

# Report on Government Services 2020

PART C, SECTION 6: LATEST UPDATE: 25 JUNE 2020

## 6 Police services

**LATEST UPDATE 25 JUNE 2020:**

**Indicator results for:**

- ✔ [Magistrates court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding, 2018-19 data](#)
- ✔ [Crime victimisation, 2018-19 data](#)

The focus of performance reporting in this section is on police services, covering the operations of the police agencies of each State and Territory government, including the ACT community policing function performed by the Australian Federal Police.

The **Indicator Results** tab uses data from the data tables to provide information on the performance for each indicator in the **Indicator Framework**. The same data in the data tables are also available in CSV format.

[Skip to downloadable Police services data tables and supporting material](#)

## Context

### Objectives for police services

Police services aim to contribute to a safe and secure community that enables people to undertake their lawful pursuits confidently and safely. To achieve these aims, governments seek to provide police services that:

- are accessible, and responsive to community needs, including disaster and emergency management
- support the judicial process to bring to justice those people responsible for committing an offence
- provide safe custodial services
- are delivered with integrity, honesty and fairness
- promote safer behaviour on roads.

Governments aim for police services to meet these objectives in an equitable and efficient manner.

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## 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. Across jurisdictions, police activity can be grouped into four broad activity areas:

- Community safety – preserving public order and promoting a safer community
- Crime – investigating crime and identifying and apprehending offenders
- Road safety – targeted operations to reduce the incidence of traffic offences and through attendance at, and investigation of, road traffic collisions and incidents
- Judicial services – support to the judicial process including the provision of safe custody for alleged offenders.

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 issues.

## Roles and responsibilities

Police services are predominantly the responsibility of State and Territory government agencies. They include the ACT community policing function performed by the Australian Federal Police (AFP) under an arrangement between the ACT and the Commonwealth Minister for Justice.

The Australian Government is responsible for the AFP. Data for the national policing function of the AFP and other national non-police law enforcement bodies (such as the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission) are not included in this Report.

## Funding

Funding for police services comes almost exclusively from State and Territory governments, with some limited specific purpose Australian Government grants. Nationally in 2018-19, total real recurrent expenditure (including user cost of capital, less revenue from own source and payroll tax) was \$12.4 billion (table 6A.1).

## Size and scope

### Client groups

Broadly, the entire 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<sup>1</sup>
- those reporting criminal incidents
- those involved in traffic-related incidents
- third parties (such as witnesses to crime and people reporting traffic accidents)
- those requiring police services for non-crime-related matters.

## 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
- by operational status — an operational police staff member is any member (sworn or unsworn) 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 estimate for the number of police staff actively engaged in the delivery of police-related services. Nationally in 2018–19, 92.0 per cent of the 75 974 police staff were operational (an increase from 90.5 per cent in 2012-13). This equates to 278 per 100 000 people, but varies across jurisdictions, in part, due to differing operating environments (figure 6.1 and table 6A.2).

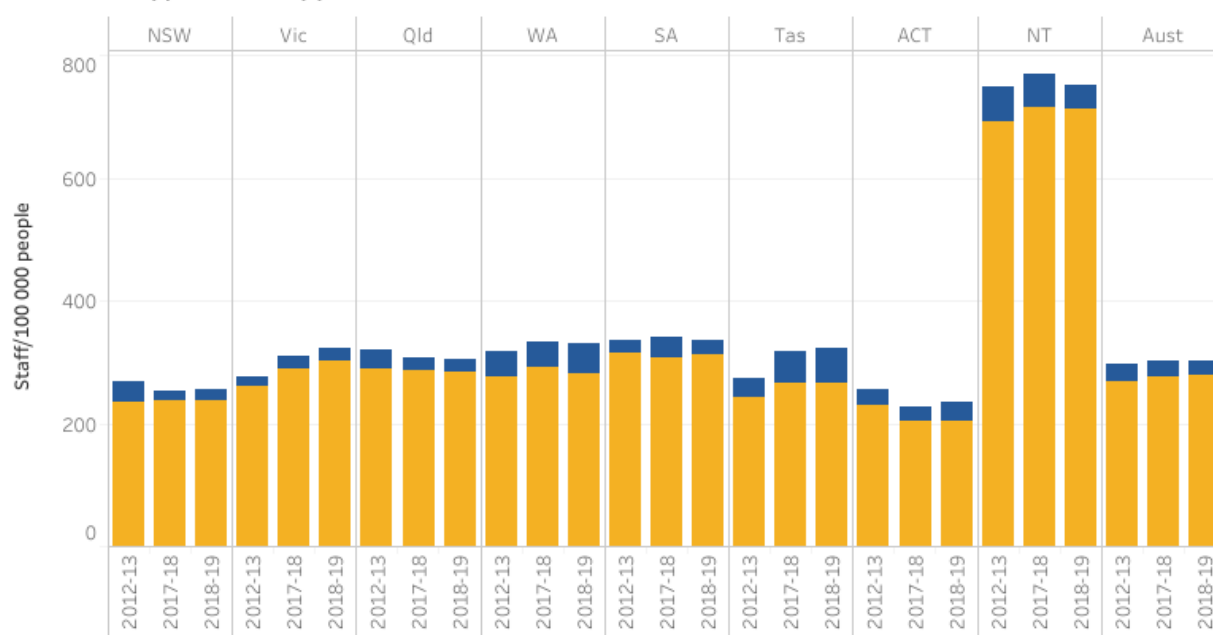
Select year(s):

Multiple values

■ Non-operational staff per 100 000 people

■ Operational staff per 100 000 people

Figure 6.1 Police staff per 100 000 people  
by jurisdiction, by year



Source: table 6A.2

Data tables are referenced above by a '6A' prefix and all data (footnotes and data sources) are available for download from the supporting material below (both in Excel and CSV format).



## Responsiveness

The responsiveness of police to calls for assistance is critical to the effectiveness of police services. Although the Steering Committee considers nationally comparable response times reporting a priority for this Report, currently there is no consistent public reporting of response times across states and territories. NSW, Qld, WA, SA and ACT police publish response times data in annual

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reports. Other jurisdictions do not report response times as part of their corporate reporting, and have advised they are unable to provide these data for this Report.

- *NSW Police* report the number of urgent (imminent threat to life or property) response calls and the percentage attended within a target time of 12 minutes. In 2018-19, NSW Police responded to 134 765 urgent response calls, attending 77.3 per cent of urgent duty jobs within the 12 minute target time.
- *Queensland Police* report the percentage of code 1 and code 2 incidents attended within 12 minutes. Data includes geographic areas covered by the Queensland Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) System. Code 1 and 2 incidents include very urgent matters when danger to human life is imminent and urgent matters involving injury or present threat of injury to person or property. In 2018-19, Queensland Police attended 86.0 per cent of urgent matters within the 12 minute target time.
- *WA Police* aim to respond to 80 per cent of priority 1 and 2 incidents – situations that require urgent attendance and include an imminent threat to life, serious offence or incident in progress – within 12 minutes in the Perth metropolitan area, and reported 85.2 per cent meeting this target in 2018-19. The target for priority 3 incidents – situations that require routine attendance and include an offence in progress/suspect at scene or the preservation of evidence – is 80 per cent within 60 minutes in the Perth metropolitan area (80.5 per cent achieved in 2018-19).
- *SA Police* reported that 93.7 per cent of Grade 1 taskings in the metropolitan area were responded to within 15 minutes in 2018-19. The target is 80 per cent or above.
- *ACT Police* report response time targets for three incident categories:
  - *Priority One* incidents (life threatening or critical situations) are 80 per cent or more of responses within 10 minutes (81.0 per cent achieved in 2018-19)
  - *Priority Two* incidents (situations where the information provided indicates that time is important but not critical) are 80 per cent within 20 minutes (74.5 per cent achieved in 2018-19)
  - *Priority Three* incidents (situations where there is no immediate danger to safety or property but police attendance or response is needed no later than 48 hours from the initial contact by the complainant or a time agreed with the complainant) is 90 per cent within 48 hours (97.5 per cent achieved in 2018-19).

