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# 6 Police services

## CONTENTS

6.1	Profile of police services	6.1
6.2	Framework of performance indicators	6.5
6.3	Key performance indicator results	6.6
6.4	Definitions of key terms	6.29
6.5	References	6.32

### Attachment tables

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/2018](http://www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2018).

This chapter reports on the performance of police services covering the operations of the police agencies of each State and Territory government.

Further information on the Report on Government Services, including other reported service areas, the glossary and list of abbreviations is available at [www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2018](http://www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2018).

## 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

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- *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 governments, with some limited specific purpose Australian Government grants. Nationally in 2016-17, total real recurrent expenditure was \$10.9 billion (table 6A.1).

## **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<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)

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

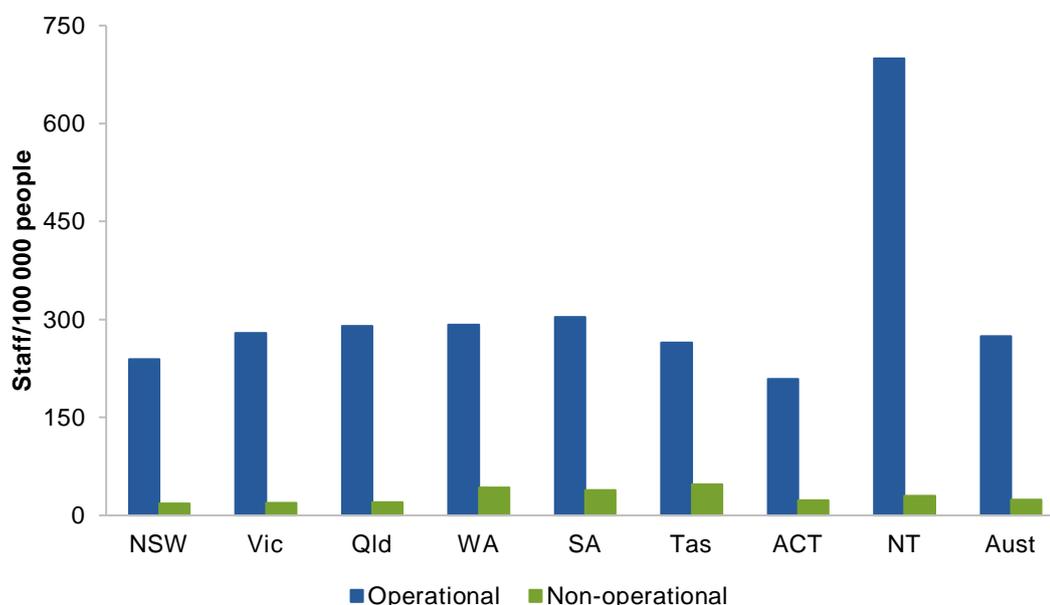
## Staffing

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 2016-17, 92.0 per cent of the 72 680 police staff were operational (an increase from 90.5 per cent in 2012-13). This equates to 274 per 100 000 people, but varies across jurisdictions, in part, due to differing operating environments (figure 6.1 and table 6A.3).

Figure 6.1 Police staff per 100 000 people, 2016-17<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See table 6A.3 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.3; ABS (2017) *Australian Demographic Statistics, December 2016*, 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.

### 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 2016-17, NSW Police responded to 128 266 urgent response calls, attending 78.1 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. 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. Data includes geographic areas covered by the Queensland Computer Aided Dispatch System. In 2016-17, Queensland Police attended 84.0 per cent of code 1 and 2 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 81.6 per cent meeting this target in 2016-17. 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 (82.6 per cent achieved in 2016-17).

SA Police reported that 90.1 per cent of Grade 1 taskings in the metropolitan area were responded to within 15 minutes in 2016-17. The target is 80 per cent or above.

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 (84.6 per cent achieved in 2016-17).
- Priority Two incidents (situations where the information provided indicates that time is important but not critical) are 80 per cent within 20 minutes (79.8 per cent achieved in 2016-17).
- 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 (99.1 per cent achieved in 2016-17).

*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).

### 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, 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.

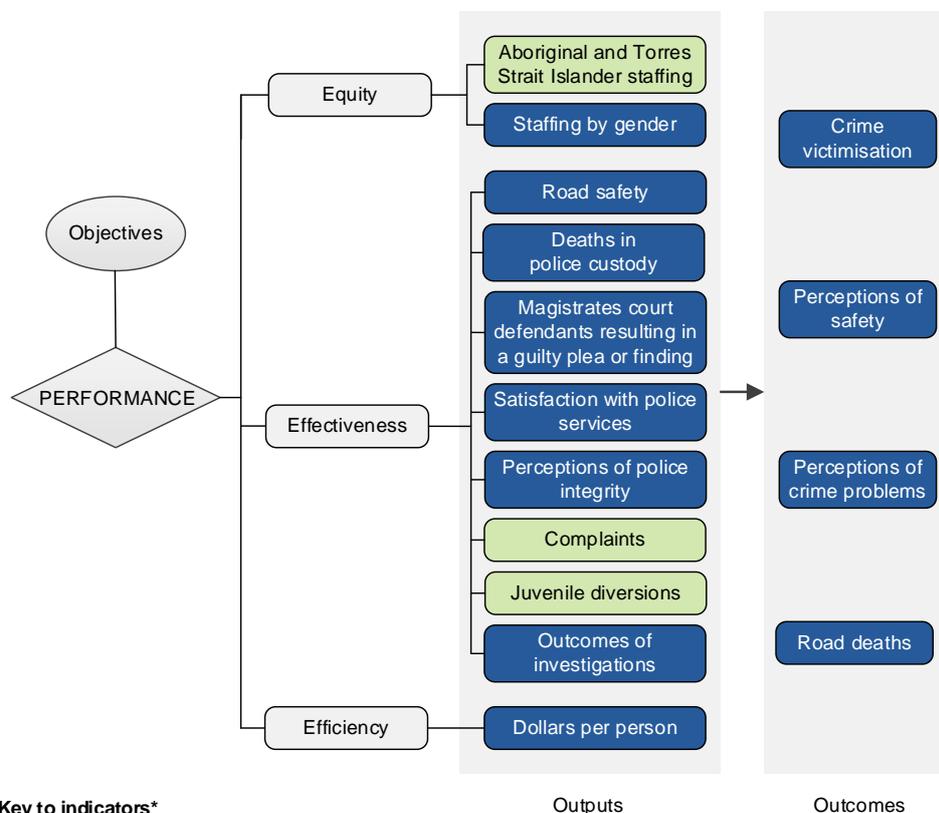
Governments aim for police services to meet these objectives in an equitable and efficient manner.

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 2018 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 6.3, the Report's Statistical context chapter (chapter 2) contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. Chapters 1 and 2 are available from the website at [www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2018](http://www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2018).

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.

Figure 6.2 Police services performance indicator framework



**Key to indicators\***

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

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

## 6.3 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.

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## 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).

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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 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.

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.

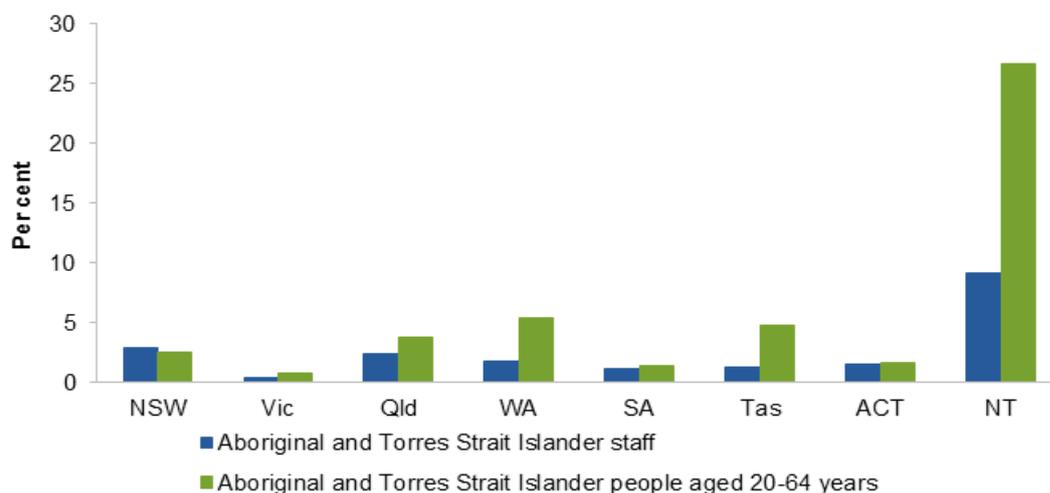
Data reported for this measure are:

- not comparable across jurisdictions or over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions.

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The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander police staff in 2016-17 was below the representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the population aged 20–64 years for all jurisdictions except NSW (figure 6.3). Time series data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander police staffing are reported in table 6A.3.

**Figure 6.3 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 20–64 years, 2016-17<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.3 and table 6A.3 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.3.

## Staff by gender

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

### Box 6.4 Staffing by gender

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

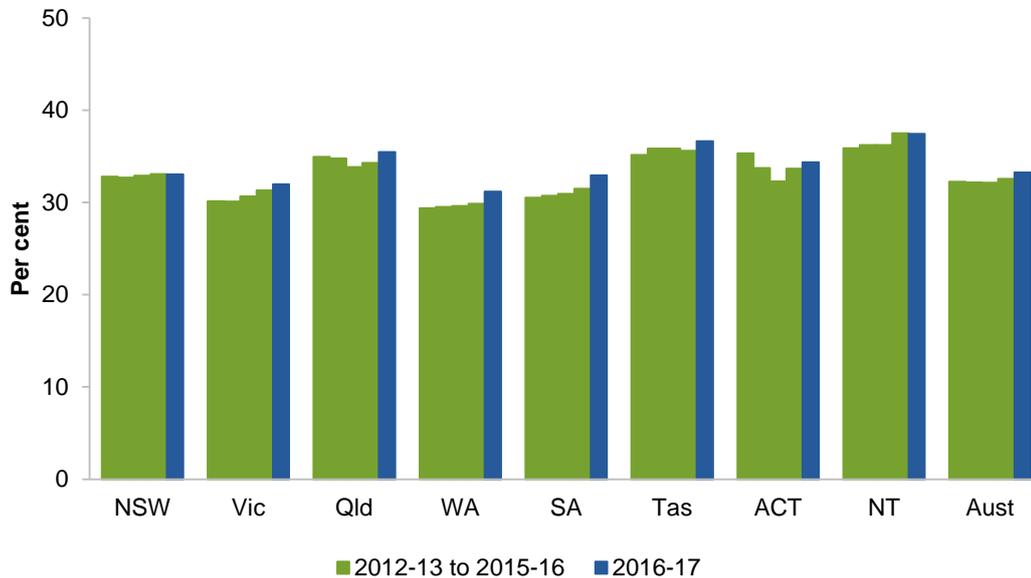
A proportion of female police staff similar to the proportion of females in the population is desirable. Women may feel more comfortable in accessing police services in particular situations, such as in relation to sexual assault, when they are able to deal with female police staff.

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 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally, 33.2 per cent of police staff were female in 2016-17, relatively unchanged for most jurisdictions over the period 2012-13 to 2016-17 (figure 6.4).

Figure 6.4 Female police staff as a proportion of all staff<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.4 and table 6A.3 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.3.

## Effectiveness

### Road safety

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

#### 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
- the 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.

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**Box 6.5** (continued)

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.

