# 6 Police services

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| Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a ‘6A’ prefix (for example, table 6A.1) and are available from the website www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017. |
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This chapter reports on the performance of police services covering the operations of the police agencies of each State and Territory government.

All abbreviations used in this Report are available in a complete list in volume A: Approach to performance reporting.

## 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. 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 and crime issues.

### 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 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 Crime Commission) are not included in this Report.

### Funding

Funding for police services comes almost exclusively from State and Territory government budgets, with some limited specific purpose Australian Government grants. Nationally in 2015-16, total recurrent expenditure was $11.0 billion (table 6A.10).

### Size and scope of sector

#### 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[[1]](#footnote-1)
* 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.

#### 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 (tables 6A.1–8). 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 2015‑16, 91.0 per cent of the 70 651 police staff were operational (an increase from 84.3 per cent in 2008-09) (table 6A.11). This equates to 295 per 100 000 people, but varies across jurisdictions, in part, due to differing operating environments (figure 6.1).

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

| Figure 6.1 Police staff per 100 000 people, 2015-16**a** |
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| | Figure 6.1 Police staff per 100 000 people, 2015-16  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | | --- | |
| a See tables 6A.1–6A.8 for detailed footnotes and caveats. |
| *Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 6A.1–6A.8; ABS (2016) Australian Demographic Statistics, December 2015, Cat. no. 3101.0; table 2A.2. |
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#### 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. Publicly available data are in box 6.1.

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| Box 6.1 Police response times |
| NSW, Qld, WA SA and ACT police all publish response times data in annual 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 2015-16, NSW Police responded to 119 404 urgent response calls, attending 77.2 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 2015-16, QLD Police attended 79.6 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 78.2 per cent meeting this target in 2015-16 (an improvement of 8.7 percentage points from 2014-15). 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 (82.8 per cent achieved in 2015-16).  SA Police reported that 84.3 per cent of Grade 1 taskings in the metropolitan area were responded to within 15 minutes in 2015-16.  ACT Police reports 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 (87.8 per cent achieved in 2015-16). * Priority Two incidents (situations where the information provided indicates that time is important but not critical) are 80 per cent within 20 minutes (88.8 per cent achieved in  2015-16). * 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 (99.4 per cent achieved in 2015-16). |
| *Source*: State and Territory government Annual Reports. |
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## 6.2 Framework of performance indicators

The framework of performance indicators is based on governments’ common objectives for police services (box 6.2).

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| Box 6.2 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 * 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 * respond, co–ordinate or contribute to disaster and emergency management.   Governments aim for police services to meet these objectives in an equitable and efficient manner. |
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The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of police services (figure 6.2).

The performance indicator framework shows which data are complete and comparable in the 2017 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability, data completeness and information on data quality from a Report‑wide perspective. In addition to section 6.1, the Report’s Statistical context chapter (chapter 2) contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter.

Improvements to performance reporting for police services are ongoing and will include identifying indicators to fill gaps in reporting against key objectives, improving the comparability and completeness of data and reviewing proxy indicators to establish whether more direct measures can be developed.

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| Figure 6.2 Police services performance indicator framework |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 6.2 Police services performance indicator framework  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
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## 6.3 Key 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). Output information is also critical for equitable, efficient and effective management of government services.

### Equity

#### Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staffing

‘Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staffing’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide police services in an equitable manner (box 6.3). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people might feel more comfortable in ‘accessing’ police services when they are able to deal with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander police staff. However, many factors influence the willingness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to access police services, including familiarity with procedures for dealing with police.

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| Box 6.3 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staffing |
| ‘Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staffing’ is defined as 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.  A proportion of police staff from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander backgrounds aged  20–64 years that is closer to the proportion of people aged 20–64 years who are from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander backgrounds is desirable.  Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people might feel more comfortable in ‘accessing’ police services when they are able to deal with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander police staff. However, many factors influence the willingness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to access police services, including familiarity with procedures for dealing with police.  The process of identifying Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff members generally relies on self‑identification. Where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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:   * not comparable across jurisdictions or over time * complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2015‑16 data are available for all jurisdictions. |
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The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander police staff in 2015‑16 was below the representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the population aged   
20–64 years for all jurisdictions except NSW and the ACT (figure 6.3). Time series data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander police staffing are reported in tables 6A.1–8 and 6A.17.