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1. The use of the term 'offender' in this section refers to a person who is alleged to have committed an offence. It differs from the definition used in [section 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.

## References

NSW Police 2019, *Annual Report 2018-19* .

Queensland Police Service 2019, *Annual Report 2018-19* .

WA Police 2019, *Annual Report 2018-19* .

SA Police 2019, *Annual Report 2018-19* .

ACT Policing 2019, *Annual Report 2018-19* .

## Indicator Framework

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

The performance indicator framework shows which data are complete and comparable in this Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. [Section 1](#) discusses data comparability and completeness from a Report-wide perspective. In addition to the service area's Profile information, the Report's statistical context ([Section 2](#)) contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this section.

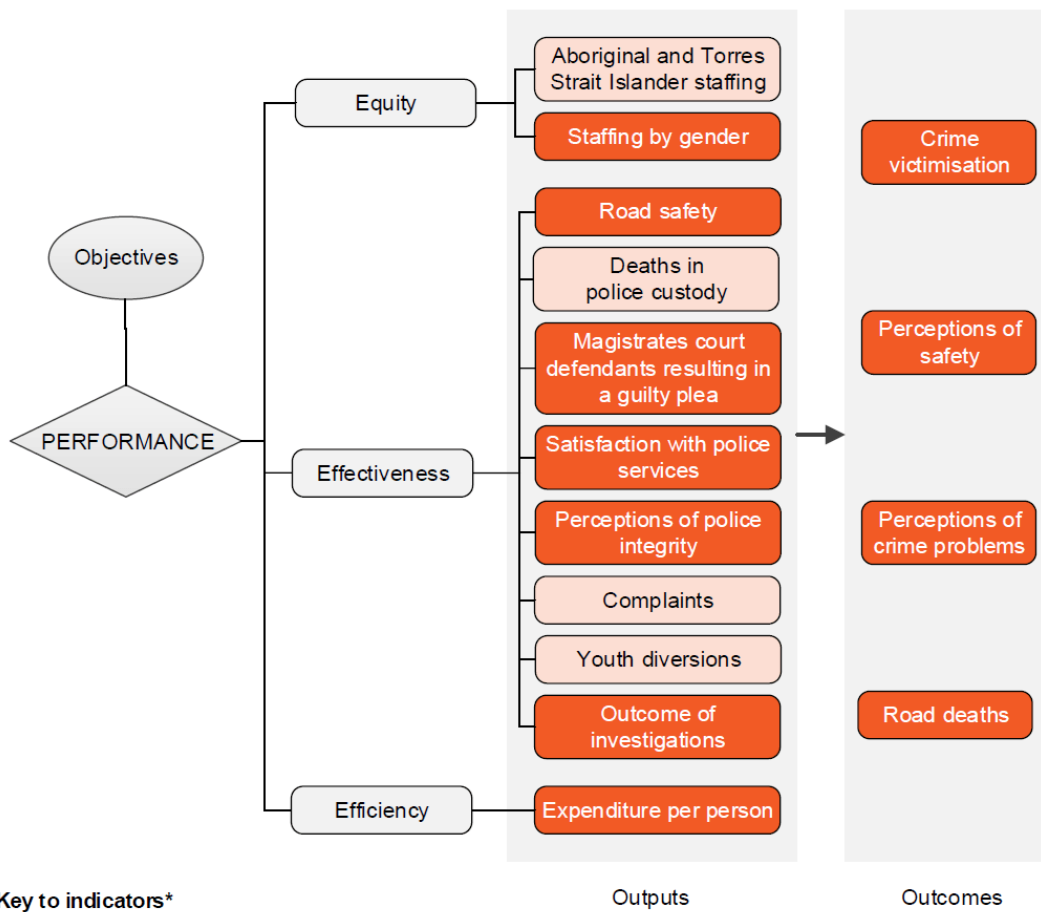
Improvements to performance reporting for police services are ongoing and include identifying data sources to fill gaps in reporting for performance indicators and measures, and improving the comparability and completeness of data.

### Outputs

Outputs are the services delivered (while outcomes are the impact of these services on the status of an individual or group) (see section 1). Output information is also critical for equitable, efficient and effective management of government services.

### Outcomes

Outcomes are the impact of services on the status of an individual or group (see section 1).



**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 section

## Indicator Results

An overview of the Police services performance indicator results is presented. Different delivery contexts, locations and types of clients can affect the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of police services.

Information to assist the interpretation of these data can be found in the Police services supporting interpretative material and data tables. Data tables are identified by a '6A' prefix (for example, table 6A.1).

All data are available for download as an excel spreadsheet and as a CSV dataset — refer to [Download supporting material](#). Specific data used in figures can be downloaded by clicking in the figure area, navigating to the bottom of the visualisation to the grey toolbar, clicking on the 'Download' icon and selecting 'Data' from the menu. Selecting 'PDF' or 'Powerpoint' from the 'Download' menu will download a static view of the performance indicator results.



**Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staffing** is an indicator of governments' objective to provide police services in an equitable manner.

**Measure:** The proportion of police staff (operational and non-operational) from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander backgrounds compared with the proportion of the population aged 20–64 years who are from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander backgrounds.

**Guidance:** A proportion of police staff aged 20–64 years who are from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander backgrounds that is similar to the proportion of people aged 20–64 years who are from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander backgrounds is desirable.

■ Data are not comparable across jurisdictions or over time.

■ Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

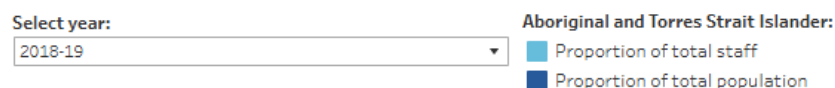
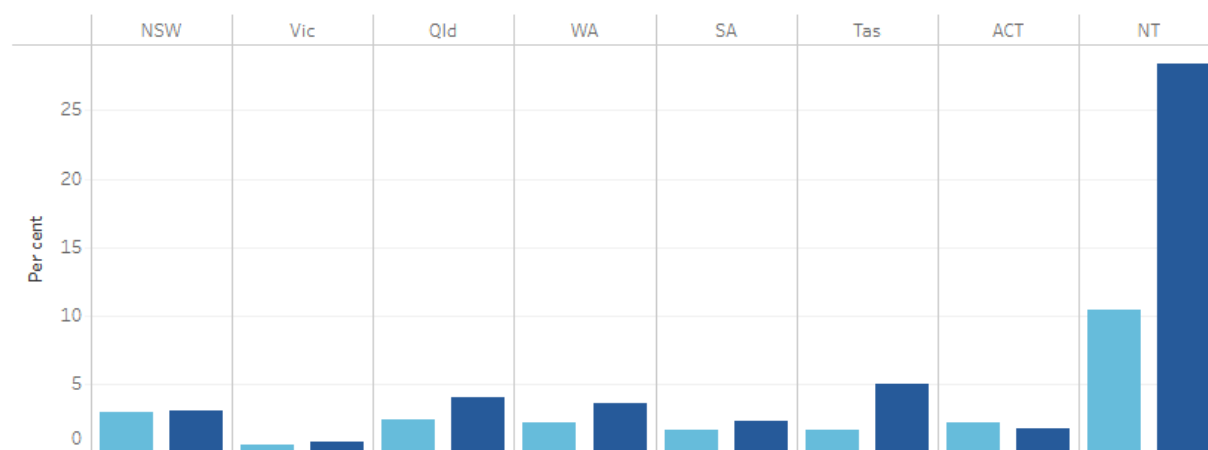


Figure 6.2 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, 2018-19 aged 20–64 years, by jurisdiction



Source: table 6A.2

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander police staff in 2018-19 was below the representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the population aged 20–64 years for all jurisdictions except the ACT.