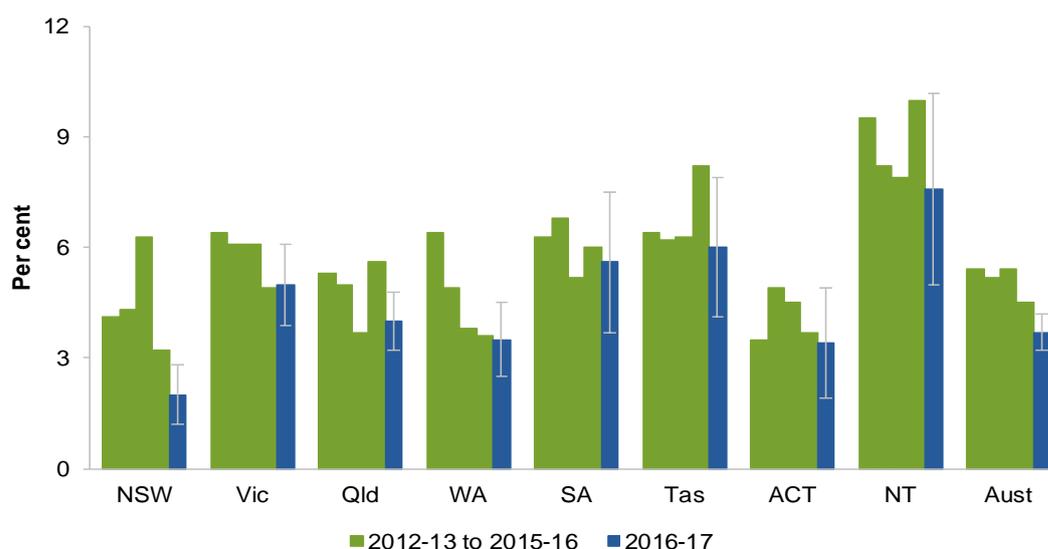
Data reported for these measures are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2016-17, of those people who had driven in the previous six months:

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

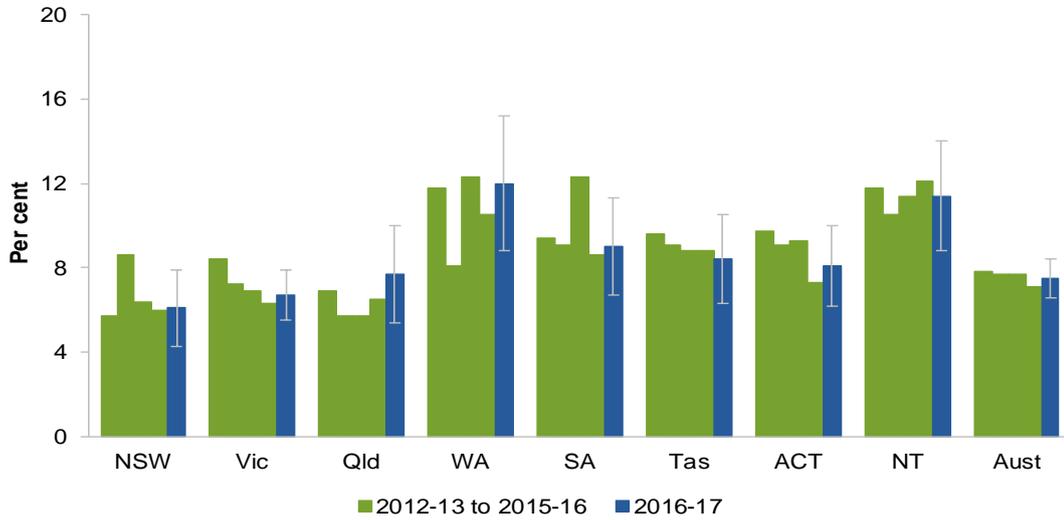
**Figure 6.5 People who had driven in the previous six months without wearing a seat belt<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.5 and table 6A.17 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

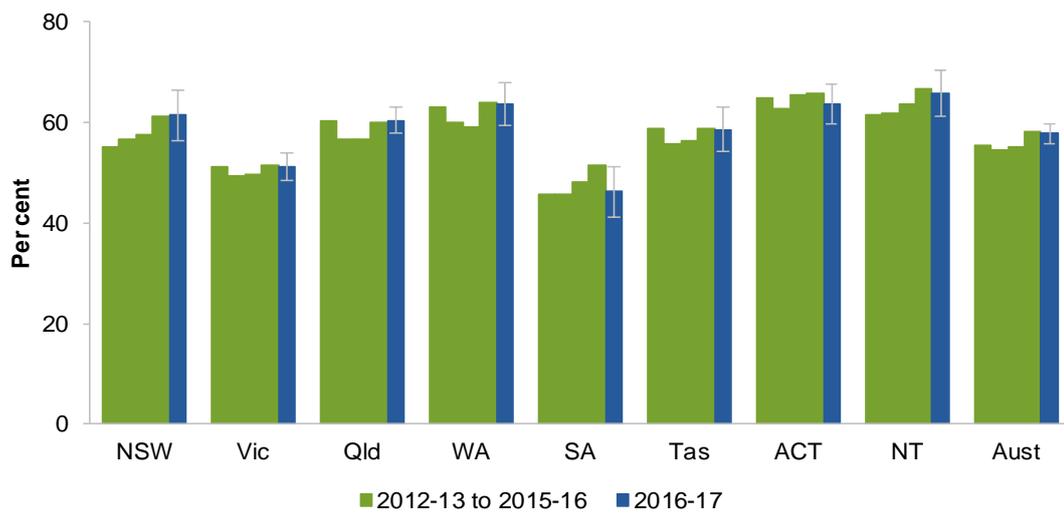
Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.17.

**Figure 6.6 People who had driven in the previous six months when possibly over the alcohol limit<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.5 and table 6A.17 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.  
 Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.17.

**Figure 6.7 People who had driven in the previous six months 10 kilometres per hour or more above the speed limit<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.5 and table 6A.17 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.  
 Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.17.

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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).

### **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 these measures are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period. All required data for 2014-15 are available.

Nationally in 2014-15, there were 21 deaths in police custody, of which five were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths. 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.20).

## Magistrates court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or funding

‘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).

### **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.

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**Box 6.7** (continued)

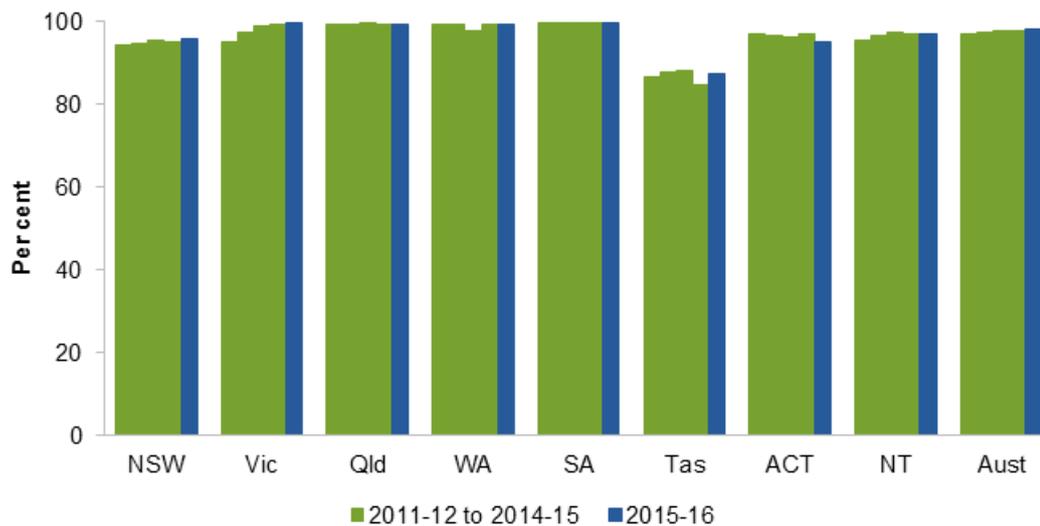
Data reported for this measure are:

- 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.

Nationally, the proportion of magistrates court adjudicated defendants who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty was 98.1 per cent in 2015-16 (figure 6.8).

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**Figure 6.8 Proportion of magistrates court adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.7 and table 6A.22 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (2017) *Criminal Courts, Australia* (various years), Cat. no. 4513.0; table 6A.22.

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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, including disasters and emergencies (box 6.8).

### Box 6.8 Satisfaction with police services

'Satisfaction with police services' is defined by three measures: the proportion of people aged 18 years or over who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with police services:

- in general (whether or not they had contact with police services)
- in their most recent contact
- response to emergencies and disasters.

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.

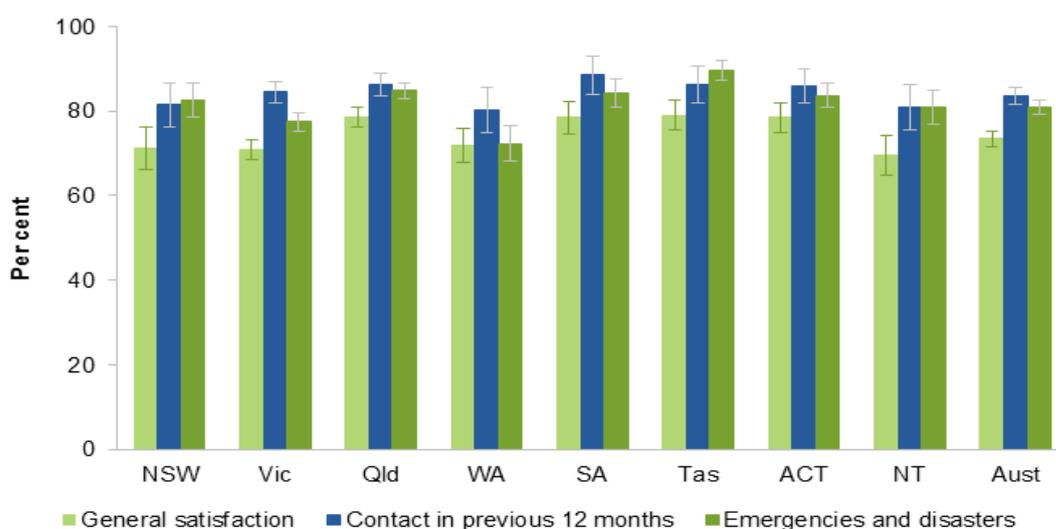
A high or increasing proportion of people who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' is desirable.

Data reported for these measures are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally, 73.4 per cent of the adult population were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' in general with the services provided by police in 2016-17. The proportion was higher for those who had contact with police (83.6 per cent), and this was the case across all jurisdictions. Nationally in 2016-17, 80.8 per cent of the general population were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with police service response to emergencies and disasters (figure 6.9 and table 6A.4).

Figure 6.9 People who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with police services, 2016-17<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.8 and table 6A.4 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.4.

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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).

### **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 their job professionally
- are honest.

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

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

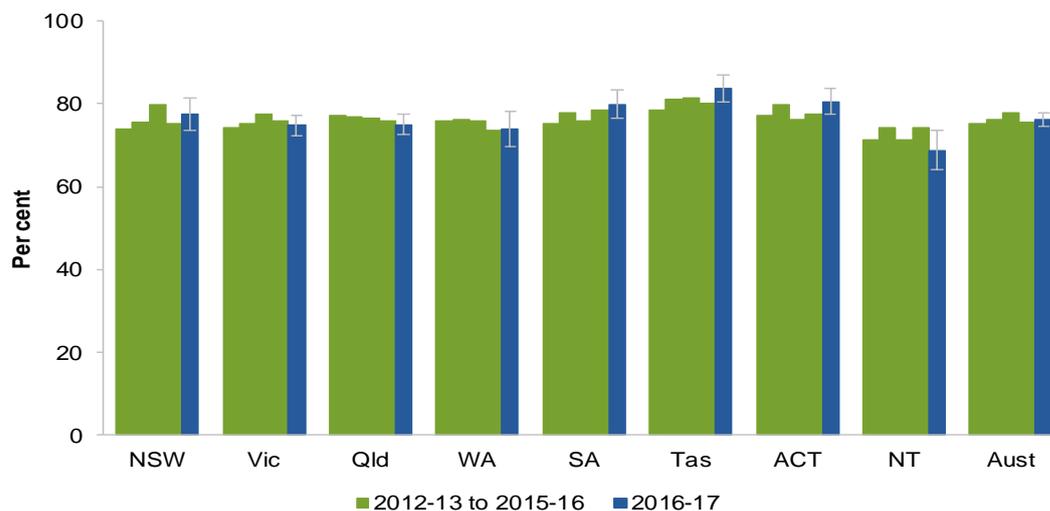
Data reported for these measures are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2016-17:

- 76.1 per cent of people ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that police treat people ‘fairly and equally’ (figure 6.10)
- 86.6 per cent of people ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that police perform their job ‘professionally’
- 75.0 per cent of people ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that police are ‘honest’ (table 6A.7).

Figure 6.10 **People who ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that police treat people fairly and equally<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.9 and table 6A.7 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.7.

## Complaints

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

### 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.

A low or decreasing number of complaints per 100 000 population is desirable.