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| Figure 6.3 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 20–64 years, 2015-16**a** |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 6.3 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 20-64 years, 2015-16  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| a See box 6.3 and table 6A.17 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. |
| *Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.17. |
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#### Staffing by gender

‘Staffing by gender’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide police services in an equitable manner (box 6.4).

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| 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 higher proportion of female police staff is desirable. 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.  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 2015‑16 data are available for all jurisdictions. |
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Nationally, 32.5 per cent of police staff were female in 2015‑16, relatively unchanged for most jurisdictions over the period 2011‑12 to 2015‑16 (figure 6.4).

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| Figure 6.4 Female police staff as a proportion of all staff**a** |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 6.4 Female police staff as a proportion of all staff  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| a See box 6.4 and table 6A.18 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. |
| *Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.18. |
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### Effectiveness

#### Road safety

‘Road safety’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of promoting safer behaviour on roads (box 6.5).

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| Box 6.5 Road safety |
| ‘Road safety’ is defined by three measures:   * use of seatbelts, defined as the proportion of people who had driven in the previous 6 months and who indicated that, in that time, they had driven without wearing a seatbelt * driving under the influence, defined as the proportion of people who had driven in the previous 6 months and who indicated that, in that time, they had driven when possibly over the alcohol limit * degree of speeding, defined as the proportion of people who had driven in the previous 6 months and who indicated that, in that time, they had driven 10 kilometres per hour or more above the speed limit.   For all three measures, ‘use’ refers to responses of ‘rarely’ or more often.  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 2015‑16 data are available for all jurisdictions. |
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Nationally in 2015‑16, of those people who had driven in the previous six months:

* 4.5 per cent reported driving without wearing a seat belt (figure 6.5)
* 7.1 per cent of people said they had driven when possibly over the blood alcohol limit (figure 6.6)
* 58.2 per cent of people reported having travelled 10 kilometres per hour or more above the speed limit (figure 6.7).

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| Figure 6.5 People who had driven in the previous six months without wearing a seat belt**a** |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 6.5 People who had driven in the previous six months without wearing a seatbelt  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| a See box 6.5 and table 6A.33 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. |
| *Source*: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.33. |
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| Figure 6.6 People who had driven in the previous six months when possibly over the alcohol limit**a** |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 6.6 People who had drive in the previous six months when psossibly over the alcohol limit  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| a See box 6.5 and table 6A.34 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. |
| *Source*: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.34. |
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| Figure 6.7 People who had driven in the previous six months 10 kilometres per hour or more above the speed limit**a** |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 6.7 People who had driven in the previous six months 10 kilometres per hour or more above the speed limit  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| a See box 6.5 and table 6A.35 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. |
| *Source*: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.35. |
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#### Deaths in police custody

‘Deaths in police custody’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing safe custodial services (box 6.6).

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| Box 6.6 Deaths in police custody |
| ‘Deaths in police custody’ is defined by two measures:   * total deaths in police custody and custody related operations * Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in police custody and custody related operations.   Both measures refer to the 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.  No deaths or a 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 * incomplete for the current reporting period. All required data for 2014‑15 are not available for NSW and Victoria. |
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Nationally in 2014‑15, there were 11 deaths in police custody, of which five were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths (table 6.1). This number has reduced since 2007‑08, predominately due to the decrease in non‑Indigenous deaths (29 out of 34 deaths in 2007‑08) (table 6A.38). However, as data are not available for NSW and Victoria, figures for 2014‑15 are understated.

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| Table 6.1 Deaths in police custody and custody‑related operations**a** |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust | | Non‑Indigenous deaths | | | | | | | | | | | 2014‑15 | na | na | 3 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | 6 | | Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths | | | | | | | | | | | 2014‑15 | na | na | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | 5 | | 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 | | 2013‑14 | na | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | – | – | 1 | 12 | | 2014‑15 | na | na | 4 | 4 | 1 | – | – | 2 | 11 | |
| a See box 6.6 and table 6A.38 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **–** Nil or rounded to zero. **na**Not available. |
| *Source*:AIC (various years, unpublished)Deaths in Custody, Australia;table 6A.38. |
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#### Magistrates court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

‘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 (box 6.7).

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| Box 6.7 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 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions. |
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Nationally, the proportion of magistrates court adjudicated defendants who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty was 97.8 per cent in 2014‑15 (figure 6.8).

