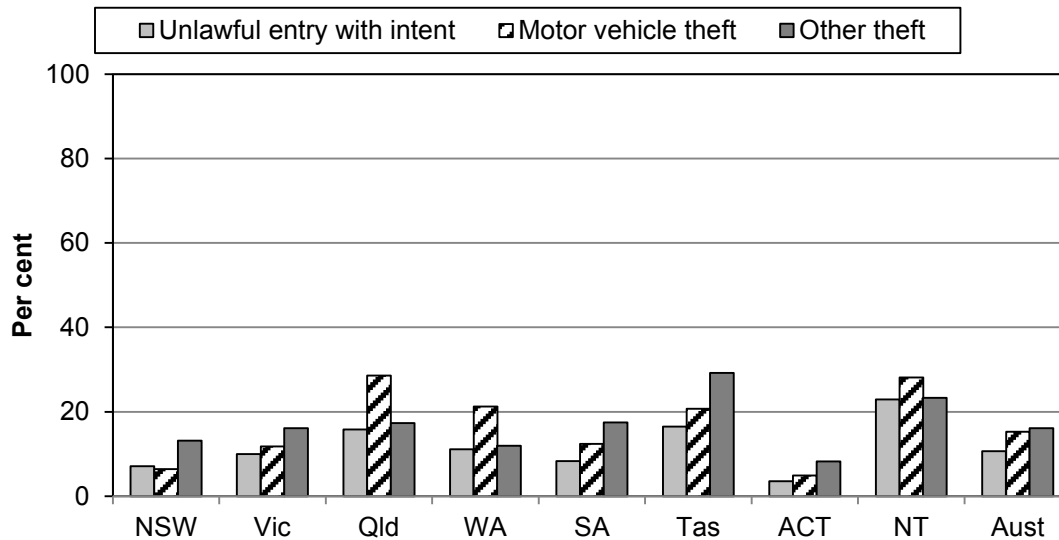
- not directly comparable across jurisdictions because of differences in the way data are compiled. A number of standards, classifications and counting rules have been developed since the inception of this collection to improve national comparability. However, over time significant differences and changes in the business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia have resulted in some discrepancies in data across states and territories for some offence types.
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014

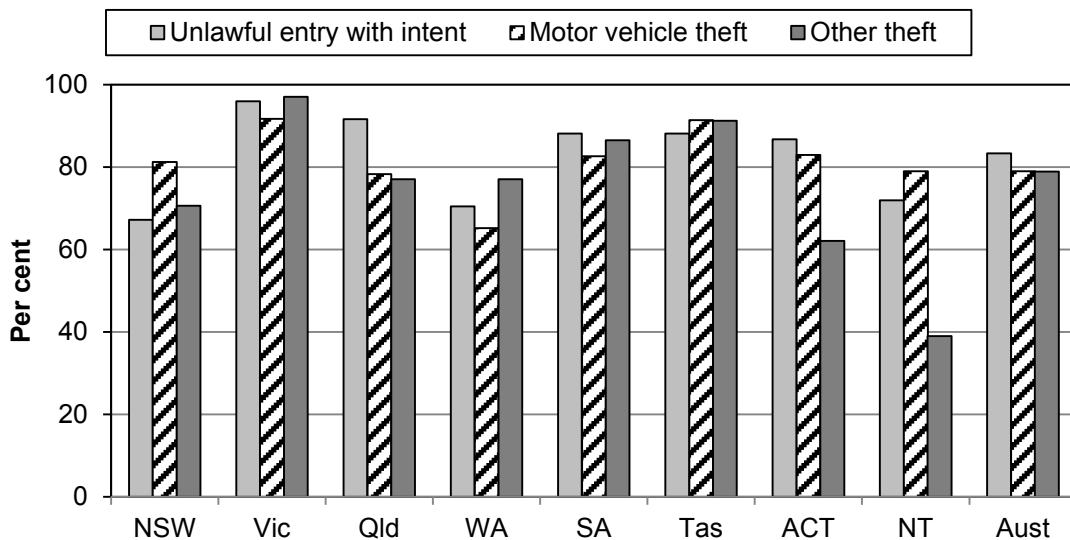
Figure 6.23a reports for each jurisdiction in 2012, the proportion of recorded unlawful entry with intent investigations, motor vehicle theft investigations and other theft investigations that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police. For these finalised investigations, figure 6.23b presents the proportion for which proceedings had started against an alleged offender.

Figure 6.23 Crimes against property: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2012^{a, b}

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



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



^a Caution should be used in making comparisons between states and territories. Investigation has found significant differences in business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia. ^b Refer to the Explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4510.0 (2012) for any other data quality issues.

Source: Based on data from ABS (2012) *Recorded Crime – Victims*, Cat. no. 4510.0; table 6A.32.

6.6 Road safety

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

Activities typically include:

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

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

Key road safety indicator results

Outputs

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

Equity — access

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

Outcomes

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

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

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

This section reports data from the *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (NSCSP) about driver behaviour.

Road safety

‘Road safety’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of promoting road safety (box 6.16).

Box 6.16 Road safety

Three road safety measures are reported:

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

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

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

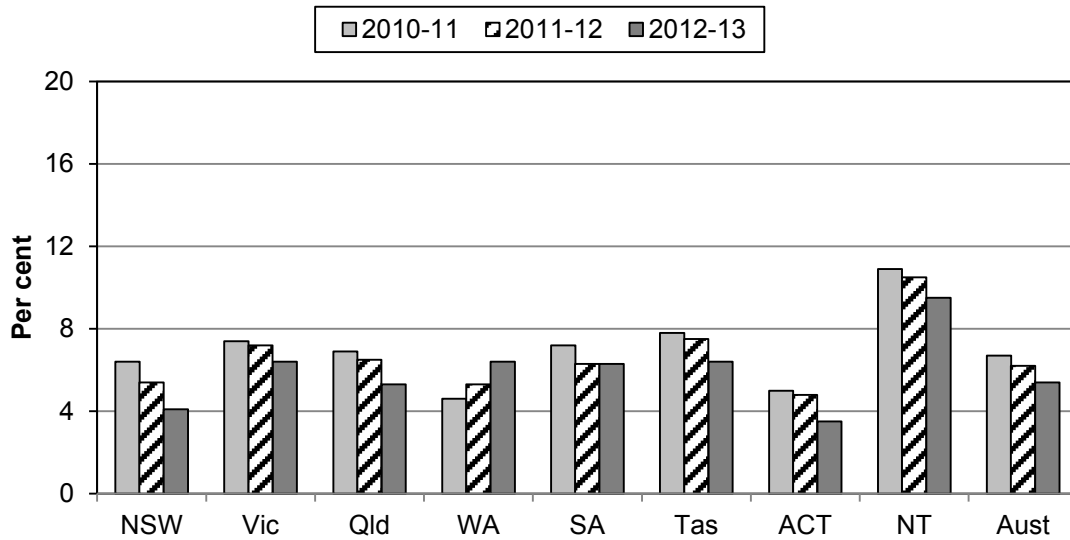
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, in 2012-13, 5.4 per cent of people who had driven in the previous six months said they had ‘rarely’ or more often (‘sometimes’, ‘most of the time’ or ‘always’) driven without wearing a seat belt (down from 6.2 per cent in 2011-12 and 6.7 per cent in 2010-11) (figure 6.24).

Figure 6.24 People who had driven in the previous six months without wearing a seat belt 'rarely' or more often^{a, b}

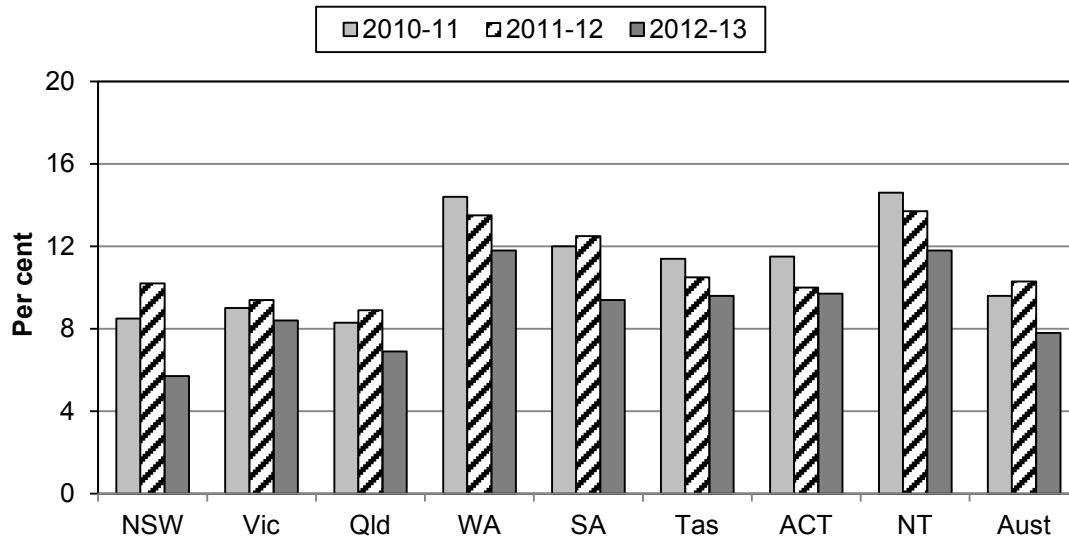


^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.33.

Nationally, in 2012-13, 7.8 per cent of people who had driven in the previous six months indicated that they had 'rarely' or more often ('sometimes', 'most of the time' or 'always') driven when possibly over the blood alcohol limit (down from 10.3 per cent in 2011-12 and 9.6 per cent in 2010-11) (figure 6.25).

Figure 6.25 People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit ‘rarely’ or more often^{a, b}

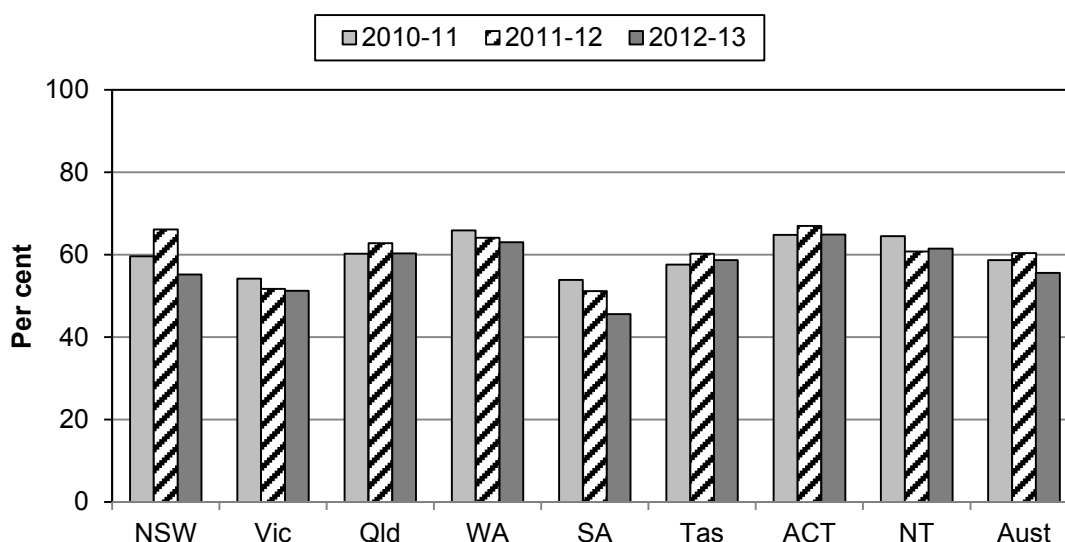


^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.34.

Nationally, in 2012-13, 55.6 per cent of people who had driven in the previous 6 months reported travelling 10 kilometres per hour or more above the speed limit ‘rarely’ or more often (‘sometimes’, ‘most of the time’ or ‘always’) (down from 60.4 per cent in 2011-12 and 58.7 per cent in 2010-11) (figure 6.26).

Figure 6.26 **People who had driven in the previous six months 10 kilometres per hour or more above the speed limit ‘rarely’ or more often^{a, b}**



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

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

Road deaths

‘Road deaths’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of promoting road safety (box 6.17). One aim of policing is to contribute to a reduction in road crashes and related road deaths and hospitalisations.

Box 6.17 Road deaths

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

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

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

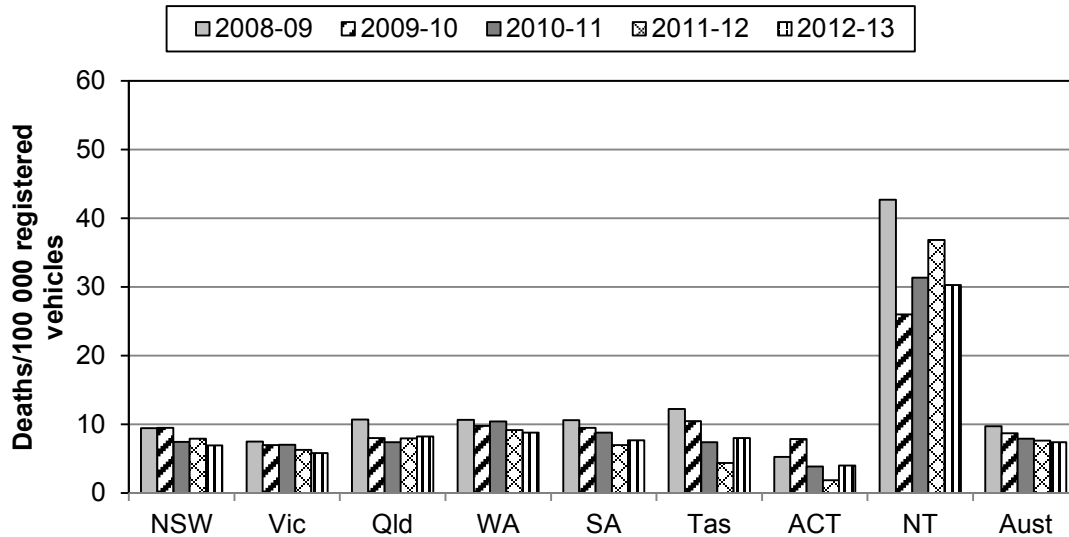
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

Nationally, there were 1269 road deaths in 2012-13 (down from 1279 in 2011-12). Road fatalities for all jurisdictions from 2002-03 to 2012-13 are reported in table 6A.36. There were 7.4 road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles in Australia in 2012-13, (compared with 7.6 in 2011-12) (figure 6.27).

Figure 6.27 Road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles^a



^a Registered vehicles data have been used for earlier years and Motor Vehicle Census data have been used for 2011-12 and 2012-13.

Source: Australian Road Fatality Statistics at www.infrastructure.gov.au/roads/safety/road_fatality_statistics/fatal_road_crash_database (data accessed on 14 November 2013); ABS *Motor Vehicle Census* (various years), Australia, Cat. no. 9309.0; table 6A.36.

Land transport hospitalisations per registered vehicle

‘Land transport hospitalisations per registered vehicle’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of promoting road safety (box 6.18).

Box 6.18 Land transport hospitalisations per registered vehicle

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

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

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

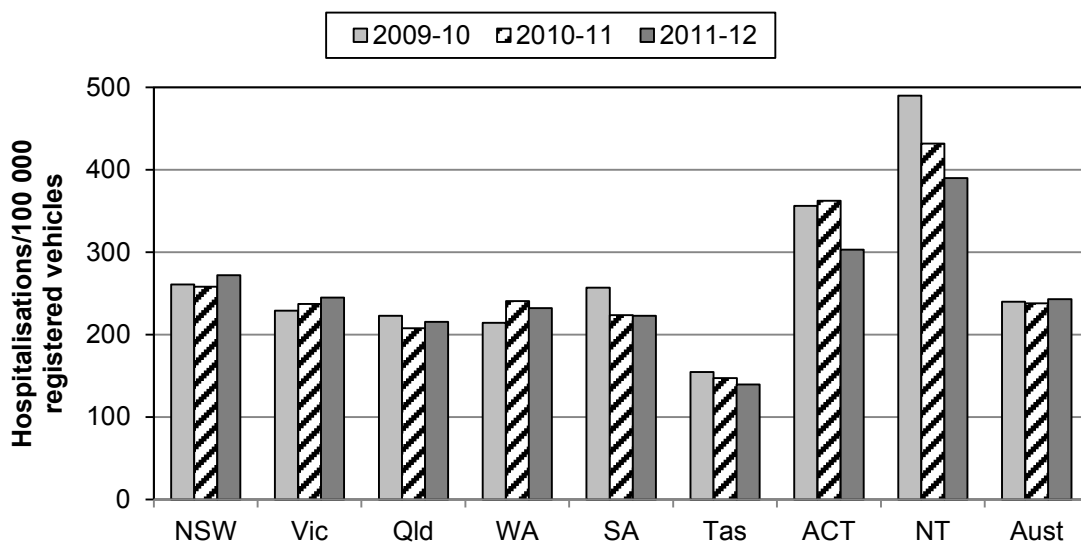
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

Nationally, there were 243 land transport hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles in 2011-12 (figure 6.28).

Figure 6.28 Land transport hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles



Source: AIHW (various years) *Australian Hospital Statistics* (unpublished); ABS (various years) *Motor Vehicle Census*, Cat. no. 9309.0; table 6A.37.

6.7 Judicial services

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

Activities typically include:

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

Police performance in undertaking these activities is measured using a suite of indicators that include the percentage of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police, the proportion of defendants pleading guilty or being found guilty, and the effectiveness of police in diverting offenders from the criminal justice system. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (see section 1.6).

Key judicial services performance indicator results

Outputs

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

Equity — access

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

Efficiency

Percentage of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police

‘Percentage of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to undertake police activities associated with the judicial process efficiently (box 6.19).

Box 6.19 Percentage of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police

Percentage of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police' is a measure of police efficiency in preparing evidence that is relevant to, and supports, a prosecution.

Court costs are generally awarded against police when a criminal action against an offender has failed; in this respect, it represents at least some of the resources expended when a prosecution fails. A low or decreasing percentage of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police in criminal actions is therefore desirable.

Data reported for this measure are:

- not comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions because the process by which costs are awarded differs between jurisdictions
- complete for the current reporting period (2012-13).

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

The process by which costs are awarded differs between jurisdictions. The proportion of prosecutions where costs were awarded against the police in 2012-13 was low (less than 1.5 per cent) in all jurisdictions (table 6A.41).

Effectiveness

Juvenile diversions

'Juvenile diversions' is an indicator of governments' objective to divert juveniles from the criminal justice system where appropriate (box 6.20).

Box 6.20 Juvenile diversions

'Juvenile diversions' is defined as the number of juveniles who would otherwise be proceeded against (that is, taken to court) but who are diverted by police, as a proportion of all juvenile offenders formally dealt with by police. Offenders who would not normally be sent to court for the offence detected, and who are treated by police in a less formal manner (for example, those issued with infringement notices), are not included in this measure.

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

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

When police apprehend offenders, they have a variety of options available. They can charge the offender (in which case criminal proceedings occur through the traditional court processes) or they can use their discretion to divert the offender away from this potentially costly, time consuming and stressful situation (for both the offender and victim). Diversionary mechanisms include cautions and attendances at community and family conferences. These options can be beneficial because they allow the offender to be admonished, without the necessity of traditional court processes. They are particularly useful mechanisms for dealing with juvenile offenders.

The term 'diverted' includes diversions of offenders away from the courts by way of community conference, diversionary conference, formal cautioning by police, family conferences, and other programs (for example, drug assessment/treatment). Not all options are available or subject to police discretion in all jurisdictions.

Data reported for this measure are:

- not comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions because the process by which juvenile diversions are recorded differs between jurisdictions
- not complete for the current (2012-13) reporting period, with data for NSW and the NT not available.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

The proportion of juvenile offenders undergoing diversionary programs varied across jurisdictions in 2012-13. Within most jurisdictions, proportions of juvenile offenders undergoing diversionary programs were relatively consistent over time (table 6.2).

Table 6.2 Juvenile diversions as a proportion of juvenile offenders (per cent)^{a, b, c, d, e}

	<i>NSW^b</i>	<i>Vic^c</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA^d</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT^e</i>	<i>NT</i>
2008-09	51	40	47	47	52	61	47	41
2009-10	57	39	47	47	52	58	42	42
2010-11	57	33	44	49	51	60	38	49
2011-12	61	31	39	50	47	61	40	35
2012-13	na	29	36	47	49	60	38	28

^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 infringement notices) are excluded. ^b NSW data series revised based on improved data extraction methodology. Data include juveniles diverted by police via Caution, Compliance Notice, Youth Conference or Warning as a proportion of all juveniles so diverted or sent to court. Data exclude Breach of Bail Legal Actions and Non-NSW Charges; juveniles issued with Infringement Notices; and Cautions and Youth Conferences issued by Courts. Data collection system enhancements in 2009-10 improved recording of Warnings under the Young Offenders Act (Warnings were inconsistently recorded in previous years). ^c Victorian data reflect only those instances where a juvenile is taken into police custody and subsequently issued with a formal caution or placed on an alcohol diversion. Instances where a juvenile is released into non-police care or involving a safe-custody application are not included. ^d WA juvenile diversions include formal cautions and referrals to Juvenile Justice Teams as a proportion of the total recorded number of juveniles diverted or arrested. ^e In the ACT, the proportion of juvenile diversions has been calculated on total recorded police contacts with juveniles comprising juvenile cautions, referrals to diversionary conferencing, juveniles taken into protective custody and charges pertaining to juveniles. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.39.

Outcomes

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

Deaths in police custody and Indigenous deaths in custody

‘Deaths in police custody’, and ‘Indigenous deaths in police custody’ are indicators of governments’ objective to provide safe custody for alleged offenders, and ensure fair and equitable treatment for both victims and alleged offenders (box 6.21).

Box 6.21 Deaths in police custody, and Indigenous deaths in police custody

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

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

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

Nationally, there were 18 deaths in police custody and custody-related operations in 2012-13. Of these 18 deaths, 5 were Indigenous (table 6.3). Time series data are available in table 6A.38.

Table 6.3 Deaths in police custody and custody-related operations^{a, b}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Non-Indigenous deaths									
2007-08	7	8	4	4	2	1	–	3	29
2008-09	6	3	7	7	4	–	1	1	29
2009-10	3	6	6	1	1	1	1	2	21
2010-11	5	1	6	1	2	2	1	–	18
2011-12	10	6	8	5	3	–	–	–	32
2012-13	5	2	3	3	–	–	–	–	13
Indigenous deaths									
2007-08	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	5
2008-09	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	4	8
2009-10	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	6
2010-11	1	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	7
2011-12	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	3
2012-13	–	–	1	3	1	–	–	–	5
Total Indigenous deaths 2007–08 to 2012-13	3	–	5	11	5	–	–	10	34
Total deaths									
2007-08	7	8	5	4	4	1	–	5	34
2008-09	6	3	8	8	6	–	1	5	37
2009-10	5	6	6	3	1	1	1	4	27
2010-11	6	1	7	6	2	2	1	–	25
2011-12	10	6	9	5	3	–	–	2	35
2012-13	5	2	4	6	1	–	–	–	18
Total deaths 2007–08 to 2012-13	39	26	39	32	17	4	3	16	176

^a Deaths in police custody include: deaths in institutional settings (for example, police stations/lockups and police vehicles, or during transfer to or from such an institution, or in hospitals following transfer from an institution); and other deaths in police operations where officers were in close contact with the deceased (for example, most raids and shootings by police). Deaths in custody-related operations cover situations where officers did not have such close contact with the person as to be able to significantly influence or control the person's behaviour (for example, most sieges and most cases where officers were attempting to detain a person, such as pursuits). ^b The AIC data are subject to revision and data in other publications might differ. Also, data for historic years were revised during 2010 and are now presented on a financial year basis so they differ from those in earlier reports. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIC (various years, unpublished) *Deaths in Custody*, Australia; table 6A.38.

Magistrates court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

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

governments' objective for police to support the judicial process to achieve efficient and effective court case management for judicial processing (box 6.22).

Box 6.22 Magistrates court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

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

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

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

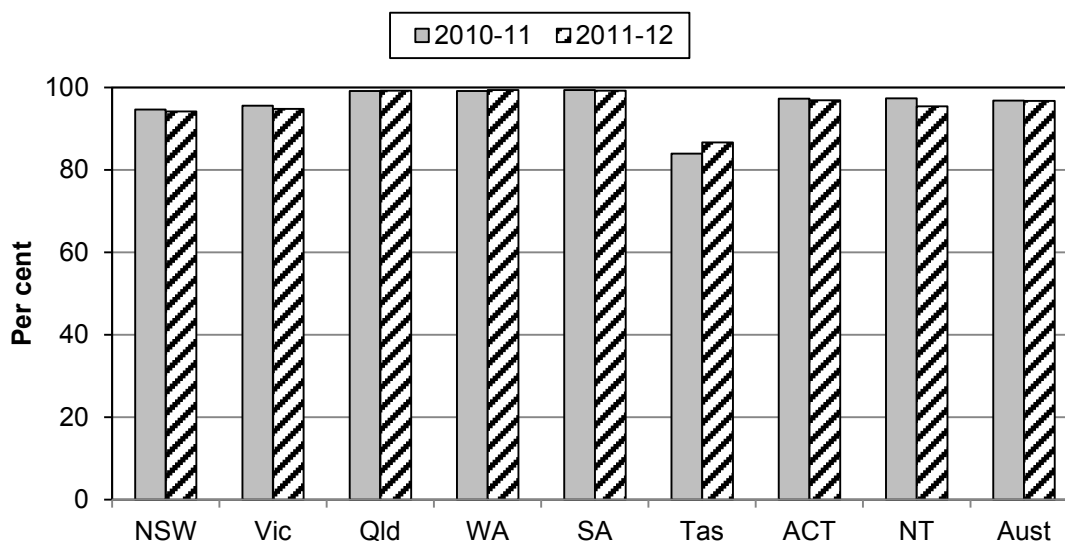
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

Nationally, the proportion of magistrates court adjudicated defendants who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty was 96.7 per cent in 2011-12, very similar to the 96.8 per cent in 2010-11 (figure 6.29).

Figure 6.29 Proportion of magistrates court finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding^a



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

Source: ABS Criminal Courts, Australia (various years) Cat. no. 4513.0; table 6A.40.

Time series data for magistrates court finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding are reported in table 6A.40.

6.8 Future directions in performance reporting

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

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

The Steering Committee is convinced that nationally comparable response times reporting is highly desirable, although the Standing Council on Police and Emergency Management (SCPEM) has suggested that further work is required on the costs and benefits of a national standard for police response times.

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

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

6.9 Jurisdictions' comments

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

New South Wales Government comments

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2012-2013 was another year of strong achievements right across the NSW Police Force, accompanied by positive outcomes for the communities we serve.

NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) confirms that most crime categories are stable or have fallen over the 12 months to June 2013, continuing the positive trend that has been maintained over several years. The most recent Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) figures indicate that the number of people recorded as being victims of crime is falling faster in New South Wales than for Australia as a whole.

Our significant focus on frontline policing continued, with police tackling issues such as street offences, alcohol related crime and antisocial behaviour. Our Vikings Unit supported Local Area Commands (LACs) with local operations targeting these issues and other crime types throughout the year across NSW.

Along with other police agencies across Australia and New Zealand, we played our part in Operation Unite 2012, targeting alcohol related violence and antisocial behaviour. Our Drug & Alcohol Coordination Team hosted the Australasian Drug & Alcohol Strategy Conference in Sydney, with local and international speakers.

Our officers worked closely with other emergency service agencies to respond to emergencies throughout the year, particularly the bushfires and floods that occurred in early January 2013. We policed a number of major events this financial year, including the welcome home for athletes returning from the London Olympics in August 2012.

The NSW Police Force continued to take advantage of new technology, with faster fingerprint identifications, the rollout of the Electronic Evidence First Responders Program and improvements to our information systems, including the development of a new Data Security Framework for our Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS). Our Marine Area Command launched their new fleet of fast response multi-purpose vessels, enhancing our capacity for search and rescue operations at sea and marine policing in general.

New and amended legislation introduced throughout the year brought more flexibility for police across a range of policing portfolios, including serious and organised crime, firearms licensing, the security industry and illicit drugs and alcohol.

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Victorian Government comments

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During 2012-13, Victoria Police faced many challenges. The total crime rate, measured as a rate per 100,000 of population, increased by 1.6 per cent from the 2011-12 rate. While there have been increases across a range of offence types, a significant part of this can be attributed to the deployment of additional police on our streets, resulting in more offences being detected.