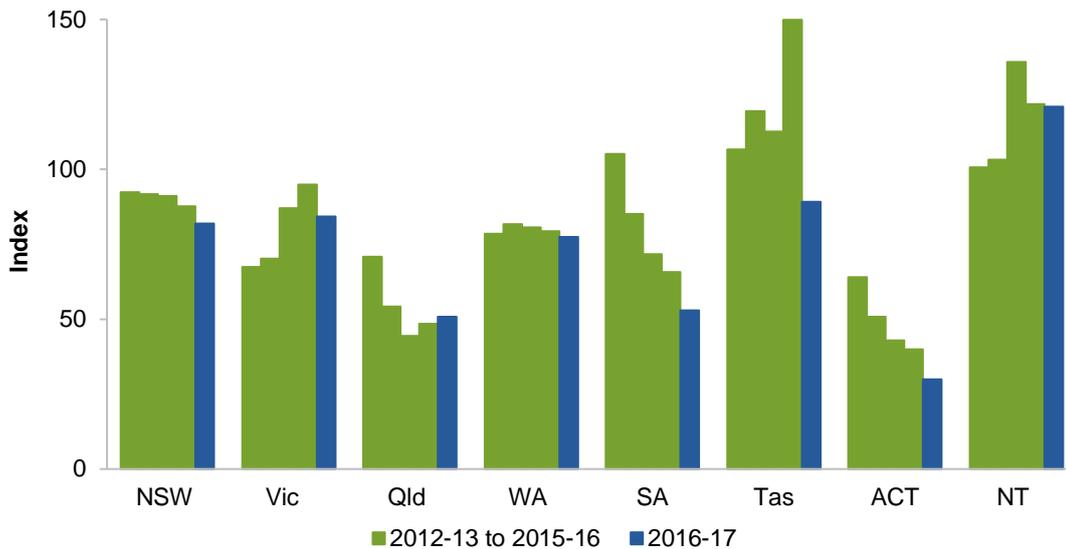
A high or increasing number of complaints does not necessarily indicate a lack of confidence in police. It can indicate greater confidence in complaints resolution. It is desirable to monitor changes in the reported rate to identify reasons for the changes and use this information to improve the manner in which police services are delivered.

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 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Trends within jurisdictions have varied over time (figure 6.11). Table 6A.8 reports numbers per 100 000 people.

Figure 6.11 Trends in complaints<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.10 and table 6A.8 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.8.

## 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).

### 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 is desirable.

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.

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**Box 6.11** (continued)

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.

The majority of jurisdictions reported a decreased proportion of juvenile diversions from 2015-16 to 2016-17 (table 6A.21).

## 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 number of investigations that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, as a proportion of all investigations
- 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

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 these measures are:

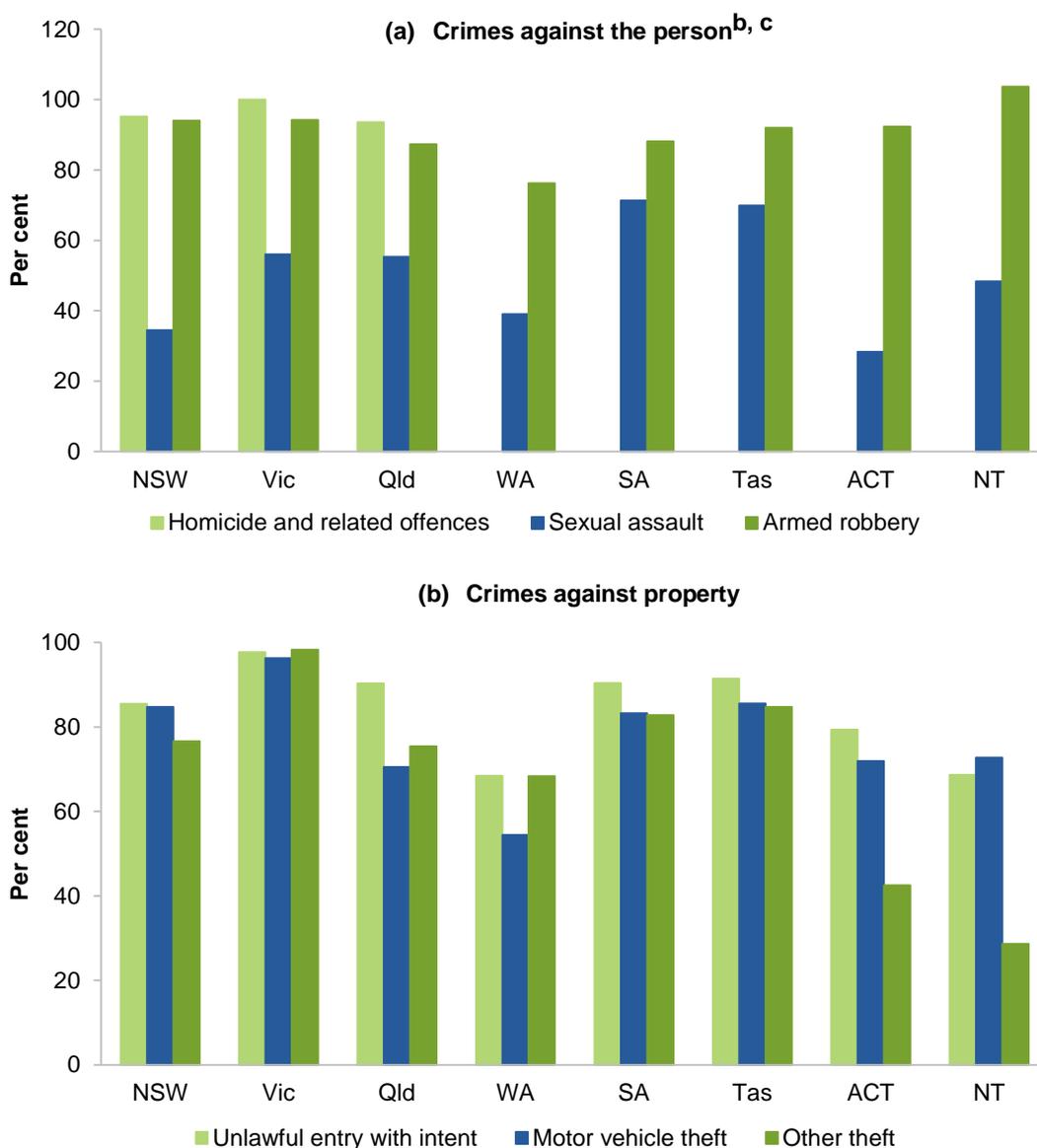
- comparable across jurisdictions (subject to caveats)
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2016 data are available for all jurisdictions.

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Figure 6.12a presents the proportion of investigations finalised and for which proceedings had begun within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police for a range of offences against the person. Figure 6.12b presents the proportion of investigations finalised and for which proceedings had begun within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police for a range of property offences.

Data on the proportion of all investigations which were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police are presented in tables 6A.15 (crimes against the person) and 6A.16 (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, 2016<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.12 and tables 6A.15-16 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. <sup>b</sup> Data for Homicide and related offences are not published for WA, SA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT. <sup>c</sup> NT: Proportion is more than 100 per cent for Armed robbery due to small random adjustments of the underlying statistics (perturbation), which is applied to minimise the risk of identifying individuals.

Source: ABS (2017) *Recorded Crime – Victims 2016*, Cat. no. 4510.0; tables 6A.15-16.

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## Efficiency

### Dollars per person

'Dollars per person' is a proxy indicator of governments' objective of providing police services in an efficient manner (box 6.13).

#### Box 6.13 Dollars per person

'Dollars per person' is defined as recurrent expenditure on policing per person in the population.

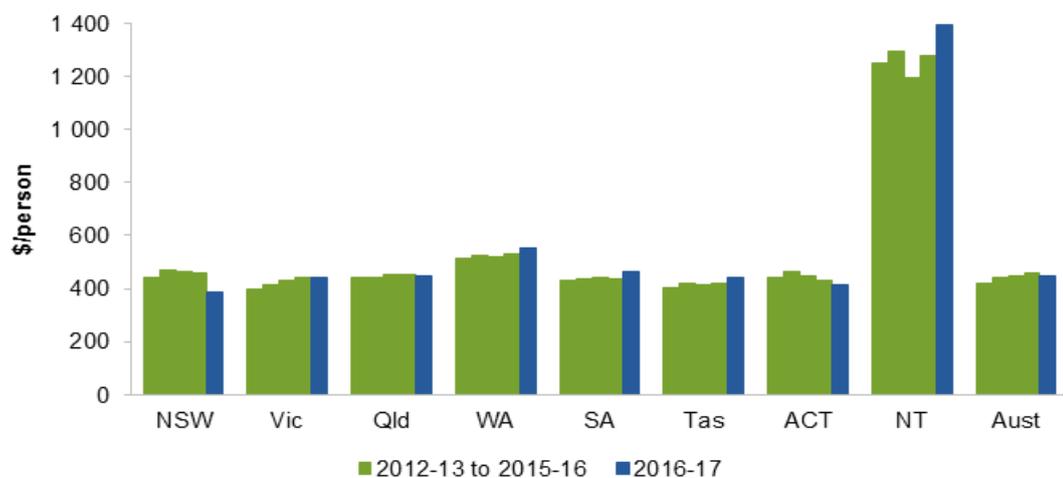
All else being equal, a low or decreasing expenditure per person is desirable. However, efficiency data should be interpreted with care. High or increasing expenditure per person might reflect poor efficiency, but may also reflect changing aspects of the service or policing environment. Low expenditure 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 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2016-17, recurrent expenditure on policing was \$448 per person (figure 6.13).

Figure 6.13 **Recurrent expenditure per person (including user cost of capital less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) (2016-17 dollars)<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.13 and table 6A.1 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.1.

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Time series data for real recurrent expenditure by each jurisdiction are reported in table 6A.1. Capital costs (including associated costs for the user cost of capital) for each jurisdiction are also contained in table 6A.1, with associated information on treatment of assets by police agencies in table 6A.2.

## 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 6.14).

#### Box 6.14 Crime victimisation

‘Crime victimisation’ is defined by six separate measures:

- estimated victimisation rate for physical and threatened assault (face-to-face incidents only) 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.

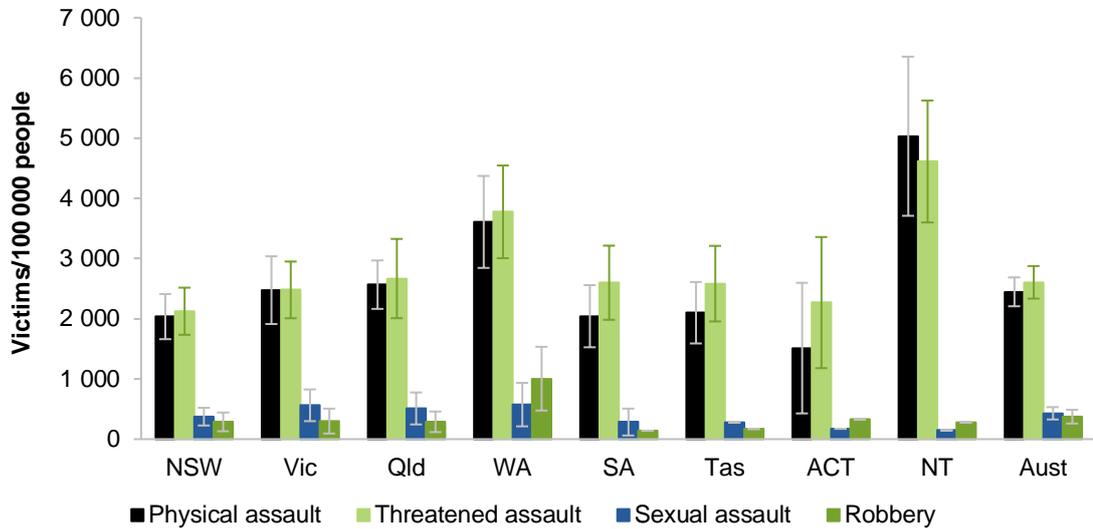
Data reported for these measures are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2015-16 there were an estimated 2447 victims of physical assault, 2605 victims of threatened assault (face-to-face incidents only), 429 victims of sexual assault and 374 victims of robbery per 100 000 people (figure 6.14 and table 6A.11).

Nationally, for every 100 000 households in 2015-16, an estimated 4574 experienced a break-in or attempted break-in and 540 experienced motor vehicle theft (figure 6.15 and table 6A.12).