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| Figure 6.8 Proportion of magistrates court finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding**a** |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 6.8 Proportion of magistrates court finalised adjudicated defendents resulting in a guilty plea or finding  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| a See box 6.7 and table 6A.40 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. |
| *Source*: ABS (2016d) *Criminal Courts, Australia* (various years), Cat. no. 4513.0; table 6A.40. |
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#### Satisfaction with police services

‘Satisfaction with police services’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing services that are accessible and responsive to community needs (box 6.8).

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| Box 6.8 Satisfaction with police services |
| ‘Satisfaction with police services’ is defined as the proportion of people aged 18 years or over who were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with police services (whether or not they had contact with police services).  Results are reported from the annual National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP), a telephone-based survey of a sample from the general population.  A high or increasing proportion of people who were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ 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 2015‑16 data are available for all jurisdictions. |
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Nationally, 75.2 per cent of the general population were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with the services provided by police in 2015‑16 (table 6A.12). The proportion was higher for those who *had* contact with police, and this was the case across all jurisdictions (tables 6A.12 and 6A.24). Nationally, 84.5 per cent were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with the service they received during their most recent contact (figure 6.9).

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| Figure 6.9 People who were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with police in their most recent contact**a** |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 6.9 People who were satisfied or very satisfied with police in their most recent contact  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| a See box 6.8 and table 6A.24 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. |
| *Source*: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.24. |
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#### Perceptions of police integrity

‘Perceptions of police integrity’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide services with integrity, honesty and fairness (box 6.9).

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| Box 6.9 Perceptions of police integrity |
| ‘Perceptions of police integrity’ refers to public perceptions and is defined by three measures – the proportion of people who ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that police:   * treat people fairly and equally * perform the job professionally * are honest.   A high or increasing proportion of people who ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ with these statements is desirable. |
| (continued next page) |
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| Box 6.9 (continued) |
| 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 these measures are:   * comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time * complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2015‑16 data are available for all jurisdictions. |
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Nationally in 2015‑16:

* 75.6 per cent of people ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that police treat people ‘fairly and equally’ (figure 6.10 and table 6A.14)
* 87.5 per cent of people ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that police perform the job ‘professionally’ (table 6A.13)
* 74.7 per cent of people ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ in 2015‑16 that police are ‘honest’ (table 6A.15).

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| Figure 6.10 People who ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that police treat people fairly and equally**a** |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 6.10 People who agreed or strongly agreed that police treat people fairly and equally  More details can be found within the tex surrounding this image. | |
| a See box 6.9 and table 6A.14 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. |
| *Source*: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.14. |
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#### Complaints

‘Complaints’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide services with integrity, honesty and fairness (box 6.10).

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| Box 6.10 Complaints |
| ‘Complaints’ is defined as 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 (three-year average for the period 2007‑08 to 2009‑10).  A low or decreasing number of complaints per 100 000 population is desirable.  A high or increasing number of complaints does not necessarily indicate a lack of confidence in police; it can indicate greater confidence in complaints resolution. It is desirable to monitor changes in the reported rate to identify reasons for the changes and use this information to improve the manner in which police services are delivered. As complaints mechanisms differ across jurisdictions, data should be used only to view trends over time within jurisdictions.  Data reported for this measure are:   * comparable over time within jurisdictions (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 2015‑16 data are available for all jurisdictions. |
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Trends within jurisdictions have varied over time (figure 6.11). Table 6A.16 reports numbers per 100 000 people.

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| Figure 6.11 Trends in complaints**a** |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 6.11 Trends in complaints  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| a See box 6.10 and table 6A.16 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. |
| *Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.16. |
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#### Juvenile diversions

‘Juvenile diversions’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of supporting the judicial process to bring to justice those people responsible for committing an offence (box 6.11).

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| Box 6.11 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.  A high or increasing proportion of juvenile diversions as a proportion of juvenile offenders represents a desirable outcome.  When police apprehend offenders, they have a variety of options available. They can charge the offender (and proceed to court) 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). They are particularly useful mechanisms for dealing with juvenile offenders.  This indicator does not provide information on the relative success or failure of diversionary mechanisms.  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 across jurisdictions * incomplete for the current reporting period. All required data were not available for NSW. |
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The majority of jurisdictions reported an increased proportion of juvenile offenders undergoing diversionary programs from 2014-15 to 2015-16 (table 6A.39).

#### Outcomes of investigations

‘Outcomes of investigations’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of supporting the judicial process to bring to justice those people responsible for committing an offence  
(box 6.12).