Family violence continued to be a major focus for Victoria Police in 2012-13, and there is a continuing increase in the reporting of family violence across Victoria. While this is a positive trend, as more victims are willing to report family violence offences to police, everyone deserves to be safe from violence. In February 2013, Victoria Police and the Victorian Government launched the 'Go4Zero' campaign, sending the message that violence of any kind, whether it is happening in the home or on the streets, is unacceptable. Victoria Police will continue to strengthen partnerships with government, courts, and our community stakeholders to respond more effectively to family violence, sexual assault and child abuse.

In 2012-13, Victoria Police also noted some positive results. There was a 4.8 per cent decrease in road fatalities compared to the 2011-12 period, with total injuries also decreasing by 6.0 per cent. Whilst the continued decrease in fatalities and injuries is a positive result, there are still too many people being killed or injured on Victoria's roads. During 2012-13, 256 Victorians were killed, and a further 17,947 people were injured. Victoria Police is working with its road safety partners to ensure everyone plays a part in reducing the road toll. In May 2013, the Victorian Government launched *Victoria's Road Safety Strategy (2013-2022)* which provides Victoria Police with a solid framework for road policing over the next decade. In addition, Victoria Police released the *2013-18 Victoria Police Road Safety Strategy* which aligns with the framework and works towards achieving the Victorian government road trauma reduction targets.

The recruitment, training and deployment of an additional 1,700 frontline police and 940 Protective Services Officers (PSOs) has continued to be a priority for Victoria Police over the previous 12 months, and this will continue until Victoria Police targets are reached in November 2014. At 30 June 2013, an additional 1,200 new police had been allocated since the 1,700 initiative commenced in November 2010, with a further 103 recruits in training at the Police Academy. An additional 308 PSOs were also deployed to railway stations across the metropolitan area in 2012-13. As at 30 June 2013, PSOs had been deployed at 53 stations across the rail network, having a positive impact on commuter safety. In 2012-13, Victoria Police maintained its focus on strengthening community engagement and improving service delivery to all Victorians. 86.0 per cent of Victorians surveyed in the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP) report that they have confidence in Victoria Police, and that 84.8 per cent of all Victorians who have had direct contact with Victoria Police during 2012-13 were satisfied with the service they received.

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Queensland Government comments

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The National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing indicates that general satisfaction with police in 2012-13 was 77.8 per cent. Also in 2012-13, 86.9 per cent of Queenslanders indicated they had confidence in police. Both of these outcomes were above the national average.

During 2012-13, compared to the previous financial year, there was a 2 per cent increase in the rate of total offences. However, the crime rate is still considerably lower than it was in 2000-01. There were 12 424 total offences per 100 000 population in 2000-01, which compares to 9 561 per 100 000 population in 2012-13.

The road toll for 2012 was 280, with 6.13 fatalities per 100 000 population. This was the third lowest fatality rate recorded in Queensland for a calendar year since accurate records began in July 1952.

Despite the many positive aspects of QPS performance, there is always room for improvement. There is an opportunity for the QPS to contribute to, and lead, reform to improve public services to the community.

In August 2012, the QPS commenced an internal review guided by the Public Sector Renewal Program. The Review Report, *Overview of the proposed changes to the structure and governance of the Queensland Police Service*, outlined the proposed new future for the Queensland Police.

In the future we will be a Police Service that works with the community to stop crime and make Queensland safer, including stopping road trauma. We will:

- provide more options for the community to communicate with police;
- build relationships with the community, based on fairness and integrity;
- release police from tasks that don't add value or can be completed by other means;
- be more mobile, flexible and capable of working across boundaries, to deliver the services the community needs;
- focus on proactive work and be able to respond quickly when needed; and
- act with courage and be proud of our contribution to the community.

Moving toward the future state starts with the implementation of a streamlined organisational structure. However, this is just the beginning.

In 2013-14, the Queensland Police Service will progress a range of renewal initiatives and the implementation of accepted recommendations from the Police and Community Safety Review.

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Western Australian Government comments

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In 2012-13, the Western Australia Police maintained its focus on tackling crime and keeping the community safe. These frontline policing priorities are influenced by a range of social issues and WA Police continues to work with other government and non government agencies to prevent and reduce crime.

An ever increasing demand has driven the need for a more mobile and responsive policing style. ‘Carombola’ was the first of a planned series of long term, flexible operations where strike teams of police were deployed to high crime locations south of the city targeting specific offence types.

Crime prevention is at the core of all WA Police activity and a number of strategies were adopted in response to emerging trends. A Vehicle Crime Unit was established to address a rise in stolen motor vehicles and re-birthing offences.

Operation Redirect apprehended children ‘at risk’ who were on the street unaccompanied during school hours while the child abuse intervention strategy, Operation Reset, continued its multi agency work in remote and regional WA. The Family and Domestic Violence Response Team was also established.

Alcohol misuse has a major impact on police resources and liquor restrictions were successfully sought in a number of high risk locations around the State. This past year has seen an increase in applications for Prohibited Behaviour Orders to target offenders committing lower level, higher volume anti social crimes.

WA Police conducted a series of targeted campaigns and sustained enforcement effort to reduce injury on our roads and ensure road users were protected from unlawful and anti social road behaviour. The opening of the new Perth Police Complex and watch house provided a state of the art facility in the city precinct.

During the year, laws were introduced giving police greater powers to deal with public disorder at ‘out of control’ gatherings. Changes to the Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2004 gave the Commissioner of Police the authority to release information about dangerous sex offenders.

WA Police commenced work on its comprehensive reform program, Frontline 2020, to create a sustainable and effective policing model for the future. Frontline 2020 will position the agency to continue to provide quality core policing services despite the challenges of increasing demand and finite resources. Frontline 2020 is the highest priority corporate project for WA Police.

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South Australian Government comments

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In 2012-13 Commissioner Burns completed his first year as Commissioner of South Australia Police (SAPOL).

His focus was on improving services around the basic priorities of policing; protecting life and property, reducing road trauma and managing emergencies, for a safe and reassured South Australian community.

Commissioner Burns delivered an innovative and significant program of structural change across SAPOL. At the heart of this was a focus on achieving greater efficiencies in tight financial times while increasing support to front-line officers and improving service delivery.

Metropolitan and regional services were realigned and new areas of focus in security and emergency management and serious and organised crime implemented, for better support to SAPOL's Local Service Areas.

Introduction of a new dark blue uniform, the biggest visual difference to SAPOL for 30 years, resulted in very positive public feedback.

The community also continued to enthusiastically interact with SAPOL's more proactive online spaces, through our Internet site and social media platforms of Facebook, Twitter and YouTube.

Victim reported crime again reduced, with thousands less offences occurring in South Australia. The community also had high levels of satisfaction and confidence in SAPOL's policing services.

More work remains to be done to reduce the road toll wherever it is possible, as these are not just numbers. They represent individuals, families, and communities, who may carry the consequences for the rest of their lives.

SAPOL will also continue to think innovatively about future service delivery models for ongoing improved efficiency and effectiveness and to support wider justice system reform programs. This will help meet the challenges of financial constraints and evolving crime trends.

Finally, 2013 marked 175 years of policing in South Australia.

SAPOL has the honour of being the oldest centrally-controlled police service in Australia and one of the oldest in the world. This is a rich and proud history and SAPOL remains committed to honouring it through continued dedicated and professional policing services to the South Australian community.

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Tasmanian Government comments

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2012-13 was a challenging year for Tasmania Police in which a voluntary redundancy program was necessary to meet budget targets. Despite these difficulties crime fell by 4 per cent, with decreases in Offences Against the Person and Offences Against Property. There were reductions in Assault, Stolen Motor Vehicles and Injure/Destroy Property. National recorded crime statistics show that Tasmania's victimisation rate in 2012 was the lowest in the country for most offence categories.

Results from the *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2012-13* show that a higher proportion of Tasmanians are satisfied with their Police Service than the national average. Tasmania also scored above the national average for persons having confidence in police and who believe police perform their job professionally, treat people fairly and equally and are honest.

More Tasmanians felt safe at home in their local neighbourhood than was the case nationally. 96.6 per cent of Tasmanians felt safe at home alone during the day and 90.0 per cent during the night. 92.8 per cent felt safe walking in their neighbourhood during the day 55.5 per cent during the night.

Tasmania Police maintained a high-visibility strategy on arterial roads and focused on decreasing speeding, drink driving and drug driving offences. Replacement of ageing speed camera technology was also undertaken during this period. The 229 fatal and serious injury crashes recorded in 2012-13 was a ten per cent reduction on the previous year and the lowest number recorded in over forty years.

A restructuring project was undertaken during 2012-13 to redesign our operating structure for a reduced workforce. The project resulted in the Southern and East Police Districts being amalgamated and the creation of specialist groups Road and Public Order Services, and Community Support Services.

This period also saw the implementation of the *Support to the Frontline Strategy*, which ensured that members working in non-frontline roles could be deployed to the frontline, providing a more flexible and responsive workplace. Recruiting processes recommenced in April 2013 for the first time since 2011 and the State Government has committed to maintaining current police levels.

Tasmania Police reached out to the community and embraced social media with the publication of a Facebook page in April 2013. Facebook allows police to directly engage with the community on matters such as missing persons, witnesses to incidents, road closures and emergency warnings.

New technology was embraced with a mobile data tablet trial commencing in Kingston Division in April 2013. Forty data tablets were deployed, enabling police to have real-time access to operational information. The trial will evaluate the feasibility of a mobility business model.

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Australian Capital Territory Government comments

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In 2012-13, ACT Policing met or exceeded the majority of its key performance indicators (KPIs) with 27 of the 32 measures being achieved. During this time ACT Policing continued to develop new and improve current initiatives to further reduce crime in the ACT.

ACT Policing remains supportive of the 2012-2015 ACT Property Crime and Reduction Strategy and is committed to working with the ACT Justice and Community Safety Directorate (JaCSD) to ensure the targets for reducing burglary and motor vehicle theft victims are achieved. The target for the 2012-15 Property Crime Reduction Strategy is to reduce reported ACT burglary crime by a further 10 per cent and motor vehicle theft by a further 20 per cent by 31 December 2015. The 2012 results for burglary show a 43.7 per cent decrease in property crime from the original 2010 baseline. A decrease of 27.3 per cent is reported for motor vehicle theft compared to the 2010 baseline.

With high quality roads and low density traffic in the region, ACT Policing maintains a strong focus on reducing dangerous driving behaviour. In July 2012, ACT Policing for the first time was awarded a grant from the 2012-13 NRMA-ACT Road Safety Trust Grant Program. This grant was allocated to ACT Policing to undertake market segmentation research into dangerous driving behaviour such as speeding. The research grant has assisted ACT Policing to continue developing more effective road safety strategies and communication channels by having a greater understanding of the profile of dangerous drivers and their motivations. From the nine organisations awarded trust grants by the NRMA, ACT Policing received the largest grant allocation of \$75,900. The research grant coincided with other ACT Policing road safety strategies that aim to enforce traffic laws and promote safer behaviour on ACT roads. Since being awarded the grant there has been a downward trend in the number of Infringement Notices issued for speeding, however, dangerous driving behaviour continues to be an area of focus for ACT Policing as self-reported levels in the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing remain above the benchmark agreed with the ACT Government.

During 2012-13 ACT Policing enhanced one of its most innovative strategies. In 2011 a joint initiative was undertaken between ACT Policing and ACT Health, known as the Mental Health and Community Policing Initiative (MHCPI) to build effective partnerships and enhance the care and treatment of individuals experiencing mental illness or dysfunction. One of the main components of the MHCPI was the placement of ACT Health clinicians in ACT Policing Operations part-time. Almost two years since the launch of the successful MHCPI this component has been expanded so that clinicians now provide police officers with frontline support seven days a week. Clinicians have access to the ACT Health database and are able to triage and provide timely and direct information to police in the field. Since the launch the clinicians have been involved with more than 2000 cases, and data shows a steady increase in the percentage of cases where police are actively seeking clinician assistance in determining whether an emergency apprehension order is required for an individual.

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Northern Territory Government comments

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During 2012-13, the Northern Territory Police Force (NTPF) conducted and implemented numerous operational and corporate initiatives to meet its primary policing objectives under the *Operational Excellence* strategic direction.

The NTPF welcomed 184 new police recruits and an additional Assistant Commissioner position based in Alice Springs was created to reinforce the NTPF focus on policing the urban and remote communities across the Territory. Police stations and housing were built at Ramingining and Gapuwiyak.

Our Memorandum of Understanding with the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Citizenship has transformed our business model in relation to how we respond to incidents at immigration detention centres and has seen the establishment of dedicated public order units, Police Mounted and Dog Operation Units, under the Special Operations Command (SOC). A purpose built SOC Headquarters was commissioned in July 2012.

In 2012, "Project Respect" was implemented which is a three-dimensional strategy aimed at reducing domestic and family violence crime and supporting victims. The zero tolerance and pro-arrest approach to domestic and family violence aims to reduce this type of offending in the long term for the Northern Territory community.

The Family Safety Framework (FSF) was introduced in Alice Springs in July 2012 to provide an action based, integrated service response to individuals and families experiencing family or domestic violence that are at high risk of injury or death. The FSF is a co-ordinated effort between key agencies in Alice Springs and is led by the NTPF.

Custody nurses have continued to deliver a vital role through the joint partnership between the NTPF and the Department of Health. The presence of custody nurses in watch houses provides for the application of best practice in custody matters and allow for timely health intervention and for the assessment, treatment, referral and management of police prisoners in custody. The program was expanded during 2012-13 with increased nurses in Alice Springs, Darwin and Katherine watch houses.

The NTPF has taken the lead on the development, implementation and ownership of Community Safety Action Plans across the Northern Territory. The plans will focus on four key goals being: mutual respect and working partnerships; reduce domestic and family violence; reduce substance abuse; and improve community amenity. Central to the plan is the involvement of community members.

Key projects that will continue to progress will include mobile technology solutions to make policing more efficient and ensure our officers are available on the frontline to assist and respond to community needs and to keep the community safe.

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6.10 Definitions of key terms

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

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

Motor vehicle theft	The taking of another person's motor vehicle illegally and without permission.
Murder	The wilful killing of a person either intentionally or with reckless indifference to life.
Non-Indigenous full time equivalent staff	Number of full time equivalent staff who do not satisfy the Indigenous staff criteria.
Non-operational full time equivalent staff	Any person who does not satisfy the operational staff criteria, including functional support staff only. Functional support full time equivalent staff include any person (sworn or unsworn) not satisfying the operational or operational support staff criteria (for example, finance, policy, research, personnel services, building and property services, transport services, and management above the level of station and shift supervisors).
Offender	In the Police Services chapter, the term 'offender' refers to a person who is alleged to have committed an offence. This definition is not the same as the definition used in chapter 8 (Corrective services).
Operational staff	An operational police staff member (sworn or unsworn) is any member of the police force whose primary duty is the delivery of police or police related services to an external customer (where an external customer predominately refers to members of the public but may also include law enforcement outputs delivered to other government departments). Operational staff include: general duties officers, investigators, traffic operatives, tactical officers, station counter staff, communication officers, crime scene staff, disaster victim identification, and prosecution and judicial support officers.
Other recurrent expenditure	Maintenance and working expenses; expenditure incurred by other departments on behalf of police; expenditure on contracted police services; and other recurrent costs not elsewhere classified. Expenditure is disaggregated by service delivery area.
Other theft	The taking of another person's property with the intention of depriving the owner of the property illegally and without permission, but without force, threat of force, use of coercive measures, deceit or having gained unlawful entry to any structure, even if the intent was to commit theft.
Outcome of investigations	The stage reached by a police investigation after a period of 30 days has elapsed since the recording of the incident.
Practitioner staff	Number of practitioner staff, including civilian (administration) and sworn (constable to senior constable) staff.
Property crimes	Total recorded crimes against property, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unlawful entry with intent • motor vehicle theft • other theft.
Real expenditure	Actual expenditure adjusted for changes in prices. Time series financial data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2012-13 = 100) (table AA.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details. GDP price deflator, and expressed in terms of final year prices.
Recorded crime	Crimes reported to (or detected) and recorded by police.
Registered vehicles	Total registered motor vehicles, including motorcycles.
Reporting rate	The proportion of crime victims who told police about the last crime incident of which they were the victim, as measured by a crime victimisation survey.

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

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

6.11 List of attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an ‘6A’ prefix (for example, table 6A.1 is table 1). Attachment tables are provided on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

Table 6A.1	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NSW
Table 6A.2	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Victoria
Table 6A.3	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Queensland
Table 6A.4	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, WA
Table 6A.5	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, SA
Table 6A.6	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Tasmania
Table 6A.7	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, ACT
Table 6A.8	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NT
Table 6A.9	Treatment of assets by police agencies
Table 6A.10	Real recurrent expenditure (including user cost of capital, less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services (2012-13 dollars)
Table 6A.11	Police staff, by operational status (per cent)
Table 6A.12	General satisfaction with services provided by the police
Table 6A.13	Opinions on statement 'police perform job professionally'
Table 6A.14	Opinions on statement 'police treat people fairly and equally'
Table 6A.15	Opinions on statement 'police are honest'
Table 6A.16	Trends in complaints
Table 6A.17	Indigenous, sworn and unsworn police staff
Table 6A.18	Police staff, sworn and unsworn, by gender (per cent)
Table 6A.19	Feelings of safety at home alone
Table 6A.20	Feelings of safety walking or jogging locally
Table 6A.21	Feelings of safety on public transport
Table 6A.22	Opinion on whether illegal drugs are a problem in the neighbourhood
Table 6A.23	Opinion on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving are problems in the neighbourhood
Table 6A.24	Satisfaction of those who had contact with police in the previous 12 months
Table 6A.25	Victims of recorded crime — crimes against people (per 100 000 people)
Table 6A.26	Victims of recorded crime — property crime (per 100 000 people)
Table 6A.27	Estimated total victims of crime (unreported and reported) — crimes against the person (per 100 000 people)
Table 6A.28	Estimated total household victims of crime, reported and unreported — crimes against property (per 100 000 households)

Table 6A.29	Reporting rates of selected personal crimes experienced and reported to police (number in '000 and proportion)
Table 6A.30	Reporting rates for selected property crimes
Table 6A.31	Outcomes of investigations of crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December
Table 6A.32	Outcomes of investigations of crimes against property: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December
Table 6A.33	People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt
Table 6A.34	People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit
Table 6A.35	People who had driven in the previous 6 months more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit
Table 6A.36	Road deaths
Table 6A.37	Land transport hospitalisations
Table 6A.38	Number of deaths in police custody and custody-related operations
Table 6A.39	Juvenile diversions as a proportion of offenders (per cent)
Table 6A.40	Courts adjudicated defendants who submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty
Table 6A.41	Percentage of prosecutions where costs were awarded against the police

6.12 References

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2013, *Crime Victimisation, Australia*, Cat no. 4530.0, Canberra.

—— 2013, *Recorded Crime Victims, Australia*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Canberra.

—— 2013, *Criminal Courts, Australia*, 2011-12, Cat. no. 4513.0, Canberra

NSW Police Force, 2012, *Annual Report 2010-11*, p. 23.

WA Police, 2013, *Annual Report 2012-13*, p. 99.

SA Police Force, 2013, personal communication.

ACT Policing, 2013, *Annual report 2012-13*, p. 56.

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 Services Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. A peer review process is also undertaken by the Police Practitioners' Group in the development of the data definitions. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

Data reported in the attachment tables are the most accurate available at the time of data collection. Historical data may have been updated since the last edition of RoGS.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

Attachment contents

Table 6A.1	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NSW
Table 6A.2	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Victoria
Table 6A.3	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Queensland
Table 6A.4	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, WA
Table 6A.5	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, SA
Table 6A.6	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Tasmania
Table 6A.7	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, ACT
Table 6A.8	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NT
Table 6A.9	Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2012-13
Table 6A.10	Real recurrent expenditure (including user cost of capital, less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services (2012-13 dollars)
Table 6A.11	Police staff, by operational status (per cent)
Table 6A.12	General satisfaction with services provided by the police
Table 6A.13	Opinions on statement 'police perform job professionally'
Table 6A.14	Opinions on statement 'police treat people fairly and equally'
Table 6A.15	Opinions on statement 'police are honest'
Table 6A.16	Trends in complaints
Table 6A.17	Indigenous, sworn and unsworn police staff
Table 6A.18	Police staff, sworn and unsworn, by gender (per cent)
Table 6A.19	Feelings of safety at home alone
Table 6A.20	Feelings of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood
Table 6A.21	Feelings of safety on public transport
Table 6A.22	Opinion on whether illegal drugs are a problem in the neighbourhood
Table 6A.23	Opinion on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving are problems in the neighbourhood
Table 6A.24	Satisfaction of those who had contact with police in the previous 12 months
Table 6A.25	Victims of recorded crime — selected crimes against people (per 100 000 people)
Table 6A.26	Victims of recorded crime — selected property crimes (per 100 000 people)
Table 6A.27	Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, reported and unreported, 2011-12 (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000),
Table 6A.28	Estimated victims of selected property crimes, reported and unreported, 2011-12 (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000 households)
Table 6A.29	Reporting rates of selected personal crimes experienced and reported to police (no. in '000 and proportion), 2011-12
Table 6A.30	Reporting rates of selected household crimes experienced and reported to police (no. in '000 and proportion), 2011-12
Table 6A.31	Outcomes of investigations of crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2012
Table 6A.32	Outcomes of investigations of crimes against property: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December

Attachment contents

Table 6A.33	People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt
Table 6A.34	People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit
Table 6A.35	People who had driven in the previous 6 months more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit
Table 6A.36	Road deaths
Table 6A.37	Land transport hospitalisations
Table 6A.38	Number of deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, 2007-08 to 2012-13
Table 6A.39	Juvenile diversions as a proportion of offenders (per cent)
Table 6A.40	Courts adjudicated defendants who submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty
Table 6A.41	Percentage of prosecutions where costs were awarded against the police, 2012-13

TABLE 6A.1

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Expenditure							
Recurrent expenditure (a)							
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries							
Salaries and related payments	\$m	1 616.0	1 729.6	1 863.3	2 086.2	2 195.6	2 120.8
Superannuation	\$m	194.6	186.2	190.7	208.2	264.7	285.7
Payroll tax	\$m	99.9	99.7	102.8	102.4	114.2	108.7
Total salaries and payments	\$m	1 910.5	2 015.5	2 156.8	2 396.7	2 574.4	2 515.2
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	432.7	421.7	434.9	427.8	463.3	482.0
Depreciation	\$m	105.1	106.6	115.2	132.8	125.6	136.5
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	2 448.3	2 543.9	2 707.0	2 957.3	3 163.3	3 133.7
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS) (e)	\$m	118.8	91.3	69.4	89.4	90.0	101.9
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	2 229.6	2 352.9	2 534.7	2 765.5	2 959.1	2 923.0
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (b)	\$m	85.9	90.5	92.9	92.6	98.8	104.4
Capital expenditure (f)	\$m	142.2	120.0	130.4	153.7	135.7	137.3
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure (c)	\$m	2 485.4	2 557.2	2 722.1	2 978.2	3 173.3	3 134.5
Total accrual costs (d)	\$m	2 534.1	2 634.3	2 799.9	3 050.0	3 262.1	3 238.1
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	105 572	109 379	119 129	131 235	138 771	132 969
Average non-police staff costs	\$	85 411	88 244	91 526	95 353	109 425	104 030
Staff by Indigenous and operational status							

TABLE 6A.1

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Operational FTE staff							
Sworn (h)	FTE	14 560	14 587	14 917	15 179	15 230	15 456
Civilian	FTE	1 617	1 927	1 731	1 685	1 627	1 647
Other	FTE	140	163	154	169	172	169
Operational FTE staff	FTE	16 317	16 677	16 802	17 033	17 029	17 272
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	460	807	370	418	412	569
Civilian	FTE	2 017	1 639	1 751	1 787	1 866	1 854
Other	FTE	29	30	32	28	25	25
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	2 506	2 476	2 153	2 233	2 303	2 448
Total staff	FTE	18 823	19 153	18 955	19 266	19 332	19 720
Indigenous FTE staff (g)							
Operational	FTE	219	230	271	328	332	287
Non-operational	FTE	61	78	50	125	123	134
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	280	308	321	453	455	421
Assets by value							
Land	\$'000	358 536	403 692	442 873	440 886	401 296	407 927
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	553 628	601 279	627 697	629 166	707 346	754 480
Other	\$'000	519 508	529 511	534 112	528 949	527 038	550 426
Total value of assets	\$'000	1 431 672	1 534 482	1 604 682	1 599 001	1 635 680	1 712 833

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

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

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

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

(e) This will differ from Audited Financial Statements Revenue includes recurrent grant (appropriation) however disclosure is consistent with prior year RoGS.

TABLE 6A.1

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
(f)	This amount is now included as part of total revenue in the Audited Financial Statements (appropriation), however disclosure is consistent with prior year RoGS.						

(g) Figures sourced from WRS Aboriginal Employment Program.

(h) Increase in Authorised Strength of 150 on 1 January 2012.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.2

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Expenditure							
Recurrent expenditure							
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries							
Salaries and related payments	\$m	981.4	1 040.7	1 117.1	1 150.2	1 281.0	1 334.2
Superannuation	\$m	116.1	120.2	122.3	138.1	142.7	153.1
Payroll tax	\$m	53.0	52.9	57.2	63.9	62.6	69.9
Total salaries and payments	\$m	1 150.5	1 213.7	1 296.6	1 352.1	1 486.2	1 557.2
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	414.2	442.5	489.0	529.1	519.5	497.2
Depreciation	\$m	54.6	52.9	56.8	62.1	67.0	71.2
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	1 619.2	1 709.1	1 842.5	1 943.4	2 072.7	2 125.6
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	15.8	11.4	13.8	13.9	15.2	17.1
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	1 550.4	1 644.9	1 771.4	1 865.6	1 994.9	2 038.6
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (a)	\$m	50.5	53.1	58.0	74.0	72.5	72.9
Capital expenditure	\$m	62.6	86.7	120.8	98.6	84.7	75.4
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure (b)	\$m	1 627.2	1 742.9	1 906.5	1 979.8	2 090.5	2 129.8
Total accrual costs (c)	\$m	1 669.7	1 762.2	1 900.4	2 017.4	2 145.2	2 198.5
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	90 234	94 309	98 260	97 103	102 330	107 429
Average non-police staff costs	\$	57 052	60 454	60 568	62 196	66 508	65 198

TABLE 6A.2

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Staff by Indigenous and operational status							
Operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	10 554	10 547	10 968	11 752	12 324	12 506
Civilian (d)	FTE	354	386	1 825	2 139	1 791	1 837
Other	FTE	144	141	152	153	295	538
Operational FTE staff	FTE	11 052	11 074	12 945	14 044	14 410	14 881
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	467	481	325	145	154	34
Civilian	FTE	2 079	2 175	857	602	937	685
Other	FTE	157	171	253	272	125	162
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	2 703	2 827	1 435	1 019	1 216	881
Total staff	FTE	13 755	13 901	14 380	15 063	15 626	15 762
Indigenous FTE staff (e)							
Operational	FTE	na	na	34	50	44	43
Non-operational	FTE	na	na	1	1	3	1
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	47	44
Assets by value (f)							
Land	\$'000	227 912	225 476	225 823	373 338	366 744	374 094
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	522 449	551 617	602 997	802 766	783 837	788 037
Other	\$'000	108 883	112 268	121 651	122 143	121 831	123 180
Total value of assets	\$'000	859 244	889 361	950 471	1 298 247	1 272 412	1 285 311

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

TABLE 6A.2

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
(b) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.						
(c) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.						
(d) A comprehensive review of civilian position descriptions, relative to the definition of operational staff contained in the Police Services Working Group Data Manual, has led to the reclassification of a significant number of those positions as operational as distinct from non-operational in 2009-10 data. Data for previous years have not been revised. Organisational restructures have resulted in civilian support duties being more closely aligned with sworn operational areas and an increase in the relative number of operational civilians.						
(e) The introduction of a new human resources system has supported initial capture of data relating to Indigenous status. The data are indicative only (provided on a voluntary basis). Indigenous and non-Indigenous staff were unable to be separated in Victoria prior to 2009-10.						
(f) Land and buildings revalued in 2010-11.						

na Not available.