**Staffing by gender** is an indicator of governments' objective to provide police services in an equitable manner.

**Measure:** The number of female police staff (sworn and unsworn) divided by the total number of police staff.

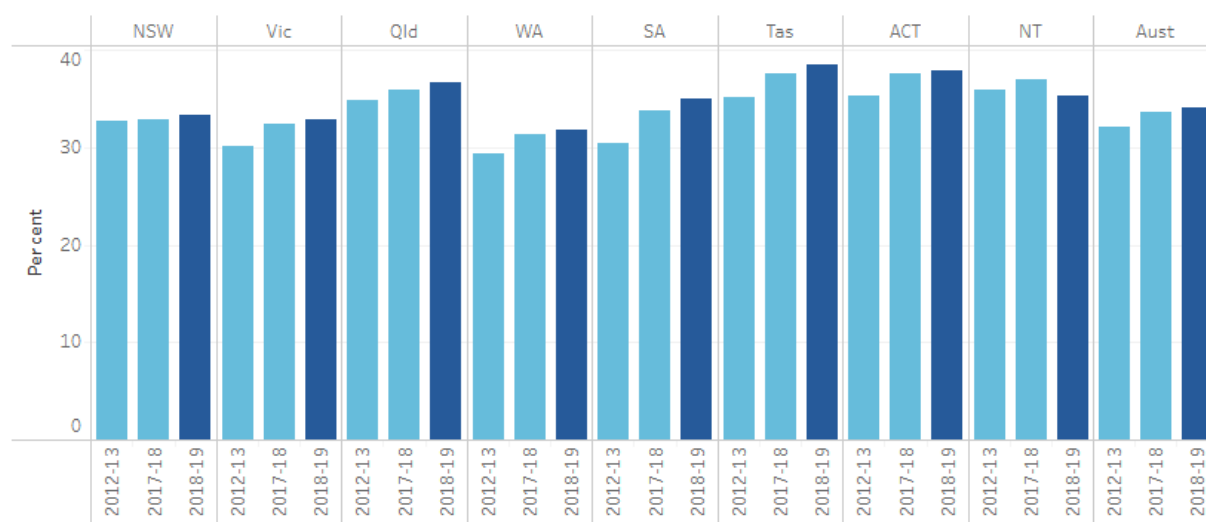
**Guidance:** A proportion of female police staff similar to the proportion of females in the population is desirable.

- Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.
- Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

Select year(s):

(Multiple values) ▼

Figure 6.3 Female police staff as a proportion of all staff by jurisdiction, by year



Source: table 6A.2

Nationally, 34.1 per cent of police staff were female in 2018-19, up from 32.2 per cent in 2012-13.

Road safety is an indicator of governments' objective to promote safer behaviour on roads. It is defined by three measures.

**Measure 1:** Use of seatbelts — 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.

**Measure 2:** Driving under the influence — 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.

**Measure 3:** Degree of speeding — 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.

**Guidance:** 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.

- Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.
- Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

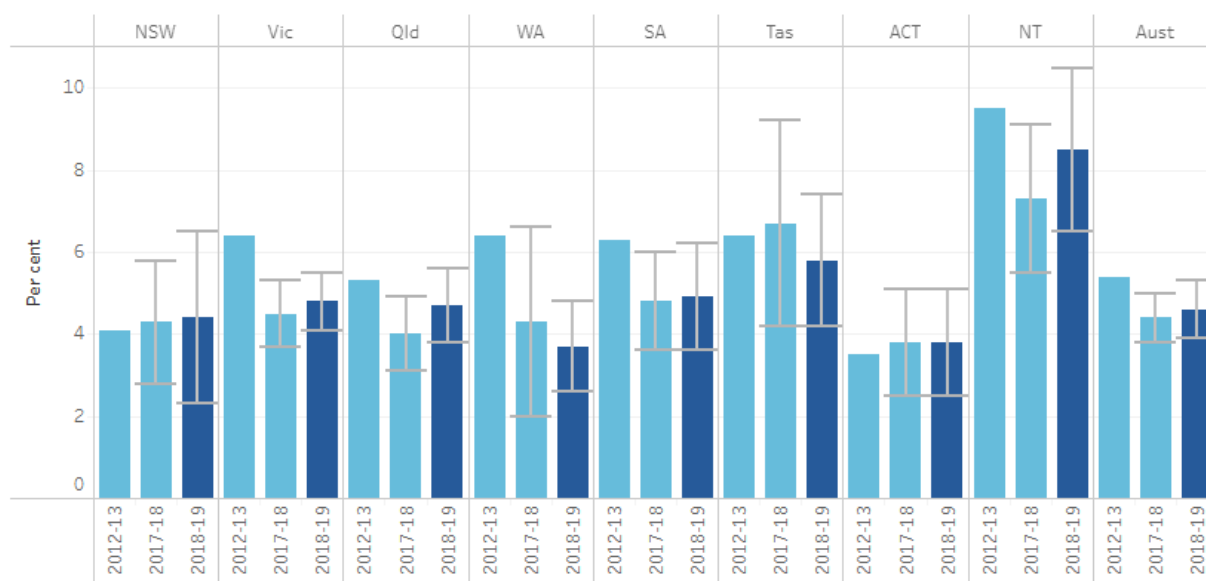
Select measure:

- Without wearing a seat belt
- When possibly over the alcohol limit
- 10 kilometres per hour or more above the speed limit

Select year(s):

(Multiple values) ▼

Figure 6.4 People who had driven in the previous 6 months, Without wearing a seat belt by jurisdiction, by year



Source: table 6A.16

Nationally in 2018-19, of those people who had driven in the previous six months:

- 4.6 per cent reported driving without wearing a seat belt
- 8.0 per cent of people said they had driven when possibly over the blood alcohol limit.
- 59.8 per cent of people reported having travelled 10 kilometres per hour or more above the speed limit.

Deaths in police custody is an indicator of governments' objective of providing safe custodial services. It is defined by two measures.

**Measure 1:** The total number of deaths in police custody and custody-related operations.

**Measure 2:** The total number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in police custody and custody-related operations.

**Guidance:** None or a decreasing number of deaths in custody and custody-related operations is desirable.

■ Data may not be comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time and may not be comparable across jurisdictions.

■ Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

Select Indigenous status:

(All) ▼

Select year(s):

(Multiple values) ▼

Table 6.2 Deaths in police custody, by Indigenous status  
by jurisdiction, by year

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	2017-18	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
	2016-17	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	7
	2007-08	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	5
Non-Indigenous people	2017-18	4	2	3	3	1	-	1	-	14
	2016-17	3	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	8
	2007-08	7	8	4	4	2	1	-	3	29
Unknown Indigenous status	2017-18	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	2016-17	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	2007-08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All people	2017-18	6	5	4	3	2	-	1	-	21
	2016-17	6	-	2	2	5	-	-	2	17
	2007-08	7	8	5	4	4	1	-	5	34

Source: table 6A.19  
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Nationally in 2017-18, there were 21 deaths in police custody (three out of the 21 were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths). The total number of deaths in police custody has reduced since 2007-08 due to the decrease in non-Indigenous deaths (29 out of 34 deaths in 2007-08).

**Magistrates court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding** is an indicator of governments' objective of supporting the judicial process to bring to justice those people responsible for committing an offence.

**Measure:** 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.

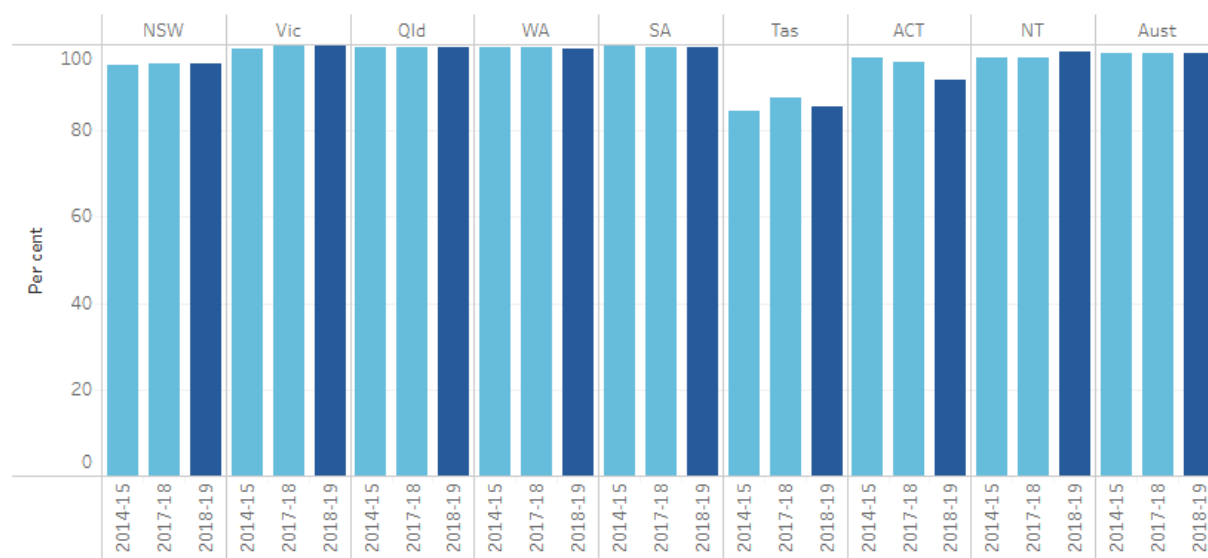
**Guidance:** A high or increasing proportion of magistrates court adjudicated defendants submitting a guilty plea or being the subject of a guilty finding is desirable.

- Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.
- Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

Select year(s):

(Multiple values) ▼

Figure 6.5 Proportion of magistrates court adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding by jurisdiction, by year



Source: table 6A.21

Nationally, the proportion of magistrates court adjudicated defendants who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty was 97.9 per cent in 2018-19.

**Satisfaction with police services** is an indicator of governments' objective of providing services that are accessible and responsive to community needs, including disasters and emergencies. It is defined by three measures – the proportion of people aged 18 years or over who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with police services:

**Measure 1:** in general (whether or not they had contact with police services)

**Measure 2:** in their most recent contact

**Measure 3:** in response to emergencies and disasters.

**Guidance:** A high or increasing proportion of people who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' is desirable.

■ Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.

■ Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

Select year:

2018-19

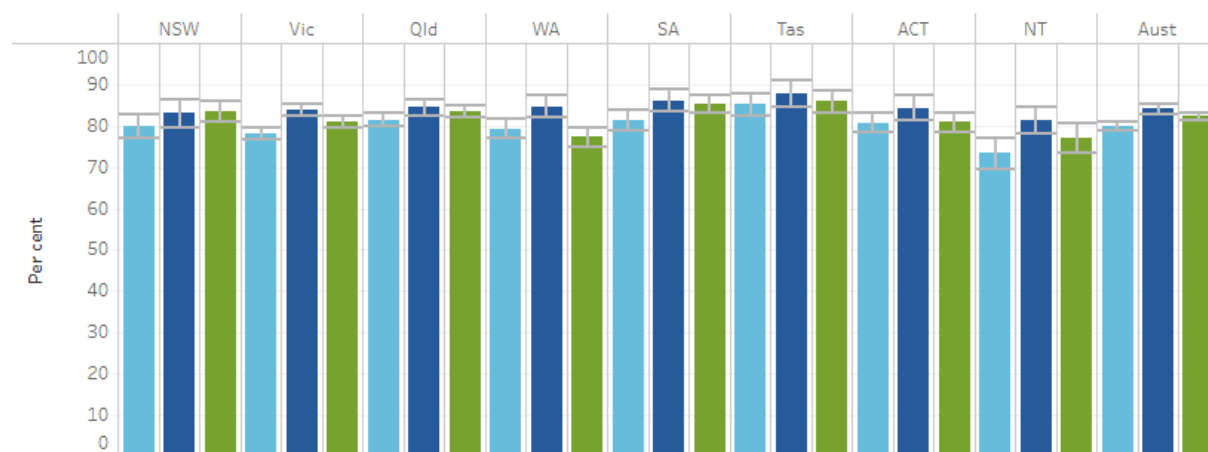
Measure:

■ in general (whether or not they had contact with police)

■ in their most recent contact

■ in response to emergencies and disasters

Figure 6.6 People who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with police services by jurisdiction, 2018-19



Source: table 6A.3

Nationally, 79.9 per cent of the adult population were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' in general with the services provided by police in 2018-19. The proportion was higher for those who had contact with police in the previous 12 months (84.1 per cent), and this was the case across all jurisdictions. Nationally in 2018-19, 82.3 per cent of the adult population were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with police service response to emergencies and disasters.

Perceptions of police integrity is an indicator of governments' objective to provide services with integrity, honesty and fairness. It refers to public perceptions and is defined by three measures — the proportion of people who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police:

- Measure 1:** treat people fairly and equally
- Measure 2:** perform their job professionally
- Measure 3:** are honest.