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| Box 6.12 Outcomes of investigations |
| ‘Outcomes of investigations’ is defined by two measures:   * the proportion of investigations that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police * the proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, where proceedings were instituted against the offender.   Measures are reported for a range of offences.   * against the person, including homicide and armed robbery * against property, including unlawful entry with intent, motor vehicle theft and other theft.   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 reported for this measure are:   * not directly comparable across jurisdictions because of differences in the way data are compiled. Significant differences and changes in the business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia have resulted in discrepancies in data across states and territories for some offence types * complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2015 data are available for all jurisdictions. |
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Figure 6.12a presents the proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days for a range of offences in 2015 (data on kidnapping/abduction and blackmail/extortion are in table 6A.31). Figure 6.12b reports the proportion of investigations and other theft investigations of crimes against property that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police for 2015.

The proportion of these finalised investigations for which proceedings had commenced against an alleged offender is presented in tables 6A.31 (crimes against the person) and 6A.32 (crimes against property).

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| Figure 6.12 Proportion of investigations finalised and for which proceedings had begun within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police 2015**a, b** |
| |  | | --- | | **(a) Crimes against the person**  Figure 6.12 Proportion of investigations finalised and for which proceedings had begun within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, for crimes against the person, 2015  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | | **(b) Crimes against property**  Figure 6.12 Proportion of investigations finalised and for which proceedings had begun within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, for crimes against property, 2015  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| a See box 6.12 and tables 6A.31–32 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. bData are not published for Tasmania, ACT and NT for homicide and related offences. |
| *Source*: Derived from ABS (2016b), *Recorded Crime – Victims, 2015*, Cat. no. 4510.0; tables 6A.31–32. |
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#### Proportion of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police

‘Proportion 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 6.13).

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| Box 6.13 Proportion of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police |
| ‘Proportion of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police’ is defined as the percentage of prosecutions with costs awarded against police, based on the number of files and the number of cost orders made.  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. Results are influenced by differing jurisdictional legislative requirements and court practices.  A low or decreasing proportion of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police is desirable.  Data reported for this measure are:   * not comparable across jurisdictions because the process by which costs are awarded differs between jurisdictions * incomplete for the current reporting period. All required data were not available for Victoria. |
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The proportion of prosecutions where costs were awarded against the police in 2015‑16 was less than 2.0 per cent in all jurisdictions for which data are available (table 6A.41).

### Efficiency

#### Dollars per person

‘Dollars per person’ is a proxy indicator of governments’ objective of providing police services in an efficient manner (box 6.14).

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| Box 6.14 Dollars per person |
| ‘Dollars per person’ is defined as recurrent expenditure on policing per person.  All else being equal, a low or decreasing expenditure per person is desirable. However, efficiency data should be interpreted with care. High or increasing expenditure per person might reflect poor efficiency, but might also reflect changing aspects of the service or policing environment. Low expenditure per person may reflect more efficient outcomes or lower quality or less challenging crime and safety situations. The scope of activities undertaken by police services also varies across jurisdictions.  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 2015‑16 data are available for all jurisdictions. |
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Recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services across Australia was $459 per person in 2015‑16 (figure 6.13), with an average annual increase of 2.4 per cent from 2008‑09 (table 6A.10).

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

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| Figure 6.13 Real recurrent expenditure per person (including user cost of capital less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services (2015‑16 dollars)**a** |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 6.13 Real recurrent expenditure per person including user cost of capital less revenue from own sources and payroll tax, on police services in 2015-16 dollars  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| a See box 6.14 and table 6A.10 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. |
| Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.10. |
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### Outcomes

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

#### Crime victimisation

‘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 (box 6.15).

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| Box 6.15 Crime victimisation |
| ‘Crime victimisation’ is defined by six separate measures:   * 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 * estimated household victims of break‑ins per 100 000 households * estimated household victims of attempted break‑ins 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 these measures are:   * comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time * complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2014‑15 data are available for all jurisdictions. |
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Nationally in 2014‑15 there were an estimated 2137 victims of physical assaults, 2626 victims of  threatened assaults, 328 victims of sexual assaults and 298 victims of robberies per 100 000 people (figure 6.14).