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.3

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Expenditure (a)							
Recurrent expenditure							
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries							
Salaries and related payments	\$m	917.9	1 003.5	1 094.2	1 179.0	1 261.3	1 298.7
Superannuation	\$m	119.9	127.6	141.2	149.6	158.1	165.1
Payroll tax	\$m	48.3	53.0	56.9	61.3	64.0	67.1
Total salaries and payments	\$m	1 086.0	1 184.1	1 292.3	1 389.9	1 483.4	1 530.9
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	267.6	274.5	312.0	309.0	342.3	328.8
Depreciation (b)	\$m	62.6	68.3	67.8	86.3	89.9	95.5
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	1 416.2	1 526.9	1 672.1	1 785.1	1 915.7	1 955.2
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	67.6	72.5	73.3	79.0	91.8	85.4
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	1 300.3	1 401.3	1 541.9	1 644.9	1 759.9	1 802.8
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (c)	\$m	93.3	104.3	104.9	108.0	110.6	109.0
Capital expenditure	\$m	171.6	224.9	149.8	149.6	139.7	99.5
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure (d)	\$m	1 525.2	1 683.5	1 754.1	1 848.4	1 965.4	1 959.3
Total accrual costs (e)	\$m	1 509.5	1 631.2	1 777.0	1 893.1	2 026.3	2 064.3
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	90 481	93 948	100 570	106 787	111 419	113 151
Average non-police staff costs (i)	\$	53 878	56 849	62 527	64 522	75 111	77 605

TABLE 6A.3

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Staff by Indigenous and operational status							
Operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	9 129	9 450	9 808	9 899	9 989	10 421
Civilian (f),(h)	FTE	1 548	1 592	2 954	2 995	2 782	2 632
Other	FTE	459	501	325	326	335	307
Operational FTE staff	FTE	11 136	11 543	13 087	13 220	13 106	13 360
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	566	674	485	486	514	444
Civilian (h)	FTE	1 368	1 427	466	555	526	456
Other	FTE	500	578	368	478	526	490
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	2 434	2 679	1 319	1 519	1 566	1 390
Total staff	FTE	13 570	14 222	14 406	14 739	14 672	14 750
Indigenous FTE staff							
Operational	FTE	310	301	316	311	298	325
Non-operational	FTE	20	20	22	21	20	22
Indigenous FTE staff (g)	FTE	330	321	338	332	318	347
Assets by value							
Land	\$'000	500 749	532 321	508 884	471 643	474 206	466 487
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	897 933	952 335	981 641	978 477	1 028 423	986 754
Other	\$'000	267 971	351 094	329 268	371 039	354 468	376 352
Total value of assets	\$'000	1 666 653	1 835 750	1 819 793	1 821 159	1 857 097	1 829 593

(a) Salaries, payroll tax, other recurrent expenditure, revenue from own sources, capital expenditure, value of land and other assets, and depreciation for 2008-09 was adjusted in the 2011 RoGS. Data revision was required mainly due to audit requirements and updated major project expenses, changed treatment of non reciprocal grants and prepayment of government appropriations, and changes in salary recoveries.

TABLE 6A.3

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
(b)	Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis so as to write off net cost or revalued amount of each depreciable asset, less its estimated residual value, progressively over its estimated useful life.						
(c)	User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land).						
(d)	Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.						
(e)	Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.						
(f)	A comprehensive review of civilian position descriptions, relative to the definition of operational staff contained in the Police Services Working Group Data Manual, led to the reclassification of a significant number of positions as operational in 2009-10 data. Data for previous years were not revised.						
(g)	Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.						
(h)	The decrease in civilian operational and non operational staff is a result of State Government initiatives in 2011-12 to reduce the size of the Queensland Public Sector.						
(i)	The average non-police staff costs are calculated as the Total Non-Police Staff Expenditure over the Total Non-Police FTE numbers for that year. The increase in the average non-police staff costs in 2011-12 is a result of severance payments and 2011-12 non-police FTE numbers being less than in 2010-11.						

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.4

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Expenditure							
Recurrent expenditure							
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries							
Salaries and related payments	\$m	558.0	626.5	661.9	721.2	793.2	792.9
Superannuation	\$m	53.2	54.3	60.8	60.7	69.4	72.0
Payroll tax (a)	\$m	31.2	34.6	40.1	43.2	43.8	43.6
Total salaries and payments	\$m	642.3	715.4	762.8	825.1	906.4	908.5
Other recurrent expenditure (b)	\$m	181.1	201.9	216.3	256.8	269.8	258.8
Depreciation (c)	\$m	37.8	40.9	40.0	40.4	42.1	45.2
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	861.2	958.2	1 019.0	1 122.3	1 218.2	1 212.5
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	25.1	25.7	30.9	37.3	39.7	41.8
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	804.9	898.0	948.1	1 041.8	1 134.8	1 127.1
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (d)	\$m	41.8	45.6	46.2	50.7	55.4	56.5
Capital expenditure	\$m	65.0	66.9	76.8	67.2	123.8	79.7
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure (e)	\$m	888.4	984.2	1 055.9	1 149.1	1 299.9	1 247.0
Total accrual costs (f)	\$m	903.0	1 003.8	1 065.2	1 173.0	1 273.6	1 269.0
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs (h)	\$	99 659	105 901	113 558	119 389	132 150	130 138
Average non-police staff costs (i)	\$	64 857	66 908	74 154	75 102	78 039	79 156

TABLE 6A.4

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Staff by Indigenous and operational status							
Operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	4 813	5 176	5 118	5 157	5 290	5 319
Civilian	FTE	866	1 034	1 097	1 131	1 190	1 208
Other	FTE	31	114	167	206	274	263
Operational FTE staff	FTE	5 710	6 324	6 382	6 494	6 754	6 790
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	569	346	353	505	344	407
Civilian	FTE	704	767	608	594	560	550
Other	FTE	33	37	36	55	50	42
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	1 306	1 150	997	1 154	954	999
Total staff	FTE	7 016	7 474	7 379	7 648	7 708	7 789
Indigenous FTE staff							
Operational	FTE	141	124	136	125	110	112
Non-operational	FTE	7	12	13	8	8	11
Indigenous FTE staff (g)	FTE	148	136	149	133	118	123
Assets by value							
Land	\$'000	169 936	174 418	151 831	179 627	200 216	243 279
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	340 759	404 272	405 922	452 627	440 491	499 820
Other	\$'000	181 612	165 267	171 305	181 312	252 153	205 883
Total value of assets	\$'000	692 307	743 957	729 058	813 566	892 860	948 982

(a) WA does not pay payroll tax, however the 'notional' payroll tax rate for WA has been estimated based on 5.5 per cent of payroll costs.

(b) Includes training costs (previously reported under salaries).

(c) Depreciation based on the straight-line method of calculation. Data for 2007-08 include \$3.1 million in impairment expense.

TABLE 6A.4

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
(d) User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land).						
(e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.						
(f) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.						
(g) Employees Indigenous status is provided on a voluntary basis.						
(h) Calculated by dividing sworn police staff expenditure by sworn police numbers.						
(i) Calculated by dividing non-police staff expenditure by non-police staff numbers.						
<i>Source:</i> WA Government (unpublished).						

TABLE 6A.5

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Expenditure							
Recurrent expenditure							
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries							
Salaries and related payments (a)	\$m	400.7	436.7	444.4	475.4	512.1	508.2
Superannuation (b)	\$m	51.3	55.6	54.4	58.0	61.3	63.6
Payroll tax	\$m	22.1	23.2	24.0	25.8	26.8	28.3
Total salaries and payments	\$m	474.1	515.5	522.9	559.2	600.3	600.0
Other recurrent expenditure (c)	\$m	106.7	110.3	119.7	124.4	133.8	132.6
Depreciation (f)	\$m	15.0	17.2	17.3	15.6	20.6	22.1
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	595.8	643.0	659.8	699.2	754.6	754.7
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS) (d)	\$m	57.0	61.6	70.5	62.3	78.0	82.9
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	516.7	558.1	565.3	611.1	649.8	643.5
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital	\$m	13.9	13.3	12.7	15.6	22.7	23.4
Capital expenditure (e)	\$m	13.7	17.3	36.7	60.0	27.9	23.4
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure	\$m	594.4	643.2	679.3	743.6	761.9	756.1
Total accrual costs	\$m	609.6	656.3	672.5	714.7	777.4	778.1
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	100 564	107 338	103 277	111 787	116 901	116 376
Average non-police staff costs	\$	49 412	52 160	59 549	59 747	64 878	70 774

TABLE 6A.5

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Staff by Indigenous and operational status							
Operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	3 986	4 083	4 265	4 313	4 428	4 428
Civilian	FTE	748	774	813	805	803	802
Other	FTE	27	28	27	25	25	23
Operational FTE staff	FTE	4 761	4 885	5 105	5 143	5 256	5 253
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	130	126	114	76	78	64
Civilian	FTE	282	272	233	222	229	218
Other	FTE	160	148	113	95	76	49
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	572	546	460	393	383	331
Total staff	FTE	5 333	5 431	5 565	5 536	5 639	5 584
Indigenous FTE staff							
Operational	FTE	58	56	53	52	55	50
Non-operational	FTE	5	2	1	1	–	–
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	63	58	54	53	55	50
Assets by value							
Land	\$'000	54 334	55 143	55 700	66 367	66 797	66 668
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	139 237	133 304	127 260	157 834	245 427	255 132
Other	\$'000	34 046	32 849	30 896	36 609	38 641	37 465
Total value of assets	\$'000	227 617	221 296	213 856	260 810	350 865	359 265

(a) Decrease in workers compensation and long service leave (LSL) provisions in 2012-13 offset by police Enterprise Bargaining (EB) increase.

(b) Police EB offset by decrease in LSL.

TABLE 6A.5

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
(c) Mainly reflects a decrease in accommodation due to the new Police Academy and move to new Police Headquarters being finalised.						
(d) Mainly relates to hoon recoveries and revenue relating to CrimTrac.						
(e) Net decrease takes into account the completion of the new Police Academy in 2012 partially offset by the expenditure relating to the new Murray Bridge Police Station and new Road Safety School.						
(f) Relates to full year depreciation for the new Police Academy and new Police Headquarters and part year depreciation of the new Murray Bridge Police Station and new Road Safety School.						

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.6

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Expenditure							
Recurrent expenditure							
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries							
Salaries and related payments (a)	\$m	114.2	122.5	128.1	138.5	138.3	137.1
Superannuation	\$m	12.3	12.9	13.6	16.1	16.3	16.0
Payroll tax (b)	\$m	7.4	8.1	8.5	9.1	6.5	2.2
Total salaries and payments	\$m	133.9	143.5	150.2	163.7	161.1	155.3
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	39.0	38.5	46.6	48.4	50.3	45.7
Depreciation	\$m	4.3	4.5	5.2	6.6	7.3	7.1
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	177.2	186.6	202.1	218.8	218.7	208.1
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	19.3	8.4	14.0	20.2	28.6	26.3
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	150.5	170.0	179.6	189.5	183.6	179.5
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (c)	\$m	10.1	13.0	13.5	13.9	13.0	13.3
Capital expenditure	\$m	1.0	10.1	6.0	8.3	9.5	13.9
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure (d)	\$m	173.8	192.1	202.8	220.4	220.9	214.9
Total accrual costs (e)	\$m	187.2	199.5	215.6	232.7	231.6	221.4
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	91 531	95 916	101 724	108 612	108 171	114 107
Average non-police staff costs	\$	59 644	69 859	75 825	86 386	99 633	97 993

TABLE 6A.6

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Staff by Indigenous and operational status							
169 Operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	1 135	1 169	1 145	1 193	1 150	1 064
Civilian	FTE	240	230	227	222	204	185
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational FTE staff	FTE	1 375	1 399	1 372	1 415	1 354	1 249
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	46	43	50	40	48	50
Civilian	FTE	146	137	126	123	112	102
Other	FTE	46	23	25	–	–	1
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	238	203	201	163	160	153
Total staff	FTE	1 613	1 602	1 573	1 578	1 514	1 402
Indigenous FTE staff							
Operational	FTE	27	27	27	25	24	22
Non-operational	FTE	2	2	1	1	1	–
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	29	29	28	26	25	22
Assets by value							
Land	\$'000	26 992	34 504	36 231	35 164	34 976	34 701
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	109 185	139 752	144 825	147 841	133 756	135 537
Other	\$'000	16 485	22 651	24 531	26 114	28 318	31 272
Total value of assets	\$'000	152 662	196 907	205 587	209 119	197 050	201 510

(a) Includes redundancy program in 2012-13

(b) Payroll tax ceased from 1 Oct 2012

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

TABLE 6A.6

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
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(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.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.7

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Expenditure							
Recurrent expenditure							
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries							
Salaries and related payments	\$m	79.2	85.4	88.4	91.4	96.5	94.4
Superannuation	\$m	9.9	12.0	13.7	16.6	17.8	17.1
Payroll tax (a)	\$m	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total salaries and payments	\$m	89.0	97.4	102.1	108.0	114.3	111.5
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	26.7	28.2	34.7	36.0	35.1	35.4
Depreciation	\$m	2.4	3.5	3.4	4.5	5.0	5.5
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	118.1	129.1	140.1	148.5	154.3	152.3
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.9
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax (b)	\$m	116.7	128.5	139.8	147.7	153.2	151.4
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (c)	\$m	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.6	5.9	6.0
Capital expenditure	\$m	2.0	4.3	8.9	15.6	14.2	4.5
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure (d)	\$m	117.6	129.9	145.6	159.6	163.6	151.4
Total accrual costs (e)	\$m	121.7	132.4	143.5	152.1	160.2	158.4
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	101 108	103 151	109 240	117 483	128 478	122 941
Average non-police staff costs	\$	100 373	102 787	108 974	86 474	98 973	93 448

TABLE 6A.7

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Staff by Indigenous and operational status							
Operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	652	707	678	697	673	674
Civilian	FTE	98	112	120	161	162	167
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational FTE staff	FTE	750	819	798	858	835	841
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	26	22	29	22	17	21
Civilian	FTE	106	104	108	111	97	112
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	132	126	137	133	114	133
Total staff	FTE	882	945	935	991	949	974
Indigenous FTE staff							
Operational	FTE	1	1	8	7	7	6
Non-operational	FTE	1	na	2	3	2	2
Indigenous FTE staff (f)	FTE	2	1	10	10	9	8
Assets by value							
Land	\$'000	25 850	27 681	27 681	27 685	23 950	23 950
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	40 857	36 368	38 233	38 115	62 850	62 763
Other	\$'000	3 396	5 360	4 720	6 935	11 105	12 714
Total value of assets	\$'000	70 103	69 409	70 634	72 735	97 905	99 427

(a) The Australian Federal Police (AFP) is exempt from paying payroll tax.

TABLE 6A.7

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
(b) The ACT does not pay payroll tax, however a 'notional' payroll tax rate for the ACT has been estimated.						
(c) User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land).						
(d) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.						
(e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.						
(f) During 2009-10, the AFP (incorporating ACT Policing) improved Indigenous status recording. Data now capture all Indigenous members and account for the FTE increase in 2009-10 from previous years.						

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.8

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Expenditure (b)							
Recurrent expenditure							
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries							
Salaries and related payments	\$m	135.9	152.8	169.1	182.3	194.5	204.3
Superannuation	\$m	13.2	15.3	16.3	17.4	18.3	20.3
Payroll tax (d)	\$m	8.3	8.9	9.8	10.2	9.9	10.2
Total salaries and payments	\$m	157.4	177.0	195.2	209.9	222.7	234.8
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	46.6	55.5	55.5	55.6	61.2	62.6
Depreciation(c)	\$m	7.0	8.1	9.2	12.3	14.7	15.3
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	211.1	240.6	259.9	277.8	298.6	312.7
Net recurrent expenditure							
Revenue from own sources (ROS) (k)	\$m	27.0	26.8	35.4	41.6	63.4	45.2
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	175.7	204.9	214.6	226.0	225.3	257.2
Capital expenditure							
User cost of capital (e)	\$m	9.1	9.3	12.4	18.8	19.2	19.0
Capital expenditure (f)	\$m	18.9	14.0	121.9	277.1	15.1	32.0
Expenditure aggregates							
Total cash expenditure (g)	\$m	222.9	246.5	372.6	542.6	299.0	329.4
Total accrual costs (h)	\$m	220.2	249.9	272.2	296.6	317.8	331.7
Staffing costs							
Average police staff costs	\$	146 943	152 367	162 904	167 189	171 546	171 705
Average non-police staff costs	\$	38 674	37 284	37 330	40 762	49 876	49 877

TABLE 6A.8

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Staff by Indigenous and operational status (i)							
Operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	904	995	1 045	1 107	1 099	1 187
Civilian	FTE	209	254	248	284	293	258
Other (j)	FTE	216	223	235	223	228	206
Operational FTE staff	FTE	1 329	1 472	1 528	1 614	1 620	1 651
Non-operational FTE staff							
Sworn	FTE	27	29	23	7	28	8
Civilian	FTE	50	38	55	48	47	70
Other (j)	FTE	58	48	31	24	21	60
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	135	115	109	79	96	138
Total staff	FTE	1 464	1 587	1 637	1 693	1 716	1 789
Indigenous FTE staff							
Operational	FTE	115	120	132	129	124	113
Non-operational	FTE	2	11	5	–	3	9
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	117	131	137	129	127	122
Assets by value (f)							
Land	\$'000	6 202	6 202	9 253	10 118	10 118	9 981
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	83 075	85 965	121 295	192 152	188 963	197 396
Other	\$'000	30 947	30 338	33 191	42 832	50 606	40 305
Total value of assets	\$'000	120 224	122 505	163 739	245 102	249 687	247 682

(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.

TABLE 6A.8

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
(c) Depreciation is calculated using a straight-line method.						
(d) Payroll tax decreased from 5.9% to 5.5% in 2011-12.						
(e) User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land).						
(f) For the NT, capital expenditure and assets data for 2009-10 include asset revaluations across the land, and buildings and fittings, categories. In 2010-11, further revaluations took place. Capital expenditure in 2012-13 includes completion of Gapuwiyak Police Station and upgrades to Alice Springs, Mataranka, Alice Springs, Katherine Police Stations and the Peter McAuley centre.						
(g) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.						
(h) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.						
(i) Structure changes have impacted this data. Some non operational units have been moved to operational units.						
(j) Includes police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers. – Nil or rounded to zero. na Not available.						
(k) The revenue in 2012-13 reflects a change for National Partnership Agreements.						

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.9

Table 6A.9 Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2012-13

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Revaluation method (a)	Land	Market value	Fair value	Fair value	A mix of Current use (\$157m) and Market Values (\$86m)	Deprival	Fair Value	Market	Market
	Buildings	Written down replacement value	Fair value	Fair value	Mix of current use (\$485m) and Market values (\$15m)	Deprival	Fair Value	Market	Market
	Other assets	Straight-line depreciation over useful life	na	Cost (aircraft are at market valuation)	Cost	na	Cost	Deprival	Cost - only land & buildings revalued
Frequency of revaluations	Land	3 yrs	3 yrs	Annual valuations over 5 year rolling plan	Annual	3 yrs	3 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs
	Buildings	3 yrs	na	Annual valuations over 5 year rolling plan	Annual	3 yrs	3 yrs	na	5 yrs
	Other assets	Annual capitalisation of group	na	No other asset classes are revalued (except aircraft which are done annually)	na	na	na	3 yrs	5 yrs
Useful asset lives (years) (b), (c)	Buildings	Useful life/Lease term, determined individually	1-95 yrs	10-50 yrs is standard	50 yrs (except for portables depreciated over 20 years)	15-60 yrs	7-112 yrs	25-59 yrs	20-50 yrs

TABLE 6A.9

Table 6A.9 Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2012-13

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Plant and equipment	6.5–10 yrs	5–20 yrs	5–50 yrs	7–25 yrs	10 yrs	1–40 yrs	3–25 yrs	1–10 yrs
IT equipment	4 yrs	3–5 yrs	2-7 yrs	4-67yrs	3 yrs	5 yrs	3 yrs	3–6 yrs
Office equipment (d)	10 yrs	5–40 yrs	3–40 yrs	7 yrs	10 yrs	1–40 yrs	5 yrs	5–10 yrs
Motor vehicles (e)	Owned vehicles 6.5 yrs	6–16 yrs	1.1–10yrs	5-7 yrs	3-10 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs	1–10 yrs
Threshold capitalisation levels	Buildings 5 000	na	10 000	5 000	10 000	5 000	na	5 000
	IT equipment –	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 2011 (\$'000)	Land 407 927	374 094	466 487	243 279	66 668	34 701	23 950	9 981
	Buildings 754 480	788 037	986 754	499 820	255 132	135 537	62 763	197 396
	Other Assets 550 426	123 180	376 352	205 883	37 465	31 272	12 714	40 305

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.10

Table 6A.10 **Real recurrent expenditure (including user cost of capital, less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services (2012-13 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										
2007-08	\$m	2 664	1 842	1 604	974	611	185	138	213	8 231
2008-09	\$m	2 709	1 882	1 669	1 046	634	203	146	238	8 527
2009-10	\$m	2 838	1 976	1 778	1 074	624	209	155	245	8 898
2010-11	\$m	2 959	2 008	1 815	1 131	649	211	157	253	9 181
2011-12	\$m	3 108	2 101	1 901	1 210	683	200	162	248	9 612
2012-13	\$m	3 027	2 112	1 912	1 184	667	193	157	276	9 528
Real recurrent expenditure on police services per person										
2007-08	\$	393	361	395	469	391	376	409	1 008	399
2008-09	\$	394	362	401	490	401	409	425	1 096	406
2009-10	\$	405	372	416	486	391	416	440	1 102	414
2010-11	\$	412	365	409	488	397	413	429	1 100	414
2011-12	\$	428	377	421	506	415	390	436	1 068	427
2012-13	\$	412	372	415	479	401	376	415	1 166	416
Average annual percentage change in real recurrent expenditure per person										
2007-08 to 2012-13		1.0	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	3.0	0.8

- (a) Real recurrent expenditure is recurrent expenditure, including user cost of capital, less revenue from own sources and payroll tax.
- (b) Revenue from own sources includes user charges and other types of revenue (for example, from sale of stores and plant). It excludes fine revenue, money received as a result of warrant execution, and revenue from the issuing of firearm licences.
- (c) Historical data may differ from those in previous RoGS, because population data have been revised. Population data relate to 31 December ERP for the relevant year.
- (d) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2012-13 = 100) (table AA.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.

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

TABLE 6A.11

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (a)</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Operational staff									
2007-08	86.7	80.3	82.1	81.4	89.3	85.2	85.0	90.8	83.9
2008-09	87.1	79.7	81.2	84.6	89.9	87.3	86.7	92.8	84.3
2009-10	88.6	90.0	90.8	86.5	91.7	87.2	85.3	93.3	89.5
2010-11	88.4	93.2	89.7	84.9	92.9	89.7	86.6	95.3	89.9
2011-12	88.1	92.2	89.3	87.6	93.2	89.4	88.0	94.4	89.9
2012-13	87.6	94.4	90.6	87.2	94.1	89.1	86.3	92.3	90.4
Non-operational staff									
2007-08	13.3	19.7	17.9	18.6	10.7	14.8	15.0	9.2	16.1
2008-09	12.9	20.3	18.8	15.4	10.1	12.7	13.3	7.2	15.7
2009-10	11.4	10.0	9.2	13.5	8.3	12.8	14.7	6.7	10.5
2010-11	11.6	6.8	10.3	15.1	7.1	10.3	13.4	4.7	10.1
2011-12	11.9	7.8	10.7	12.4	6.8	10.6	12.0	5.6	10.1
2012-13	12.4	5.6	9.4	12.8	5.9	10.9	13.7	7.7	9.6

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

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.12

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10										
Very satisfied	%	18.1	19.2	19.3	19.2	22.3	22.0	19.4	16.3	19.2
Satisfied	%	46.1	46.2	45.2	48.1	48.4	45.9	46.8	45.1	46.3
Neither	%	23.9	22.2	23.3	21.4	19.8	22.5	23.2	25.0	22.8
Dissatisfied	%	6.9	7.8	7.2	7.8	5.4	6.1	6.7	9.0	7.1
Very dissatisfied	%	3.1	2.8	3.1	1.8	2.7	2.3	1.8	3.1	2.8
Don't know	%	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	2.1	1.5	1.8
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>64.2</i>	<i>65.4</i>	<i>64.5</i>	<i>67.3</i>	<i>70.7</i>	<i>67.9</i>	<i>66.2</i>	<i>61.4</i>	<i>65.5</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>9.9</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>10.0</i>
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	3.71	3.72	3.72	3.77	3.83	3.80	3.77	3.63	3.73
2010-11										
Very satisfied	%	21.1	20.1	21.9	17.1	21.4	23.2	20.2	18.3	20.6
Satisfied	%	54.1	54.3	53.7	55.0	53.6	52.4	56.6	53.5	54.1
Neither	%	15.1	17.1	17.1	19.4	17.9	16.2	16.4	16.8	16.7
Dissatisfied	%	5.8	4.9	3.7	5.0	4.2	5.2	3.9	7.9	4.9
Very dissatisfied	%	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.4
Don't know	%	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.2
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>75.2</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>72.1</i>	<i>75.0</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>76.8</i>	<i>71.8</i>	<i>74.7</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>7.5</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>6.3</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Likert index (c)	Index	3.89	3.89	3.93	3.82	3.92	3.93	3.92	3.79	3.89
2011-12										
Very satisfied	%	22.5	22.9	22.6	18.5	23.1	22.0	22.3	17.6	22.2
Satisfied	%	50.5	53.0	55.9	51.5	51.3	54.7	53.3	52.0	52.5
Neither	%	17.4	17.0	13.9	18.5	15.9	15.2	18.0	19.4	16.6
Dissatisfied	%	4.7	4.1	3.7	6.0	6.3	4.5	3.3	7.1	4.6
Very dissatisfied	%	2.1	1.1	1.6	2.4	1.5	2.3	0.9	2.1	1.7
Don't know	%	2.8	1.9	2.2	3.1	2.0	1.3	2.1	1.8	2.4
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>73.0</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>78.5</i>	<i>70.0</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>76.7</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>69.6</i>	<i>74.7</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>6.8</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>6.3</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	3.89	3.94	3.96	3.80	3.90	3.91	3.95	3.77	3.91

TABLE 6A.12

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13										
Very satisfied	%	25.0	24.0	23.9	18.4	28.6	25.2	23.5	20.9	24.0
Satisfied	%	50.5	54.1	53.9	55.5	50.4	52.7	56.2	53.0	52.8
Neither	%	16.2	14.7	14.7	17.1	13.4	13.6	15.0	16.8	15.3
Dissatisfied	%	4.8	3.6	3.8	4.7	4.1	5.0	3.0	6.1	4.2
Very dissatisfied	%	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.1	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.1
Don't know	%	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.5
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>75.5</i>	<i>78.1</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>73.9</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>77.9</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>73.9</i>	<i>76.8</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>5.8</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>5.3</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	3.96	3.99	3.98	3.85	4.04	3.97	4.00	3.88	3.97

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6A.13

Table 6A.13 Opinions on statement 'police perform job professionally' (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10										
Strongly agree	%	21.2	20.5	19.5	23.8	24.3	23.1	24.9	21.9	21.3
Agree	%	58.5	59.9	58.2	59.8	58.6	58.8	57.0	55.7	58.9
Neither	%	11.6	11.5	12.6	10.1	10.5	11.3	12.5	12.5	11.5
Disagree	%	6.4	5.3	6.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	3.8	6.0	5.8
Strongly disagree	%	1.6	2.2	2.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.0	3.1	1.9
Don't know	%	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>79.8</i>	<i>80.4</i>	<i>77.7</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>82.9</i>	<i>81.9</i>	<i>81.9</i>	<i>77.6</i>	<i>80.2</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>8.0</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>7.6</i>
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	3.92	3.92	3.87	4.00	4.00	3.98	4.02	3.88	3.93
2010-11										
Strongly agree	%	25.4	22.8	22.7	21.1	23.0	26.2	27.6	23.8	23.6
Agree	%	59.2	62.7	63.0	62.4	61.7	61.2	59.9	59.1	61.4
Neither	%	9.9	9.4	9.3	10.5	10.9	7.6	7.5	10.6	9.7
Disagree	%	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.0	2.7	3.3	2.9	4.4	3.3
Strongly disagree	%	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.1
Don't know	%	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>84.6</i>	<i>85.5</i>	<i>85.7</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>84.7</i>	<i>87.4</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>82.9</i>	<i>85.0</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>4.4</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	4.04	4.04	4.04	3.98	4.04	4.09	4.10	4.00	4.04
2011-12										
Strongly agree	%	26.4	25.2	25.2	21.5	23.8	25.7	29.6	24.7	25.2
Agree	%	58.3	60.6	61.0	61.3	60.0	61.8	59.7	56.3	60.0
Neither	%	10.0	9.1	8.4	10.4	10.0	8.2	7.9	13.0	9.4
Disagree	%	3.0	3.6	3.6	4.4	4.5	3.0	1.8	4.3	3.5
Strongly disagree	%	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.2
Don't know	%	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>84.7</i>	<i>85.8</i>	<i>86.2</i>	<i>82.8</i>	<i>83.8</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>89.3</i>	<i>81.0</i>	<i>85.2</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>4.7</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	4.06	4.07	4.06	3.97	4.02	4.09	4.17	4.00	4.05
2012-13										
Strongly agree	%	23.9	25.5	25.9	22.4	28.8	28.4	29.6	27.7	25.1
Agree	%	59.9	60.8	61.1	61.3	59.4	58.3	58.1	58.2	60.4
Neither	%	9.7	8.7	8.2	9.6	7.0	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.9
Disagree	%	3.9	3.0	3.0	4.8	3.8	3.1	2.2	4.0	3.5
Strongly disagree	%	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
Don't know	%	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.4