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

- Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.
- Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

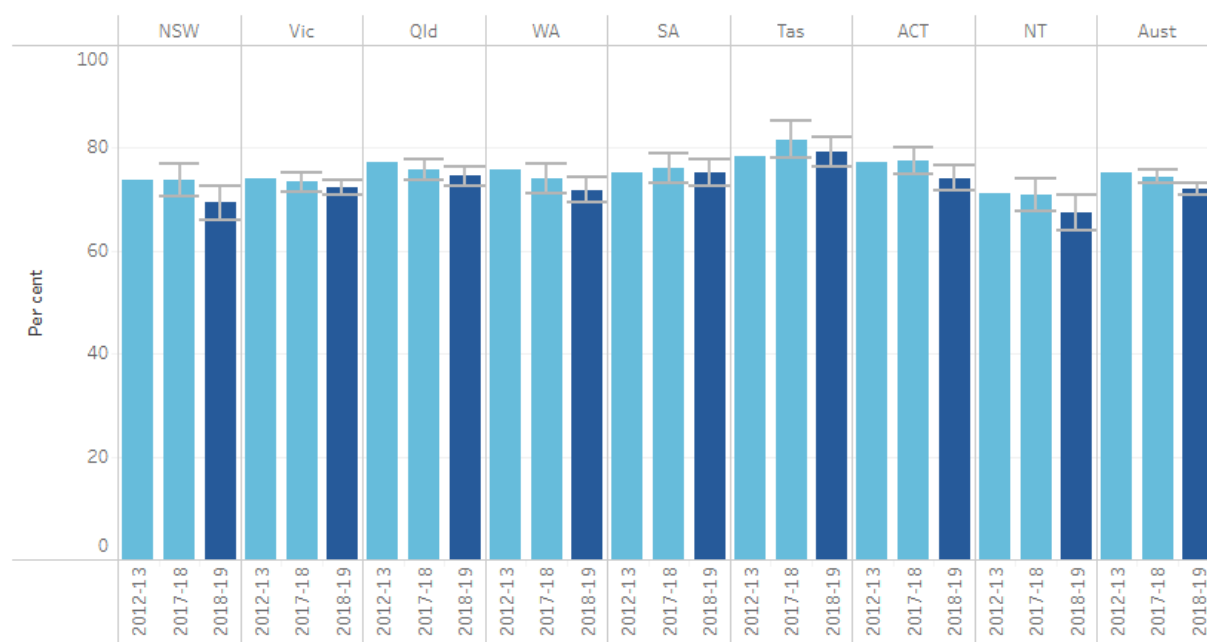
Select Measure:

- Opinions on statement 'police treat people fairly and equally'
- Opinions on statement 'police perform job professionally'
- Opinions on statement 'police are honest'

Select year(s):

(Multiple values) ▼

Figure 6.7 People who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' regarding Opinions on statement 'police treat people fairly and equally' by jurisdiction, by year



Source: table 6A.6

Nationally in 2018-19, the proportion of people who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police:

- treat people 'fairly and equally' was 72.1 per cent
- perform their job 'professionally' was 85.7 per cent
- are 'honest' was 74.3 per cent.

Complaints is an indicator of governments' objective to provide services with integrity, honesty and fairness.

**Measure:** The number of complaints made by the public against police per 100 000 people in the population, expressed in index form comparing values over time to a base period allocated a value of 100.

**Guidance:** A low or decreasing number of complaints per 100 000 people in the population (index score) is desirable.

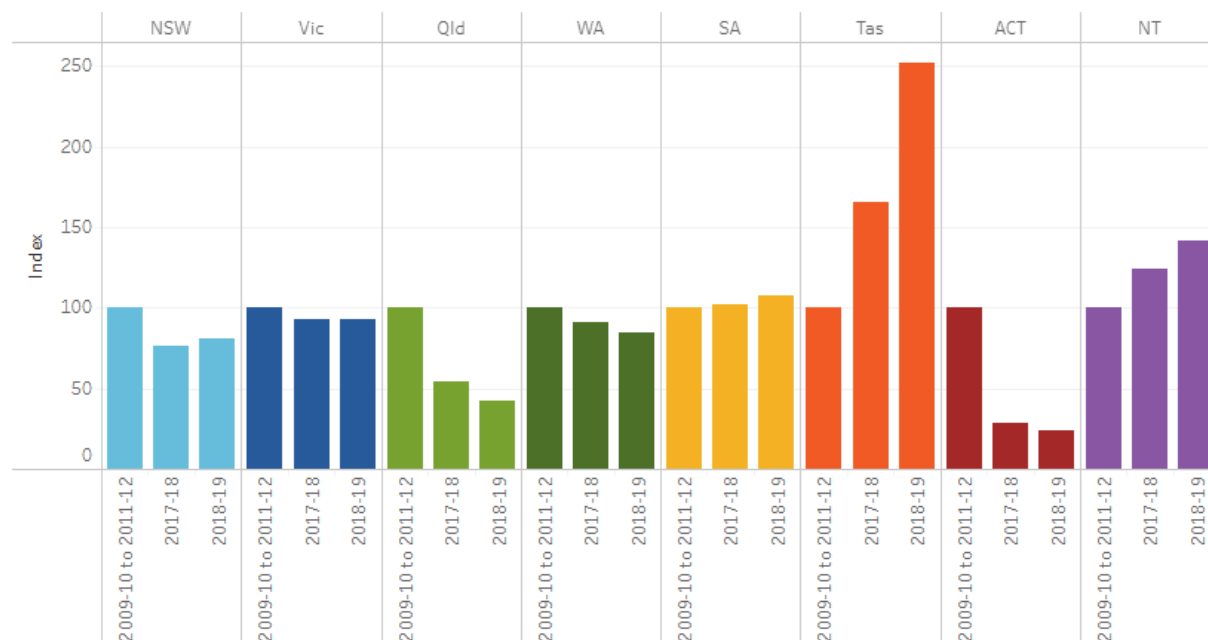
■ Data are not comparable across jurisdictions or within some jurisdictions over time.

■ Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

Select year(s):

(Multiple values) ▼

Figure 6.8 Complaints per 100 000 people (index 2009-10 to 2011-12 = 100) by jurisdiction, by year



Source: table 6A.7

Trends within jurisdictions have varied over time.



**Youth diversions** is an indicator of governments' objective of supporting the judicial process to bring to justice those people responsible for committing an offence. It is defined by two measures:

**Measure 1:** The total number of alleged young offenders who would otherwise be proceeded against (that is, taken to court) but who are diverted by police, as a proportion of all young offenders formally dealt with by police.

**Measure 2:** The total number of alleged young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders who would otherwise be proceeded against (that is, taken to court) but who are diverted by police, as a proportion of all young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders formally dealt with by police.

**Guidance:** A high or increasing proportion of youth diversions as a proportion of all young offenders is desirable.

■ Data are not comparable across jurisdictions or within some jurisdictions over time.

■ Data are incomplete for the current reporting period for the second measure. All 2018-19 data were not available for South Australia for both measures and Tasmania for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander diversions.

Select year(s):  Select Indigenous status:

Table 6.3 Youth diversions as a proportion of offenders, by Indigenous status  
by jurisdiction, by year

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	2018-19	22.5	10.7	41.1	43.8	na	na	17.7	42.5
	2017-18	23.8	13.0	45.9	37.0	27.6	na	14.2	44.1
	2009-10	23.9	18.3	52.6	32.0	28.4	na	18.0	37.3
Non-Indigenous people	2018-19	57.5	21.4	65.2	54.8	na	na	36.9	40.0
	2017-18	58.6	23.6	69.8	56.9	47.4	na	36.1	59.9
	2009-10	47.7	34.7	75.7	59.8	50.7	na	48.1	56.0
Unknown Indigenous status	2018-19	61.0	23.2	80.8	78.0	na	na	na	na
	2017-18	57.3	23.9	80.3	75.3	73.0	na	na	na
	2009-10	19.3	50.7	67.1	73.0	21.5	na	na	na
All people	2018-19	49.7	20.7	57.3	49.5	na	46.0	33.4	42.4
	2017-18	50.3	22.5	61.0	46.4	41.1	46.0	31.8	45.5
	2009-10	39.5	34.8	68.7	48.0	44.8	58.0	43.7	41.8

Source: table 6A.20  
na Not available.