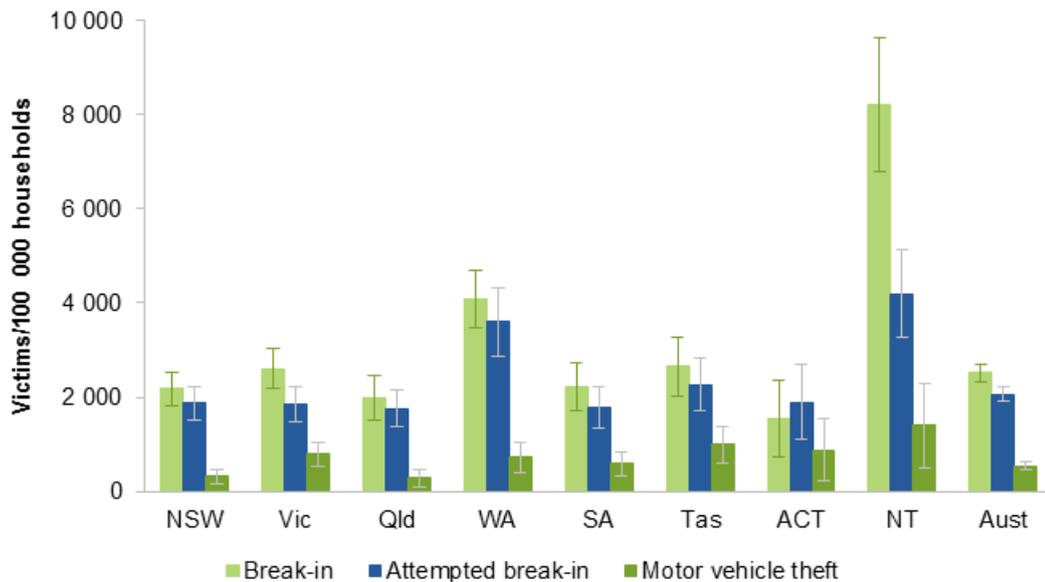
Figure 6.14 **Estimated victims of assault, sexual assault and robbery, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.14 and table 6A.11 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Derived from ABS (2017) *Crime Victimization, Australia 2015-16*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.11.

Figure 6.15 **Estimated victims of property crime, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.14 and table 6A.12 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Derived from ABS (2017) *Crime Victimization, Australia 2015-16*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.12.

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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 6.15).

### Box 6.15 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.

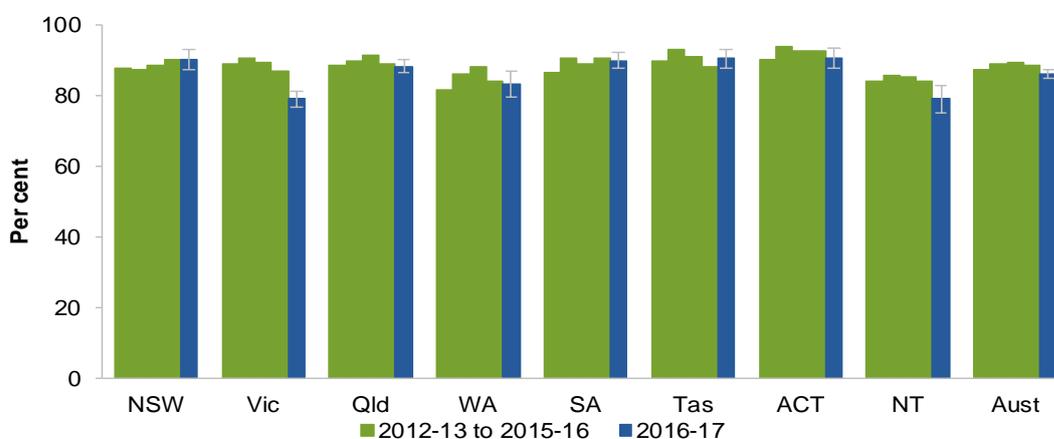
Data reported for these measures are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2016-17, 86.1 per cent of people felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ at home alone during the night (figure 6.16 and table 6A.5) and 47.8 per cent of people felt safe or very safe when walking locally during the night (figure 6.17a). This proportion dropped to 24.0 per cent when travelling on public transport during the night (figure 6.17b).

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Figure 6.16 Perceptions of safety at home alone during the night<sup>a</sup>

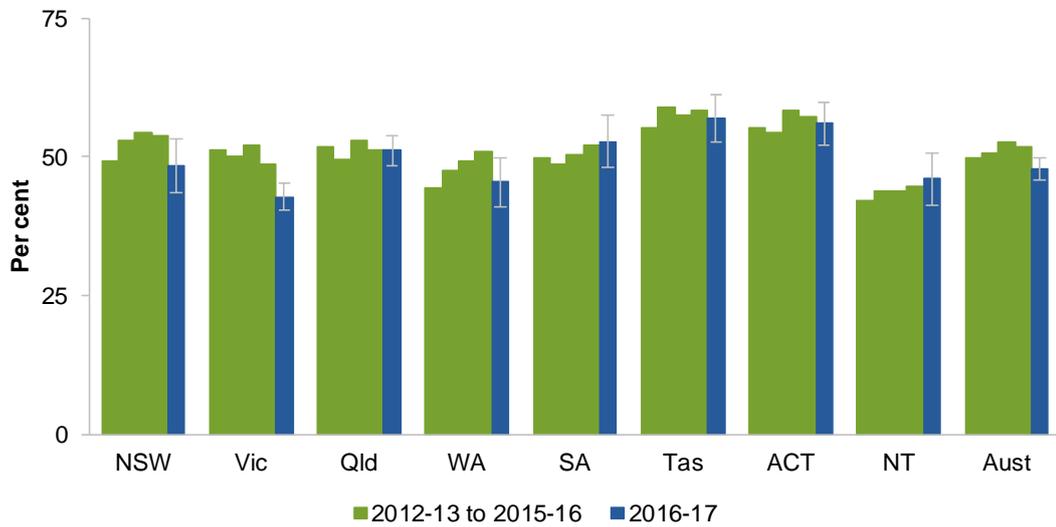


<sup>a</sup> See box 6.15 and table 6A.5 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

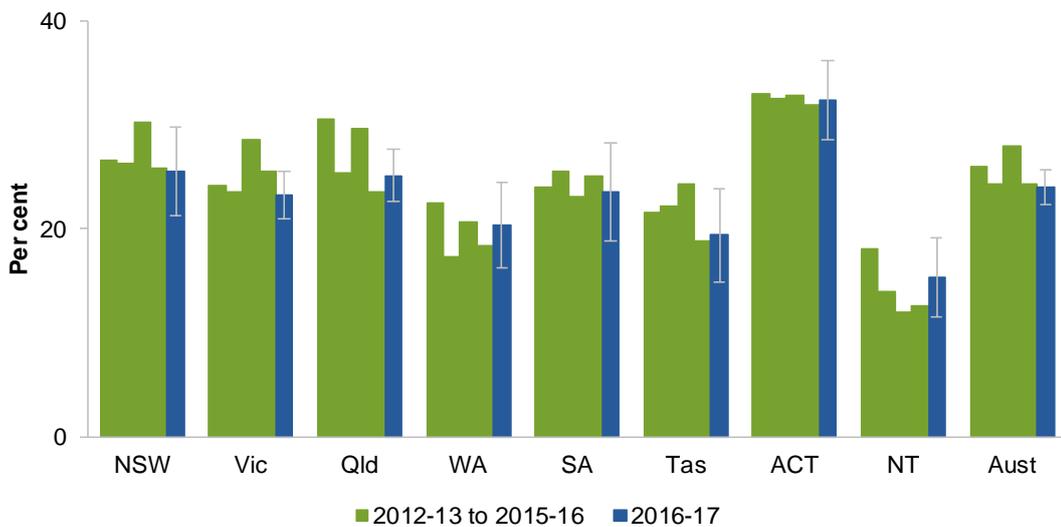
Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.5.

Figure 6.17 Perceptions of safety in public places during the night<sup>a</sup>

(a) Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' walking locally



(b) Proportion who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' travelling on public transport



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.15 and table 6A.5 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); tables 6A.5.

### Perception 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 6.16).

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**Box 6.16 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:

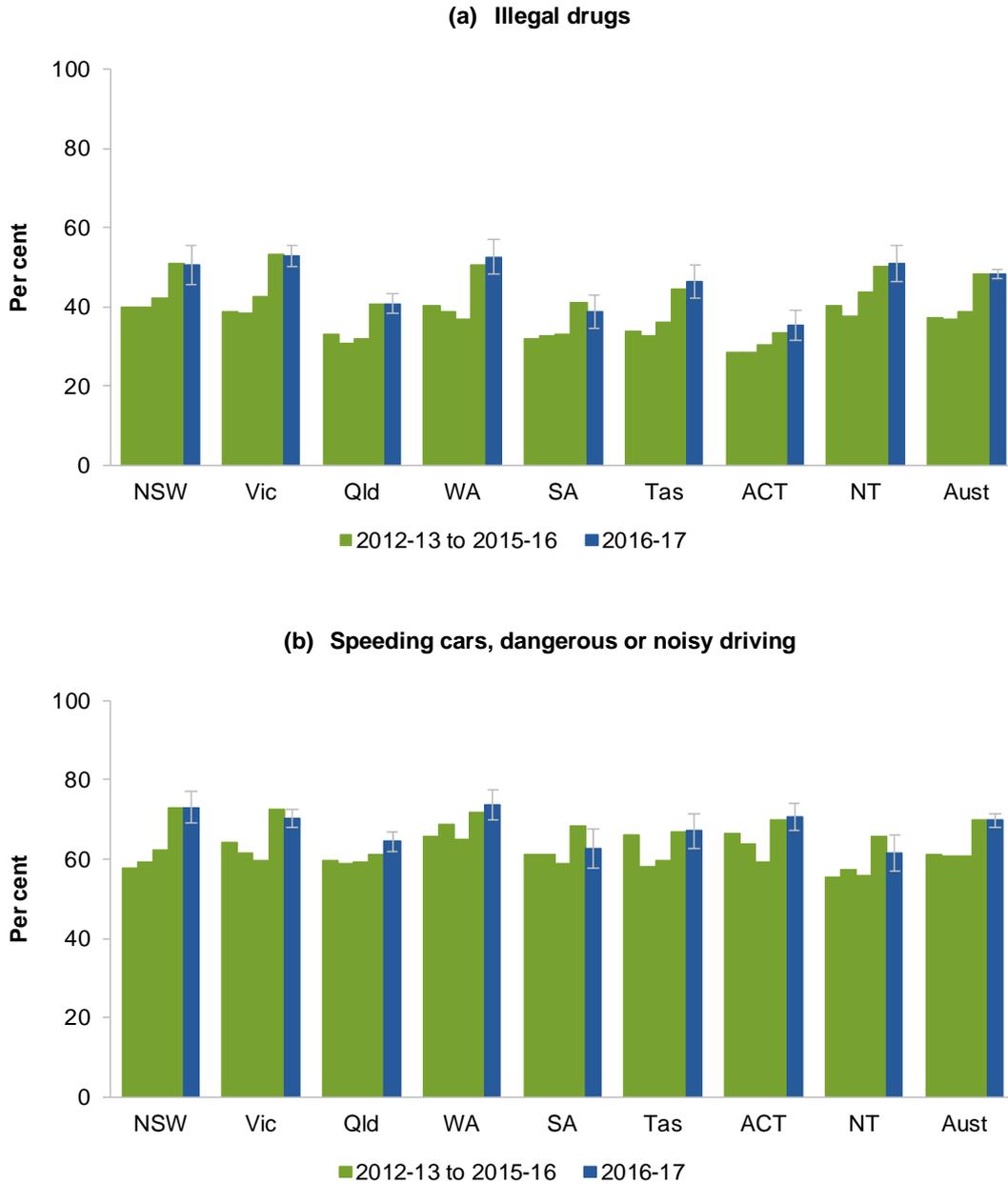
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2016-17, people identified the following issues as a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their neighbourhoods:

- 48.2 per cent of people thought illegal drugs to be a problem, similar to 2015-16 but higher than the previous three years (figure 6.18a)
- 69.7 per cent of people thought 'speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving' to be a problem, the same as in 2015-16 but higher than the previous three years (figure 6.18b).

Time series data for perceptions of crime problems are reported in table 6A.6.

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<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.16 and table 6A.6 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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

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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 6.17).

### Box 6.17 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.

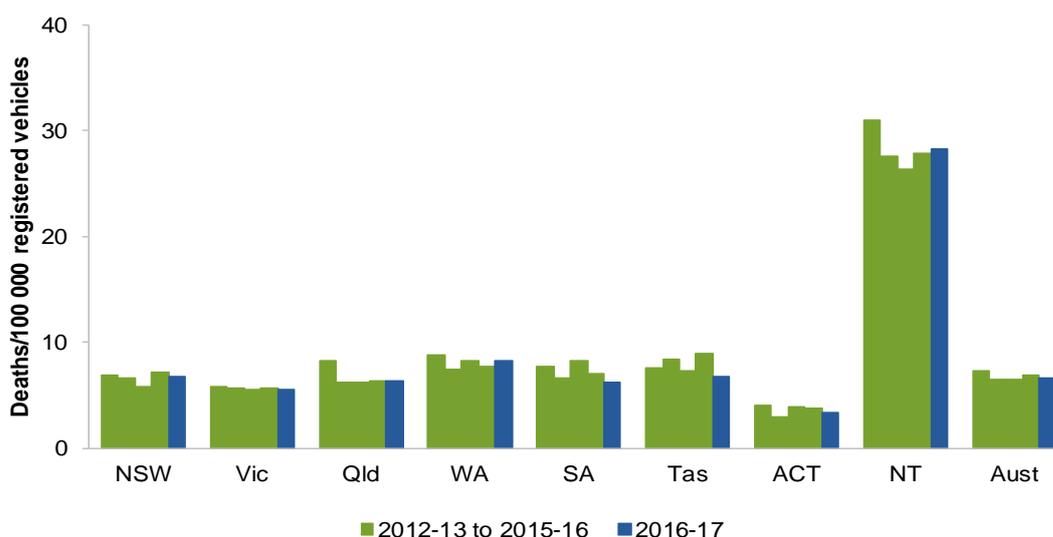
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2016-17, there were 6.6 road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles (figure 6.19). These results should be considered in conjunction with data on traffic accident hospitalisations (table 6A.18).