TABLE 6A.13

Table 6A.13 **Opinions on statement 'police perform job professionally' (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total agree</i>	%	83.8	86.3	87.0	83.7	88.2	86.7	87.7	85.9	85.5
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	4.6	3.9	3.7	5.2	4.2	4.1	2.9	4.7	4.2
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	4.04	4.08	4.10	4.02	4.13	4.11	4.15	4.09	4.07

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6A.14

Table 6A.14 **Opinions on statement 'police treat people fairly and equally' (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10										
Strongly agree	%	16.1	15.6	14.5	17.4	16.5	17.6	17.9	15.4	15.9
Agree	%	52.0	52.7	50.5	51.4	54.4	55.1	54.9	53.0	52.2
Neither	%	13.6	14.2	14.8	13.9	13.9	12.2	13.1	11.9	14.0
Disagree	%	12.7	12.3	13.6	12.8	9.9	11.0	8.8	13.1	12.5
Strongly disagree	%	3.5	3.3	4.5	2.9	3.6	2.1	2.8	5.3	3.6
Don't know	%	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.9
<i>Total agree</i>	%	68.2	68.3	65.0	68.8	70.9	72.7	72.8	68.4	68.0
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	16.2	15.6	18.0	15.7	13.4	13.2	11.5	18.4	16.1
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	3.66	3.66	3.58	3.69	3.72	3.77	3.78	3.61	3.66
2010-11										
Strongly agree	%	19.7	17.2	17.3	15.0	18.1	20.5	21.6	16.8	18.0
Agree	%	54.1	56.1	56.8	54.8	55.4	55.7	54.5	51.8	55.3
Neither	%	10.7	13.7	12.8	14.8	12.0	11.3	12.9	12.7	12.5
Disagree	%	10.9	9.1	9.1	10.6	10.2	8.2	6.4	12.4	9.9
Strongly disagree	%	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	3.8	2.1
Don't know	%	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.2
<i>Total agree</i>	%	73.8	73.3	74.1	69.8	73.5	76.2	76.1	68.6	73.3
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	13.3	10.9	11.0	13.0	12.5	10.4	8.5	16.2	12.0
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	3.79	3.80	3.80	3.71	3.78	3.86	3.89	3.67	3.83
2011-12										
Strongly agree	%	21.5	19.5	20.3	16.6	17.9	21.2	23.1	18.2	20.0
Agree	%	52.7	55.0	56.5	56.0	54.0	58.4	56.5	51.2	54.7
Neither	%	12.4	14.0	11.2	12.4	13.5	10.3	11.4	13.2	12.6
Disagree	%	9.3	8.0	8.0	10.2	9.4	6.8	5.6	13.1	8.7
Strongly disagree	%	2.0	1.4	2.4	3.0	3.4	1.9	1.3	2.8	2.1
Don't know	%	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.9
<i>Total agree</i>	%	74.2	74.5	76.8	72.6	71.9	79.6	79.6	69.4	74.7
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	11.3	9.4	10.4	13.2	12.8	8.7	6.9	15.9	10.8
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	3.84	3.85	3.86	3.74	3.75	3.91	3.97	3.70	3.85
2012-13										
Strongly agree	%	19.6	19.3	20.1	17.2	22.5	25.0	22.4	21.7	19.8
Agree	%	54.2	54.9	57.1	58.5	52.8	53.5	54.8	49.6	55.3
Neither	%	12.6	13.4	11.5	12.4	11.0	10.3	12.6	10.9	12.4
Disagree	%	9.3	8.0	7.8	6.9	9.1	6.9	6.1	11.9	8.3
Strongly disagree	%	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.2	4.0	1.7
Don't know	%	2.7	2.8	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.3	2.9	1.9	2.6

TABLE 6A.14

Table 6A.14 **Opinions on statement 'police treat people fairly and equally' (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total agree</i>	%	73.8	74.2	77.2	75.7	75.3	78.5	77.2	71.3	75.1
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	10.9	9.7	9.1	8.8	11.4	8.8	7.3	15.9	10.0
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	3.83	3.85	3.89	3.85	3.86	3.95	3.94	3.75	3.85

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6A.15

Table 6A.15 **Opinions on statement 'police are honest' (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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>
2011-12										
Strongly agree	%	18.4	16.3	16.6	13.5	17.2	18.8	21.2	17.3	17.0
Agree	%	56.5	56.9	58.3	56.6	57.8	58.6	59.4	56.3	57.2
Neither	%	15.3	16.6	15.0	17.0	14.3	12.4	12.6	17.3	15.6
Disagree	%	5.5	6.2	6.1	7.1	6.6	6.1	3.1	5.8	6.0
Strongly disagree	%	1.6	1.1	1.5	2.5	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.5
Don't know	%	2.6	2.8	2.6	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.2	2.7
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>74.9</i>	<i>73.2</i>	<i>74.9</i>	<i>70.1</i>	<i>75.0</i>	<i>77.4</i>	<i>80.6</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>74.2</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.5</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	3.87	3.83	3.85	3.74	3.85	3.90	4.01	3.85	3.84
2012-13										
Strongly agree	%	14.9	16.3	17.1	14.5	22.7	20.7	20.9	21.7	16.5
Agree	%	57.3	56.4	57.8	60.6	53.6	55.6	58.8	54.9	57.2
Neither	%	17.5	16.9	15.8	15.2	13.9	13.8	13.2	14.9	16.3
Disagree	%	5.8	5.9	5.1	5.6	5.7	4.8	3.1	4.9	5.6
Strongly disagree	%	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	2.1	0.7	1.1	1.0
Don't know	%	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.2	2.4	3.3
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>72.2</i>	<i>72.7</i>	<i>74.9</i>	<i>75.1</i>	<i>76.3</i>	<i>76.3</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>76.6</i>	<i>73.7</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>7.0</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>6.6</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	3.82	3.84	3.88	3.85	3.95	3.91	3.99	3.93	3.85

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

Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question. For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows: Strongly agree = 5; agree = 4; neither = 3; disagree = 2; and strongly disagree = 1.

- (e) Due to a change in the wording of this survey question in 2010-11, there is a break in the time series for these data.

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

TABLE 6A.16

	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas (g)	ACT	NT
Complaints per 100 000 people								
2007-08	44	22	48	44	93	14	106	127
2008-09	51	25	50	63	87	13	109	132
2009-10	48	25	55	53	95	11	98	119
2010-11	52	20	50	42	105	30	75	93
2011-12	48	17	46	38	105	20	62	133
2012-13	46	22	36	48	101	19	60	115
Complaints per 100 sworn (operational) staff								
2007-08	20	11	22	19	37	6	56	30
2008-09	24	13	22	27	34	6	54	29
2009-10	22	12	25	23	36	5	52	26
2010-11	24	9	22	19	40	13	39	19
2011-12	23	8	21	17	39	9	34	28
2012-13	22	10	16	22	38	9	34	23
Complaints per 100 000 people - index 2007-08 to 2009-10 = 100 (b)								
2007-08 to 2009-10	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2010-11	109.6	84.4	98.0	79.8	114.5	239.7	72.1	74.3
2011-12	101.8	70.2	89.6	70.6	114.0	157.7	59.0	105.6
2012-13	104.0	98.8	76.8	111.0	108.1	139.5	56.7	90.8

- (a) The underlying data on the number of complaints are not comparable across jurisdictions. Data can be used only to view trends over time within jurisdictions. Complaints data refer to number of statements of complaints by members of the public regarding police conduct when a person was in police custody or had voluntary dealing with the police.
- (b) Historical data may differ from those in previous RoGS, because population data have been revised. Population data relate to 31 December ERP in the relevant year.
- (c) For NSW, data were revised during 2010 for the period 2005-06 to 2008-09. The number of complaints previously published have changed due to the late receipt or removal of complaints from the complaints database.
- (d) Queensland data from 2006-07 to 2009-10 were revised in the 2012 RoGS due to retrospective capture of some complaints and alignment with the Report's data dictionary.
- (e) The 2011-12 figure has been altered since the 2013 RoGS due to revision of data. Statistics are subject to change when (i) the initial categorisation of the complaint changes following investigation; (ii) inquiries relevant to the counting period are reported and recorded after the closure date for financial year reporting; (iii) inquiries commenced but not finalised in the counting period uncover information which causes the category to change.
- (f) SA data include complaints made to the Police Complaints Authority and internal reports of alleged breaches of the Code of Conduct.
- (g) With the introduction of the Graduated Management Model, the total number of complaints handled in 2010-11 has changed to include 133 Class 1 Complaints (previously Customer Service Complaints) plus 20 Class 2 Complaints (previously Serious Complaints).

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

TABLE 6A.17

Table 6A.17 **Indigenous, sworn and unsworn police staff (a), (b),(c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Indigenous staff as proportion of total staff									
2007-08	%	1.5	na	2.3	2.0	1.2	1.8	0.2	7.3
2008-09	%	1.6	na	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.1	8.3
2009-10	%	1.7	0.2	2.3	2.0	1.0	1.8	1.1	8.4
2010-11	%	2.4	0.3	2.3	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.0	7.6
2011-12	%	2.4	0.3	2.2	1.5	1.0	1.7	0.9	7.4
2012-13	%	2.1	0.3	2.4	1.6	0.9	1.6	0.8	6.8
Representation of Indigenous people among all people aged 20–64 years (31 Dec 2012)									
Indigenous people (d)	no.	102 039	23 481	102 712	48 509	19 124	12 857	3 031	43 915
All people	000	6 053.6	4 763.5	3 717.4	2 014.7	1 391.8	417.9	317.4	146.3
Indigenous % of pop'n.	%	1.7	0.5	2.8	2.4	1.4	3.1	1.0	30.0

- (a) Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self-identify as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent. Information on Indigenous status is collected only at the time of recruitment.
- (b) Data comprise all FTE staff except in NSW prior to 2007-08, and the NT from 2007-08, where data are based on a headcount at 30 June.
- (c) Data should be regarded as indicative only. Indigenous staff unable to be separated prior to 2009-10.
- (d) Indigenous population estimate at 31 Dec 2012 derived as the average of the 30 June 2012 and 30 June 2013 estimates.

na Not available.

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

TABLE 6A.18

Table 6A.18 **Police staff, sworn and unsworn, by gender (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW(a)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(a)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Male									
2007-08	67.1	70.8	65.0	72.7	71.1	66.1	68.5	65.3	68.4
2008-09	67.2	70.0	64.2	71.4	70.6	65.6	68.2	64.2	67.8
2009-10	67.3	69.2	64.1	71.7	69.8	64.5	68.2	63.8	67.6
2010-11	67.4	69.1	63.6	71.4	69.6	64.6	66.5	63.4	67.4
2011-12	67.1	69.4	64.2	71.0	69.5	64.7	66.4	63.8	67.5
2012-13	67.2	69.8	65.1	70.6	69.5	64.8	64.8	64.1	67.8
Female									
2007-08	32.9	29.2	35.0	27.3	28.9	33.9	31.5	34.7	31.6
2008-09	32.8	30.0	35.8	28.6	29.4	34.4	31.8	35.8	32.2
2009-10	32.7	30.8	35.9	28.3	30.2	35.5	31.8	36.2	32.4
2010-11	32.6	30.9	36.4	28.6	30.4	35.4	33.5	36.6	32.6
2011-12	32.9	30.6	35.8	29.0	30.5	35.3	33.6	36.2	32.5
2012-13	32.8	30.2	34.9	29.4	30.5	35.2	35.2	35.9	32.2

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.19

Table 6A.19 **Feelings of safety at home alone (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008-09	Home alone during the day									
Very safe	%	52.7	57.0	56.7	50.2	56.6	63.2	59.4	48.9	54.9
Safe	%	40.0	36.7	37.6	40.9	36.8	32.3	35.6	42.0	38.3
Neither	%	3.8	3.6	3.0	4.6	4.0	2.3	2.9	5.2	3.7
Unsafe	%	2.3	1.5	1.6	2.7	1.4	0.6	1.3	2.5	1.9
Very unsafe	%	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.5
Not applicable	%	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7
<i>Total safe</i>	%	92.7	93.7	94.3	91.0	93.4	95.5	95.0	90.9	93.2
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	2.8	1.9	2.1	3.5	2.0	1.2	1.7	3.3	2.4
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	4.43	4.50	4.49	4.38	4.48	4.58	4.53	4.37	4.46
2009-10	Home alone during the day									
Very safe	%	54.1	57.9	59.1	54.4	54.1	61.8	56.6	58.0	56.4
Safe	%	38.7	35.8	35.7	37.8	40.5	34.4	37.8	34.8	37.3
Neither	%	3.9	3.4	2.9	4.5	3.5	2.5	3.9	3.7	3.6
Unsafe	%	2.2	1.8	1.2	2.4	1.2	0.8	1.1	2.7	1.8
Very unsafe	%	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Not applicable	%	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
<i>Total safe</i>	%	92.8	93.7	94.9	92.2	94.5	96.2	94.4	92.8	93.6
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	2.6	2.4	1.7	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.5	3.1	2.3
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	4.45	4.49	4.53	4.44	4.47	4.57	4.49	4.48	4.48
2010-11	Home alone during the day									
Very safe	%	54.3	57.8	58.2	52.1	52.1	61.9	59.3	49.7	55.8
Safe	%	40.4	37.5	38.0	41.6	42.5	34.3	36.3	42.8	39.3
Neither	%	2.8	2.5	1.9	2.9	2.7	1.9	2.8	3.5	2.5
Unsafe	%	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.3	1.5	0.8	1.1	2.2	1.5
Very unsafe	%	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4
Not applicable	%	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.6
<i>Total safe</i>	%	94.7	95.3	96.2	93.7	94.6	96.2	95.6	92.5	95.1
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	2.0	1.7	1.6	2.5	1.7	1.1	1.3	2.9	1.9
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	4.47	4.52	4.53	4.44	4.46	4.58	4.54	4.40	4.49
2011-12	Home alone during the day									
Very safe	%	56.2	59.9	59.2	49.8	55.5	61.4	62.6	55.0	57.2
Safe	%	38.5	35.9	36.2	42.5	38.0	34.4	33.8	35.7	37.6
Neither	%	2.9	2.5	2.3	4.4	3.8	2.5	2.3	5.0	2.9
Unsafe	%	1.4	1.1	1.4	2.1	1.6	0.8	0.7	2.8	1.4
Very unsafe	%	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.4
Not applicable	%	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5

TABLE 6A.19

Table 6A.19 **Feelings of safety at home alone (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total safe</i>	%	94.7	95.8	95.4	92.3	93.5	95.8	96.4	90.7	94.8
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	1.9	1.3	1.7	2.9	1.9	1.1	0.8	3.7	1.8
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	4.49	4.55	4.53	4.39	4.48	4.57	4.59	4.42	4.51
2012-13	Home alone during the day									
Very safe	%	56.9	59.7	57.4	49.4	55.9	63.8	62.0	56.7	57.1
Safe	%	38.3	35.3	37.4	42.6	38.2	32.9	33.4	36.9	37.6
Neither	%	2.5	2.7	3.2	4.5	3.4	1.8	2.9	3.0	3.0
Unsafe	%	1.9	1.4	1.2	2.5	1.6	0.9	0.8	2.3	1.6
Very unsafe	%	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3
Not applicable	%	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	95.2	95.0	94.8	92.0	94.1	96.7	95.4	93.6	94.7
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	2.0	1.8	1.4	3.1	1.9	1.1	1.1	2.9	1.9
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	4.51	4.53	4.51	4.38	4.49	4.60	4.57	4.48	4.50
2008-09	Home alone during the night									
Very safe	%	37.9	41.4	41.6	34.1	40.7	47.7	41.6	31.2	39.6
Safe	%	45.8	43.6	44.8	46.4	42.8	39.5	44.1	44.9	44.7
Neither	%	7.7	7.9	6.4	8.6	7.9	6.9	8.7	9.5	7.6
Unsafe	%	6.4	5.1	5.2	8.3	6.3	3.9	4.2	10.7	5.9
Very unsafe	%	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.4	3.5	1.8
Not applicable	%	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	83.7	85.0	86.4	80.5	83.5	87.3	85.7	76.2	84.3
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	8.2	6.7	6.9	10.5	8.1	5.4	5.6	14.2	7.7
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	4.12	4.19	4.20	4.02	4.15	4.29	4.20	3.90	4.15
2009-10	Home alone during the night									
Very safe	%	39.6	42.7	44.2	38.7	38.7	46.4	40.9	42.4	41.3
Safe	%	43.0	42.4	42.3	42.7	46.1	41.3	45.3	39.6	42.9
Neither	%	8.7	7.3	7.1	9.0	7.8	6.6	8.4	8.3	7.9
Unsafe	%	6.5	5.5	4.8	7.3	5.7	4.3	4.1	7.4	5.8
Very unsafe	%	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.0	2.2	1.6
Not applicable	%	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5
<i>Total safe</i>	%	82.5	85.1	86.5	81.4	84.8	87.7	86.2	82.0	84.2
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	8.3	7.1	6.1	9.1	6.9	5.2	5.1	9.6	7.4
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	4.13	4.20	4.24	4.10	4.16	4.29	4.21	4.13	4.17
2010-11	Home alone during the night									

TABLE 6A.19

Table 6A.19 **Feelings of safety at home alone (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very safe	%	39.6	44.9	45.1	37.9	38.4	47.2	43.4	35.8	42.0
Safe	%	46.3	42.8	44.7	47.2	46.4	41.7	45.2	45.7	45.1
Neither	%	7.0	6.8	5.0	6.6	7.9	5.5	6.3	7.6	6.5
Unsafe	%	4.9	4.0	3.7	6.3	4.8	3.8	4.0	8.4	4.6
Very unsafe	%	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.5	2.4	1.2
Not applicable	%	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.7
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>85.9</i>	<i>87.7</i>	<i>89.8</i>	<i>85.1</i>	<i>84.8</i>	<i>88.9</i>	<i>88.6</i>	<i>81.5</i>	<i>87.1</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>6.2</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>5.8</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	4.19	4.27	4.30	4.14	4.17	4.32	4.28	4.04	4.23
2011-12	Home alone during the night									
Very safe	%	42.4	46.1	45.2	33.7	40.7	48.3	45.0	38.8	43.0
Safe	%	45.2	42.8	44.6	49.3	45.3	42.0	46.0	42.5	44.8
Neither	%	5.4	5.6	4.8	8.2	7.9	4.4	5.2	7.4	5.8
Unsafe	%	4.9	3.9	3.6	6.2	4.2	3.4	2.7	8.5	4.4
Very unsafe	%	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.2	0.6	2.6	1.0
Not applicable	%	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>87.6</i>	<i>88.9</i>	<i>89.8</i>	<i>83.0</i>	<i>86.0</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>91.0</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>87.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>6.1</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>5.4</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	4.24	4.31	4.31	4.08	4.22	4.34	4.33	4.07	4.25
2012-13	Home alone during the night									
Very safe	%	39.9	44.4	42.7	33.7	41.7	49.1	45.0	39.2	41.3
Safe	%	48.0	44.4	45.8	47.9	44.8	40.8	45.3	44.8	46.2
Neither	%	5.6	5.6	5.9	9.0	6.3	5.6	6.7	6.3	6.1
Unsafe	%	4.6	3.7	3.8	7.5	4.9	2.3	1.8	6.9	4.5
Very unsafe	%	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.6	2.6	0.8
Not applicable	%	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	1.0
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>87.9</i>	<i>88.8</i>	<i>88.5</i>	<i>81.6</i>	<i>86.5</i>	<i>89.9</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>84.0</i>	<i>87.5</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>5.3</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	4.24	4.29	4.27	4.06	4.22	4.36	4.33	4.11	4.24

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

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

Table 6A.19 **Feelings of safety at home alone (a), (b), (c)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6A.20

Table 6A.20 **Feelings of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008-09 Walking alone in your neighbourhood <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	42.6	46.4	43.9	40.0	43.2	50.5	49.1	35.4	43.8
Safe	%	47.4	44.9	46.3	48.8	45.3	42.9	43.1	48.1	46.4
Neither	%	4.4	4.8	4.3	5.9	6.1	3.3	4.8	7.8	4.8
Unsafe	%	3.6	2.2	2.8	3.3	2.9	1.7	2.3	5.2	2.9
Very unsafe	%	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.5
Not applicable	%	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.2	0.4	2.2	1.6
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>90.0</i>	<i>91.3</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>88.8</i>	<i>88.5</i>	<i>93.4</i>	<i>92.2</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>90.2</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>4.1</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	4.30	4.37	4.33	4.26	4.30	4.43	4.39	4.13	4.32
2009-10 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the day										
Very safe	%	43.6	45.2	44.3	41.8	41.1	47.9	44.6	44.0	43.9
Safe	%	46.5	45.2	46.4	47.3	48.5	44.7	46.8	44.6	46.3
Neither	%	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.7	5.4	3.8	5.5	6.2	5.0
Unsafe	%	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.9	2.5	1.5	1.9	3.4	2.6
Very unsafe	%	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.5
Not applicable	%	1.7	1.4	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.7
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>90.1</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>90.7</i>	<i>89.1</i>	<i>89.7</i>	<i>92.6</i>	<i>91.3</i>	<i>88.6</i>	<i>90.2</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	4.32	4.34	4.35	4.29	4.30	4.41	4.35	4.30	4.33
2010-11 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the day										
Very safe	%	44.2	46.1	45.6	42.8	42.4	51.8	48.3	33.3	44.8
Safe	%	47.0	43.4	43.5	46.8	46.2	39.9	43.4	49.2	45.1
Neither	%	3.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.7	2.9	3.6	6.2	4.2
Unsafe	%	2.2	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.8	2.1	3.0	6.2	2.8
Very unsafe	%	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	2.0	0.5
Not applicable	%	2.2	2.2	3.3	2.1	2.5	3.0	1.6	3.2	2.5
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>91.2</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>89.1</i>	<i>89.6</i>	<i>88.6</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>82.5</i>	<i>89.9</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.31	4.30	4.45	4.39	4.09	4.34

TABLE 6A.20

Table 6A.20 **Feelings of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2011-12 Walking alone in your neighbourhood <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	48.7	50.6	50.8	42.6	46.5	55.8	54.2	39.2	49.0
Safe	%	42.8	41.6	41.7	45.6	44.9	36.7	40.4	47.4	42.6
Neither	%	4.8	3.7	2.8	4.8	3.4	2.8	3.2	5.4	4.0
Unsafe	%	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.7	1.7	1.9	1.1	4.0	2.2
Very unsafe	%	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.5
Not applicable	%	1.3	1.5	2.1	3.6	2.5	2.6	1.0	2.8	1.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>91.5</i>	<i>92.2</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>91.4</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>94.6</i>	<i>86.6</i>	<i>91.6</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	4.39	4.42	4.43	4.32	4.38	4.50	4.49	4.23	4.40
2012-13 Walking alone in your neighbourhood <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	50.2	51.2	50.1	45.1	49.3	57.9	53.4	41.9	50.0
Safe	%	42.4	40.6	41.9	44.1	41.1	34.8	39.5	44.6	41.7
Neither	%	3.2	3.5	3.2	5.9	3.7	3.2	4.1	6.2	3.7
Unsafe	%	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.6	3.6	2.2
Very unsafe	%	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.5
Not applicable	%	1.5	1.6	2.5	1.8	3.2	2.3	1.2	2.9	1.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>92.6</i>	<i>91.8</i>	<i>92.0</i>	<i>89.2</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>92.7</i>	<i>92.9</i>	<i>86.5</i>	<i>91.7</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	4.42	4.42	4.43	4.33	4.41	4.52	4.46	4.27	4.41
2008-09 Walking alone in your neighbourhood <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	19.9	22.1	21.6	17.5	21.3	24.7	20.8	15.3	20.8
Safe	%	38.7	39.4	38.8	38.4	38.1	39.5	39.5	33.7	38.8
Neither	%	12.8	13.2	11.3	13.6	13.1	12.0	16.9	12.3	12.7
Unsafe	%	17.1	14.7	15.9	18.5	14.8	14.3	14.5	22.6	16.2
Very unsafe	%	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.5	5.0	2.3	2.9	10.8	4.5
Not applicable	%	6.8	6.6	8.0	7.4	7.7	7.1	5.4	5.4	7.1
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>58.6</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>59.4</i>	<i>64.3</i>	<i>60.3</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>59.6</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>21.8</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>20.6</i>
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	3.56	3.65	3.62	3.50	3.61	3.75	3.64	3.21	3.59

TABLE 6A.20

Table 6A.20 **Feelings of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10 Walking alone in your neighbourhood <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	21.3	21.4	23.7	20.2	20.9	25.5	19.6	22.5	21.7
Safe	%	37.2	38.0	39.0	38.3	38.7	39.6	40.9	32.1	38.1
Neither	%	13.6	14.4	12.5	13.2	14.2	12.6	16.0	11.9	13.6
Unsafe	%	17.1	15.6	13.5	15.4	14.6	12.6	14.8	20.2	15.5
Very unsafe	%	4.4	3.9	4.0	5.1	4.0	2.3	2.6	9.2	4.2
Not applicable	%	6.4	6.7	7.3	7.9	7.5	7.4	6.1	4.1	6.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>58.5</i>	<i>59.4</i>	<i>62.7</i>	<i>58.4</i>	<i>59.7</i>	<i>65.1</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>54.6</i>	<i>59.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>21.5</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>19.7</i>
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	3.58	3.61	3.70	3.58	3.63	3.79	3.64	3.40	3.62
2010-11 Walking alone in your neighbourhood <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	14.2	15.5	15.6	15.1	13.0	20.8	14.1	11.2	14.9
Safe	%	32.0	32.2	31.3	28.9	30.2	32.9	35.0	24.5	31.5
Neither	%	15.6	13.5	12.1	12.8	12.3	11.2	16.6	11.4	13.7
Unsafe	%	18.4	18.4	17.6	21.4	21.9	14.3	17.5	24.5	18.8
Very unsafe	%	4.3	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.1	3.5	3.7	15.6	5.3
Not applicable	%	15.5	14.9	17.6	15.9	16.5	17.4	13.1	12.9	15.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>46.2</i>	<i>47.7</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>44.0</i>	<i>43.2</i>	<i>53.7</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>35.7</i>	<i>46.4</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>22.7</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>40.1</i>	<i>24.1</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	3.40	3.40	3.41	3.31	3.27	3.64	3.44	2.90	3.38
2011-12 Walking alone in your neighbourhood <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	17.8	17.9	17.6	14.8	16.6	20.9	16.0	12.5	17.4
Safe	%	33.3	35.6	35.9	30.7	32.4	35.1	39.1	28.2	34.2
Neither	%	17.4	13.1	12.7	13.9	14.2	10.6	14.8	13.2	14.5
Unsafe	%	14.5	16.1	14.6	18.2	13.9	13.0	15.2	21.6	15.3
Very unsafe	%	4.4	4.0	3.6	6.5	4.9	3.3	2.4	12.2	4.4
Not applicable	%	12.5	13.4	15.6	15.9	18.0	17.0	12.4	12.3	14.2
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>51.1</i>	<i>53.5</i>	<i>53.5</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>55.1</i>	<i>40.7</i>	<i>51.6</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>18.9</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>19.7</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	3.52	3.55	3.58	3.35	3.51	3.69	3.58	3.08	3.52