From 2017-18 to 2018-19, two jurisdictions reported an increase in the proportion of alleged young offenders diverted from the justice system, and two of six reporting jurisdictions reported an increase in alleged young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders diverted.

**Outcome of investigations** is an indicator of governments' objective of supporting the judicial process to bring to justice those people responsible for committing an offence. It is defined by two measures.

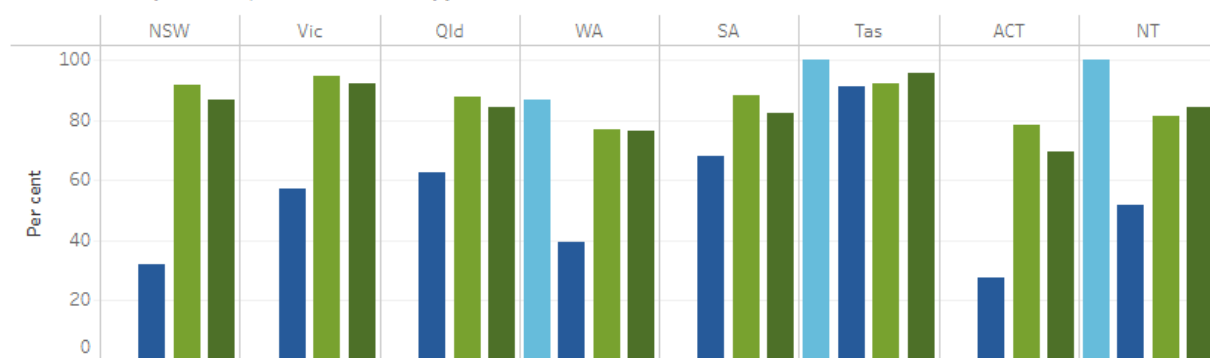
**Measure 1:** The number of investigations that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, as a proportion of all investigations.

**Measure 2:** The number of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, where proceedings were instituted against the offender, as a proportion of the total number of all finalised investigations.

**Guidance:** A high or increasing proportion of investigations that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police and of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, where proceedings were instituted against the offender, is desirable.

- Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.
- Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

Figure 6.9a Measure 1: Investigations finalised and for which proceedings had begun within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, 2018 (a)  
by selected personal offences, by jurisdiction



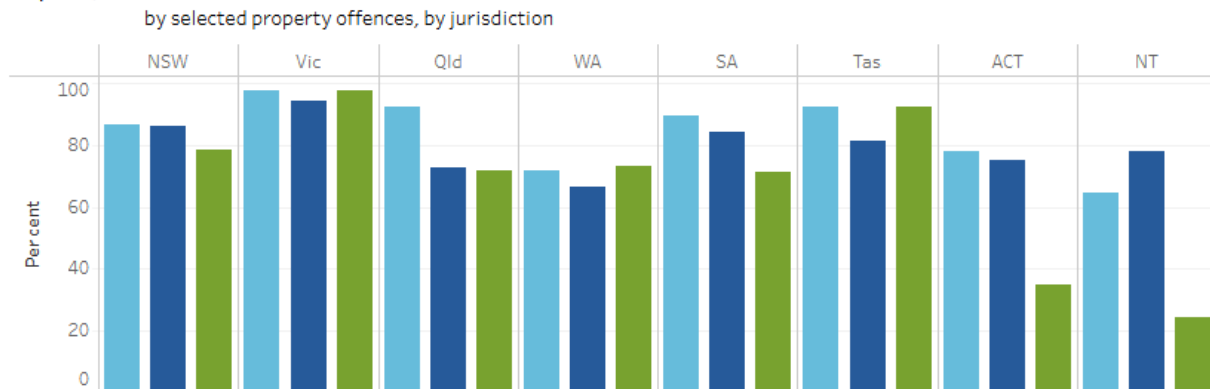
Source: table 6A.14

(a) Data for 'Homicide and related offences' are not published for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA and the ACT.

The proportion of investigations finalised and for which proceedings had begun within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police varied across jurisdictions for a range of personal offences.

- Homicide and related offences
- Sexual assault
- Armed robbery
- Unarmed robbery

Figure 6.9b Measure 2: Investigations finalised and for which proceedings had begun within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, 2018  
by selected property offences, by jurisdiction



Source: table 6A.15

The proportion of investigations finalised and for which proceedings had begun within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police varied across jurisdictions for a range of property offences.

- Unlawful entry with intent
- Motor vehicle theft
- Other theft

Expenditure per person is a proxy indicator of governments' objective of providing police services in an efficient manner.

**Measure:** Real recurrent expenditure on policing per person in the population.

**Guidance:** All else being equal, a low or decreasing expenditure per person is desirable.

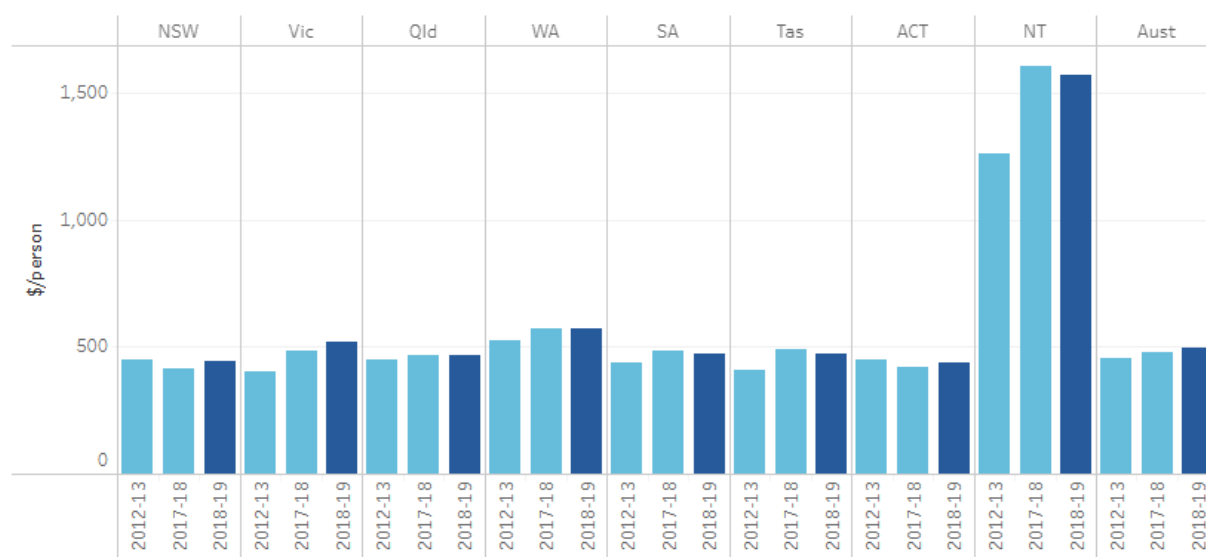
■ Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.

■ Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

Select year(s):

(Multiple values) ▼

Figure 6.10 Real recurrent expenditure per person (including user cost of capital less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) by jurisdiction, 2018-19 dollars



Source: table 6A.1

Nationally in 2018-19, real recurrent expenditure on policing was \$493.70 per person in the population.

Crime victimisation is an indicator of governments' objective to contribute to a safe and secure community that enables people to undertake their lawful pursuits confidently and safely. It is defined by six measures.

**Measure 1:** The estimated victimisation rate for physical and threatened assault (face-to-face incidents only) per 100 000 people aged 15 years or over.