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Figure 6.19 Road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.17 and table 6A.18 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Australian Road Fatality Statistics at [www.bitre.gov.au](http://www.bitre.gov.au); ABS (2017) *Motor Vehicle Census* (various years), Australia, Cat. no. 9309.0; table 6A.18.

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## 6.4 Definitions of key terms

<b>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff</b>	Number of staff who are self-identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.
<b>Adjudicated defendant</b>	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.
<b>Armed robbery</b>	Robbery conducted with the use (actual or implied) of a weapon, where a weapon can include, but is not restricted to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• firearms — pistol, revolver, rifle, automatic/semiautomatic rifle, shotgun, military firearm, airgun, nail gun, cannon, imitation firearm and implied firearm</li><li>• 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.</li></ul>
<b>Assault</b>	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.
<b>Available full time equivalent staff</b>	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.
<b>Blackmail and extortion</b>	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.
<b>Cautioning</b>	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.
<b>Civilian staff</b>	Unsworn staff, including specialists (civilian training and teaching medical and other specialists) and civilian administrative and management staff.
<b>Complaints</b>	Number of statements of complaint by members of the public regarding police conduct.
<b>Depreciation</b>	Where possible, based on current asset valuation.
<b>Full time equivalent (FTE)</b>	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.
<b>Juvenile diversion</b>	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.
<b>Traffic accident hospitalisations</b>	Hospitalisations due to traffic accidents that are likely to have required police attendance.
<b>Magistrates court defendants resulting in guilty plea or finding</b>	Total number of cases (excluding committal hearings) heard before a magistrates court only, for which there was a plea of guilty, as a proportion of the total number of cases (excluding committal hearings) heard before magistrates courts.  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'.

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	Further, these definitions:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• exclude preliminary (committal) hearings for indictable offences dealt with by a lower court</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Motor vehicle theft</b>	The taking of another person's motor vehicle illegally and without permission.
<b>Murder</b>	The wilful killing of a person either intentionally or with reckless indifference to life.
<b>Non- Indigenous full time equivalent staff</b>	Number of full time equivalent staff who do not satisfy the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff criteria.
<b>Non-operational full time equivalent staff</b>	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).
<b>Offender</b>	In this chapter, the term 'offender' refers to a person who is alleged to have committed an offence.
<b>Operational staff</b>	An operational police staff member (sworn or unsworn) is any member of the police force whose primary duty is the delivery of police or police related services to an external customer (where an external customer predominately refers to members of the public but may also include law enforcement outputs delivered to other government departments). Operational staff include: general duties officers, investigators, traffic operatives, tactical officers, station counter staff, communication officers, crime scene staff, disaster victim identification, and prosecution and judicial support officers.
<b>Other recurrent expenditure</b>	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.
<b>Other theft</b>	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.
<b>Outcome of investigations</b>	The stage reached by a police investigation after a period of 30 days has elapsed since the recording of the incident.
<b>Property crimes</b>	Total recorded crimes against property, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• unlawful entry with intent</li> <li>• motor vehicle theft</li> <li>• other theft.</li> </ul>
<b>Real expenditure</b>	Actual expenditure is adjusted for changes in prices. Time series financial data are adjusted to 2016-17 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2016-17 = 100). See table 2A.49 and chapter 2 for more details.
<b>Recorded crime</b>	Crimes reported to (or detected) and recorded by police.
<b>Registered vehicles</b>	Total registered motor vehicles, including motorcycles.
<b>Reporting rate</b>	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.
<b>Revenue from own sources</b>	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).
<b>Road deaths</b>	Fatal road injury accidents as defined by the Australian Transport Safety Bureau.
<b>Robbery</b>	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.

<b>Salaries and payments in the nature of salary</b>	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• base salary package</li> <li>• motor vehicle expenses that are part of employer fringe benefits</li> <li>• superannuation, early retirement schemes and payments to pension schemes (employer contributions)</li> <li>• workers compensation (full cost) including premiums, levies, bills, legal fees</li> <li>• higher duty allowances (actual amounts paid)</li> <li>• overtime (actual amounts paid)</li> <li>• actual termination and long service leave</li> <li>• actual annual leave</li> <li>• actual sick leave</li> <li>• actual maternity/paternity leave</li> <li>• fringe benefits tax paid</li> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• payroll tax.</li> </ul>
<b>Sexual assault</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Sworn staff</b>	Sworn police staff recognised under each jurisdiction's Police Act.
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	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.
<b>Total expenditure</b>	Total capital expenditure plus total recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources).
<b>Total FTE staff</b>	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.
<b>Total number of staff</b>	Full time equivalent staff directly employed on an annual basis (excluding labour contracted out).
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• salaries and payments in the nature of salary</li> <li>• other recurrent expenditure</li> <li>• depreciation</li> <li>• less revenue from own sources.</li> </ul>
<b>Unlawful entry with intent — involving the taking of property</b>	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.
<b>Unlawful entry with intent — other</b>	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.
<b>User cost of capital</b>	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).
<b>Value of physical assets — buildings and fittings</b>	The value of buildings and fittings under the direct control of police.
<b>Value of physical assets — land</b>	The value of land under the direct control of police.
<b>Value of physical assets — other</b>	The value of motor vehicles, computer equipment, and general plant and equipment under the direct control of police.

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## **6.5 References**

NSW Police 2017, Annual Report 2016-17.

Queensland Police Service (QPS) 2017, Annual report 2016-17.

WA Police 2017, Annual Report 2016-17.

SA Police 2017, Annual Report 2016-17.

ACT Policing 2017, Annual report 2016-17.

## 6A Police services — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 6.4 of the chapter. Data in this Report are examined by the Police and Emergency Management Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. A peer review process is also undertaken by the Police Practitioners' Group in the development of the data definitions. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

Data reported in the attachment tables are the most accurate available at the time of data collection. Historical data may have been updated since the last edition of RoGS. Information on the comparability and completeness of the data for the performance indicators and measures is in section 6.3.

This file is available on the Review website at [www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2018](http://www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2018).

## Attachment contents

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<b>Table 6A.1</b>	Police services expenditure, 2012-13 to 2016-17
<b>Table 6A.2</b>	Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2015-16
<b>Table 6A.3</b>	Police staffing, 2012-13 to 2016-17
<b>Table 6A.4</b>	Satisfaction with services provided by the police
<b>Table 6A.5</b>	Perceptions of Safety
<b>Table 6A.6</b>	Perceptions of crime problems
<b>Table 6A.7</b>	Police integrity
<b>Table 6A.8</b>	Trends in complaints
<b>Table 6A.9</b>	Victims of recorded crime — selected crimes against people (per 100 000 people)
<b>Table 6A.10</b>	Victims of recorded crime — selected property crimes (per 100 000 people)
<b>Table 6A.11</b>	Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, reported and unreported (no. in '000 and rate per 100 000),
<b>Table 6A.12</b>	Estimated victims of selected property crimes, reported and unreported (no. in '000 and rate per 100 000 households)
<b>Table 6A.13</b>	Reporting rates of selected personal crimes experienced and reported to police (proportion reported)
<b>Table 6A.14</b>	Reporting rates of selected household crimes experienced and reported to police (proportion reported)
<b>Table 6A.15</b>	Outcome of investigation, selected crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2016
<b>Table 6A.16</b>	Outcome of investigation, selected crimes against property: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2016
<b>Table 6A.17</b>	Road safety
<b>Table 6A.18</b>	Road deaths
<b>Table 6A.19</b>	Traffic accident hospitalisations
<b>Table 6A.20</b>	Number of deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, 2007-08 to 2014-15
<b>Table 6A.21</b>	Juvenile diversions as a proportion of offenders (per cent)
<b>Table 6A.22</b>	Magistrates court adjudicated defendants who submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty

Table 6A.1 Police services expenditure, 2012-13 to 2016-17 (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW (g)	Vic	Qld (g)	WA (g)	SA (g)	Tas (g)	ACT (g)	NT (g)	Aust
<b>2016-17</b>										
Recurrent expenditure										
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries										
Salaries and related payments	\$m	2 225.1	1 818.5	1 532.5	948.1	617.5	158.0	108.7	247.5	7 655.9
Superannuation	\$m	337.5	203.3	199.2	89.5	71.3	19.5	17.1	19.6	957.0
Payroll tax	\$m	126.6	92.0	–	53.6	32.4	–	–	12.3	316.9
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>2 689.2</b>	<b>2 113.8</b>	<b>1 731.7</b>	<b>1 091.2</b>	<b>721.2</b>	<b>177.4</b>	<b>125.8</b>	<b>279.5</b>	<b>8 929.8</b>
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	494.4	571.9	393.7	300.7	146.1	65.3	33.2	64.1	2 069.2
Depreciation	\$m	134.9	96.5	77.0	56.2	28.1	9.2	5.4	17.9	425.2
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>3 318.5</b>	<b>2 782.2</b>	<b>2 202.4</b>	<b>1 448.0</b>	<b>895.3</b>	<b>251.9</b>	<b>164.4</b>	<b>361.4</b>	<b>11 424.2</b>
Net recurrent expenditure										
Revenue from own sources (ROS) (d)	\$m	266.6	19.9	103.2	42.0	90.5	33.4	1.3	31.4	588.3
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	2 925.3	2 670.2	2 099.2	1 352.5	772.4	218.5	163.1	317.7	10 519.0
Capital expenditure										
User cost of capital (e)	\$m	104.8	95.2	89.7	64.1	22.6	10.3	5.6	23.2	415.6
Capital expenditure	\$m	168.6	95.1	114.0	85.4	19.5	8.0	1.7	18.5	510.6
Expenditure aggregates										
Total cash expenditure	\$m	3 352.1	2 780.8	2 239.3	1 477.3	886.8	250.7	160.7	362.0	11 509.6
Total accrual costs	\$m	3 423.3	2 877.4	2 292.1	1 512.2	918.0	262.2	170.0	384.7	11 839.9
Staffing costs										
Average police staff costs	\$	140 650	133 003	121 734	145 061	142 972	114 146	140 904	210 397	1 148 867
Average non-police staff costs	\$	106 851	59 219	87 821	79 042	59 581	94 785	112 008	58 617	657 925
Assets by value										
Land	\$'000	447 770	379 041	481 576	218 303	72 854	37 993	22 900	16 668	1 677 105
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	826 080	1 029 040	926 915	546 287	238 307	109 300	57 906	248 472	3 982 307
Other	\$'000	484 415	160 742	194 437	255 562	44 526	19 814	11 825	41 789	1 213 110
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>1 758 265</b>	<b>1 568 823</b>	<b>1 602 928</b>	<b>1 020 152</b>	<b>355 687</b>	<b>167 107</b>	<b>92 631</b>	<b>306 929</b>	<b>6 872 522</b>
<b>Real recurrent expenditure (f)</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>3 030.1</b>	<b>2 765.4</b>	<b>2 188.9</b>	<b>1 416.7</b>	<b>795.1</b>	<b>228.8</b>	<b>168.7</b>	<b>340.9</b>	<b>10 934.7</b>
<b>Per person in the population</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>388.6</b>	<b>442.9</b>	<b>448.2</b>	<b>551.7</b>	<b>463.1</b>	<b>440.9</b>	<b>415.2</b>	<b>1 391.3</b>	<b>448.4</b>