TABLE 6A.20

Table 6A.20 **Feelings of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13 Walking alone in your neighbourhood <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	17.3	17.3	16.2	11.6	18.9	21.3	14.9	15.1	16.6
Safe	%	31.8	33.9	35.5	32.8	30.8	34.0	40.2	27.1	33.2
Neither	%	15.2	13.8	12.7	15.6	13.1	10.5	16.3	12.7	14.1
Unsafe	%	15.5	16.8	15.5	19.9	16.3	13.3	13.9	20.9	16.3
Very unsafe	%	4.9	4.6	4.2	6.3	4.2	3.4	3.3	12.9	4.8
Not applicable	%	15.3	13.6	15.9	13.8	16.6	17.5	11.4	11.4	14.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>49.1</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>55.3</i>	<i>55.1</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>49.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>20.4</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>26.2</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>21.1</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	3.48	3.49	3.52	3.27	3.52	3.69	3.56	3.12	3.48

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6A.21

Table 6A.21 **Feelings of safety on public transport (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008-09 On public transport <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	24.1	24.7	25.4	21.0	24.5	29.5	34.3	13.4	24.4
Safe	%	43.4	40.1	41.2	40.8	40.7	34.8	36.6	32.3	41.3
Neither	%	6.9	7.9	5.2	8.2	6.0	4.2	4.6	7.2	6.8
Unsafe	%	4.2	5.2	2.3	5.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	4.1	3.9
Very unsafe	%	0.9	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.8
Not applicable	%	20.5	20.9	25.5	24.1	26.2	29.4	22.8	41.6	22.8
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>67.5</i>	<i>64.9</i>	<i>66.6</i>	<i>61.7</i>	<i>65.1</i>	<i>64.3</i>	<i>70.9</i>	<i>45.7</i>	<i>65.7</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>5.1</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>4.7</i>
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	4.08	4.04	4.19	4.00	4.17	4.30	4.34	3.90	4.10
2009-10 On public transport <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	25.2	23.8	26.0	21.3	23.4	22.4	30.0	15.7	24.4
Safe	%	40.6	39.8	38.1	38.7	36.8	33.3	39.8	30.4	39.1
Neither	%	6.9	8.8	5.3	7.5	5.9	5.5	5.3	4.5	7.0
Unsafe	%	4.3	5.0	2.4	3.9	3.2	2.5	1.7	4.3	3.9
Very unsafe	%	0.8	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.8
Not applicable	%	22.3	21.6	27.8	27.5	30.4	35.8	23.2	43.7	24.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>65.8</i>	<i>63.6</i>	<i>64.1</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>55.7</i>	<i>69.8</i>	<i>46.0</i>	<i>63.5</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>5.0</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>4.6</i>
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	4.10	4.02	4.20	4.03	4.14	4.16	4.27	3.97	4.10
2010-11 On public transport <i>during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	25.3	22.7	26.8	20.0	22.2	21.1	33.0	9.8	24.1
Safe	%	39.0	39.1	34.6	40.2	36.1	27.7	30.4	26.1	37.6
Neither	%	5.4	7.0	3.5	5.3	3.2	3.1	4.4	5.7	5.2
Unsafe	%	2.6	4.6	1.5	3.4	2.4	1.3	1.6	3.3	2.9
Very unsafe	%	0.5	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7
Not applicable	%	5.3	3.6	5.8	5.6	6.5	7.3	3.9	13.0	5.2
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>64.3</i>	<i>61.8</i>	<i>61.4</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>61.7</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>3.1</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.6</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	4.17	4.03	4.28	4.06	4.19	4.27	4.34	3.90	4.15

TABLE 6A.21

Table 6A.21 **Feelings of safety on public transport (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2011-12 On public transport during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	27.4	24.4	27.6	21.0	22.8	19.4	35.3	11.7	25.5
Safe	%	37.2	39.5	34.3	37.3	34.5	27.5	31.5	26.1	36.6
Neither	%	5.8	6.7	3.4	5.8	3.1	3.7	3.0	5.7	5.3
Unsafe	%	2.3	3.8	1.4	4.2	1.5	1.2	0.4	2.8	2.6
Very unsafe	%	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	–	0.6	0.7
Do not use	%	4.9	3.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.0	2.3	13.1	5.1
<i>Total safe</i>	%	64.6	63.9	61.9	58.3	57.3	46.9	66.8	37.8	62.1
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	3.4	4.5	1.6	4.8	2.0	1.4	0.4	3.4	3.3
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	4.19	4.11	4.31	4.07	4.24	4.24	4.45	3.97	4.18
<i>2012-13 On public transport during the day</i>										
Very safe	%	26.3	23.8	25.1	21.2	23.5	20.6	32.6	13.0	24.5
Safe	%	36.3	37.9	32.9	38.5	32.9	25.6	31.7	24.2	35.6
Neither	%	5.9	6.2	3.7	4.6	4.3	2.7	2.9	4.8	5.1
Unsafe	%	1.2	3.2	1.4	3.3	1.6	1.2	0.4	3.0	2.0
Very unsafe	%	0.6	0.9	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.6
Do not use	%	24.2	24.6	31.0	27.0	31.1	43.4	29.4	43.2	27.2
Not applicable	%	5.5	3.4	5.8	4.1	6.2	6.3	2.6	10.7	4.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	62.6	61.7	58.0	59.7	56.4	46.2	64.3	37.2	60.1
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	1.8	4.1	1.5	4.6	2.1	1.3	0.7	4.0	2.6
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	4.23	4.12	4.29	4.09	4.23	4.30	4.41	3.98	4.20
<i>2008-09 On public transport during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	7.6	7.2	10.1	5.9	7.6	12.0	10.9	4.8	8.0
Safe	%	23.8	20.7	25.9	19.8	22.9	24.1	27.3	16.6	23.0
Neither	%	12.9	13.6	11.1	12.5	13.1	9.1	14.6	8.9	12.6
Unsafe	%	18.8	20.0	13.4	19.3	13.6	9.5	11.6	13.6	17.3
Very unsafe	%	6.1	7.3	4.2	7.2	4.4	1.7	2.1	6.4	5.8
Not applicable	%	30.8	31.2	35.4	35.3	38.3	43.7	33.5	49.7	33.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	31.4	27.9	36.0	25.7	30.5	36.0	38.2	21.4	30.9
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	24.9	27.3	17.6	26.5	18.0	11.2	13.8	20.0	23.1
Sample size	no.	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
Index (d)	no.	3.12	3.01	3.38	2.97	3.25	3.62	3.50	3.00	3.15

TABLE 6A.21

Table 6A.21 **Feelings of safety on public transport (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10 On public transport during the night										
Very safe	%	8.2	6.2	10.8	6.6	7.2	8.6	11.3	8.0	8.0
Safe	%	21.7	19.5	24.7	17.2	22.8	22.9	28.6	18.1	21.5
Neither	%	13.1	14.2	12.2	12.0	12.3	10.2	14.9	6.6	12.9
Unsafe	%	18.8	20.6	11.7	17.9	11.9	8.9	10.8	9.7	16.8
Very unsafe	%	6.5	8.4	3.8	7.5	4.5	1.6	1.6	4.6	6.2
Not applicable	%	31.7	31.1	36.9	38.9	41.4	47.9	32.9	53.1	34.6
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>29.9</i>	<i>25.8</i>	<i>35.4</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>39.8</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>29.5</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>25.3</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>22.9</i>
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	3.09	2.92	3.42	2.96	3.28	3.53	3.55	3.33	3.13
2010-11 On public transport during the night										
Very safe	%	4.4	4.2	8.3	4.1	4.2	7.1	10.8	3.7	5.2
Safe	%	21.5	17.5	21.7	15.9	18.6	16.9	23.4	13.2	19.6
Neither	%	12.7	12.4	9.9	9.4	9.9	6.5	11.6	7.2	11.3
Unsafe	%	16.7	19.5	11.0	16.8	12.3	6.8	7.3	8.7	15.5
Very unsafe	%	4.8	7.8	3.0	7.5	3.1	1.9	1.8	3.7	5.2
Not applicable	%	8.2	6.1	8.1	8.2	9.3	10.6	6.1	15.2	7.8
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>25.9</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>24.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>21.5</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>24.3</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>20.7</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	3.06	2.85	3.39	2.85	3.17	3.52	3.62	3.12	3.07
2011-12 On public transport during the night										
Very safe	%	6.4	4.8	8.1	4.1	6.3	6.1	10.4	4.6	6.1
Safe	%	19.4	18.9	22.0	14.7	20.1	16.6	23.2	14.2	19.3
Neither	%	13.2	12.3	10.6	10.1	9.7	7.1	11.3	5.4	11.6
Unsafe	%	16.7	19.5	10.4	17.0	9.0	6.2	8.4	9.4	15.2
Very unsafe	%	4.9	6.4	2.3	7.7	2.2	1.2	1.3	3.1	4.7
Not applicable	%	6.5	5.7	8.8	8.4	8.7	9.0	4.8	15.9	7.2
Do not use	%	32.9	32.4	37.8	38	44	53.8	40.7	47.5	35.8
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>25.8</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>25.4</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>21.6</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>19.9</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	3.09	2.94	3.44	2.82	3.41	3.55	3.60	3.21	3.12

TABLE 6A.21

Table 6A.21 **Feelings of safety on public transport (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13 On public transport <i>during the night</i>										
Very safe	%	6.8	5.1	7.4	4.7	7.5	6.0	9.6	5.5	6.3
Safe	%	19.8	19.1	23.1	17.8	16.5	15.6	23.4	12.6	19.7
Neither	%	14.1	13.3	9.9	11.7	9.9	8.0	12.5	7.0	12.2
Unsafe	%	14.1	17.0	8.9	15.4	10.5	6.1	7.0	8.4	13.3
Very unsafe	%	4.4	6.3	2.5	6.6	2.7	1.4	1.1	3.7	4.5
Do not use	%	32.8	33.1	38.7	36.2	42.7	52.5	40.0	48.9	35.9
Not applicable	%	8.0	6.1	9.5	7.5	10.2	10.4	6.3	13.8	8.0
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>26.6</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>33.0</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>26.0</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>18.5</i>	<i>23.3</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>17.8</i>
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	3.18	3.00	3.46	2.97	3.33	3.50	3.62	3.21	3.18

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6A.22

Table 6A.22 **Opinion on whether illegal drugs are a problem in the neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10										
Major problem	%	19.9	18.0	15.8	16.9	13.5	16.2	11.4	17.2	17.6
Somewhat a problem	%	31.8	31.8	28.8	31.9	29.6	30.5	31.8	27.7	31.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>51.7</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>44.6</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>43.1</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>43.2</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>48.5</i>
Not a problem	%	40.7	42.7	45.4	41.9	46.9	45.7	46.8	43.3	43.0
Don't know	%	7.6	7.5	10.0	9.3	10.0	7.7	10.0	11.7	8.5
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	1.78	1.73	1.67	1.72	1.63	1.68	1.61	1.70	1.72
2010-11										
Major problem	%	13.9	11.0	7.5	10.2	8.3	8.8	6.0	10.7	10.8
Somewhat a problem	%	37.7	35.8	32.7	38.2	31.7	33.3	31.6	35.0	35.6
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>51.6</i>	<i>46.8</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>40.0</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>37.6</i>	<i>45.7</i>	<i>46.4</i>
Not a problem	%	40.1	43.8	49.6	41.4	50.0	48.3	51.7	45.0	44.2
Don't know	%	8.2	9.5	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.5	10.7	9.3	9.4
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	1.71	1.64	1.53	1.65	1.54	1.56	1.49	1.62	1.63
2011-12										
Major problem	%	12.5	10.4	8.7	12.6	7.4	8.5	5.4	11.3	10.6
Somewhat a problem	%	36.1	35.5	31.8	34.2	34.4	35.6	34.9	34.8	34.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>48.6</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>40.5</i>	<i>46.8</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>40.3</i>	<i>46.1</i>	<i>45.3</i>
Not a problem	%	42.8	45.9	49.7	43.9	48.3	46.8	48.9	43.8	45.7
Don't know	%	8.6	8.1	9.8	9.2	9.9	9.0	10.9	10.0	8.9
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	1.67	1.61	1.55	1.66	1.55	1.58	1.51	1.64	1.62

TABLE 6A.22

Table 6A.22 **Opinion on whether illegal drugs are a problem in the neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13										
Major problem	%	11.8	11.0	8.5	11.2	7.9	8.6	4.3	11.9	10.4
Somewhat a problem	%	28.0	27.7	24.6	29.2	23.9	25.1	24.2	28.3	27.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>39.8</i>	<i>38.7</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>31.8</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>37.4</i>
Not a problem	%	47.3	49.0	53.5	46.5	52.7	52.3	55.5	46.9	49.5
Don't know	%	12.9	12.3	13.4	13.1	15.5	14.0	16.1	12.9	13.2
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	1.59	1.57	1.48	1.59	1.47	1.49	1.39	1.60	1.55

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception. Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question. For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:
Major problem = 3; somewhat a problem = 2; and not a problem = 1.

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

TABLE 6A.23

Table 6A.23 **Opinion on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving are problems in the neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10										
Major problem	%	29.7	32.3	28.8	31.2	31.0	31.7	28.4	26.4	30.4
Somewhat a problem	%	44.1	41.5	43.6	43.2	45.6	45.1	44.5	43.2	43.4
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>73.8</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>72.4</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>76.6</i>	<i>76.9</i>	<i>72.9</i>	<i>69.6</i>	<i>73.8</i>
Not a problem	%	26.0	25.9	27.3	25.3	22.9	22.8	27.1	30.1	25.9
Don't know	%	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3
Sample size	no.	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
Index (d)	no.	2.04	2.06	2.02	2.06	2.08	2.09	2.01	1.96	2.05
2010-11										
Major problem	%	22.2	22.3	18.4	22.7	19.8	19.3	18.7	16.6	21.2
Somewhat a problem	%	49.7	50.3	50.8	52.7	56.0	53.2	52.7	46.8	51.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>71.9</i>	<i>72.6</i>	<i>69.2</i>	<i>75.4</i>	<i>75.8</i>	<i>72.5</i>	<i>71.4</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>72.2</i>
Not a problem	%	27.3	27.0	30.4	24.3	23.8	27.2	28.3	36.4	27.4
Don't know	%	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
Index (d)	no.	1.95	1.95	1.88	1.98	1.96	1.92	1.90	1.80	1.94
2011-12										
Major problem	%	19.6	20.9	19.6	22.4	18.2	19.0	16.7	15.7	20.0
Somewhat a problem	%	48.9	49.6	49.4	51.0	53.3	52.8	56.1	48.3	49.9
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>68.5</i>	<i>70.5</i>	<i>69.0</i>	<i>73.4</i>	<i>71.5</i>	<i>71.8</i>	<i>72.8</i>	<i>64.0</i>	<i>69.9</i>
Not a problem	%	31.1	29.1	30.6	26.2	28.0	27.9	26.9	35.9	29.7
Don't know	%	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
Index (d)	no.	1.88	1.92	1.89	1.96	1.90	1.91	1.90	1.80	1.90

TABLE 6A.23

Table 6A.23 **Opinion on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving are problems in the neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13										
Major problem	%	15.7	17.9	15.1	19.3	14.4	15.1	15.8	12.9	16.4
Somewhat a problem	%	41.9	46.2	44.5	46.4	46.8	50.9	50.5	42.5	44.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>57.6</i>	<i>64.1</i>	<i>59.6</i>	<i>65.7</i>	<i>61.2</i>	<i>66.0</i>	<i>66.3</i>	<i>55.4</i>	<i>61.1</i>
Not a problem	%	41.9	35.6	40.1	33.9	38.6	33.7	33.6	44.4	38.6
Don't know	%	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Sample size	no.	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
Index (d)	no.	1.74	1.82	1.75	1.85	1.76	1.81	1.82	1.68	1.78

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6A.24

Table 6A.24 **Satisfaction of those who had contact with police in the previous 12 months (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10										
Very satisfied	%	45.7	53.4	49.3	49.4	50.9	51.2	49.3	45.7	49.4
Satisfied	%	31.8	30.2	32.3	33.1	30.1	30.0	32.2	34.1	31.5
Neither	%	7.1	5.6	5.2	6.6	6.2	6.0	7.7	7.2	6.2
Dissatisfied	%	7.2	4.5	6.5	5.5	7.0	5.7	5.0	6.5	6.1
Very dissatisfied	%	7.7	5.8	5.9	4.7	5.5	6.2	5.1	6.2	6.3
Don't know	%	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.6
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>77.5</i>	<i>83.6</i>	<i>81.7</i>	<i>82.5</i>	<i>81.0</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>81.5</i>	<i>79.8</i>	<i>80.9</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>14.9</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>12.4</i>
Sample size	no.	2 411	5 334	3 966	2 149	1 872	1 392	1 449	1 142	19 715
Index (d)	no.	4.01	4.21	4.14	4.18	4.14	4.15	4.16	4.07	4.12
2010-11										
Very satisfied	%	47.6	55.0	49.8	49.4	52.3	53.6	50.3	45.7	50.7
Satisfied	%	30.7	29.6	35.4	31.5	31.1	30.4	30.1	35.5	31.5
Neither	%	6.0	5.4	5.6	6.1	4.2	5.0	7.8	5.6	5.6
Dissatisfied	%	8.3	5.6	5.9	6.2	5.7	6.7	5.3	6.9	6.6
Very dissatisfied	%	7.3	4.2	3.1	6.4	6.4	4.1	6.2	5.8	5.3
Don't know	%	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>78.3</i>	<i>84.6</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>80.9</i>	<i>83.4</i>	<i>84.0</i>	<i>80.4</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>82.2</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>15.6</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>11.9</i>
Sample size	no.	1 100	4 922	3 621	1 448	1 512	1 302	1 352	1 453	16 710
Index (d)	Index	4.03	4.26	4.23	4.12	4.17	4.23	4.13	4.09	4.16
2011-12										
Very satisfied	%	52.1	55.8	52.8	52.6	54.8	56.2	53.9	48.9	53.5
Satisfied	%	32.3	29.4	32.3	26.6	28.7	28.3	29.6	33.2	30.7
Neither	%	4.9	6.1	5.9	9.2	6.0	6.0	7.4	5.9	6.0
Dissatisfied	%	5.8	4.8	4.5	4.9	3.9	4.5	5.5	6.4	5.0
Very dissatisfied	%	4.3	3.6	4.3	6.2	5.7	4.7	3.5	4.6	4.4
Don't know	%	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.5
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>84.4</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>85.1</i>	<i>79.2</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>84.5</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>82.1</i>	<i>84.2</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>10.1</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>9.4</i>
Sample size	no.	1 092	4 752	3 612	1 494	1 327	1 256	1 302	1 413	16 248

TABLE 6A.24

Index (d)	no.	4.23	4.29	4.25	4.15	4.24	4.27	4.25	4.17	4.24
2012-13										
Very satisfied	%	52.2	55.0	49.9	49.9	55.8	55.3	49.9	44.7	52.4
Satisfied	%	31.1	29.8	35.0	32.8	29.7	31.1	33.0	35.6	31.7
Neither	%	6.0	6.0	4.8	6.9	4.6	4.4	7.6	7.6	5.7
Dissatisfied	%	4.9	4.4	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.0	6.3	5.0
Very dissatisfied	%	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.9	3.7	4.4	5.5	4.7
Don't know	%	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>83.3</i>	<i>84.8</i>	<i>84.9</i>	<i>82.7</i>	<i>85.5</i>	<i>86.4</i>	<i>82.9</i>	<i>80.3</i>	<i>84.1</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>10.1</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>9.7</i>
Sample size	no.	1 046	4 515	3 527	1 516	1 261	1 265	1 201	1 354	15 685
Index (d)	no.	4.21	4.27	4.21	4.18	4.27	4.30	4.19	4.08	4.23

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6A.25

Table 6A.25 **Victims of recorded crime — selected crimes against people (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>
2011 (b)									
Murder	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.6	0.0	4.8	1.1
Attempted murder	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8
Manslaughter	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sexual assault	83.1	68.3	87.0	65.7	82.6	26.4	60.6	128.8	77.2
Kidnapping/abduction	5.7	1.9	1.5	0.7	4.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	3.0
Armed robbery	29.2	29.4	19.7	26.8	30.1	11.7	29.3	22.1	26.7
Unarmed robbery	44.6	29.9	20.0	48.5	32.7	10.6	26.9	24.6	34.3
Blackmail/extortion	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
2012									
Murder	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.0	0.8	7.7	1.1
Attempted murder	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7
Manslaughter	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.2
Sexual assault	91.5	69.2	85.8	73.0	78.8	20.7	49.1	131.2	80.0
Kidnapping/abduction	4.8	2.1	1.3	0.9	4.7	0.6	1.1	1.3	2.8
Armed robbery	29.2	27.1	24.9	26.0	32.1	17.4	32.8	24.3	18.5
Unarmed robbery	40.8	25.7	19.0	41.4	26.8	9.8	24.6	23.4	28.3
Blackmail/extortion	1.7	2.5	1.0	3.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9

(a) Data are based on crimes reported to police. Rates per 100,000 were calculated using the ERP at June 30 sourced from the Statistical Appendix of this report.

(b) Some data for 2011 have been revised by the ABS since their publication in the 2013 RoGS. The revised values for these 2011 data are included in this the 2014 RoGS.

Source: ABS *Recorded Crime Victims Australia*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Data cube 45100D003.

TABLE 6A.26

Table 6A.26 **Victims of recorded crime — selected property crimes (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>
2011									
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving the taking of property	656	558	686	1 109	682	542	534	781	684
Other	278	230	288	455	350	153	203	734	293
Motor vehicle theft	256	223	205	330	275	339	208	275	248
Other theft (b)	1 950	1 985	2 250	3 160	2 503	1 300	2 142	2 691	2 183
2012									
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving the taking of property	543	593	703	1 062	657	520	458	905	653
Other	245	250	316	436	337	153	179	880	291
Motor vehicle theft	236	242	247	365	267	262	258	382	258
Other theft (b)	1 960	2 040	2 344	3 181	2 243	1 115	2 553	2 701	2 207

(a) Data are based on crimes reported to police. Rates per 100,000 were calculated using the ERP at June 30 sourced from the Statistical Appendix of this report.

(b) The offences included in 'Other theft' can vary between states and territories. 'Other theft' includes the offence of 'theft from a person', which is not a property crime.

Source: ABS Recorded Crime Victims Australia, Cat. no. 4510.0, Data cube 45100D004.

TABLE 6A.27

Table 6A.27 **Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, reported and unreported, 2011-12 (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000), (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Number '000</i>									
Physical assault	158.2	134.9	111.7	62.1	36.8	16.4	13.6	6.3	539.8
Threatened assault (d)	169.9	132.9	135.7	76.9	43.8	18.0	9.4	9.3	596.0
Robbery (f)	14.8	20.2	12.9	10.1	4.2	0.9	1.9	1.3	66.4
Sexual assault (e)	16.5	16.9	6.7	5.7	2.2	0.9	1.5	0.7	51.2
<i>No. per 100 000</i>									
Physical assault	2 703	3 125	3 099	3 299	2 758	4 213	4 706	4 622	2 989
Threatened assault (d)	2 902	3 079	3 765	4 085	3 283	4 624	3 253	6 823	3 300
Robbery	253	468	358	537	315	231	657	954	368
Sexual assault	297	392	197	319	174	235	547	539	298

- (a) A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences included in the Crime Victimization Survey. Persons who have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident. Individuals may be counted multiple times across offence types and consequently the estimated total number of victims cannot be calculated from this graph.
- (b) Nos. per 100,000 were calculated using as denominators, the populations published in the relevant ABS data cubes.
- (c) Some robbery and sexual assault rates include data points with large standard errors so that comparisons between jurisdictions and between years should be interpreted with caution.
- (d) Threatened assault for face-to-face incidents only.
- (e) Standard errors for sexual assault estimates in NSW, Qld, WA, SA, ACT = * and Tas, NT = **
 * "Estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution."
 ** "Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use."
- (f) Standard errors for Robbery estimates in NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA, NT = * and Tas, ACT = **

Source: ABS Crime *Victimization, Australia*, 2011-12, ABS Cat. no. 4530.0, Data cube 45300DO003

TABLE 6A.28

Table 6A.28 **Estimated victims of selected property crimes, reported and unreported, 2011-12 (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000 households) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Number '000</i>									
Break-in (c)	78.6	49.8	52.8	40.8	15.6	5.8	2.4	4.0	249.8
Attempted break-in (c)	52.9	37.4	48.2	31.4	13.6	5.2	4.7	3.2	196.6
Motor vehicle theft (d), (f)	23.1	12.1	9.8	7.9	3.8	3.0	0.4	0.9	60.9
Theft from motor vehicle	87.8	82.4	52.0	50.2	20.8	3.9	5.9	3.9	307.1
Malicious property damage	199.9	161.5	102.9	92.2	58.8	15.3	12.6	6.8	649.9
Other theft	75.9	78.0	57.9	33.4	21.7	9.0	5.5	2.7	284.1
<i>No. per 100 000 households (e)</i>									
Break-in (c)	2 822	2 312	3 011	4 472	2 313	2 772	1 733	6 015	2 873
Attempted break-in (c)	1 900	1 736	2 749	3 442	2 017	2 486	3 394	4 812	2 261
Motor vehicle theft (d), (f)	829	562	559	866	563	1 434	289	1 353	701
Theft from motor vehicle	3 153	3 825	2 966	5 503	3 084	1 864	4 260	5 865	3 533
Malicious property damage	7 178	7 497	5 869	10 106	8 719	7 314	9 097	10 226	7 476
Other theft	2 725	3 621	3 302	3 661	3 218	4 302	3 971	4 060	3 268

(a) A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one of the offences included in the Crime Victimization Survey. Households that have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident.

(b) NT data refer to mainly urban areas.

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

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

(e) The crime rate is expressed as the no. per 100 000 households as reported in ABS data cube 45300D006.

TABLE 6A.28

Table 6A.28 Estimated victims of selected property crimes, reported and unreported, 2011-12 (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000 households) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(f) Motor vehicle theft has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% for Qld and NT and greater than 50% for the ACT.

Source: Based on ABS *Crime Victimization, Australia*, ABS Cat. no. 4530.0, Canberra.

TABLE 6A.29

Table 6A.29 **Reporting rates of selected personal crimes experienced and reported to police (no. in '000 and proportion), 2011-12 (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>
<i>Total victims '000</i>									
Physical assault	158.2	134.9	111.7	62.1	36.8	16.4	13.6	6.3	539.8
Threatened assault (b)	169.9	132.9	135.7	76.9	43.8	18.0	9.4	9.3	596.0
Robbery (c)	14.8	20.2	12.9	10.1	4.2	0.9	1.9	1.3	66.4
Sexual assault (d)	16.5	16.9	6.7	5.7	2.2	0.9	1.5	0.7	51.2
<i>Proportion reported (%)</i>									
Physical assault (h)	57.4	44.8	46.9	47.0	41.4	59.0	30.8	41.5	49.0
Threatened assault (e)	44.9	31.7	39.1	35.8	33.8	40.1	32.8	31.5	38.1
Robbery (f)	55.4	50.1	49.9	70.4	na	31.6	na	56.3	51.5
Sexual assault (g)	35.9	26.4	na	33.4	na	na	44.8	na	30.5

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

(b) Threatened assault for face-to-face incidents only.

(c) Standard errors for Robbery estimates in NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA, NT = * and Tas, ACT= **

* "Estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution."

** "Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use."

(d) Standard errors for sexual assault estimates in NSW, Qld, WA, SA, ACT = * and Tas, NT = **

(e) Standard error for this Reporting rate estimate in ACT, NT = *

(f) Standard error for this Reporting rate estimate in NSW, Qld, NT = *

(g) Standard error for this Reporting rate estimate in NSW, Vic, WA = * Standard error for this Reporting rate estimate in ACT = **

(h) Standard error for this Reporting rate estimate in ACT = *

Source: ABS *Crime Victimisation, Australia*, 2011-12, ABS Cat. no. 4530.0 Data cubes.

TABLE 6A.30

Table 6A.30 **Reporting rates of selected household crimes experienced and reported to police (no. in '000 and proportion), 2011-12**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Total victims of crime '000 (a)</i>									
Break-in	78.6	49.8	52.8	40.8	15.6	5.8	2.4	4.0	249.8
Attempted break-in (c)	52.9	37.4	48.2	31.4	13.6	5.2	4.7	3.2	196.6
Motor vehicle theft (b), (d)	23.1	12.1	9.8	7.9	3.8	3.0	0.4	0.9	60.9
Theft from motor vehicle	87.8	82.4	52.0	50.2	20.8	3.9	5.9	3.9	307.1
Malicious property damage	199.9	161.5	102.9	92.2	58.8	15.3	12.6	6.8	649.9
Other theft	75.9	78.0	57.9	33.4	21.7	9.0	5.5	2.7	284.1
<i>Proportion reported (%)</i>									
Break-in	75.0	84.7	75.1	88.1	79.6	68.6	na	na	79.3
Attempted break-in	38.2	49.1	44.9	37.0	27.2	27.0	32.3	38.2	40.5
Motor vehicle theft (e)	91.3	na	na	82.8	94.5	na	na	71.9	90.7
Theft from motor vehicle	44.9	55.9	46.5	50.2	60.7	50.4	60.5	65.1	50.7
Malicious property damage	43.1	47.7	46.8	55.3	41.9	38.9	40.3	53.8	46.4
Other theft	31.0	42.7	32.5	43.2	43.5	46.1	31.8	45.0	37.5

na not available

(a) Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Households that have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident.