**Measure 2:** The estimated victimisation rate for sexual assault per 100 000 people aged 18 years or over.

**Measure 3:** The estimated victimisation rate for robbery per 100 000 people aged 15 years or over.

**Measure 4:** The estimated household victims of break-ins per 100 000 households.

**Measure 5:** The estimated household victims of attempted break-ins per 100 000 households.

**Measure 6:** The estimated household victims of motor vehicle theft per 100 000 households.

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

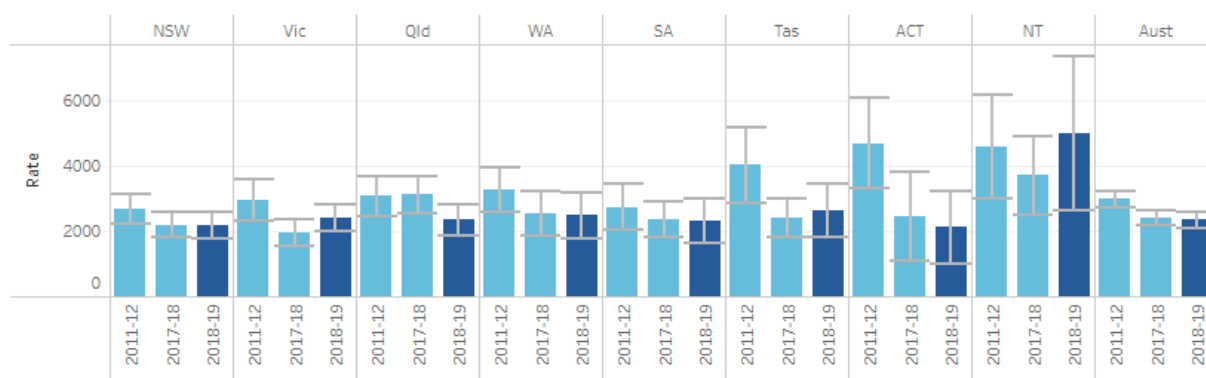
■ Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.

■ Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

Select year(s)  
(applies to figures 6.11a and 6.11b):  
(Multiple values) ▼

Select personal crime type  
(for figure 6.11a):  
Physical assault ▼

Figure 6.11a Measures 1-3: Estimated victims of personal crimes, Physical assault, per 100 000 people (a) by jurisdiction, by year



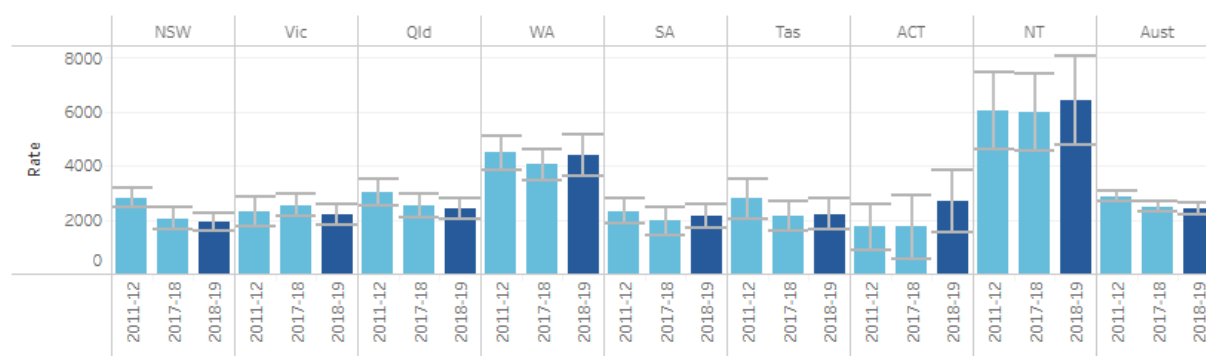
Source: table 6A.10

(a) Robbery and sexual assault data have not been published at the State and Territory level.

Nationally in 2018-19, there were an estimated 2359 victims of physical assault, 2754 victims of threatened assault (face-to-face incidents only), 413 victims of sexual assault and 370 victims of robbery per 100 000 people.

Select property crime type  
(for figure 6.11b):  
Break-in ▼

Figure 6.11b Measures 4-6: Estimated victims of property crimes, Break-in, per 100 000 households by jurisdiction, by year



Source: table 6A.11

Nationally, for every 100 000 households in 2018-19, an estimated 2400 experienced a break-in, 1890 an attempted break-in and 479 experienced motor vehicle theft.

**Perceptions of safety** is an indicator of governments' objective to contribute to a safe and secure community that enables people to undertake their lawful pursuits confidently and safely. It is defined by two measures – the proportion of people who felt 'safe or 'very safe':

**Measure 1:** at home alone during the night.

**Measure 2:** in public places, including walking alone in the neighbourhood and travelling on public transport during the day and night.

**Guidance:** A high or increasing proportion of people who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' is desirable. Perceptions of safety may not reflect reported or actual crime. Many factors might affect public perceptions of safety.

- Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.
- Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

Select year(s):

Select measure:

At home alone

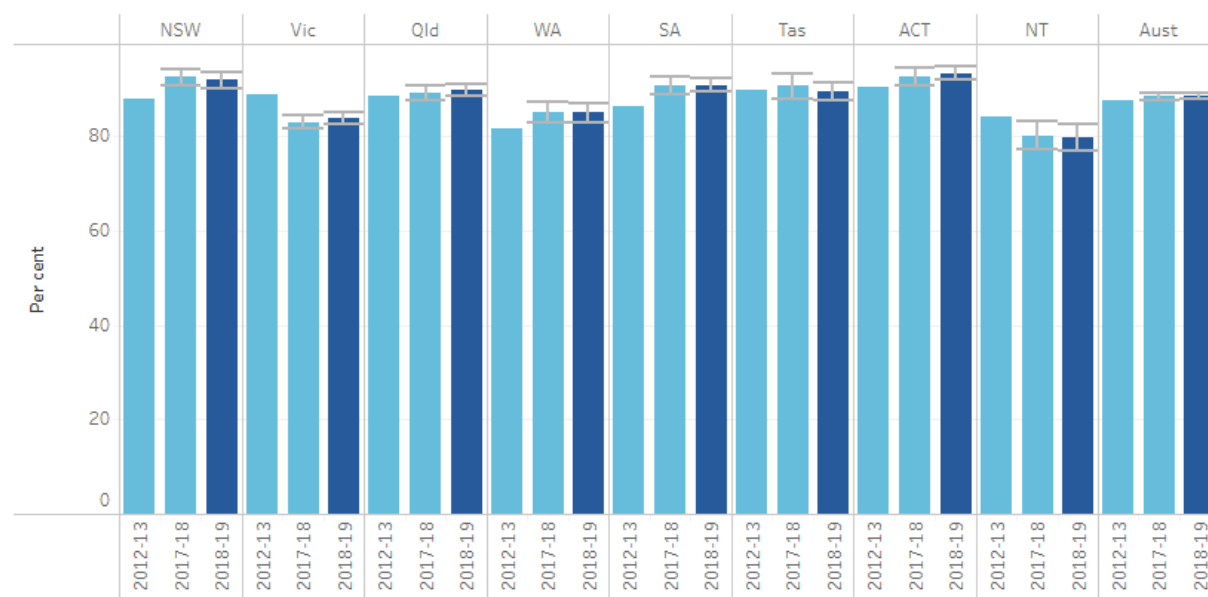
On public transport

Walking alone in your neighbourhood

Select time of day:

During the night

Figure 6.12 People who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' At home alone During the night, by jurisdiction, by year



Source: table 6A.4

Nationally in 2018-19, 88.5 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the night and 53.5 per cent of people felt safe or very safe when walking locally during the night. This proportion dropped to 33.5 per cent when travelling on public transport during the night.