Nationally, an estimated 4737 households experienced a break-in or attempted break-in and an estimated 598 households experienced motor vehicle theft per 100 000 households in 2014‑15 (figure 6.15). The number of recorded property crimes per 100 000 people is reported in table 6A.26. Data for all measures vary across jurisdictions and over time (tables 6A.27-28).

| Figure 6.14 Estimated victims of assault and sexual assault, 2014-15**a, b** |
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| | Figure 6.14 Esimated victims of assault and sexual assault 2014-15  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | | --- | |
| a See box 6.15 and table 6A.27 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. b Robbery data for the ACT and the NT and Sexual assault data for SA, Tasmania, ACT and NT are not presented, as confidence intervals are not available due to associated relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent. |
| *Source*: Derived from ABS (2016a) *Crime Victimisation, Australia 2014‑15*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.27. |
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| Figure 6.15 Estimated victims of property crime, 2014‑15**a, b** |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 6.15 Estimated victims of property crime, 2014-15  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| a See box 6.15 and table 6A.28 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. b Motor vehicle theft data for the ACT are not presented, as confidence intervals were not available due to associated relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent. |
| *Source*: Derived from ABS (2016a) *Crime Victimisation, Australia* *2014‑15*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.28. |
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#### Perceptions of safety

‘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 (box 6.16).

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| Box 6.16 Perceptions of safety |
| ‘Perceptions of safety’ is defined by two measures:   * the proportion of people who felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ at home during the night * the proportion of people who felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ in public places, including ‘walking locally’ and travelling on public transport during the day and at night.   A high or increasing proportion of people who felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ is desirable. Perceptions of safety may not reflect reported crime, which might understate actual crime, and many factors 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 in each jurisdiction.  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 2015‑16 data are available for all jurisdictions. |
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Nationally in 2015‑16, 88.5 per cent of people felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ at home alone during the night (figure 6.16).

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| Figure 6.16 Perceptions of safety at home alone during the night**a** |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 6.16 Perceptions of safety at home alone during the night  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| a See box 6.16 and table 6A.19 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. |
| *Source*: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.19. |
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Nationally in 2015-16, 91.0 per cent of people felt safe or very safe when walking locally during the day (table 6A.20), and 51.7 per cent when walking locally during the night (figure 6.17a). This proportion dropped to 56.5 per cent when travelling on public transport during the day (table 6A.21), and dropped further to 24.3 per cent when travelling on public transport during the night (figure 6.17b).

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| Figure 6.17 Perceptions of safety in public places during the night**a** |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | **(a) Proportion who felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ walking locally** | | Figure 6.17 Perceptions of safety in public places during the night, proportion who felt safe or very safe walking locally  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | | | **(b) Proportion who felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ travelling on public transport**   |  | | --- | | Figure 6.17 Perceptions of safety in public places during the night, proportion who felt safe or very safe travelling on public transport  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | | |
| a See box 6.16 and tables 6A.20–21 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. |
| *Source*: ANZPAA (unpublished); tables 6A.20–21. |
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#### Perceptions of crime problems

‘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 (box 6.17).

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| Box 6.17 Perceptions of crime problems |
| ‘Perceptions of crime problems’ is measured by 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, and highlight the importance of considering the full suite of performance indicators rather than assessing performance on 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 2015‑16 data are available for all jurisdictions. |
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Nationally in 2015‑16, people identified the following issues as a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat of a problem’ in their neighbourhoods:

* 48.3 per cent of people thought illegal drugs to be a problem, higher than the previous four years (figure 6.18a)
* 69.7 per cent of people thought ‘speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving’ to be a problem, higher than the previous three years but lower than in 2011‑12 (figure 6.18b).

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

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| Figure 6.18 Proportion of people who consider the identified issues to be either a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat of a problem’ in their neighbourhood**a** |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 1. **Illegal drugs** | | Figure 6.18 Proportion of people who consider the identified issues to either a major problem or somewhat of a problem in their neighbourhood, Illegal drugs  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | | | **(b) Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving**   |  | | --- | | Figure 6.18 Proportion of people who consider the identified issues to be either a major problem or somewhat of a problem in their neighbourhood, Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | | |
| a See box 6.17 and tables 6A.22–23 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. |
| *Source*: ANZPAA (unpublished); tables 6A.22–23. |
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#### Traffic accident hospitalisations per registered vehicle

‘Traffic accident hospitalisations per registered vehicle’ 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 (box 6.18).