(b) A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one motor vehicle theft. Victims were counted once only, regardless of the number of incidents of motor vehicle theft. Motor vehicle theft is defined as an incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the respondent's household. It includes privately owned vehicles and excludes vehicles used mainly for commercial business/business purposes.

(c) Attempted break-in standard error for ACT = *

(d) Standard error for motor vehicle theft in Qld and NT = * and ACT = **

(e) Reporting rates for Motor Vehicle Theft were not available for publication by the ABS for some states/territories due to data confidentialisation. In general, only a small number of people do not report motor vehicle theft to police. Consequently, to avoid potential identification of individuals, the number of people who do and do not report to police are not published.

Source: ABS *Crime Victimisation, Australia*, 2010-11, ABS Cat. no. 4530.0 Data cubes.

TABLE 6A.31

Table 6A.31 **Outcomes of investigations of crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2012 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Investigations of homicide and related offences									
Investigations finalised	%	50.4	60.0	82.4	80.8	70.0	78.6	57.1	100.0
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	93.3	94.4	100.0	100.0	91.4	100.0	100.0	85.7
Total	no.	119	90	102	52	50	14	7	21
Investigations of assault									
Investigations finalised	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Investigations of sexual assault									
Investigations finalised	%	32.3	38.0	49.5	39.8	42.9	48.1	29.3	62.7
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	31.3	56.3	48.1	42.2	69.1	100.0	27.8	65.8
Total	no.	6 670	3 889	3 914	1 774	1 304	106	184	308
Investigations of kidnapping/abduction									
Investigations finalised	%	47.9	41.2	46.7	52.4	39.0	na	na	na
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	69.6	77.6	67.9	63.6	90.0	na	na	na
Total	no.	351	119	60	21	77	na	na	na

TABLE 6A.31

Table 6A.31 **Outcomes of investigations of crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2012 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Investigations of armed robbery									
Investigations finalised	%	35.2	35.0	50.2	41.9	28.8	63.0	20.0	58.0
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	71.0	92.1	90.9	91.3	88.9	93.0	84.0	91.0
Total	no.	2 126	1 523	1 136	633	532	89	123	57
Investigations of unarmed robbery									
Investigations finalised	%	36.4	31.7	46.7	35.5	32.2	49.0	16.3	71.4
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	37.2	89.1	81.5	76.8	72.7	100.0	60.0	65.0
Total	no.	2 974	1 445	868	1 006	444	49	92	56
Investigations of blackmail/extortion									
Investigations finalised	%	37.1	37.6	30.4	37.0	41.3	na	na	na
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	63.0	77.4	71.4	63.3	57.9	na	na	na
Total	no.	124	141	46	81	46	na	na	na

- (a) National statistics require a level of uniformity when compiling data from different states and territories. A number of standards, classifications and counting rules have been developed since the inception of this collection to improve national comparability. However, over time significant differences and changes in the business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia have resulted in some discrepancies in data between states and territories for some offence types. Refer to explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4510.0 (2012) for details.
- (b) The totals include investigations not finalised and unknown outcomes of investigation.
- (c) Investigations finalised includes no offender proceeded against and offender proceeded against.

Source: ABS *Recorded Crime - Victims (2011), Australia*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Data cube 45100DO007

TABLE 6A.32

Table 6A.32 **Outcomes of investigations of crimes against property: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December (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>
2012										
Investigations of unlawful entry with intent										
Investigations finalised	%	7.1	9.9	15.8	11.1	8.3	16.5	3.5	22.9	10.6
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	67.2	96.0	91.6	70.4	88.2	95.2	86.7	71.9	83.3
Total	no.	57 461	47 443	46 467	36 388	16 435	3 450	2 386	4 192	214 222
Investigations of motor vehicle theft										
Investigations finalised	%	6.4	11.8	28.6	21.2	12.4	20.7	4.9	28.1	15.3
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	81.3	91.7	78.3	65.2	82.6	91.4	83.0	79.0	79.0
Total	no.	17 199	13 613	11 262	8 877	4 418	1 341	968	896	58 574
Investigations of other theft										
Investigations finalised	%	13.1	16.1	22.0	12.0	17.5	29.2	8.2	23.3	16.1
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	70.6	97.0	77.0	64.6	86.5	91.2	62.1	39.0	78.9
Total	no.	142 879	114 747	106 893	77 298	37 119	5 708	9 565	6 343	500 552

(a) National statistics require a level of uniformity when compiling data from different states and territories. A number of standards, classifications and counting rules have been developed since the inception of this collection to improve national comparability. However, over time significant differences and changes in the business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia have resulted in some discrepancies in data between states and territories for some offence types. Refer to explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4510.0 (2012) for details.

Source: ABS *Recorded Crime - Victims (2012), Australia*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Data cube 45100DO007

TABLE 6A.33

Table 6A.33 People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11										
Always	%	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2
Most of the time	%	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.3
Sometimes	%	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.1	2.4	1.9	1.4	3.8	2.1
Rarely	%	3.7	4.6	4.2	3.3	4.3	5.1	3.2	6.0	4.1
Never	%	93.5	92.6	92.9	95.4	92.6	92.1	94.9	89.1	93.2
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	–
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	6.4	7.4	6.9	4.6	7.2	7.8	5.0	10.9	6.7
Sample size	no.	1 677	7 259	5 586	2 585	2 344	2 152	2 198	1 876	25 677
Index (d)	no.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.06	1.11	1.11	1.07	1.17	1.10
2011-12										
Always	%	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.3
Most of the time	%	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Sometimes	%	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.7	0.9	3.0	1.6
Rarely	%	3.7	4.8	4.0	2.9	4.4	5.1	3.7	6.3	4.1
Never	%	94.5	92.6	93.3	94.7	93.7	92.5	95.1	89.6	93.7
Refused	%	0.1	0.1	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	5.4	7.2	6.5	5.3	6.3	7.5	4.8	10.5	6.2
Sample size	no.	1 691	7 277	5 575	2 545	2 327	2 160	2 190	1 864	25 629
Index (d)	no.	1.08	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.11	1.06	1.17	1.09

TABLE 6A.33

Table 6A.33 **People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13										
Always	%	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	–	0.6	0.3
Most of the time	%	–	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Sometimes	%	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.1	2.0	2.1	0.8	3.1	1.6
Rarely	%	2.8	3.5	2.8	4.5	4.0	4.0	2.5	5.5	3.3
Never	%	95.6	93.5	94.8	93.3	93.5	93.5	96.4	90.5	94.4
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	–	–
Don't know	%	0.3	0.1	–	0.3	0.2	–	0.1	0.1	0.2
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	4.1	6.4	5.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	3.5	9.5	5.4
Sample size	no.	1 681	7 191	5 584	2 569	2 293	2 153	2 207	1 849	25 527
Index (d)	no.	1.06	1.10	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.05	1.15	1.08

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

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

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 6A.34

Table 6A.34 People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11										
Always	%	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	0.2	–	–
Most of the time	%	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	–
Sometimes	%	1.8	1.7	1.3	4.2	1.6	2.2	1.8	3.5	1.9
Rarely	%	6.7	7.2	7.0	10.2	10.1	9.2	9.5	11.0	7.7
Never	%	91.5	91.0	91.6	85.3	88.1	88.6	88.4	85.4	90.3
Refused	%	–	–	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	–	–
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	8.5	9.0	8.3	14.4	12.0	11.4	11.5	14.6	9.6
Sample size	no.	1677	7259	5586	2585	2344	2152	2198	1876	25677
Index (d)	no.	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.18	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.18	1.11
2011-12										
Always	%	–	–	–	0.2	0.2	–	–	–	–
Most of the time	%	0.3	–	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	0.1
Sometimes	%	2.0	1.8	1.3	2.8	1.8	2.6	1.3	3.8	1.9
Rarely	%	7.9	7.6	7.6	10.1	10.5	7.9	8.7	9.9	8.3
Never	%	89.7	90.3	91.0	86.5	87.4	89.4	90.0	86.1	89.6
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	10.2	9.4	8.9	13.5	12.5	10.5	10.0	13.7	10.3
Sample size	no.	1 691	7 277	5 575	2 545	2 327	2 160	2 190	1 864	25 629
Index (d)	no.	1.13	1.11	1.10	1.18	1.15	1.13	1.11	1.18	1.13

TABLE 6A.34

Table 6A.34 **People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13										
Always	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Most of the time	%	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	0.1	–
Sometimes	%	1.1	1.3	1.0	2.3	1.5	1.2	0.8	2.0	1.3
Rarely	%	4.6	7.1	5.9	9.5	7.7	8.4	8.9	9.7	6.5
Never	%	94.2	91.4	93.0	88.0	90.6	90.3	90.3	88.1	92.1
Refused	%	–	0.1	–	0.1	–	–	–	–	–
Don't know	%	–	–	0.2	–	–	0.1	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	<i>5.7</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>7.8</i>
Sample size	no.	1 681	7 191	5 584	2 569	2 293	2 153	2 207	1 849	25 527
Index (d)	no.	1.07	1.10	1.08	1.14	1.11	1.11	1.10	1.14	1.09

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 6A.35

Table 6A.35 People who had driven in the previous 6 months more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11										
Always	%	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4
Most of the time	%	1.9	1.1	1.3	2.8	0.8	1.7	2.1	2.8	1.6
Sometimes	%	22.5	18.4	21.7	26.2	16.8	18.4	23.5	24.3	21.2
Rarely	%	34.9	34.4	36.9	36.4	35.9	36.9	38.3	37.1	35.5
Never	%	40.0	45.6	39.6	33.7	45.9	42.2	35.0	35.3	41.0
Refused	%	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	0.1
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	<i>59.6</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>65.9</i>	<i>53.9</i>	<i>57.6</i>	<i>64.8</i>	<i>64.5</i>	<i>58.7</i>
Sample size	no.	1 677	7 259	5 586	2 585	2 344	2 152	2 198	1 876	25 677
Index (d)	no.	1.87	1.75	1.85	1.99	1.73	1.81	1.95	1.95	1.84
2011-12										
Always	%	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.4
Most of the time	%	1.5	1.2	1.7	2.0	0.8	0.4	2.1	2.4	1.5
Sometimes	%	30.0	16.6	21.8	23.5	14.9	19.4	26.6	24.2	22.8
Rarely	%	34.3	33.7	39.1	37.8	34.8	39.6	38.1	33.5	35.7
Never	%	33.5	48.0	37.0	35.6	48.8	39.8	33.0	38.9	39.4
Refused	%	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	0.2
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	<i>66.1</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>62.8</i>	<i>64.1</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>67.0</i>	<i>60.8</i>	<i>60.4</i>
Sample size	no.	1 691	7 277	5 575	2 545	2 327	2 160	2 190	1 864	25 629
Index (d)	no.	2.01	1.72	1.89	1.94	1.70	1.83	1.98	1.92	1.87

TABLE 6A.35

Table 6A.35 **People who had driven in the previous 6 months more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13										
Always	%	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Most of the time	%	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.7	2.6	1.7	1.3
Sometimes	%	20.8	16.3	21.6	23.4	13.3	18.8	23.9	25.5	19.6
Rarely	%	32.6	33.6	37.5	37.8	31.0	38.8	38.0	34.0	34.5
Never	%	44.4	48.1	39.4	36.5	54.2	41.0	34.8	38.1	43.9
Refused	%	–	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Don't know	%	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	<i>55.2</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>60.3</i>	<i>63.0</i>	<i>45.6</i>	<i>58.7</i>	<i>64.9</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>55.6</i>
Sample size	no.	1 681	7 191	5 584	2 569	2 293	2 153	2 207	1 849	25 527
Index (d)	no.	1.80	1.71	1.85	1.91	1.62	1.80	1.95	1.92	1.79

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 6A.36

Table 6A.36 Road deaths

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total fatalities									
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	177	146	56	19	48	1 647
2006-07	442	337	366	223	104	56	17	51	1 596
2007-08	376	330	331	221	107	41	14	69	1 489
2008-09	432	301	351	195	128	49	13	55	1 524
2009-10	445	288	269	183	118	43	20	35	1 401
2010-11	355	294	251	199	111	31	10	43	1 294
2011-12	386	269	278	181	89	19	5	52	1 279
2012-13	346	255	297	180	100	35	11	45	1 269
Per 100 000 registered vehicles (a)									
2002-03	13.5	10.7	13.9	13.1	15.1	9.8	6.2	58.8	13.1
2003-04	13.8	9.5	11.6	11.7	13.8	14.5	4.2	43.2	12.1
2004-05	12.1	9.2	11.3	11.4	13.0	14.6	6.8	36.4	11.3
2005-06	12.6	8.6	11.8	11.1	12.8	14.9	8.5	42.1	11.5
2006-07	10.1	8.8	12.1	13.3	9.0	14.7	7.4	43.2	10.8
2007-08	8.3	8.4	10.4	12.7	9.1	10.5	5.8	56.1	9.7
2008-09	9.5	7.5	10.7	10.7	10.6	12.2	5.3	42.7	9.7
2009-10	9.5	7.0	8.0	9.8	9.5	10.5	7.9	26.0	8.7
2010-11	7.4	7.0	7.4	10.4	8.8	7.4	3.9	31.4	7.9
2011-12	7.9	6.3	8.0	9.2	7.0	4.4	1.9	36.9	7.6
2012-13	6.9	5.8	8.2	8.8	7.7	8.0	4.0	30.3	7.4

(a) Registered vehicles data have been used for earlier years and Motor Vehicle Census data have been used for the 2011-12 and 2012-13 years.

TABLE 6A.36

Table 6A.36 Road deaths

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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Source: Australian Road Deaths Database at www.infrastructure.gov.au (data accessed on 14 November 2013); ABS (various years), *Motor Vehicle Census*, Cat. no. 9309.0, AusInfo, Canberra.

TABLE 6A.37

Table 6A.37 **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 (a)										
2008-09	no.	12 020	9 459	7 826	4 322	2 991	922	969	657	39 166
2009-10	no.	12 212	9 427	7 488	4 006	3 185	634	904	660	38 516
2010-11	no.	12 332	9 966	7 065	4 608	2 822	617	938	592	38 940
2011-12	no.	13 245	10 496	7 532	4 588	2 841	603	810	550	40 665
Per 100 000 registered vehicles										
2008-09	no.	263	236	238	236	247	230	392	510	250
2009-10	no.	261	229	223	214	257	155	356	490	240
2010-11	no.	258	237	208	241	224	147	362	432	238
2011-12	no.	272	245	216	232	223	140	303	390	243

(a) Land transport hospitalisations data for 2012-13 were not available for this Report. This data set lags most other data in the chapter by one year.

Source: AIHW (various years), *Australian Hospital Statistics* (unpublished); ABS (various years) *Motor Vehicle Census*, Cat. no. 9309.0, AusInfo, Canberra.

TABLE 6A.38

Table 6A.38 **Number of deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, 2007-08 to 2012-13 (a), (b)**

Year	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Non-Indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
2007-08	7	8	4	4	2	1	–	3	29
2008-09	6	3	7	7	4	–	1	1	29
2009-10	3	6	6	1	1	1	1	2	21
2010-11	5	1	6	1	2	2	1	–	18
2011-12	10	6	8	5	3	–	–	–	32
2012-13	5	2	3	3	–	–	–	–	13
Indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
2007-08	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	5
2008-09	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	4	8
2009-10	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	6
2010-11	1	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	7
2011-12	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	3
2012-13	–	–	1	3	1	–	–	–	5
Total deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
2007-08	7	8	5	4	4	1	–	5	34
2008-09	6	3	8	8	6	–	1	5	37
2009-10	5	6	6	3	1	1	1	4	27
2010-11	6	1	7	6	2	2	1	–	25
2011-12	10	6	9	5	3	–	–	2	35
2012-13	5	2	4	6	1	–	–	–	18
Total number of deaths 2007-08 to 2012-13									
Non-Indigenous	36	26	34	21	12	4	3	6	142
Indigenous	3	–	5	11	5	–	–	10	34
All people	39	26	39	32	17	4	3	16	176

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

(b) The AIC deaths in police custody and custody-related operations data are sometimes revised slightly by the AIC for historic years and might differ from those in earlier reports.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

(c) At the time of providing data, numbers for NSW Police for 2012-13 are provisional and unconfirmed.

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

TABLE 6A.39

Table 6A.39 **Juvenile diversions as a proportion of offenders (per cent) (a)**

	NSW (b)	VIC (c)	Qld	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT (e)	NT (f)
2007-08	48	41	49	47	49	67	49	42
2008-09	51	40	47	47	52	61	47	41
2009-10	57	39	47	47	52	58	42	42
2010-11	57	33	44	49	51	60	38	49
2011-12	61	31	39	50	47	61	40	35
2012-13	na	29	36	47	49	60	38	28

- (a) Juvenile diversion is defined as juveniles who would otherwise be proceeded against (that is, taken to court) but who are diverted by police as a proportion of all juvenile offenders formally dealt with by police. The term diverted includes diversions of offenders away from the courts by way of: community conference, diversionary conference, formal cautioning by police, family conferences and other diversionary programs (for example, to drug assessment/treatment). Offenders who would not normally be sent to court for the offence detected and are treated by police in a less formal manner (for example, issued warnings or infringement notices) are excluded.
- (b) NSW data series revised based on improved data extraction methodology. Data includes juveniles diverted by police via Caution, Compliance Notice, Youth Conference or Warning as a proportion of all juveniles so diverted or sent to court. Data excludes Breach of Bail Legal Actions and Non-NSW Charges; juveniles issued with Infringement Notices; and Cautions and Youth Conferences issued by Courts. Data collection system enhancements in 2009-10 improved recording of Warnings under the Young Offenders Act (Warnings were inconsistently recorded in previous years).
- (c) Victorian data reflects only those instances where a juvenile is taken into police custody and subsequently issued with a formal caution or placed on an alcohol diversion. Instances where a juvenile is released into non-police care or involving a safe-custody application are not included.
- (d) Juvenile diversions include formal cautions and referrals to Juvenile Justice Teams as a proportion of the total recorded number of juveniles diverted or arrested.
- (e) In the ACT, the proportion of juvenile diversions has been calculated on total recorded police contacts with juveniles comprising juvenile cautions, referrals to diversionary conferencing, juveniles taken into protective custody and charges pertaining to juveniles.
- (f) This does not include all court cases as some of the more obvious or serious ones go direct to Prosecutions and are not considered for diversion. These figures are only available through IJIS and are no longer updated against the Youth Diversion Data Management System.

na Not available

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.40

Table 6A.40 **Courts adjudicated defendants who submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty (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>
Magistrates courts (2009-10)										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	94.8	90.3	99.2	99.2	99.5	87.3	97.0	97.4	96.3
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	142 598	85 906	157 986	94 358	35 516	16 569	3 359	9 366	545 658
Total proven guilty	no.	135 140	77 579	156 768	93 604	35 341	14 466	3 258	9 119.0	525 275
Magistrates courts (2010-11)										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	94.6	95.6	99.1	99.1	99.4	84.0	97.3	97.4	96.8
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	131 647	67 979	138 719	81 836	31 984	16 778	3 103	9 598	481 644
Total proven guilty	no.	124 583	64 984	137 523	81 109	31 777	14 090	3 019	9 344	466 429
Magistrates courts (2011-12)										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	94.2	94.8	99.3	99.2	99.4	86.7	96.9	95.4	96.7
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	120 557	77 454	135 556	74 175	31 640	15 371	3 013	9 407	467 173
Total proven guilty	no.	113 555	73 408	134 548	73 617	31 448	13 320	2 919	8 971	451 786

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

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

TABLE 6A.41

Table 6A.41 **Percentage of prosecutions where costs were awarded against the police, 2012-13 (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>
	0.23	0.19	0.04	1.31	2.28	0.02	1.16	0.22

(a) The data are not comparable across jurisdictions because the process by which costs are awarded differs between jurisdictions.

na Not available

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Data quality information — Police Services, chapter 6

Data quality information

Data quality information (DQI) was prepared for the first time for the 2011 Report on Government Services. The 2014 Report provides DQI against the ABS data quality framework dimensions for the following performance indicators in the Police Services chapter.

DQI are available for the following performance indicators:

Data quality information — Police Services, chapter 6	1
Crime victimisation	2
Deaths in custody	7
Magistrates court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding	16
Outcomes of investigations	19
Reporting rates	23
Road deaths	26
Indigenous deaths in custody	30
Land transport hospitalisations	41
Perceptions of safety	43
Road safety	46

Crime victimisation

Indicator definition and description

Element	Crime — Outcomes
Indicator	Crime victimisation (against the person and against property).
Measure (computation)	The indicator is defined by measures of the number of victims of crime per 100 000 people for selected personal offences and 100 000 households for selected property offences.
Data source/s	<u>Numerator</u> Number of victims of crime data extracted from <i>Crime Victimisation, Australia</i> , ABS cat. no. 4530.0, Canberra. <u>Denominator</u> Population data extracted from <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> , ABS Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra. <u>Computation/s:</u> Division (victims of crime per 100 000 people), rate.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<u>Numerator:</u> For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment. <u>Denominator:</u> This publication uses data sourced from a variety of institutional environments. Much of the data is administrative by-product data collected by other organisations for purposes other than estimating the population. Births and deaths statistics are extracted from registers administered by the various State and Territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Medicare Australia client address data is used to estimate interstate migration. Passenger card data and related information provided by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) is used to calculate Net Overseas Migration (NOM). ABS Census of Population and Housing and Post Enumeration Survey (PES) data are used to determine a base population from which Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is calculated and to finalise all components of population change. For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), please see ABS Institutional Environment.
Relevance	The main purpose of this survey was to collect information on the experience of crime victimisation for people aged 15 years and over (or 18 years and over for incidents of sexual assault). In 2011-12, the survey collected information about people's experience of selected personal and household crimes.

Accuracy

Numerator:

The initial total sample for the crime 2011-12 victimisation topic included in the MPHS consisted of 38,079 private dwelling households. Of the 33,079 private dwelling households that remained in the survey after sample loss, approximately 26,382 or 80% were fully responding to the crime victimisation topic. The exclusion of people living in very remote parts of Australia had only a minor impact on aggregate estimates, except for the Northern Territory where these people account for about 23% of the population.

Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: non-sampling error and sampling error. Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey.

Sampling error occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all dwellings in the survey is given by the standard error. There are about two chances in three a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey, and about 19 chances in 20 the difference will be less than two standard errors. Measures of the relative standard error for this survey are included with this release. In general, standard errors are relatively high for robbery and sexual assault and these data in particular should be treated with caution.

Denominator:

All ERP data sources are subject to non-sampling error. Non-sampling error can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. In the case of Census and PES data every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. The ABS does not have control over any non-sampling error associated with births, deaths and migration data (see institutional environment).

Another dimension of non-sampling error in ERP is the fact that the measures of components of population growth become more accurate as more time elapses after the reference period. As discussed under Timeliness, the tradeoff between timeliness and accuracy means that a user can access more accurate data by using the revised or final ERP data. While the vast majority of births and deaths are registered promptly, a small proportion of registrations are delayed for months or even years. As a result, preliminary quarterly estimates can be an underestimate of the true number of births and deaths occurring in a reference period. Revised figures for a reference period incorporate births and deaths registrations that were received after the preliminary data collection phase as well as the estimated number of registrations that have still not been received for that

reference period. For more information see the Demography Working Paper 1998/2 - Quarterly birth and death estimates, 1998 (cat. no. 3114.0) and Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009 (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).

After each Census the ABS uses the Census population count to update the original series of published quarterly population estimates since the previous Census. For example, 2006 Census results were used to update quarterly population estimates between the 2001 and 2006 Census. The PES is conducted soon after the Census to estimate the number of Australians not included in the Census. Adding this net undercount of people back into the population is a crucial step in arriving at the most accurate ERP possible. For more information on rebasing see the feature article in the December quarter 2007 issue of Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Coherence

Numerator:

The ABS Crime Victimization Survey was redesigned in 2008-09, which means data presented from this release onwards cannot be compared to previous crime and safety data.

The ABS conducted National Crime and Safety Surveys in 1975, 1983, 1993, 1998, 2002 and 2005. In 2006-07, a review of the survey found a need for more timely and regular crime victimisation headline indicators on an annual basis, and the need for flexibility to cater for new and emerging areas of crime.

Consistent with the findings of this review, the national Crime Victimization Survey has been conducted annually from 2008-09 using a different survey vehicle, the MPHS, which is run as a supplement to the LFS. The survey is conducted by telephone, rather than the mail-out mail-back method used for the survey in the past. Furthermore, questions about non face-to-face threatened assault, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage and other theft have been added to the survey; a number of questions have been altered; and some data collected in the 2005 National Crime and Safety Survey have not been collected from 2008-09 onwards. These changes result in a break in series, and data are not comparable to previous crime and safety data. Therefore, a new time series will begin from this period.

The terms used to describe the various types of offences in this publication may not necessarily correspond with legal or police definitions.

Denominator:

ERP was introduced in 1981 and backdated to 1971 as Australia's official measure of population based on place of usual residence. ERP is derived from usual residence census counts, to which is added the estimated net census undercount and Australian residents temporarily overseas at the time of the census (overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation). Before the introduction of ERP, the Australian population was based on unadjusted census counts on actual location basis. It is important to note this break in time series when comparing historical

population estimates.

An improved method for calculating NOM was applied from September quarter 2006 onwards. The key change is the introduction of a '12/16 month rule' for measuring a person's residency in Australia replacing the '12/12 month rule'. This change results in a break in time series therefore it is not advised that NOM data calculated using the new method is compared to data previous to this. For further information see Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, 2009 (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001).

The births and deaths data in this publication are not coherent with the data found in ABS births and deaths publications. This is because the revision cycle necessary to produce ERP results in a mix of preliminary births and deaths data, based on date of registration, and revised data which is a modelled estimate of births and deaths by date of occurrence. By contrast, the main tables of data in the births and deaths publications are based wholly on registration in the reference year, with some tables and analysis based wholly on date of occurrence data.

Accessibility

Numerator:

In addition to the Adobe PDF publication, the tables and associated relative standard errors are available in Microsoft Excel spreadsheet form on the website.

Additional data may be available on request. For a list of data items see the Downloads tab of the publication. Note that detailed data can be subject to high relative standard errors and, in some cases, may result in data being confidentialised.

Microdata for the Crime Victimization topic area available through the TableBuilder product – an online tool for creating tables and graphs that can be accessed from the Microdata entry page on the ABS website.

Denominator:

ERP data is available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3101.0 and 3201.0 product families. The formats available free on the web are:

- The main features which has the key figures commentary,
- A pdf version of the publication,
- Time series spreadsheets on population change, components of change and interstate arrivals and departures,
- A data cube (in Supertable format) containing quarterly interstate arrivals and departures data.

If the information you require is not available as a standard product, then ABS Consultancy Services can help you with customised services to suit your needs. For inquiries contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. Alternatively, please email client.services@abs.gov.au

Interpretability

Numerator:

The Crime Victimization, Australia publication contains tables with footnoted data and a Summary of Findings to aid interpretation of the survey's results. Detailed Explanatory Notes, a Technical Note and a Glossary are also included to provide information on the terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

Denominator:

ERP is generally easy to interpret as the official measure of Australia's population (by state and territory) on a place of usual residence basis. However, there are still some common misconceptions. For example, a population estimate uses the term 'estimate' in a different sense than is commonly used. Generally the word estimate is used to describe a guess, or approximation. Demographers mean that they apply the demographic balancing equation by adding births, subtracting deaths and adding the net of overseas and interstate migration. Each of the components of ERP is subject to error, but ERP itself is not in any way a guess. It is what the population would be if the components are measured well.

Population estimation is also very different to sample survey-based estimation. This is because population estimation is largely based on a full enumeration of components. In the case of the population base, only the PES used sampled data to adjust for census net undercount. In the case of the components of population growth used to carry population estimates forward, Australia has a theoretically complete measure of each component.