Table 6A.1 Police services expenditure, 2012-13 to 2016-17 (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW (g)	Vic	Qld (g)	WA (g)	SA (g)	Tas (g)	ACT (g)	NT (g)	Aust
Average annual percentage change in real recurrent expenditure per person 2012-13 to 2016-17	%	-3.1	2.7	0.3	1.9	1.9	2.3	-1.6	2.8	1.8
<b>2015-16</b>										
Recurrent expenditure										
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries										
Salaries and related payments	\$m	2 529.1	1 691.8	1 424.7	909.3	573.3	143.4	109.5	240.0	7 621.1
Superannuation	\$m	350.5	191.7	187.6	87.3	65.2	17.5	16.5	18.1	934.4
Payroll tax	\$m	133.1	86.2	–	51.1	31.3	–	–	12.6	314.3
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>3 012.7</b>	<b>1 969.6</b>	<b>1 612.3</b>	<b>1 047.7</b>	<b>669.8</b>	<b>160.9</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>270.7</b>	<b>8 869.7</b>
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	489.5	550.8	405.2	288.6	136.6	52.1	32.1	60.9	2 015.8
Depreciation	\$m	132.0	88.8	78.2	53.2	25.5	9.3	5.6	17.2	409.7
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>3 634.2</b>	<b>2 609.2</b>	<b>2 095.8</b>	<b>1 389.5</b>	<b>831.9</b>	<b>222.3</b>	<b>163.6</b>	<b>348.7</b>	<b>11 295.2</b>
Net recurrent expenditure										
Revenue from own sources (ROS) (d)	\$m	143.1	21.6	46.4	43.8	89.5	19.9	1.4	52.3	418.1
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	3 358.1	2 501.5	2 049.3	1 294.5	711.1	202.4	162.2	283.8	10 562.9
Capital expenditure										
User cost of capital (e)	\$m	102.8	96.8	92.2	63.3	22.7	12.4	5.6	23.0	418.8
Capital expenditure	\$m	169.4	101.7	108.6	91.1	17.6	7.5	2.4	45.8	544.1
Expenditure aggregates										
Total cash expenditure	\$m	3 671.7	2 622.2	2 126.1	1 427.4	823.9	220.5	160.4	377.4	11 429.6
Total accrual costs	\$m	3 737.0	2 706.0	2 188.0	1 452.8	854.6	234.7	169.2	371.7	11 714.0
Staffing costs										
Average police staff costs	\$	157 886	129 052	122 335	141 275	132 082	113 467	138 795	194 599	1 129 491
Average non-police staff costs	\$	119 980	54 560	65 994	82 443	67 875	70 551	107 320	62 879	631 600
Assets by value										
Land	\$'000	450 130	391 315	500 778	235 992	72 394	33 404	22 900	16 869	1 723 782
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	814 124	1 047 667	976 278	540 984	245 318	132 876	57 496	247 631	4 062 374
Other	\$'000	470 356	162 041	176 254	250 535	38 768	21 917	12 362	39 878	1 172 111

Table 6A.1 Police services expenditure, 2012-13 to 2016-17 (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW (g)	Vic	Qld (g)	WA (g)	SA (g)	Tas (g)	ACT (g)	NT (g)	Aust
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>1 734 610</b>	<b>1 601 023</b>	<b>1 653 310</b>	<b>1 027 511</b>	<b>356 480</b>	<b>188 197</b>	<b>92 758</b>	<b>304 378</b>	<b>6 958 267</b>
<b>Real recurrent expenditure (f)</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>3 513.5</b>	<b>2 637.9</b>	<b>2 174.1</b>	<b>1 378.5</b>	<b>745.0</b>	<b>218.1</b>	<b>170.3</b>	<b>311.5</b>	<b>11 148.9</b>
<b>Per person in the population</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>458.0</b>	<b>439.9</b>	<b>452.1</b>	<b>529.4</b>	<b>437.5</b>	<b>421.4</b>	<b>433.3</b>	<b>1 276.6</b>	<b>457.2</b>
<b>2014-15</b>										
Recurrent expenditure										
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries										
Salaries and related payments	\$m	2 379.6	1 574.5	1 484.7	876.9	559.3	137.6	108.9	227.0	7 348.5
Superannuation	\$m	353.3	178.7	188.7	79.6	67.1	17.0	16.4	22.8	923.6
Payroll tax	\$m	125.0	80.4	–	48.2	30.7	–	–	12.2	296.6
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>2 857.8</b>	<b>1 833.7</b>	<b>1 673.4</b>	<b>1 004.6</b>	<b>657.1</b>	<b>154.6</b>	<b>125.3</b>	<b>262.1</b>	<b>8 568.7</b>
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	497.5	554.8	255.0	267.0	129.9	48.7	31.5	57.4	1 841.8
Depreciation	\$m	134.8	76.8	78.8	50.3	25.9	10.2	6.1	16.8	399.6
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>3 490.2</b>	<b>2 465.2</b>	<b>2 007.2</b>	<b>1 322.0</b>	<b>812.9</b>	<b>213.5</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>336.2</b>	<b>10 810.1</b>
Net recurrent expenditure										
Revenue from own sources (ROS) (d)	\$m	106.8	22.0	48.5	40.6	87.1	20.2	1.2	63.5	389.8
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	3 258.4	2 362.8	1 958.7	1 233.2	695.1	193.3	161.7	260.5	10 123.7
Capital expenditure										
User cost of capital (e)	\$m	101.0	86.7	100.1	60.5	22.8	12.9	5.6	20.5	410.2
Capital expenditure	\$m	144.6	173.0	78.3	68.2	14.4	5.2	3.3	28.1	515.1
Expenditure aggregates										
Total cash expenditure	\$m	3 500.0	2 561.5	2 006.7	1 339.9	801.4	208.4	160.1	347.5	10 925.6
Total accrual costs	\$m	3 591.2	2 551.9	2 107.3	1 382.5	835.7	226.3	168.5	356.7	11 220.2
Staffing costs										
Average police staff costs	\$	149 047	121 950	128 677	140 330	129 537	112 019	144 405	186 781	1 112 746
Average non-police staff costs	\$	114 677	56 752	72 605	83 212	66 493	88 078	108 774	66 093	656 684
Assets by value										
Land	\$'000	439 595	374 574	435 076	256 447	69 473	35 097	22 900	10 039	1 643 201
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	781 140	932 032	939 809	537 088	247 388	137 651	57 785	215 617	3 848 510
Other	\$'000	481 868	152 091	310 956	219 132	37 627	23 224	12 542	40 999	1 278 439

Table 6A.1 Police services expenditure, 2012-13 to 2016-17 (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW (g)	Vic	Qld (g)	WA (g)	SA (g)	Tas (g)	ACT (g)	NT (g)	Aust
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>1 702 603</b>	<b>1 458 697</b>	<b>1 685 841</b>	<b>1 012 667</b>	<b>354 488</b>	<b>195 972</b>	<b>93 227</b>	<b>266 655</b>	<b>6 770 150</b>
<b>Real recurrent expenditure (f)</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>3 495.8</b>	<b>2 548.9</b>	<b>2 142.4</b>	<b>1 346.2</b>	<b>747.0</b>	<b>214.5</b>	<b>174.1</b>	<b>292.4</b>	<b>10 961.3</b>
<b>Per person in the population</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>462.1</b>	<b>433.0</b>	<b>451.0</b>	<b>521.5</b>	<b>441.6</b>	<b>416.4</b>	<b>449.1</b>	<b>1 197.1</b>	<b>449.5</b>
<b>2013-14</b>										
Recurrent expenditure										
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries										
Salaries and related payments	\$m	2 373.3	1 437.6	1 341.1	860.4	541.0	134.6	104.8	220.8	7 013.5
Superannuation	\$m	326.4	164.4	172.2	76.3	64.5	16.5	17.0	23.5	860.8
Payroll tax	\$m	120.4	74.9	69.1	47.4	28.9	–	–	11.1	351.7
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>2 820.0</b>	<b>1 676.9</b>	<b>1 582.4</b>	<b>984.0</b>	<b>634.4</b>	<b>151.1</b>	<b>121.8</b>	<b>255.4</b>	<b>8 226.1</b>
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	477.7	539.0	330.4	258.3	130.0	49.2	36.3	59.8	1 880.6
Depreciation	\$m	139.9	76.5	97.3	51.1	23.5	10.0	5.7	15.3	419.4
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>3 437.7</b>	<b>2 292.3</b>	<b>2 010.2</b>	<b>1 293.5</b>	<b>787.9</b>	<b>210.3</b>	<b>163.7</b>	<b>330.5</b>	<b>10 526.1</b>
Net recurrent expenditure										
Revenue from own sources (ROS) (d)	\$m	110.3	20.9	85.9	38.8	86.2	18.5	1.0	42.0	403.5
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	3 207.0	2 196.6	1 855.3	1 207.3	672.7	191.8	162.8	277.4	9 770.9
Capital expenditure										
User cost of capital (e)	\$m	102.8	79.6	103.8	57.6	23.8	13.2	6.1	20.1	407.1
Capital expenditure	\$m	124.0	159.6	74.6	49.9	15.7	9.5	1.8	25.5	460.6
Expenditure aggregates										
Total cash expenditure	\$m	3 421.7	2 375.4	1 987.4	1 292.2	780.1	209.8	159.9	340.7	10 567.3
Total accrual costs	\$m	3 540.5	2 371.9	2 114.0	1 351.1	811.7	223.5	169.9	350.6	10 933.2
Staffing costs										
Average police staff costs	\$	148 551	112 879	114 572	142 300	123 980	110 027	134 481	180 097	1 066 886
Average non-police staff costs	\$	116 953	53 599	75 868	79 903	67 403	83 092	101 294	58 197	636 309
Assets by value										
Land	\$'000	412 116	376 754	446 989	254 624	70 672	35 479	23 950	10 040	1 630 624
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	760 243	856 955	977 950	521 548	257 493	137 018	63 184	205 660	3 780 051
Other	\$'000	525 066	138 044	319 541	198 199	40 497	27 976	13 200	46 065	1 308 588

Table 6A.1 Police services expenditure, 2012-13 to 2016-17 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (g)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>1 697 425</b>	<b>1 371 753</b>	<b>1 744 480</b>	<b>974 371</b>	<b>368 662</b>	<b>200 473</b>	<b>100 334</b>	<b>261 765</b>	<b>6 719 263</b>
<b>Real recurrent expenditure (f)</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>3 495.1</b>	<b>2 403.6</b>	<b>2 068.7</b>	<b>1 335.7</b>	<b>735.5</b>	<b>216.5</b>	<b>178.3</b>	<b>314.2</b>	<b>10 747.7</b>
<b>Per person in the population</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>468.2</b>	<b>415.1</b>	<b>441.0</b>	<b>523.6</b>	<b>438.5</b>	<b>421.3</b>	<b>464.2</b>	<b>1 295.2</b>	<b>440.7</b>
<b>2012-13</b>										
Recurrent expenditure										
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries										
Salaries and related payments	\$m	2 120.8	1 334.2	1 298.7	792.9	508.2	137.1	94.4	204.3	6 490.5
Superannuation	\$m	285.7	153.1	165.1	72.0	63.6	16.0	17.1	20.3	793.0
Payroll tax	\$m	108.7	69.9	67.1	43.6	28.3	2.2	–	10.2	330.0
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>2 515.2</b>	<b>1 557.2</b>	<b>1 530.9</b>	<b>908.5</b>	<b>600.0</b>	<b>155.3</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>234.8</b>	<b>7 613.5</b>
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	482.0	497.2	328.8	258.8	132.6	45.7	35.4	62.6	1 843.1
Depreciation	\$m	136.5	71.2	95.5	45.2	22.1	7.1	5.5	15.3	398.3
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>3 133.7</b>	<b>2 125.6</b>	<b>1 955.2</b>	<b>1 212.5</b>	<b>754.7</b>	<b>208.1</b>	<b>152.3</b>	<b>312.7</b>	<b>9 854.8</b>
Net recurrent expenditure										
Revenue from own sources (ROS) (d)	\$m	101.9	17.1	85.4	41.8	82.9	26.3	0.9	45.2	401.6
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	2 923.0	2 038.6	1 802.8	1 127.1	643.5	179.5	151.4	257.2	9 123.2
Capital expenditure										
User cost of capital (e)	\$m	104.4	72.9	109.0	56.5	23.4	13.3	6.0	19.0	404.6
Capital expenditure	\$m	137.3	75.4	99.5	79.7	23.4	13.9	4.5	32.0	465.8
Expenditure aggregates										
Total cash expenditure	\$m	3 134.5	2 129.8	1 959.3	1 247.0	756.1	214.9	151.4	329.4	9 922.3
Total accrual costs	\$m	3 238.1	2 198.5	2 064.3	1 269.0	778.1	221.4	158.4	331.7	10 259.4
Staffing costs										
Average police staff costs	\$	132 969	107 427	113 151	130 138	116 369	114 107	118 508	171 705	1 004 374
Average non-police staff costs	\$	104 030	65 196	77 605	79 156	70 794	97 993	103 051	49 877	647 702
Assets by value										
Land	\$'000	407 927	374 094	466 487	243 279	66 668	34 701	23 950	9 981	1 627 087
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	754 480	788 037	986 754	499 820	255 132	135 537	62 763	197 396	3 679 919
Other	\$'000	550 426	123 180	376 352	205 883	37 465	31 272	12 714	40 305	1 377 597