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| Box 6.18 Traffic accident hospitalisations per registered vehicle |
| ‘Traffic accident 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 are 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 2014‑15 data are available for all jurisdictions. |
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Nationally, there were 234 traffic accident hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles in 2014‑15 (figure 6.19).

This page has been changed since an earlier version of the Report. See errata at http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2017/police-services

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| Figure 6.19 Traffic accident hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles**a** |
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| a See box 6.18 and table 6A.37 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. |
| *Source*: AIHW (various years) Australian Hospital Statistics (unpublished); ABS (2016c) Motor Vehicle Census (various years), Australia, Cat. no. 9309.0; table 6A.37. |
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#### Road deaths

‘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   
(box 6.19).

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| Box 6.19 Road deaths |
| ‘Road deaths’ is defined as the number of road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles.  No deaths or a 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 2015‑16 data are available for all jurisdictions. |
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Nationally in 2015-16, there were 6.9 road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles (figure 6.20).

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| Figure 6.20 Road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles**a** |
| |  | | --- | | Figure 6.20 Road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles  More details can be found within the text surrounding this image. | |
| a See box 6.19 and table 6A.36 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. |
| *Source*: Australian Road Fatality Statistics at www.bitre.gov.au/; ABS (2016c) Motor Vehicle Census (various years), Australia, Cat. no. 9309.0; table 6A.36. |
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## 6.4 Definitions of key terms