**Perceptions of crime problems** is an indicator of governments' objective to contribute to a safe and secure community that enables people to undertake their lawful pursuits confidently and safely.

**Measure:** The proportion of people who thought that various types of crime were a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their neighbourhood.

**Guidance:** 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.

■ Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.

■ Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

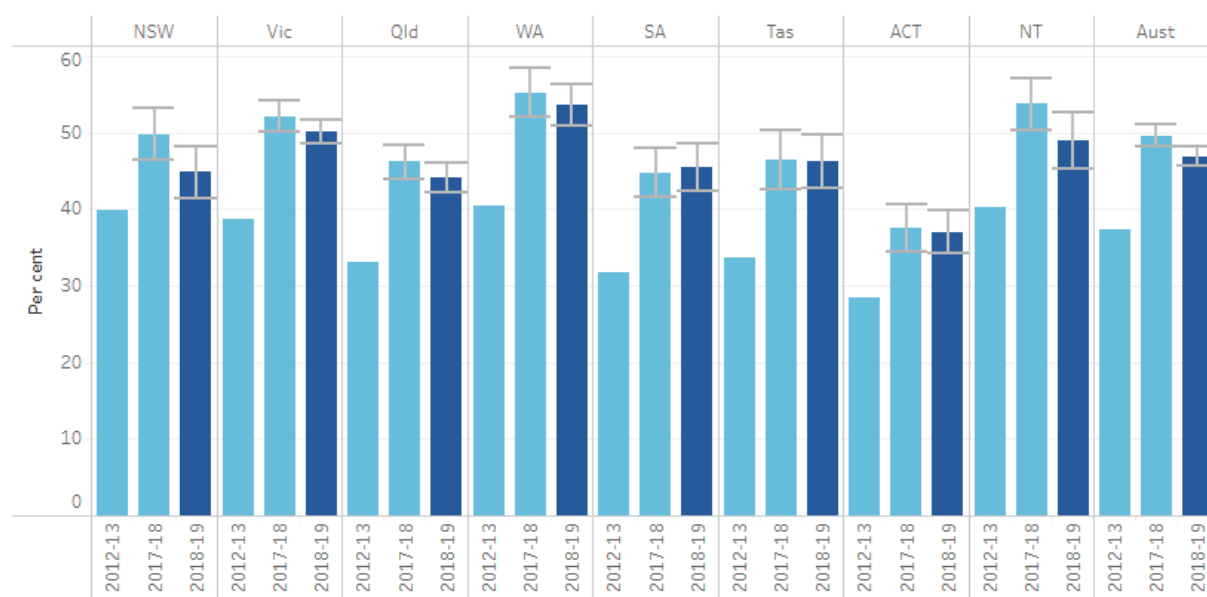
**Select type of crime:**

- Opinion on whether illegal drugs are a problem in the neighbourhood  
 Opinion on whether speeding cars; dangerous or noisy driving are problems in the neighbourhood

**Select year(s):**

(Multiple values) ▼

Figure 6.13 Proportion of people's 'Opinion on whether illegal drugs are a problem in the neighbourhood' by jurisdiction, by year



Source: table 6A.5

Nationally in 2018-19, 46.9 per cent of people thought illegal drugs to be either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their neighbourhood and 64.2 per cent of people thought 'speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving' to be a problem.

**Road deaths** is an indicator of governments' objective to contribute to a safe and secure community that enables people to undertake their lawful pursuits confidently and safely.

**Measure:** The number of road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles.

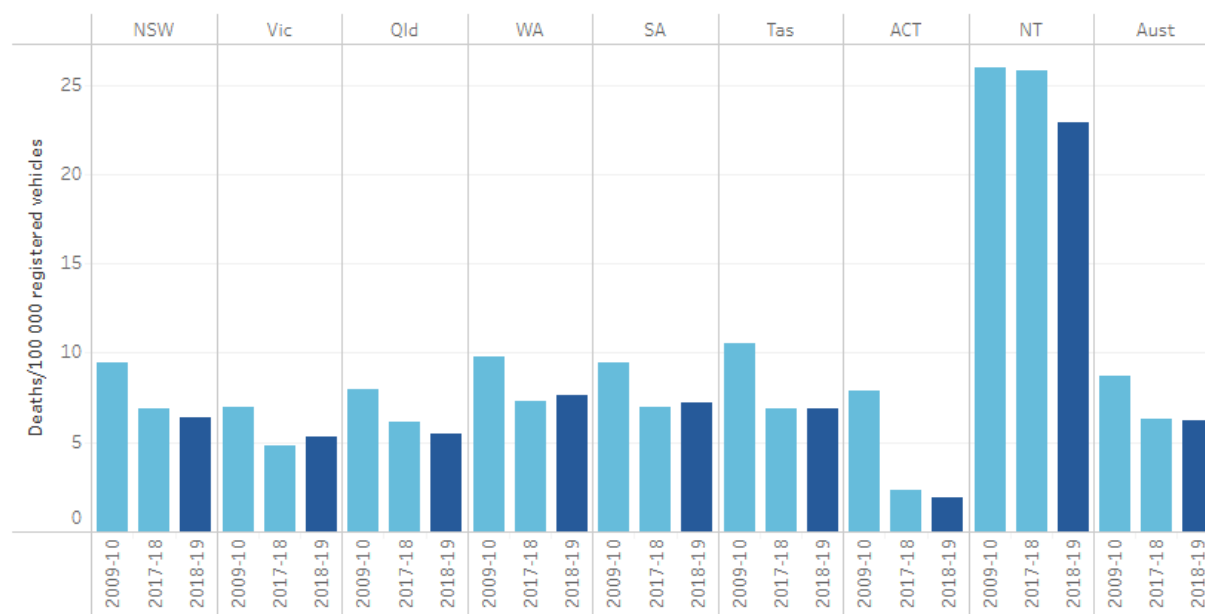
**Guidance:** No deaths or a decreasing rate of road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles is desirable.

- Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.
- Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

Select year(s):

(Multiple values) ▼

Figure 6.14 Road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles by jurisdiction, by year



Source: table 6A.17

Nationally in 2018-19, there were 6.2 road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles.

[Refer to the interpretative material for detailed indicator interpretation and definitions. www.pc.gov.au/rogs](http://www.pc.gov.au/rogs)

Data tables are referenced above by a '6A' prefix and all data (footnotes and data sources) are available for download from the supporting material below (both in Excel and CSV format).

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## Indigenous Data

Performance indicator data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in this section are available in the data tables listed below. Contextual data and further supporting information can be found in the interpretative material and data tables.

### Police services data disaggregated for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

Table number	Table title
Table 6A.2	Police staffing
Table 6A.19	Deaths in police custody
Table 6A.20	Youth diversions as a proportion of offenders

## Download supporting material

[6 Police services interpretative material \(PDF - 1000 Kb\)](#)

[6 Police services interpretative material \(Word - 66 Kb\)](#)

[6 Police services data tables \(XLSX - 319 Kb\)](#)

[6 Police services dataset \(CSV - 578 Kb\)](#)

See the interpretative material and corresponding table number in the data tables for detailed definitions, caveats, footnotes and data source(s).