Table 6A.1 **Police services expenditure, 2012-13 to 2016-17 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (g)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>1 712 833</b>	<b>1 285 311</b>	<b>1 829 593</b>	<b>948 982</b>	<b>359 265</b>	<b>201 510</b>	<b>99 427</b>	<b>247 682</b>	<b>6 684 603</b>
<b>Real recurrent expenditure (f)</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>3 237.9</b>	<b>2 258.3</b>	<b>2 044.7</b>	<b>1 265.8</b>	<b>713.3</b>	<b>206.3</b>	<b>168.4</b>	<b>295.5</b>	<b>10 190.2</b>
<b>Per person in the population</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>440.6</b>	<b>397.6</b>	<b>443.4</b>	<b>511.9</b>	<b>429.1</b>	<b>402.6</b>	<b>443.7</b>	<b>1 247.4</b>	<b>417.9</b>

- (a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2016-17 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2016-17 = 100) (table 2A.49).
- (b) The Estimated Resident Populations (ERPs) rates differ across years. For data up to 2015-16 the rates are derived using the ERPs based on the 2011 Census. For 2016-17 data the rates are derived using the ERPs based on the 2016 Census. The December 2016 ERP also includes Norfolk Island in the Australian total (in addition to the other territories).
- (c) Due to differences in definitions and counting rules, data reported may differ from data in agency annual reports and other sources.
- (d) Revenue from own sources includes user charges and other types of revenue (for example, from sale of stores and plant). It excludes fine revenue, money received as a result of warrant execution, and revenue from the issuing of firearm licences.
- (e) User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land).
- (f) Real recurrent expenditure is recurrent expenditure, including user cost of capital, less revenue from own sources and payroll tax.
- (g) Jurisdiction notes:

NSW: Salaries and payments include long service leave, workers' compensation insurance and fringe benefits tax.

Qld: 2014-15 results are not directly comparable to prior years. Following machinery-of-government changes effective 1 July 2014, and as per the Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA) Cost of Service model, these amounts include an estimated value of expenditure incurred by PSBA for the Queensland Police Service (QPS). This will vary from year to year due to assumptions and estimates used in the Cost of Service model.

2016-17 Salaries for non-police staff include a transfer of functions from PSBA to QPS including Protective Services.

2016-17 Other recurrent expenditure: QPS corporate services costs are paid by PSBA on behalf of QPS. This has been recognised as below fair value and reallocated to labour & other expenditure. This differs from the QPS Financial Statements where this is recognised as a below fair value in QPS Supplies & Services.

2016-17 Depreciation includes PSBA assets held for the use of QPS plus QPS owned assets.

2016-17 capital expenditure includes the amount PSBA spends on assets used by QPS.

From 2014-15 Queensland Government Departments are exempt from payroll tax.

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

SA: 2016-17 Salaries and payments for police staff include Police Enterprise Agreement, accelerated recruitment, net movement from employer liabilities based on actuarial assessment and first time recognition of Injury and Income Protection Policy (IIPP).

2016-17 Other recurrent expenditure increase is due to higher computing and communication, accommodation/property related expenses and police equipment.

2016-17 Depreciation includes adjustments for intangible assets in Capital Works in Progress that should have been capitalised in a prior year.

2016-17 capital expenditure increase due to timing of major projects.

Table 6A.1 **Police services expenditure, 2012-13 to 2016-17 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (g)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
	2016-17 Total value of buildings and fittings decrease mainly due to depreciation.									
	2016-17 total value of all other assets includes for helicopter equipment (donated asset).									
Tas:	Payroll tax ceased from 1 Oct 2012.									
ACT:	The ACT does not pay payroll tax, however a 'notional' payroll tax rate for the ACT has been estimated.									
NT:	2016-17 Revenue from own sources decrease due to cessation of Commonwealth funded immigration policing and other minor items.									
	2016-17 Total capital expenditure decrease due to higher levels of equity transfers of new Remote Police Stations and other buildings from NT Government construction authority in 2015-16.									
	– Nil or rounded to zero.									

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS 2017, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product*, June 2017, Cat. no. 5206.0 (table 2A.49); ABS (various years) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0 (table 2A.2).

Table 6A.2 Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2016-17

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Revaluation method (a)	Land	Market value	Fair value	Fair value	A mix of Current use (\$145m) and Market Values (\$73m)	Fair value	Fair Value	Market	Market
	Buildings	Written down replacement value	Fair value	Fair value	Mix of current use (\$513m) and Market values (\$33m)	Fair value	Fair Value	Market	Market
	Other assets	Straight-line depreciation over useful life	Fair value	Cost (aircraft are at market valuation)	Cost	Cost	Cost	Deprival Cost - only land & buildings revalued	
Frequency of revaluations	Land	3 yrs	5 yrs	Annual valuations over 5 year rolling plan	Annual	5 yrs	3 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs
	Buildings	3 yrs	5 yrs	Annual valuations over 5 year rolling plan	Annual	5 yrs	3 yrs	na	5 yrs
	Other assets	Annual capitalisation of group	5 yrs	No other asset classes are revalued (except aircraft which are done annually)	na	na	na	3 yrs	5 yrs
Useful asset lives (years) (b), (c)	Buildings	Useful life/Lease term, determined individually	1-50 yrs	1-50 yrs	50 yrs (except for transportables depreciated over 20 years)	Lease term, 20-60 years	5-90 yrs	25-59 yrs	20-50 yrs

Table 6A.2 Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2016-17

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
	Plant and equipment	6.5–10 yrs	1–40 yrs	1–40 yrs	7–40 yrs	10 yrs	1–40 yrs	3–25 yrs	1–10 yrs
	IT equipment	4 yrs	1–5 yrs	2–10 yrs	4–7yrs	3 yrs	5 yrs	3 yrs	3–6 yrs
	Office equipment (d)	10 yrs	1–10 yrs	5–14 yrs	7 yrs	10 yrs	1–40 yrs	5 yrs	5–10 yrs
	Motor vehicles (e)	Owned vehicles 6.5 yrs	1–10 yrs	2–10 yrs	5–7 yrs	3–10 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs	1–10 yrs
Threshold capitalisation levels	Buildings	5 000	5 000	10 000	5 000	10 000	50 000	na	5 000
	IT equipment	–	5 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	10 000	2 000	5 000
	Other assets	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	10 000	2 000	5 000
Current asset value as at 30 June 2017 (\$'000)	Land	447 770	379 041	481 576	218 303	72 854	37 993	22 900	16 668
	Buildings	826 080	1 029 040	926 915	546 287	238 307	109 300	57 906	248 472
	Other Assets	484 415	160 742	194 437	255 562	44 526	19 814	11 825	41 789

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

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

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

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

(e) Includes all transport equipment. However, marine equipment is amortised over 20 years and livestock over 8 years. Leased vehicles, including aircraft and vessels are amortised over the  
**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.3

Table 6A.3

**Police staffing, 2012-13 to 2016-17 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (a)</i>	<i>Vic (a)</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>2016-17</b>										
Operational status										
Operational FTE staff										
Sworn	FTE	15 693	13 589	11 272	5 949	4 370	1 166	671	1 147	53 857
Civilian	FTE	2 944	2 531	2 621	1 124	817	209	179	380	10 805
Other	FTE	na	1 294	291	432	22	–	–	188	2 227
<b>Operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>18 637</b>	<b>17 414</b>	<b>14 184</b>	<b>7 505</b>	<b>5 209</b>	<b>1 375</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>1 715</b>	<b>66 888</b>
Non-operational FTE staff										
Sworn	FTE	561	109	447	277	85	48	17	4	1 547
Civilian	FTE	828	901	396	754	236	181	79	47	3 422
Other	FTE	na	204	166	69	339	20	–	24	822
<b>Non-operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>1 389</b>	<b>1 214</b>	<b>1 009</b>	<b>1 100</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>5 791</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>20 026</b>	<b>18 628</b>	<b>15 193</b>	<b>8 605</b>	<b>5 869</b>	<b>1 624</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>1 789</b>	<b>72 680</b>
Operational staff per 100 000 people	FTE	239	279	290	292	303	265	209	700	274
Non-operational staff per 100 000 people	FTE	18	19	21	43	38	48	24	30	24
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff										
Operational	FTE	378	67	347	137	58	18	11	159	1 174
Non-operational	FTE	192	9	10	14	9	3	3	5	245
<b>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>1 420</b>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff (sworn and unsworn) as proportion of total staff										
	%	2.8	0.4	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	9.1	2.0
Representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people among all people aged 20–64 years (31 December 2016)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	'000	117.9	28.1	108.7	53.3	22.0	13.9	4.2	42.5	390.6
All people	'000	4 660.4	3 806.6	2 899.5	1 002.9	1 563.9	295.0	256.0	158.9	14 643.1
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander % of population	%	2.5	0.7	3.8	5.3	1.4	4.7	1.6	26.7	2.7

TABLE 6A.3

Table 6A.3

**Police staffing, 2012-13 to 2016-17 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (a)</i>	<i>Vic (a)</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Gender, sworn and unsworn										
Male	%	67.0	68.0	64.5	68.8	67.1	63.4	65.5	62.6	66.8
Female	%	33.0	32.0	35.5	31.2	32.9	36.6	34.4	37.4	33.2
<b>2015-16</b>		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Operational status										
Operational FTE staff										
Sworn	FTE	15 697	13 207	11 305	5 816	4 362	1 124	689	1 183	53 383
Civilian	FTE	1 800	2 271	2 095	983	834	199	193	363	8 738
Other	FTE	na	1 321	295	384	23	–	–	181	2 204
<b>Operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>17 497</b>	<b>16 799</b>	<b>13 695</b>	<b>7 183</b>	<b>5 219</b>	<b>1 323</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>1 727</b>	<b>64 325</b>
Non-operational FTE staff										
Sworn	FTE	557	105	412	360	75	48	13	5	1 575
Civilian	FTE	1 921	828	155	728	222	158	73	54	4 139
Other	FTE	na	193	166	30	155	39	–	30	613
<b>Non-operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>2 478</b>	<b>1 126</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>1 118</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>6 327</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>19 975</b>	<b>17 925</b>	<b>14 428</b>	<b>8 301</b>	<b>5 671</b>	<b>1 568</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>1 816</b>	<b>70 652</b>
Operational staff per 100 000 people	FTE	228	280	285	276	306	256	224	708	269
Non-operational staff per 100 000 people	FTE	32	19	15	43	27	47	22	36	26
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff										
Operational	FTE	356	59	332	108	60	19	14	134	1 082
Non-operational	FTE	160	10	4	12	1	4	3	2	196
<b>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>1 278</b>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff (sworn and unsworn) as proportion of total staff										
	%	2.6	0.4	2.3	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.8	7.5	1.8

Representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people among all people aged 20–64 years (31 December 2015)

TABLE 6A.3

Table 6A.3

**Police staffing, 2012-13 to 2016-17 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (a)</i>	<i>Vic (a)</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	'000	114.8	27.2	105.5	51.9	21.4	13.5	4.1	41.5	380.0
All people	'000	4 554.5	3 632.8	2 851.3	1 596.8	1 000.1	294.3	247.0	156.9	14 333.7
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander % of population	%	2.5	0.7	3.7	3.3	2.1	4.6	1.6	26.5	2.7
Gender, sworn and unsworn										
Male	%	66.9	68.7	65.7	70.1	68.5	64.4	66.3	62.5	67.5
Female	%	33.1	31.3	34.3	29.9	31.5	35.6	33.7	37.5	32.5
<b>2014-15</b>										
Operational status										
Operational FTE staff										
Sworn	FTE	15 707	13 057	11 013	5 597	4 401	1 103	660	1 200	52 738
Civilian	FTE	1 818	1 957	2 050	998	849	174	188	327	8 361
Other	FTE	na	1 168	286	400	24	–	–	183	2 061
<b>Operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>17 525</b>	<b>16 182</b>	<b>13 349</b>	<b>6 995</b>	<b>5 274</b>	<b>1 277</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>1 710</b>	<b>63 160</b>
Non-operational FTE staff										
Sworn	FTE	608	95	398	330	50	46	11	1	1 539
Civilian	FTE	1 898	794	121	651	225	98	73	61	3 921
Other	FTE	na	130	368	29	113	22	–	–	662
<b>Non-operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>2 506</b>	<b>1 019</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>1 010</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>6 122</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>20 031</b>	<b>17 201</b>	<b>14 236</b>	<b>8 005</b>	<b>5 662</b>	<b>1 443</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>1 772</b>	<b>69 282</b>
Operational staff per 100 000 people	FTE	232	275	281	271	312	248	219	700	267
Non-operational staff per 100 000 people	FTE	33	17	19	39	23	32	22	25	26
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff										
Operational	FTE	344	47	321	103	64	19	13	129	1 040
Non-operational	FTE	151	6	7	6	1	3	1	2	177