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| **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff** | Number of staff who are self identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent. |
| **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 judgment 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:   * firearms — pistol, revolver, rifle, automatic/semiautomatic 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. |
| **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. |
| **Depreciation** | Where possible, based on current asset valuation. |
| **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** | Total number of higher courts finalised defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding, as a proportion of the total number of higher courts finalised defendants. A defendant can be either a person or organisation against whom one or more criminal charges have been laid.  A higher court is either:   * an intermediate court (known either as the district court or county court) that has legal powers between those of a court of summary jurisdiction (lower level courts) and a supreme court, and that deals with the majority of cases involving serious criminal charges * a supreme court (a higher court level which deals with the most serious criminal charges and has the greatest legal powers of all the State and Territory court levels).   Guilty finding is an outcome of a trial in which a court determines that the criminal charge against a defendant has been proven. |
| **Juvenile diversion** | 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. |
| **Traffic accident hospitalisations** | Hospitalisations due to traffic accidents that are likely to have required police attendance. |
| **Lower court defendants resulting in guilty plea or finding** | Total number of cases (excluding committal hearings) heard before lower courts of law only, for which there was a plea of guilty, as a proportion of the total number of cases (excluding committal hearings) heard before lower courts of law only.  A lower court is a court of summary jurisdiction (commonly referred to as magistrates’ court, local court or court of petty sessions) that deals with relatively less serious charges and has the most limited legal powers of all State and Territory court levels. Such courts are presided over by a magistrate and have jurisdiction to hear trial and sentence matters relating to summary offences. Under some circumstances, this court level may also deal with the less serious indictable offences known as ‘minor indictable’ or ‘triable either way’ offences.  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’.  Further, these definitions:   * exclude preliminary (committal) hearings for indictable offences dealt with by a lower court * count cases that involve multiple charges as a ‘lower court case resulting in a plea of guilty’ if a plea of guilty has resulted for at least one of those charges. |
| **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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 this chapter, the term ‘offender’ refers to a person who is alleged to have committed an offence. |
| **Operational staff** | An operational police staff member (sworn or unsworn) is any member of the police force whose primarily duty is the delivery of police or police related services to an external customer (where an external customer predominately refers to members of the public but may also include law enforcement outputs delivered to other government departments).  Operational staff include: general duties officers, investigators, traffic operatives, tactical officers, station counter staff, communication officers, crime scene staff, disaster victim identification, and prosecution and judicial support officers. |
| **Other recurrent expenditure** | Maintenance and working expenses; expenditure incurred by other departments on behalf of police; expenditure on contracted police services; and other recurrent costs not elsewhere classified. Expenditure is disaggregated by service delivery area. |
| **Other theft** | The taking of another person’s property with the intention of depriving the owner of the property illegally and without permission, but without force, threat of force, use of coercive measures, deceit or having gained unlawful entry to any structure, even if the intent was to commit theft. |
| **Outcome of investigations** | The stage reached by a police investigation after a period of 30 days has elapsed since the recording of the incident. |
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| **Property crimes** | Total recorded crimes against property, including:   * unlawful entry with intent * motor vehicle theft * other theft. |
| **Real expenditure** | Actual expenditure is adjusted for changes in prices. Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015‑16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015‑16 = 100. See table 2A.48 and chapter 2 for more details. |
| **Recorded crime** | Crimes reported to (or detected) and recorded by police. |
| **Registered vehicles** | Total registered motor vehicles, including motorcycles. |
| **Reporting rate** | The proportion of crime victims who told police about the last crime incident of which they were the victim, as measured by a crime victimisation survey. |
| **Revenue from own sources** | Revenue from activities undertaken by police, including revenue from the sale of stores, plant and vehicles; donations and industry contributions; user charges; and other revenue (excluding fine revenue and revenue from the issuing of firearm licenses). |
| **Road deaths** | Fatal road injury accidents as defined by the Australian Transport Safety Bureau. |
| **Robbery** | The unlawful taking of property from the immediate possession, control, custody or care of a person, with the intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property accompanied by the use, and/or threatened use of immediate force or violence. |
| **Salaries and payments in the nature of salary** | Includes:   * base salary package * motor vehicle expenses that are part of employer fringe benefits * superannuation, early retirement schemes and payments to pension schemes (employer contributions) * workers compensation (full cost) including premiums, levies, bills, legal fees * higher duty allowances (actual amounts paid) * overtime (actual amounts paid) * actual termination and long service leave * actual annual leave * actual sick leave * actual maternity/paternity leave * fringe benefits tax paid * fringe benefits provided (for example, school fee salary sacrifice at cost to the government, car parking, duress alarms, telephone account reimbursements, ‘gold passes’, other salary sacrifice benefits, frequent flyer benefits, overtime meals provided and any other components that are not part of a salary package) * payroll tax. |
| **Sexual assault** | Physical contact of a sexual nature directed towards another person where that person does not give consent, that person gives consent as a result of intimidation or fraud, or consent is proscribed (that is, the person is legally deemed incapable of giving consent as a result of youth, temporary/permanent (mental) incapacity or a familial relationship).  Includes rape, attempted rape, indecent assault and assault with intent to commit sexual assault. Excludes sexual harassment not leading to assault. |
| **Supervisory full time equivalent staff** | Number of supervisory full time equivalent staff, including civilian (team leaders) and sworn (sergeant to senior sergeant) staff. |
| **Sworn staff** | Sworn police staff recognised under each jurisdiction’s Police Act. |
| **Total capital expenditure** | Total expenditure on the purchase of new or second hand capital assets, and expenditure on significant repairs or additions to assets that add to the assets’ service potential or service life. |
| **Total expenditure** | Total capital expenditure plus total recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources). |
| **Total FTE staff** | Operational staff and non‑operational staff, including full time equivalent staff on paid leave or absence from duty (including secondment and training), as measured using absolute numbers for the whole reporting period. |
| **Total number of staff** | Full time equivalent staff directly employed on an annual basis (excluding labour contracted out). |
| **Total recurrent expenditure** | Includes:   * salaries and payments in the nature of salary * other recurrent expenditure * depreciation * less revenue from own sources. |
| **Unarmed robbery** | Robbery conducted without the use (actual or implied) of a weapon |
| **Unavailable full time equivalent staff** | Any full time equivalent category where the individual is on paid leave or absent from duty (including secondment and training), as measured using the average staffing level for the whole reporting period. |
| **Unlawful entry with intent — involving the taking of property** | The unlawful entry of a structure (whether forced or unforced) with intent to commit an offence, resulting in the taking of property from the structure. Includes burglary and break‑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. |

## 6.5 References

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2016a, *Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2014‑15,* Cat. no. 4530.0, Canberra.

—— 2016b, *Recorded Crime Victims, Australia, 2015*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Canberra.

—— 2016c, *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, 2015*, Cat. no. 9309.0, Canberra.

—— 2016d, *Criminal Courts, Australia, 2014‑15*, Cat no. 4513.0, Canberra.

NSW Police 2016, Annual Report 2015‑16.

Queensland Police Service (QPS) 2016, Annual report 2015-16.

WA Police 2016, Annual Report 2015‑16.

SA Police 2016, Annual Report 2015‑16.

ACT Policing 2016, Annual report 2015‑16.

1. The use of the term ‘offender’ in this chapter refers to a person who is alleged to have committed an offence. It differs from 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)