Another example of a common misconception relates to the fact that the population projections presented in this publication are not predictions or forecasts. They are an assessment of what would happen to Australia's population if the assumed levels of components of population change - births, deaths and migration - were to hold into the future.

Key data
gaps/issues

Data are both comparable and complete for the crime victimisation categories reported. Sexual assault data is included.

Deaths in custody

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness and Equity (in regard to Indigenous persons) in the Justice System: Corrections and Juvenile Justice/Detention, and Police. In addition, ROGS presents ‘apparent non-natural cause deaths’ as a measure for Corrections and Juvenile Justice/Detention.
Indicator	Deaths in (crime-related) custody and custody-related operations (i.e. deaths of persons in the process of being detained or escaping)
Measure (computation)	Definition In short, deaths are in scope for this monitoring program if they occur in custody for a crime-related matter, or involve persons who die in the process of being detained or escaping.

Note, the issue of whether deaths in immigration detention centres should be included is being discussed with DIAC and such deaths are currently not in scope unless the death occurs while in the custody of police, prison or a juvenile justice agency.

In more detail, the definition of a death in scope is as follows:

The Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (RCIADIC) outlined the types of deaths that would require notification to the NDICP (rec 41). They are:

- A death, wherever occurring, of a person who is in prison custody, police custody or detention as a juvenile.
- A death, wherever occurring, of a person whose death is caused or contributed to by traumatic injuries sustained, or by lack of proper care, while in such custody or detention.
- A death, wherever occurring, of a person who dies, or is fatally injured, in the process of police or prison officers attempting to detain that person.
- A death, wherever occurring, of a person attempting to escape from prison, police custody or juvenile detention.

This definition has been used by the NDICP since its establishment in 1992. The definition by the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (Recommendation 41, RCIADIC 1992, pp135-139) remains relevant and has been mirrored in coronial and related legislation (e.g. the NSW Coroner’s Act 1980). This definition results in the decision about whether a death is in scope for the NDICP hinging on whether the deceased was in custody for a

breach of the law, regardless of the circumstances, e.g. they may be in a vehicle staffed by contractors for transporting prisoners, or they may be on remand or sentenced in a mental health institution. It also includes persons who are temporarily absent from prison or police custody e.g. day release programs (see for example, s13A NSW Coroner's Act 1980) and those who are 'sentenced to a 'live-in' substance abuse program', since persons in such circumstances have their personal liberty restricted and are under the control of a custodial authority. NDICP excludes persons on community corrections or on parole, since they are 'free to come and go at will', which is a common law test for the absence of custody'. Additionally, 'home detention' should be excluded because there is a third party custodial authority involved.

Following a decision of the Federal Court (Eatts vs Dawson: G208 of 1990), and a decision by the Australasian Police Ministers' Council in 1994 together with associated changes to legislation and practice circulars, the scope of the NDICP was extended to deaths of persons in the process of being detained or escaping, whether technically they are in custody or not – such deaths under the NDICP are called 'custody-related operations'. The definition of a death in a 'custody-related operation' for the purposes of the NDICP was discussed in a meeting of the Australasian Police Ministers Council in 1994. At that meeting it was agreed that the scope of monitoring deaths in police custody by the NDICP also include deaths in the following three circumstances:

- (a) Deaths which occur while the person is in the custody of police officers;
- (b) Deaths which occur while police are attempting to detain a person; and
- (c) Deaths which occur while a person is escaping from custody.

It was agreed that the NDICP should exclude deaths which occur in police search and rescue operations where the goal of police officers was rescue *per se*, rather than the goal of detaining the deceased for any reason.

Also excluded from the NDICP are self-inflicted deaths where the police officers' involvement is limited to attempting to prevent the suicide or to obtain medical attention needed as a result of the suicide attempt. A self-inflicted death will be included in the monitoring process, however, if the police operation had, as one of its goals, the detaining of the person for any reason (other than simply to prevent suicide or to seek medical attention needed as a result of the attempted suicide).

NDICP Monitoring Framework

There are currently three key measures for monitoring deaths in custody:

1. Trends in numbers of deaths in prisons, police and juvenile detention, and the proportion of total deaths in each setting involving Indigenous persons;
2. Trends in the rate of death per 100 relevant adult prisoners* and the rate ratio (over-representation) for Indigenous and non-Indigenous deaths in prison;
3. Trends in causes and circumstances of deaths – in this regard ROGS presents ‘apparent non-natural cause deaths’ as a measure for Corrections and Juvenile Justice/Detention.

Numerator/s and Denominator/s - Computation/s:

Indicator 1:

Numerator: Number of Indigenous deaths in each custody setting.

Denominator: Total number of deaths in each custody setting.

Computation: $(\text{Indigenous deaths} \div \text{Total deaths}) \times 100$

Indicator 2:

Prison custody - Numerator: Number of deaths in prison.

Denominator: Historically, the denominator used to calculate rates has been the relevant prison population at 30 June (taken from the ABS series *Prisoners in Australia 4517.0*).

Computation:

Historical approach –

$(\text{Number of deaths in prison} \div \text{relevant 30 June prison population}) \times 1000$

Proposed new calculation –

$(\text{Number of deaths in prison} \div \text{relevant average annual prison population}) \times 100$

Indicator 3:

Numerator: Number of deaths falling within each cause of death category and falling within each category relating to circumstances of deaths, occurring in each custody setting.

Denominator: Total number of deaths in each category.

Computation: $(\text{Cause of death} \div \text{Total deaths in each custody setting}) \times 100$

Data source/s

Numerator/s:

The AIC is notified about deaths in custody and custody-related operations from the custodial authority involved, in some cases

within a matter of days after the death occurs. The custodial authority completes a NDICP data collection form, which includes information about the deceased, criminal and medical history, and the specific location at death. Information is also collected from the custodial authority regarding the apparent cause of death and circumstances leading to the death. Occasionally a case may not be provided to the AIC by the custodial authority.

All the information provided by custodial authorities is then cross-checked with records held by the National Coronial Information System (NCIS) as coronial enquiries are completed and formal findings handed down.

As part of the data validation process each year, keyword searches of the NCIS database are undertaken to ensure any missing cases are identified. Moreover, to further ensure accuracy, annual totals are also cross-checked and validated by the relevant custodial authority. Finally, prior to the publication of NDICP Monitoring Reports, custodial authorities are given an opportunity to provide comments and feedback relating to the presentation of data and analysis.

Denominator/s:

Historically, prison populations used to calculate rates of death are taken from the annual ABS publication *Prisoners in Australia* (cat. no. 4517.0), which is a census of persons in prison custody on 30 June each year.

In future publications, the AIC is proposing to use an annual average prison population as the denominator to calculate rates. This annual average prisoner population will be taken from the ABS series *Corrective Services, Australia* (cat. no. 4512.0), which is a monthly average of people in prison custody, and includes numbers of receptions into prison custody.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment

Numerator/s:

The responsibility for monitoring deaths in custody nationally was given to the AIC by the RCIADIC. State and Territory Governments unanimously agreed to support the implementation of recommendations relating to the establishment of the NDICP and its ongoing role in collecting and analysing information about deaths in custody and reporting regularly to government.

Information about each death in custody or custody-related operation is provided to the AIC by the relevant custodial authority.

As cases are received, they are manually coded by AIC research staff and entered into the NDICP database. Information obtained from custodial authorities is then cross-checked against coronial findings as they become available. Coronial findings are sourced from the National Coronial Information System (NCIS), which is a database that collects information about deaths reported to a Coroner from every state and territory.

The NCIS dataset commenced from 2000 and is currently operated under a Heads of Agreement document made between the Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine and each State/Territory Government in Australia. The NCIS is not covered by legislation and is not a legal entity.

The NCIS is provided with information about each death via a secure regular (nightly or weekly) upload from local data systems in each coronial jurisdiction. The NCIS Unit has a quality assurance process in which the completeness and accuracy of cases that have been coded and closed on the NCIS are reviewed.

The AIC's access to the NCIS database is subject to strict ethics arrangements as well as annual reporting requirements and regular ethics reviews.

Deaths of persons in custody and custody-related operations are subject to a mandatory coronial inquest in every jurisdiction. However, where a person is charged in relation to a death in custody, coroners will terminate their inquest pending the resolution of the matter through criminal court proceedings. In such cases, information about the deceased, including the cause of death, will still be provided to the AIC by the relevant custodial authority. These cases will also be included in the NCIS database. However, due to the fact that the circumstances leading to the death are documented via court proceedings in the criminal justice system and not a coronial inquest, only limited information can be cross-checked through the NCIS. In the majority of cases, sufficient information will be available through the NCIS to cross-check information provided by the custodial authority about the deceased - such as name, date of birth/death, Indigenous status, location, and the cause and circumstances of the death. The AIC does not validate its deaths in custody data against court findings and, therefore, it is often difficult to determine responsibility in such cases – however undertaking validation against court findings is being considered by AIC.

The number of deaths in custody falling under the category 'unlawful homicides' each year is very small (usually less than five). Over the thirty years for which data is available, it is estimated

that such deaths represent less than four per cent of the total number of deaths in custody cases recorded by the NDICP since 1980, however they are often the most controversial deaths and therefore AIC is considering undertaking validation against court findings.

Denominator/s:

All denominators used by the AIC in the NDICP are taken from ABS published reports. The quality of this data is ultimately a matter for the ABS and we suggest the Commission refer to ABS submissions regarding the quality of their data.

Relevance

Numerator/s:

Collecting timely information about deaths occurring in custodial settings and custody-related operations is highly relevant to assessing equity and effectiveness in the criminal justice system, most particularly for Indigenous Australians. The ongoing monitoring of deaths in custody in Australia serves as an accountability and performance measure for custodial authorities, as well as providing the community with a better understanding of the trends and issues. As the former NSW State Coroner, Kevin Waller, observed:

'The rationale is that by making mandatory a full and public inquiry into deaths in prison and police cells the government provides a positive incentive to custodians to treat their prisoners in a humane fashion, and satisfies the community that deaths in such places are properly investigated' (Waller, K. (AM), *Coronial Law and Practice in NSW*, 3rd Edition, p. 28).

Among the concerns expressed by the RCIADIC was that statistics on both deaths in prison custody and juvenile detention and the related issue of the numbers of persons dying in police custody were at best poor, if not simply unavailable. It is the role of the NDICP to fill this data gap, as well as to identify emerging trends and issues relating to deaths in custody, particularly with regards to Indigenous Australians. The data collected in the NDICP has become one of the only Indigenous-specific indicators for equity and effectiveness in the criminal justice system.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Timeliness

Numerator/s:

The NDICP annual report released in December 2010 reported on data to 31/12/2008, not all of which was validated against coronial

findings because they were not available. Subsequent reports will move to financial year reporting and data will be validated to the extent possible against NCIS data and coronial findings.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Accuracy

Numerator/s:

The accuracy of the data collected by the NDICP is largely contingent on the following three factors:

- the accuracy of information provided by custodial authorities;
- the accuracy of information in the NCIS database; and
- the regularity with which information is cross-checked between these two sources.

How does the NDICP ensure every case is collected?

The data obtained from custodial authorities is continuously validated against NCIS and also reviewed annually and as needed by corrections, juvenile justice and police agencies. The main risk to accuracy relates to ensuring that only deaths that are within scope for this monitoring program are collected and validated against the NCIS database as explained above.

Currently the NCIS does not have a coding flag to identify which cases have been confirmed as deaths in custody by the Coroner. Consequently, several mechanisms must be used to identify possible missing cases that fall within scope. These include searching for cases where the incident location is recorded as a Correctional Institution, or cases that involved a Legal Intervention. Not all deaths which are coded under these values fit the AIC criteria for a death in custody. In most cases, the AIC also receives direct notification of completed coronial inquiries into deaths in custody from the relevant State Coroner.

For the purposes of greater transparency with regards to the quality of deaths in custody data, included with all future releases of NDICP data will be information about the proportion of cases under each of the following three categories:

- a) 'possible death in custody' – deaths where it is not clear from available information whether the deaths falls within scope or not. These deaths will not be reported or included in analysis until coronial findings allow this to be determined;
- b) 'confirmed death in scope' and checked against the NCIS

to validate basic information about the death, but no coronial findings available to confirm many details of death ie cause of death;

- c) ‘validated deaths in custody’ – those deaths that have been fully validated against a coronial finding in the NCIS.

Indicators 1 and 2, see above, will include deaths categorised under b) and c), and the percentage of deaths which are b) or c).

For example: There were X number of deaths in prison custody in 2010; X% of these have been validated against coronial findings (across as many variables as possible). As deaths under category a) become resolved those in scope will be retrospectively added to the numbers under category c).

Indicator 3 will only include deaths under c), i.e. validated against coronial findings, in order to avoid findings on sensitive matters that require correction in later years as coronial findings become available.

In this way, the AIC will be able to provide more accurate data to ROGS on all non-natural cause deaths, broken down by ‘apparent non-natural cause deaths’ and non-natural cause deaths confirmed by coronial findings.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Coherence

Numerator/s:

For information on deaths occurring in prison custody and in police institutional settings (eg. Police cells) since 1980, data is internally consistent as the same definition, data collection process and research methodology has been applied consistently over the last twenty years (data throughout the 1980’s was collected by the RCIADIC).

For information on deaths occurring in police custody-related operations, accurate and internally consistent information is only available from the year 1990 and onwards. Prior to 1990, only deaths occurring in police institutional settings are recorded.

AIC undertook a review of the program in 2011 and has specifically considered improving coherence with other key datasets and standards e.g. ABS, AIHW, ROGS, and PC.

All State/Territory Coroners and custodial authorities (corrections and juvenile justice agencies, police and the AFP) use the same Data

Definitions and all relevant stakeholders will be invited to comment on and agree to revisions and improvements to key documents underpinning the NDICP.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Accessibility

Numerator/s:

The data is reported in regular NDICP Monitoring Reports and also through occasional in-depth research papers when resources allow. Publications are available on the AIC website and also in hard copy free of charge.

Requests for NDICP data from interested parties such as the media and academics are dealt with on a case-by-case basis; data is usually provided if it relates to data already available through published Monitoring Reports. All legitimate requests for data are provided without charge. Only de-identified data is ever provided, consistent with ethics requirements.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Interpretability

Numerator/s:

A key matter relevant to interpretability is the lack of data on a range of matters linked to Indicator 3, such as evidence for successful preventative measures for reducing deaths in custody. It is proposed that the Monitoring Reports will include thematic analysis of findings and recommendations made by Coroners to improve the evidence base in this area.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issues

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues: (Insert key points)

If resources were made available to allow validation of aspects of deaths against court findings, such as in cases where there has been a charge laid in respect of the death, this would add value to the program. This is because such deaths, while in the minority, often are of greatest interest in regard to equity and effectiveness.

Magistrates court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

Indicator definition and description

Element	Judicial services — Outcomes
Indicator	Proportion of lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea or finding.
Measure (computation)	The indicator is defined as the number of finalised defendants in lower courts who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty, as a proportion of the total number of lower courts adjudicated cases. A higher proportion is a better outcome. <u>Computation/s:</u> Division (expressed as a percentage).
Data source/s	<i>Criminal Courts, Australia</i> , ABS 4513.0.

Data Quality Framework dimensions

Institutional environment	<u>Numerator and denominator:</u> Criminal matters are brought to the courts by a government prosecuting agency, which is generally the Director of Public Prosecutions, but can also be the Attorney-General, the police, regulatory agencies or local councils. Information on defendants brought before the courts is recorded by the court administration authorities in each state and territory for operational and case management purposes in the adjudication and sentencing process. Criminal Courts statistics are based on data extracted from these administrative records. Data are supplied to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) by the courts administering agency for all states and territories except for Queensland (where they are supplied via the Office of Economic and Statistical Research), and New South Wales (where they are supplied via the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research). Criminal Courts statistics are produced by the National Criminal Courts Statistics Unit (NCCSU) of the ABS. The NCCSU functions under an intergovernmental agreement between the ABS, the Australian Government Attorney General's department and state and territory departments responsible for justice issues. One of the major functions of the NCCSU is to compile, analyse, publish and disseminate uniform national criminal courts statistics, subject to the provisions of the Census and Statistics Act 1905(Cth). For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.
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Relevance	<p><u>Numerator and denominator:</u> The Criminal Courts collection provides statistics about defendants dealt with by the criminal jurisdiction of the Higher, Magistrates' and Children's Courts of Australia. Defendants include persons as well as organisations (for the Higher and Magistrates' Courts only) charged with criminal offences. Comparable statistics are provided for each of the states and territories and for Australia on the offences and sentence types associated with defendants dealt with by the Criminal Courts. If a person or organisation is a defendant in a number of criminal cases finalised within the courts during the reference period, this person or organisation will be counted more than once within that reference period.</p>
Timeliness	<p><u>Numerator and denominator:</u> Data from the Criminal Courts collection are released annually in Criminal Courts, Australia (cat. no. 4513.0) and accompanying datacubes within 9 months of the reference period. Each release includes data for the current reference year, along with time series for some data items.</p>
Accuracy	<p><u>Numerator and denominator:</u> Criminal Courts data are extracted from each state and territory's court administration system. The data are not subject to sampling error. Non-sampling errors can arise from inaccuracies in recording by courts agencies, when the data are extracted, processed and disseminated. The ABS has limited influence over any errors associated with data recorded by external sources. The ABS does provide a collection manual which outlines the scope, coverage, counting rules and data item definitions for the Criminal Courts collection to minimise data extraction errors. Efficient processing and editing procedures are in place within the ABS to minimise processing and reporting errors.</p> <p>Revisions to published data are irregular. Revisions to historical data are made when new information about the comparability of data over time is identified. This may occur when errors or omissions are identified in the administrative data supplied to the ABS in prior years.</p>

CoherenceNumerator and denominator:

In order to ensure consistency in the data for each state and territory, criminal courts statistics are compiled according to national standards and classifications. However, some differences still occur due to state and territory legislative requirements or to limitations of the various administrative data bases that are used to extract the data.

Due to differing scope and counting rules the data in the Criminal Courts publication may not be comparable to data published in other national and state/territory publications. Given the high degree of conceptual complexity in the operation of the courts systems in Australia, and the variation in the capacity of the states and territories to supply statistical information, a staged approach was adopted in the development of the Criminal Courts collection. The publication presents results from several development stages of the collection. Information relating to criminal cases heard in the Supreme and Intermediate (Higher) Courts has been available since the mid 1990's. National information about defendants finalised in the Magistrates' Courts is available from 2003–04 onwards, and in the Children's Courts from 2006-07.

AccessibilityNumerator and denominator:

In addition to the information provided in the publication, a series of supplementary Data Cubes are also available providing detailed breakdowns by states and territories.

InterpretabilityNumerator and denominator:

The Criminal Courts publication contains detailed Explanatory Notes, Appendices and Glossary that provide information on the data sources, counting rules, terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

A data dictionary, the National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary, 2005 (cat. no. 4527.0) has also been developed by the ABS in collaboration with key stakeholders. It is a reference document which defines national data items and outlines methods for the use of 27 data elements and concepts that underpin the ABS and Council of Australian Governments (COAG) criminal courts collections. The data dictionary relates to the Higher and Magistrates' Criminal Courts and it is anticipated that an updated version of the data dictionary will extend the scope of the data dictionary to the Children's Criminal Courts.

Key data gaps/issues

Data are both comparable and complete for the court cases reported. The indicator does not conceptually identify the link between police effectiveness in preparing briefs and presenting evidence, and the decision of defendants to plead guilty or not.

Outcomes of investigations

Indicator definition and description

Element	Crime — Outcomes
Indicator	Outcomes of investigations
Measure (computation)	<p>Outcome of investigations is defined by two separate measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police• the proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days where proceedings were instituted against the offender <p>A higher proportion of investigations finalised is desirable, as is the proportion of finalised investigations where proceedings had started against the alleged offender.</p> <p><u>Computation/s:</u></p> <p>Division (percentage of finalised investigations as a percentage of all investigations).</p>
Data source/s	<i>Recorded Crime Victims, Australia</i> , ABS Cat. no. 4510.0, Canberra.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator and denominator:</u></p> <p>In November 1990 an Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) was made between the Commonwealth and the states and territories concerning the establishment of the National Crime Statistics Unit (NCSU) as a National Common Police Service, with a role to initiate, coordinate and oversee the development and production of national uniform crime statistics. The statistics contained in this publication are derived from administrative systems maintained by the state and territory police.</p>
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Relevance

Numerator and denominator:

Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0) presents national crime statistics relating to victims of a selected range of offences that have been recorded by police.

The 2010 publication marked a break in series for the collection; therefore comparisons should not be made between data in this publication and victims data published prior to 2011.

The scope of this collection includes victims of attempted and completed offences classified to divisions and/or subdivisions of the Australian & New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC). Depending on the type of offence, a victim can be a person, a premises, an organisation or a motor vehicle. Selected offences include:

- homicide and related offences (including murder, attempted murder and manslaughter)
- assault
- sexual assault
- kidnapping/abduction
- robbery
- blackmail/extortion
- unlawful entry with intent
- motor vehicle theft
- other theft.

Outputs include:

- victim counts for selected offences (for Australia and states/territories)
- victim details (age of victim, sex of victim) for offences where the victim is a person
- Indigenous status and relationship of offender to victim is included for selected offences and selected states/territories
- type of location where the criminal incident occurred
- use of weapon in the commission of the offence
- victim counts for selected offences by outcome of investigation at 30 days

Comparable statistics are provided for each of the states and territories. National data are available for all offences excluding assault. Assault data are available for the individual states and territories, however, assault data should not be compared across jurisdictions due to a lack of comparability.

TimelinessNumerator and denominator:

The Recorded Crime - Victims collection is conducted annually for a selected range of offences recorded by police during the reference period of 1 January - 31 December. Information from the collection is generally released within six months of the reference period.

AccuracyNumerator and denominator:

The collection has been designed to facilitate comparisons of states and territories through the application of national statistical standards and counting rules. However, some legislative and processing differences remain which may include different recording practices, legislation or policy across the various jurisdictions, including pro-active policing campaigns to encourage reporting by the public.

As a result of the findings from the DiRCS project, the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) was developed to address the lack of uniform practices in initial police recording processes. The NCRS, comprising a uniform set of business rules and requirements, was developed in collaboration with police agencies across Australia to guide the recording and counting of criminal incidents for statistical purposes.

In evaluating the implementation of the NCRS and statistical impacts visible in the Recorded Crime – Victims collection, the ABS compared these data with state and territory data obtained from the Crime Victimization Survey, observing that the assault data provided by police still had residual differences between jurisdictions that affected comparability.

As a result of the different business practices across the states and territories it is deemed that statistics for assault are not comparable across jurisdictions. ABS recommends that the crime victimisation survey is used to make these comparisons, as this data is collected in a uniform way across jurisdictions, and is therefore not affected by differences in legislation, business practices or recording.

CoherenceNumerator and denominator:

A National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) has been developed to address the lack of a uniform standard in the initial police recording processes. This standard complements the already established classifications and counting rules for the Recorded Crime - Victims collection to improve the level of comparability of these statistics across jurisdictions.

The collection uses the ANZSOC to classify offences for the 2010 reference period and applies a set of national counting rules to establish the number of victims. Due to differing scope and counting rules, the data in the Recorded Crime - Victims publication may not be comparable to data published in other national and state/territory publications.

AccessibilityNumerator and denominator:

In addition to the information provided in the publication, a series of supplementary data cubes providing detailed breakdowns by states and territories are also available.

InterpretabilityNumerator and denominator:

The Recorded Crime - Victims publication contains detailed Explanatory Notes, Technical Note, Appendices and Glossary that provide information on the data sources, counting rules, terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

Key data gaps/issues

Data reported for this measure are:

- not directly comparable across jurisdictions because of differences in the way data are compiled. Changes in the business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia have resulted in some discrepancies in data between states and territories for some offence types.
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

The indicator does not identify why some people choose not to report an offence to police.

Data for selected crimes recorded by the administrative systems of police agencies are available in ABS *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia* (cat. no. 4510.0). *Crime Victimization, Australia* (ABS 4530.0) provides an additional source of data on crime victimisation for the selected crimes, including crime not reported to or detected by police.

Reporting rates

Indicator definition and description

Element	Crime — Outcomes
Indicator	Reporting rates
Measure (computation)	This indicator is defined as the total number of victims of a particular offence whose most recent incident was reported to police, as a percentage of the total victims of that offence.

Numerator/s

The total number of incidents reported to police are published by the ABS for the following nine offence types, although not all nine are reported in RoGS:

- Physical assault
- Threatened assault
- Robbery
- Break-in
- Attempted break-in
- Motor vehicle theft
- Theft from a motor vehicle
- Malicious property damage
- Other theft

Denominator/s

The total number of victims for the preceding nine offence types, which includes incidents experienced in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Computation/s:

Division (expressed as a percentage).

Data source/s *Crime Victimisation, Australia, ABS 4530.0, Canberra.*

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<u>Numerator and denominator:</u> For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.
Relevance	<u>Numerator and denominator:</u> The main purpose of this survey was to collect information on the experience of crime victimisation for people aged 15 years and over (or 18 years and over for incidents of sexual assault). In 2011-12, the survey collected information about people's experience of selected crimes.

TimelinessNumerator and denominator:

Crime victimisation data for 2011-12 were collected as part of the MPHS, which was collected from July 2011 to June 2012. The survey reference period was the 12 months prior to the survey interview. Data from the survey were released in February 2013, approximately eight months after completion of enumeration.

AccuracyNumerator and denominator:

The initial total sample for the crime victimisation topic included in the MPHS 2011-12 consisted of 38,079 private dwelling households. Of the 33,079 private dwelling households that remained in the survey after sample loss, approximately 26,382 or 80% were fully responding to the crime victimisation topic. The exclusion of people living in very remote parts of Australia had only a minor impact on aggregate estimates, except for the Northern Territory where these people account for about 23% of the population.

Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: non-sampling error and sampling error. Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey.

Sampling error occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all dwellings in the survey is given by the standard error. There are about two chances in three a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey, and about 19 chances in 20 the difference will be less than two standard errors. Measures of the relative standard error for this survey are included with this release.

CoherenceNumerator and denominator:

The ABS conducted National Crime and Safety Surveys in 1975, 1983, 1993, 1998, 2002 and 2005. In 2006-07, a review of the survey found a need for more timely and regular crime victimisation headline indicators on an annual basis, and the need for flexibility to cater for new and emerging areas of crime.

Consistent with the findings of this review, the national Crime Victimization Survey has been conducted annually from 2008-09 using a different survey vehicle, the MPHS. The survey is conducted by telephone, rather than the mail-out mail-back method used for the survey in the past. Furthermore, questions about non face-to-face threatened assault, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage and other theft have been added to the survey; a number of questions have been altered; and some data collected in the 2005 National Crime and Safety Survey have not been collected from 2008-09 onwards. These changes result in a break

in series, and data are not comparable to previous crime and safety data.

The terms used to describe the various types of offences in this publication may not necessarily correspond with legal or police definitions.

Accessibility

Numerator and denominator:

In addition to the Adobe PDF publication, the tables and associated relative standard errors are available in Microsoft Excel spreadsheet form on the website.

Additional data may be available on request. For a list of data items see the Downloads tab of the publication. Note that detailed data can be subject to high relative standard errors and, in some cases, may result in data being confidentialised.

Microdata for the Crime Victimization topic area available through the TableBuilder product – an online tool for creating tables and graphs that can be accessed from the Microdata entry page on the ABS website.

Interpretability

Numerator and denominator:

The Crime Victimization, Australia publication contains tables with footnoted data and a Summary of Findings to aid interpretation of the survey's results. Detailed Explanatory Notes, a Technical Note and a Glossary are also included to provide information on the terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

Key data gaps/issues

Data are both comparable and complete for the reporting rates categories reported.

The indicator does not address why some people choose not to report an offence to police.

Data for selected crimes recorded by the administrative systems of police agencies are available in ABS *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia* (cat. no. 4510.0). *Crime Victimization, Australia* (ABS 4530.0) provides an additional source of data on crime victimisation for the selected crimes, including crime not reported to or detected by police.

Road deaths

Indicator definition and description

Element	Road safety — Outcomes
Indicator	Road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles.
Measure (computation)	Road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles.
Data source/s	<u>Numerator</u> Number of road deaths derived from Department of Infrastructure and Transport, Australian Road Fatality Statistics, Australian Government; http://www.infrastructure.gov.au/roads/safety/road_fatalities_statistics/fatal_road_crash_database.aspx , accessed 13 September 2012. <u>Denominator</u> Number of registered vehicles from ABS Motor Vehicle Census (various years), Australia, ABS Cat. no. 9309.0, Canberra. <u>Computation/s:</u> Number of road deaths / (Number of registered vehicles/100 000)

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<u>Numerator:</u> Road deaths are collected as part of the Australian Government's concern to monitor and enhance the safety of Australia's roads. The Australian Road Deaths Database provides basic details of road transport crash fatalities in Australia as reported by the police each month to the State and Territory road safety authorities. <u>Denominator:</u> For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment. The Motor Vehicle Census collates vehicles which were registered with a motor vehicle registration authority. The data is collected under the legislation of each state and territory for the purposes of licensing vehicles to drive on public roads and the collection of third party insurance.
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Relevance

<u>Numerator:</u> The data focus on road death rates within Australia. The database summarises all fatal road crashes that have occurred in Australia since January 1989. It is updated monthly. It enables count of fatalities or fatal crashes, or both. Available data to search upon include : <ul style="list-style-type: none">•State/Territory•Crash type

-
- Posted speed limit
 - Road user type
 - Age
 - Gender
 - Articulated truck involved
 - Rigid truck involved
 - Bus involved
 - Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
 - Year
 - Month
 - Day of month
 - Hour of day
 - Day of week

Denominator:

The Motor Vehicle Census includes all vehicles registered with a state, territory or other government motor vehicle registry for unrestricted use on public roads with the following exceptions:

- recreational vehicles such as trail bikes and sand dune buggies intended for off-road use in most states and territories (in Victoria and Queensland these vehicles must be registered and are thus included in the statistics);
- consular vehicles; and
- vehicles registered by the defence forces.

Vehicles on register are defined as those vehicles registered at the date of the census, or had registration expire less than one month before that date. Data reflects the information as recorded in registration documents.

Motor Vehicle Censuses have been conducted regularly since 1971 but not every year and not always at the same time of the year. Refer to paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for a list of snapshot dates from 1971.

Data are classified geographically by state or territory of registration and postcode of owner.

Timeliness

Numerator:

Data are available on a monthly basis, becoming available within one month after the reference period.

Denominator:

The snapshot date for the annual Motor Vehicle Census is currently 31 March of the reference year. The statistics are generally released within 8 months of the snapshot being taken.

Accuracy

Numerator:

Information included in the Fatal Road Crash Database / Australian Road

Deaths Database - Online is the result of a cooperative effort between DoIT and State Road Safety Authorities. However, all of the data is supplied to the department by these authorities. Data quality, national consistency in particular, is thus dependent upon the efforts of the State Road Safety Authorities.

Denominator:

The size of the registered motor vehicle fleet (above 15 million vehicles) dictates that quality assurance of each record is not possible. Considerable effort is made by the ABS, to improve data quality with consistency checks and comparisons but records are not queried with the motor vehicle registries.

Care should be taken when comparing data items across jurisdictions as there is variation in the reporting from different states and territories.

In addition, data items where conversions eg fuel type or reconfigurations of vehicles have occurred, may not be accurately reported or recorded at the Registry.

For vehicles manufactured during or after 1990, the statistics eg identifying make and model information are based on procedures using the VIN, adopted by state and territory motor vehicle registration authorities.

CoherenceNumerator:

Data are presented as comparable over time, however, it is unclear whether data are collected against nationally agreed definitions and if so whether the definitions have been revised over time.

Denominator:

The types of fuel being used for motor vehicles has undergone some change in recent years. Leaded petrol is no longer available for sale, however, some older vehicles are still recorded as this fuel type by the MVRs. Hybrid vehicles are increasing, however, not all state and territory MVRs are identifying these vehicles separately.

Statistics from the annual MVC are comparable to previous censuses.

Data from the MVC when categorised by year of manufacture can be confronted with Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia, cat. no. 9314.0. In addition, the MVC is used as a frame for the Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia cat. no. 9208.0.

AccessibilityNumerator:

DoITdata road fatality data are available for public use, free of charge, from http://www.infrastructure.gov.au/roads/safety/road_fatality_statistics/fatal_road_crash_database.aspx

Data are available in a time series from 1989 and are reported in the RoGs by financial year.

Denominator:

Data are available from the ABS website.

InterpretabilityNumerator:

Data categories are clear, however there is limited information available about the context the data should be considered within, definitions and classification systems used.

Denominator:

The Motor Vehicle Census publication contains detailed Introductory Notes, Explanatory Notes and Glossary that provide information on the data sources, terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

Key data gaps/issues

Data are both comparable and complete for road deaths reported.

The rate of road deaths per number of registered vehicles is affected by a number of activities undertaken by state and federal governments, such as the condition of roads, driver education and media campaigns.

Indigenous deaths in custody

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness and Equity (in regard to Indigenous persons) in the Justice System. The data is obtained from the National Deaths in Custody Program (NDICP) which covers both indigenous and non-indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, as well as in prisons (reported in the Corrective Services chapter of the RoGS) and in juvenile detention.
Indicator	Indigenous deaths in (crime-related) police custody and custody-related operations (i.e. deaths of persons in the process of being detained or escaping) Indigenous status is not always collected; and when it is, the recording is not always consistent. Moreover, the way in which indigenous status is determined varies between jurisdictions.
Measure (computation)	Definition In short, deaths are in scope for this monitoring program if they occur in custody for a crime-related matter, or involve persons who die in the process of being detained or escaping.

In more detail, the definition of a death in scope is as follows:

The Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (RCIADIC) outlined the types of deaths that would require notification to the NDICP (rec 41). They are:

- A death, wherever occurring, of a person who is in prison custody, police custody or detention as a juvenile.
- A death, wherever occurring, of a person whose death is caused or contributed to by traumatic injuries sustained, or by lack of proper care, while in such custody or detention.
- A death, wherever occurring, of a person who dies, or is fatally injured, in the process of police or prison officers attempting to detain that person.
- A death, wherever occurring, of a person attempting to escape from prison, police custody or juvenile detention.

This definition has been used by the NDICP since its establishment in 1992. The definition by the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (Recommendation 41, RCIADIC 1992, pp135-139) remains relevant and has been mirrored in coronial and related legislation (e.g. the NSW Coroner's Act 1980). This definition results in the decision about whether a death is in scope for the NDICP hinging on whether the deceased was in custody for a

breach of the law, regardless of the circumstances, e.g. they may be in a vehicle staffed by contractors for transporting prisoners, or they may be on remand or sentenced in a mental health institution. It also includes persons who are temporarily absent from prison or police custody e.g. day release programs (see for example, s13A NSW Coroner's Act 1980) and those who are 'sentenced to a 'live-in' substance abuse program', since persons in such circumstances have their personal liberty restricted and are under the control of a custodial authority. NDICP excludes persons on community corrections or on parole, since they are 'free to come and go at will', which is a common law test for the absence of custody'. Additionally, 'home detention' should be excluded because there is a third party custodial authority involved.

Following a decision of the Federal Court (Eatts vs Dawson: G208 of 1990), and a decision by the Australasian Police Ministers' Council in 1994 together with associated changes to legislation and practice circulars, the scope of the NDICP was extended to deaths of persons in the process of being detained or escaping, whether technically they are in custody or not – such deaths under the NDICP are called 'custody-related operations'. The definition of a death in a 'custody-related operation' for the purposes of the NDICP was discussed in a meeting of the Australasian Police Ministers Council in 1994. At that meeting it was agreed that the scope of monitoring deaths in police custody by the NDICP also include deaths in the following three circumstances:

- (d) Deaths which occur while the person is in the custody of police officers;
- (e) Deaths which occur while police are attempting to detain a person; and
- (f) Deaths which occur while a person is escaping from custody.

It was agreed that the NDICP should exclude deaths which occur in police search and rescue operations where the goal of police officers was rescue *per se*, rather than the goal of detaining the deceased for any reason.

Also excluded from the NDICP are self-inflicted deaths where the police officers' involvement is limited to attempting to prevent the suicide or to obtain medical attention needed as a result of the suicide attempt. A self-inflicted death will be included in the monitoring process, however, if the police operation had, as one of its goals, the detaining of the person for any reason (other than simply to prevent suicide or to seek medical attention needed as a result of the attempted suicide).

NDICP Monitoring Framework

There are currently three key measures for monitoring deaths in custody:

1. Trends in numbers of deaths in prisons, police and juvenile detention, and the proportion of total deaths in each setting involving Indigenous persons;
2. Trends in the rate of death per 100 relevant adult prisoners* and the rate ratio (over-representation) for Indigenous and non-Indigenous deaths in prison;
3. Trends in causes and circumstances of deaths – in this regard ROGS presents ‘apparent non-natural cause deaths’ as a measure for Corrections and Juvenile Justice/Detention.

*Note: In the next NDICP Monitoring Report due to be released in early 2012 the rate of death under Indicator 2 (per 100 relevant population) will be used, replacing the calculation used in previous reports (per 1,000 relevant population). The purpose of this is to be more consistent with the ROGS Report.

In post-2012 Monitoring Reports, a new indicator will be developed and reported on:

4. International comparisons of trends relevant to the NDICP Framework for monitoring, particularly focusing on New Zealand and Canada due to their similarity to the Australian criminal justice system and Indigenous populations.

Numerator/s and Denominator/s - Computation/s:

Indicator 1:

Numerator: Number of Indigenous deaths in each custody setting.

Denominator: Total number of deaths in each custody setting.

Computation: $(\text{Indigenous deaths} \div \text{Total deaths}) \times 100$

Indicator 2:

Prison custody - Numerator: Number of deaths in prison.

Denominator: Historically, the denominator used to calculate rates has been the relevant prison population at 30 June (taken from the ABS series *Prisoners in Australia 4517.0*). For future NDICP Monitoring Reports, the AIC is proposing to use an annual average prison population taken from the ABS series *Corrective Services, Australia 4512.0*. The calculation to be used in deriving the denominator for these statistics is yet to be finalised and is currently being discussed with data agencies.

Computation:

Historical approach –

$(\text{Number of deaths in prison} \div \text{relevant 30 June prison population}) \times 1000$

Proposed new calculation –

$(\text{Number of deaths in prison} \div \text{relevant average annual prison population}) \times 100$

Indicator 3:

Numerator: Number of deaths falling within each cause of death category and falling within each category relating to circumstances of deaths, occurring in each custody setting.

Denominator: Total number of deaths in each category.

Computation: $(\text{Cause of death} \div \text{Total deaths in each custody setting}) \times 100$

Data source/s

Numerator/s:

The AIC is notified about deaths in custody and custody-related operations from the custodial authority involved, in some cases within a matter of days after the death occurs. The custodial authority completes a NDICP data collection form, which includes information about the deceased, criminal and medical history, and the specific location at death. Information is also collected from the custodial authority regarding the apparent cause of death and circumstances leading to the death. Occasionally a case may not be provided to the AIC by the custodial authority.

All the information provided by custodial authorities is then cross-checked with records held by the National Coronial Information System (NCIS) as coronial enquiries are completed and formal findings handed down.

As part of the data validation process each year, keyword searches of the NCIS database are undertaken to ensure any missing cases are identified. Moreover, to further ensure accuracy, annual totals are also cross-checked and validated by the relevant custodial authority. Finally, prior to the publication of NDICP Monitoring Reports, custodial authorities are given an opportunity to provide comments and feedback relating to the presentation of data and analysis.

Denominator/s:

Historically, prison populations used to calculate rates of death are taken from the annual ABS publication *Prisoners in Australia* (cat. no. 4517.0), which is a census of persons in prison custody on 30 June each year.

In future publications, the AIC is proposing to use an annual

average prison population as the denominator to calculate rates. This annual average prisoner population will be taken from the ABS series *Corrective Services, Australia* (cat. no. 4512.0), which is a monthly average of people in prison custody, and includes numbers of receptions into prison custody. The benefit of this approach is that it more accurately accounts for the flow of prisoners through the prison system each year. However note this will be confirmed after further discussions with ABS.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment

Numerator/s:

The responsibility for monitoring deaths in custody nationally was given to the AIC by the RCIADIC. State and Territory Governments unanimously agreed to support the implementation of recommendations relating to the establishment of the NDICP and its ongoing role in collecting and analysing information about deaths in custody and reporting regularly to government.

Information about each death in custody or custody-related operation is provided to the AIC by the relevant custodial authority. As cases are received, they are manually coded by AIC research staff and entered into the NDICP database. Information obtained from custodial authorities is then cross-checked against coronial findings as they become available. Coronial findings are sourced from the National Coronial Information System (NCIS), which is a database that collects information about deaths reported to a Coroner from every state and territory.

The NCIS dataset commenced from 2000 and is currently operated under a Heads of Agreement document made between the Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine and each State/Territory Government in Australia. The NCIS is not covered by legislation and is not a legal entity.

The NCIS is provided with information about each death via a secure regular (nightly or weekly) upload from local data systems in each coronial jurisdiction. The NCIS Unit has a quality assurance process in which the completeness and accuracy of cases that have been coded and closed on the NCIS are reviewed. This process is currently around 12 months behind the relevant reference period (i.e. the quality assurance team is currently reviewing deaths closed in September 2010).

The AIC's access to the NCIS database is subject to strict ethics arrangements as well as annual reporting requirements and regular ethics reviews. The AIC currently only has online access to those cases in the NCIS database which are closed, with a formal finding

being handed down by a Coroner. The AIC is in the process of seeking approval from every State Coroner to access information about active coronial enquiries via the NCIS. It is anticipated that AIC will have access to open cases by early 2012.

Deaths of persons in custody and custody-related operations are subject to a mandatory coronial inquest in every jurisdiction. However, where a person is charged in relation to a death in custody, coroners will terminate their inquest pending the resolution of the matter through criminal court proceedings. In such cases, information about the deceased, including the cause of death, will still be provided to the AIC by the relevant custodial authority. These cases will also be included in the NCIS database. However, due to the fact that the circumstances leading to the death are documented via court proceedings in the criminal justice system and not a coronial inquest, only limited information can be cross-checked through the NCIS. In the majority of cases, sufficient information will be available through the NCIS to cross-check information provided by the custodial authority about the deceased - such as name, date of birth/death, Indigenous status, location, and the cause and circumstances of the death. The AIC does not validate its deaths in custody data against court findings and, therefore, it is often difficult to determine responsibility in such cases – however undertaking validation against court findings is being considered by AIC.

The number of deaths in custody falling under the category ‘unlawful homicides’ each year is very small (usually less than five). Over the thirty years for which data is available, it is estimated that such deaths represent less than four per cent of the total number of deaths in custody cases recorded by the NDICP since 1980, however they are often the most controversial deaths and therefore AIC is considering undertaking validation against court findings.

Denominator/s:

All denominators used by the AIC in the NDICP are taken from ABS published reports. The quality of this data is ultimately a matter for the ABS and we suggest the Commission refer to ABS submissions regarding the quality of their data.

Relevance

Numerator/s:

Collecting timely information about deaths occurring in custodial settings and custody-related operations is highly relevant to assessing equity and effectiveness in the criminal justice system, most particularly for Indigenous Australians. The ongoing monitoring of deaths in custody in Australia serves as an

accountability and performance measure for custodial authorities, as well as providing the community with a better understanding of the trends and issues. As the former NSW State Coroner, Kevin Waller, observed:

'The rationale is that by making mandatory a full and public inquiry into deaths in prison and police cells the government provides a positive incentive to custodians to treat their prisoners in a humane fashion, and satisfies the community that deaths in such places are properly investigated' (Waller, K. (AM), *Coronial Law and Practice in NSW*, 3rd Edition, p. 28).

Among the concerns expressed by the RCIADIC was that statistics on both deaths in prison custody and juvenile detention and the related issue of the numbers of persons dying in police custody were at best poor, if not simply unavailable. It is the role of the NDICP to fill this data gap, as well as to identify emerging trends and issues relating to deaths in custody, particularly with regards to Indigenous Australians. The data collected in the NDICP has become one of the only Indigenous-specific indicators for equity and effectiveness in the criminal justice system.

Various information about the location of the death is recorded, and more refined geographic information on place of death and last place of private residence is proposed to be collected from 2012.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Timeliness

Numerator/s:

The most recent NDICP annual report released by the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC).

Denominator/s: ABS data

Accuracy

Numerator/s:

The accuracy of the data collected by the NDICP is largely contingent on the following three factors:

- the accuracy of information provided by custodial authorities;
- the accuracy of information in the NCIS database; and
- the regularity with which information is cross-checked between these two sources.

The AIC recently undertook a special validation exercise of all deaths in custody cases in the dataset and will make some corrections as necessary. These corrections will have minimal impact on the high level trends reported to date.

How does the NDICP ensure every case is collected?

The data obtained from custodial authorities is continuously validated against NCIS and also reviewed annually and as needed by corrections, juvenile justice and police agencies. The main risk to accuracy relates to ensuring that only deaths that are within scope for this monitoring program are collected and validated against the NCIS database as explained above.

Currently the NCIS does not have a coding flag to identify which cases have been confirmed as deaths in custody by the Coroner. Consequently, several mechanisms must be used to identify possible missing cases that fall within scope. These include searching for cases where the incident location is recorded as a Correctional Institution, or cases that involved a Legal Intervention. Not all deaths which are coded under these values fit the AIC criteria for a death in custody. In most cases, the AIC also receives direct notification of completed coronial inquiries into deaths in custody from the relevant State Coroner.

For the purposes of greater transparency with regards to the quality of deaths in custody data, included with all future releases of NDICP data will be information about the proportion of cases under each of the following three categories:

- d) 'possible death in custody' – deaths where it is not clear

from available information whether the deaths falls within scope or not. These deaths will not be reported or included in analysis until coronial findings allow this to be determined;

- e) ‘confirmed death in scope’ and checked against the NCIS to validate basic information about the death, but no coronial findings available to confirm many details of death ie cause of death;
- f) ‘validated deaths in custody’ – those deaths that have been fully validated against a coronial finding in the NCIS.

Indicators 1 and 2, see above, will include deaths categorised under b) and c), and the percentage of deaths which are b) or c).

For example: There were X number of deaths in prison custody in 2010; X% of these have been validated against coronial findings (across as many variables as possible). As deaths under category a) become resolved those in scope will be retrospectively added to the numbers under category c).

Indicator 3 will only include deaths under c), i.e. validated against coronial findings, in order to avoid findings on sensitive matters that require correction in later years as coronial findings become available.

In this way, the AIC will be able to provide more accurate data to ROGS on all non-natural cause deaths, broken down by ‘apparent non-natural cause deaths’ and non-natural cause deaths confirmed by coronial findings.

AIC undertook a review of the NDICP in 2011, which included revising the User Manual and administrative procedures around the collection of data from custodial authorities and the NCIS. In particular, the review outcomes included revising and modernising the Data Definitions to more accurately reflect significant changes in the justice system over the last twenty years. This process also aims to better align the NDICP with other datasets and standards i.e. that of ABS and also alignment with emerging data definitions for disability, health and mental health.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Coherence

Numerator/s:

For information on deaths occurring in prison custody and in police institutional settings (eg. Police cells) since 1980, data is internally

consistent as the same definition, data collection process and research methodology has been applied consistently over the last twenty years (data throughout the 1980's was collected by the RCIADIC).

For information on deaths occurring in police custody-related operations, accurate and internally consistent information is only available from the year 1990 and onwards. Prior to 1990, only deaths occurring in police institutional settings are recorded.

AIC undertook a review of the program in 2011 and has specifically considered improving coherence with other key datasets and standards e.g. ABS, AIHW, ROGS, and PC. Following conclusion of this review, revised Data Definitions, an improved User Manual and other key program documents will be finalised and fully implemented.

All State/Territory Coroners and custodial authorities (corrections and juvenile justice agencies, police and the AFP) use the same Data Definitions and all relevant stakeholders were invited to comment on and agree to revisions and improvements to key documents underpinning the NDICP.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Accessibility

Numerator/s:

The data is reported in regular NDICP Monitoring Reports and also through occasional in-depth research papers when resources allow. Publications are available on the AIC website and also in hard copy free of charge.

Requests for NDICP data from interested parties such as the media and academics are dealt with on a case-by-case basis; data is usually provided if it relates to data already available through published Monitoring Reports. All legitimate requests for data are provided without charge. Only de-identified data is ever provided, consistent with ethics requirements.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Interpretability

Numerator/s:

A range of matters related to 'interpretability' were identified in an Issues Paper that supported the review conducted by AIC during 2011. Each of these matters was considered and will be resolved and changes implemented as necessary.

A key matter relevant to interpretability is the lack of data on a range of matters linked to Indicator 3, such as evidence for successful preventative measures for reducing deaths in custody. From 2012 onwards, it is proposed that the Monitoring Reports will include thematic analysis of findings and recommendations made by Coroners to improve the evidence base in this area.

Denominator/s: ABS data

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

**Key data
gaps/issues**

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:
(Insert key points)

If resources were made available to allow validation of aspects of deaths against court findings, such as in cases where there has been a charge laid in respect of the death, this would add value to the program. This is because such deaths, while in the minority, often are of greatest interest in regard to equity and effectiveness.

Land transport hospitalisations

Indicator definition and description

Element	The indicator is an outcome indicator of the government's objective of promoting road safety.
Indicator Measure (computation)	Land transport hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles. Definition: The number of hospitalisations from traffic accidents per 100 000 registered vehicles.
Data source/s	Numerator: The number of hospitalisations from traffic accidents is calculated by the AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) based on data from the national minimum data set (NMDS) for Admitted patient care. Denominator: The data for vehicle registrations is obtained from the ABS <i>Motor Vehicle Census</i> Cat no. 9309.0, AusInfo, Canberra.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>The AIHW is an independent statutory authority within the Health and Ageing portfolio, which is accountable to the parliament of Australia through the Minister for Health and Ageing.</p> <p>The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) is the national statistics collection agency and it collates vehicle registration data collected under state legislation by state motor vehicle registration authorities.</p>
Relevance	The objective of police road safety campaigns is to reduce the incidence of road collisions and the severity of road trauma resulting in hospitalisation.
Timeliness	The AIHW provide hospitalisation data annually but with a lag, whereby the latest data able to be published in the 2014 RoGS relates to the 2011-12 financial year.
Accuracy	<p>Almost all public hospitals and the majority of private hospitals provide data for the NHMD.</p> <p>States and territories are primarily responsible for the quality of the data they provide. However, the AIHW undertakes extensive validations on data. Data are checked for valid values, logical consistency and historical consistency. Where possible, data in individual data sets are checked against data from other data sets. Potential errors are queried with jurisdictions, and corrections and resubmissions may be made in response to these queries. The AIHW does not adjust data to account for possible data errors or missing or incorrect values.</p> <p>Data on procedures are recorded uniformly using the Australian</p>

Classification of Health Interventions.

Variations in admission practices and policies lead to variation among providers in the number of admissions for some conditions.

Cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality where the presentation could identify a patient or a service provider or where rates are likely to be highly volatile.

Coherence

The information presented for this indicator is calculated using the same methodology as data published by the AIHW in *Australian Hospital Statistics*. All States and territories participate in the survey.

The data can be meaningfully compared across reference periods for all jurisdictions except Tasmania. 2008–09 data for Tasmania does not include two private hospitals that were included in 2007–08 and 2009–10 data reported in National Healthcare Agreement performance reports.

Accessibility

The AIHW provides a variety of products that draw upon the NHMD. The relevant published product available on the AIHW website is Australian hospital statistics with associated Excel tables.

Interpretability

Supporting information on the quality and use of the NHMD are published annually in *Australian hospital statistics* (technical appendixes), available in hard copy or on the AIHW website. Readers are advised to note caveat information to ensure appropriate interpretation of the performance indicator. Supporting information includes discussion of coverage, completeness of coding, the quality of Indigenous data, and changes in service delivery that might affect interpretation of the published data. Metadata information for the NMDS for Admitted patient care is published in the AIHW's online metadata repository METeOR and the *National health data dictionary*.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issues

None have been identified for this indicator.

Perceptions of Safety

Indicator definition and description

Element	Perceptions of safety is an outcome indicator in the police services performance indicator framework. The indicator comprises two aspects of community perceptions; the proportion of people who felt safe or very safe at home; and the proportion of people who felt safe or very safe in public places. The data for this indicator are obtained from the national Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP).
Indicator	<p>The six measures for the indicator are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the day.2. Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the night.3. Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' walking locally during the day.4. Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' walking locally during the night.5. Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' travelling on public transport during the day.6. Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' travelling on public transport during the night.
Measure (computation)	<p>Definition</p> <p>The latest NSCSP reported data obtained from 28 502 respondents drawn from all jurisdictions in Australia.</p> <p>For each of the six measures above, survey respondents could report their feeling of safety as falling within one of five response categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. very safe2. safe3. neither safe nor unsafe4. unsafe5. very unsafe <p>Respondents to survey questions could also say 'not applicable' and with respect to safety on public transport only, respond to the category of 'do not use'. A significant proportion of respondents do not use public transport as they do not wish to use it or have access to it or it is not available where they live.</p>
Data source/s	The NSCSP is conducted and the results compiled annually by a private sector survey company under the direction of Australia's police services.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	ANZPAA (Australia and New Zealand Police Advisory Agency) has management responsibility for the NSCSP survey contract. Jurisdictions manage the survey collectively through a national police committee.
Relevance	The objective of perceptions of safety is to support governments' aims of maintaining public safety and reducing fear of crime in the community. The six perceptions of safety measures in the NSCSP survey do not reflect levels of reported crime as many other factors including media reporting and hearsay can affect public perceptions of crime levels and safety. Perceptions of safety on public transport can be influenced by the availability and types of transport methods (trains, buses, ferries or trams) in each jurisdiction.
Timeliness	The NSCSP survey is conducted on a rolling 12 monthly basis. The most recent results are available annually in the Report on Government Services..
Accuracy	The accuracy of the telephone survey data collected in the NSCSP is largely contingent on the following three factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the accuracy of information provided by respondents; • the accuracy of its compilation by the survey provider • the extent to which information is checked against replies to similar questions in previous years
Coherence	Annual NSCSP data are consistent to the extent that replies to the same questions are collected each year, with consistent data collection processes and research methodology having been applied over many years. Questions are reviewed on an on-going basis and amended or replaced as policies and practices change. <p>All States and territories participate in the survey.</p>
Accessibility	Some data is published annually in the Report on Government Services. Other data is published in jurisdictional government reports such as Annual Reports and budget reporting. These data are available for general research purposes without charge. Particular requests for unpublished data can be received by individual police jurisdictions and dealt with on a case by case basis.
Interpretability	A high or increasing proportion of people who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' for all measures is desirable. There are no published reports linking the measures to improved safety outcomes such as reduced crime levels for the reasons given above.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

**Key data
gaps/issues**

Nil.

Road Safety

Indicator definition and description

Element Road safety is an outcome indicator in the police services performance indicator framework.

Indicator The indicator comprises three road safety behaviour measures:

the use of seat belts,
the incidence of driving above the blood alcohol limit and
the incidence of speeding.

The data for this indicator are obtained from the national Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP).

Measure (computation) **Definition**
For each of the three road safety measures, survey respondents are invited to provide a personal response using one of seven incidence descriptors:

- Always
- Most of the time
- Sometimes
- Rarely
- Never.
- Refused
- Don't know

The incidence for the seven descriptors adds to 100 per cent.

Data source/s The NSCSP is conducted and the results compiled annually by a private sector survey company under the direction of Australia's police services.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment ANZPAA (Australia and New Zealand Police Advisory Agency) has management responsibility for the NSCSP survey contract. Jurisdictions manage the survey collectively through a national police committee.

Relevance The objective of road safety is to promote safer behaviour on Australia's roads.

Timeliness The NSCSP survey is conducted on a rolling 12 monthly basis. The most recent results are available annually in the Report on Government Services..

Accuracy The accuracy of the telephone survey data collected in the NSCSP is largely contingent on the following three factors:

- the accuracy of information provided by respondents;
- the accuracy of its compilation by the survey provider
- the extent to which information is checked against replies to similar questions in previous years

Coherence Annual NSCSP data are consistent to the extent that replies to the same questions are collected each year, with consistent data collection processes and research methodology having been applied over many years. Questions are reviewed on an on-going basis and amended or replaced as policies and practices change.

All States and territories participate in the survey.

Accessibility Some data is published annually in the Report on Government Services. Other data is published in jurisdictional government reports such as Annual Reports and budget reporting. These data are available for general research purposes without charge. Particular requests for unpublished data can be received by individual police jurisdictions and dealt with on a case by case basis.

Interpretability A high or increasing proportion of people engaging in safe road behaviours is desirable.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issues Nil.