Table 6A.3 **Police staffing, 2012-13 to 2016-17 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (a)</i>	<i>Vic (a)</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>1 217</b>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff (sworn and unsworn) as proportion of total staff	%	2.5	0.3	2.3	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.5	7.4	1.8
Representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people among all people aged 20–64 years (31 December 2014)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	'000	111.7	26.4	102.3	50.5	20.9	13.2	3.9	40.6	369.3
All people	'000	4 503.1	3 573.1	2 827.8	1 592.5	997.5	294.4	245.4	157.6	14 191.4
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander % of population	%	2.5	0.7	3.6	3.2	2.1	4.5	1.6	25.8	2.6
Gender, sworn and unsworn										
Male	%	67.1	69.3	66.1	70.4	69.1	64.2	67.7	63.8	67.9
Female	%	32.9	30.7	33.9	29.6	30.9	35.8	32.3	36.2	32.1
<b>2013-14</b>										
Operational status										
Operational FTE staff										
Sworn	FTE	15 554	12 901	10 978	5 349	4 428	1 088	682	1 231	52 211
Civilian	FTE	1 780	1 879	2 561	1 186	817	192	206	332	8 953
Other	FTE	na	944	324	360	27	–	–	187	1 842
<b>Operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>17 334</b>	<b>15 724</b>	<b>13 863</b>	<b>6 895</b>	<b>5 272</b>	<b>1 280</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>1 750</b>	<b>63 006</b>
Non-operational FTE staff										
Sworn	FTE	556	55	444	368	68	47	11	5	1 554
Civilian	FTE	1 870	764	454	555	218	104	76	44	4 085
Other	FTE	na	413	270	33	80	20	–	1	817
<b>Non-operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>2 426</b>	<b>1 232</b>	<b>1 168</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>6 456</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>19 760</b>	<b>16 956</b>	<b>15 031</b>	<b>7 851</b>	<b>5 638</b>	<b>1 451</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>1 800</b>	<b>69 462</b>
Operational staff per 100 000 people	FTE	232	272	296	270	314	249	231	721	270

TABLE 6A.3

Table 6A.3 **Police staffing, 2012-13 to 2016-17 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (a)</i>	<i>Vic (a)</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Non-operational staff per 100 000 people	FTE	32	21	25	37	22	33	23	21	28
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff										
Operational	FTE	322	42	339	112	62	23	11	116	1027
Non-operational	FTE	144	3	13	8	1	1	2	2	174
<b>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>1 201</b>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff (sworn and unsworn) as proportion of total staff										
	%	2.4	0.3	2.3	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.3	6.6	1.7
Representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people among all people aged 20–64 years (31 December 2013)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	'000	108.5	25.5	99.1	49.0	20.3	12.8	3.7	39.7	358.7
All people	'000	4 450.9	3 522.1	2 804.9	1 582.0	993.1	295.4	245.3	156.7	14 050.5
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander % of population	%	2.4	0.7	3.5	3.1	2.0	4.3	1.5	25.3	2.6
Gender, sworn and unsworn										
Male	%	67.3	69.9	65.2	70.5	69.3	64.2	66.3	63.8	67.8
Female	%	32.7	30.1	34.8	29.5	30.7	35.8	33.7	36.2	32.2
<b>2012-13</b>										
Operational status										
Operational FTE staff										
Sworn	FTE	15 456	12 506	10 421	5 319	4 428	1 064	706	1 187	51 087
Civilian	FTE	1 647	1 837	2 632	1 208	802	185	173	258	8 742
Other	FTE	169	538	307	263	23	–	–	206	1 506
<b>Operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>17 272</b>	<b>14 881</b>	<b>13 360</b>	<b>6 790</b>	<b>5 253</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>1 651</b>	<b>61 335</b>
Non-operational FTE staff										
Sworn	FTE	569	34	444	407	64	50	15	8	1591
Civilian	FTE	1854	685	456	550	218	102	80	70	4015

Table 6A.3 **Police staffing, 2012-13 to 2016-17 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (a)</i>	<i>Vic (a)</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Other	FTE	25	162	490	42	49	1	0	60	829
<b>Non-operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>2 448</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>1 390</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>6 435</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>19 720</b>	<b>15 762</b>	<b>14 750</b>	<b>7 789</b>	<b>5 584</b>	<b>1 402</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>1 789</b>	<b>67 770</b>
Operational staff per 100 000 people	FTE	235	262	290	275	316	244	232	697	268
Non-operational staff per 100 000 people	FTE	33	16	30	40	20	30	25	58	28
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff										
Operational	FTE	287	43	325	112	50	22	6	113	958
Non-operational	FTE	134	1	22	11	–	–	2	9	179
<b>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>1 137</b>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff (sworn and unsworn) as proportion of total staff										
	%	2.1	0.3	2.4	1.6	0.9	1.6	0.8	6.8	1.7
Representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people among all people aged 20–64 years (31 December 2012)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	'000	105.5	24.7	96.1	47.6	19.8	12.4	3.6	38.8	348.4
All people	'000	4 396.1	3 459.2	2 767.5	1 532.7	987.9	296.6	243.4	152.9	13 836.2
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander % of population	%	2.4	0.7	3.5	3.1	2.0	4.2	1.5	25.4	2.5
Gender, sworn and unsworn										
Male	%	67.2	69.8	65.1	70.6	69.5	64.8	64.8	64.1	67.8
Female	%	32.8	30.2	34.9	29.4	30.5	35.2	35.3	35.9	32.2

- (a) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff numbers relate to those staff who self-identify as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent. Information on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status is collected generally at the time of recruitment.
- (b) Data comprise all FTE staff except in the NT for 2012-13, where data are based on a headcount at 30 June.
- (c) The Estimated Resident Populations (ERPs) for 'All people' differ across years. For data up to 2015-16 the ERPs are for 31 December based on the 2011 Census. For 2016-17, the ERPs are for March 2017 based on the 2011 Census.
- (d) The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimate at 31 Dec is derived as the average of the 30 June ERP for the current and following year.

Table 6A.3

**Police staffing, 2012-13 to 2016-17 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (a)</i>	<i>Vic (a)</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (2014) Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians (Series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (various), Cat. no. 3101.0; table 2A.2 and 2A.13.</i>									

TABLE 6A.4

Table 6A.4 Satisfaction with services provided by the police (a), (b), (c), (d)

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
<b>2016-17</b>										
General satisfaction										
Total satisfied	%	71.2 ± 5.1	70.8 ± 2.3	78.5 ± 2.2	71.9 ± 4.1	78.4 ± 3.8	79.0 ± 3.5	78.5 ± 3.5	69.4 ± 4.6	73.4 ± 1.9
Total dissatisfied	%	4.6 ± 1.6	8.7 ± 1.4	5.4 ± 1.1	6.1 ± 2.2	4.5 ± 1.5	5.2 ± 1.7	3.0 ± 1.1	8.3 ± 3.4	6.0 ± 0.7
Neither	%	21.9 ± 5.0	18.7 ± 2.0	14.2 ± 2.0	19.8 ± 3.6	14.0 ± 3.1	13.9 ± 3.2	15.6 ± 3.2	21.0 ± 3.9	18.5 ± 1.8
Don't know	%	2.4 ± 1.5	1.8 ± 0.5	1.9 ± 0.5	2.2 ± 1.6	3.1 ± 2.1	1.8 ± 0.7	2.9 ± 1.5	1.2 ± 0.8	2.2 ± 0.6
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 001</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 901</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.97	3.85	4.04	3.88	4.08	4.05	4.08	3.85	3.95
Satisfaction of those who had contact with police in the previous 12 months										
Total satisfied	%	81.5 ± 5.2	84.4 ± 2.4	86.2 ± 2.7	80.1 ± 5.4	88.4 ± 4.6	86.2 ± 4.5	85.8 ± 4.0	80.8 ± 5.3	83.6 ± 2.0
Total dissatisfied	%	10.2 ± 3.9	9.2 ± 1.8	5.9 ± 1.4	10.1 ± 4.1	6.5 ± 3.0	7.9 ± 3.3	6.7 ± 2.7	9.3 ± 4.5	8.7 ± 1.5
Neither	%	8.1 ± 4.0	6.2 ± 1.6	7.7 ± 2.4	9.5 ± 4.3	4.8 ± 3.8	5.6 ± 3.4	6.5 ± 3.0	9.5 ± 3.5	7.4 ± 1.5
Don't know	%	0.1 ± 0.1	0.3 ± 0.2	0.3 ± 0.2	0.3 ± 0.3	0.2 ± 0.3	0.4 ± 0.4	1.0 ± 1.3	0.4 ± 0.3	0.2 ± 0.1
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 043</b>	<b>4 447</b>	<b>3 225</b>	<b>1 690</b>	<b>1 183</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>1 061</b>	<b>1 309</b>	<b>14 857</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2
Satisfaction with police response to emergencies and disasters										
Total satisfied	%	82.5 ± 4.0	77.4 ± 2.1	84.8 ± 1.9	72.3 ± 4.3	84.2 ± 3.5	89.5 ± 2.4	83.6 ± 2.8	80.8 ± 4.0	80.8 ± 1.6
Total dissatisfied	%	3.5 ± 1.7	4.9 ± 1.0	2.6 ± 0.9	5.7 ± 2.2	1.4 ± 0.7	2.1 ± 2.1	0.8 ± 0.6	3.4 ± 1.3	3.7 ± 0.7
Neither	%	11.0 ± 3.7	13.3 ± 1.8	9.1 ± 1.6	16.2 ± 3.5	9.6 ± 2.9	5.1 ± 1.6	10.7 ± 2.4	13.7 ± 3.9	11.6 ± 1.4
Don't know	%	3.1 ± 1.1	4.4 ± 0.9	3.5 ± 0.8	5.7 ± 2.5	4.7 ± 2.2	3.3 ± 0.8	4.9 ± 1.6	2.1 ± 0.6	3.9 ± 0.5
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 001</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 901</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.10	4.00	4.20	3.90	4.20	4.30	4.20	4.10	4.10
<b>2015-16</b>										
General satisfaction										
Total satisfied	%	74.9	74.8	75.6	73.2	77.2	79.3	78.6	75.7	75.2
Total dissatisfied	%	6.9	6.0	6.2	6.6	4.5	5.6	4.8	5.6	6.3
Neither	%	16.7	17.2	16.3	18.3	17.0	13.8	13.8	17.1	16.8
Don't know	%	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.2	2.8	1.6	1.7
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 900</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.88	4.02	4.05	4.05	3.98	3.97

Table 6A.4 Satisfaction with services provided by the police (a), (b), (c), (d)

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
Satisfaction of those who had contact with police in the previous 12 months										
Total satisfied	%	87.3	81.6	83.6	84.5	84.0	85.4	87.9	83.7	84.5
Total dissatisfied	%	7.6	9.3	8.6	8.5	9.2	7.5	7.3	8.5	8.5
Neither	%	5.0	8.4	7.5	6.6	5.1	7.0	4.5	7.6	6.6
Don't know	%	–	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 079</b>	<b>4 557</b>	<b>3 272</b>	<b>1 557</b>	<b>1 210</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>1 157</b>	<b>1 369</b>	<b>15 180</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.30	4.23	4.28	4.26	4.28	4.32	4.37	4.24	4.28
<b>2014-15</b>										
General satisfaction										
Total satisfied	%	77.6	77.8	78.6	74.1	78.2	76.7	77.4	72.4	77.5
Total dissatisfied	%	4.1	5.1	5.1	4.6	5.2	5.3	3.5	6.8	4.7
Neither	%	16.5	15.0	14.4	19.8	15.7	15.6	17.2	19.7	16.0
Don't know	%	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.6	0.9	2.3	1.8	1.2	1.8
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 300</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.04	4.02	4.06	3.93	4.01	4.02	4.02	3.88	4.02
Satisfaction of those who had contact with police in the previous 12 months										
Total satisfied	%	90.3	86.0	85.3	82.0	84.4	89.2	90.8	83.9	86.8
Total dissatisfied	%	5.7	8.3	10.2	11.4	9.6	8.0	3.9	10.1	8.3
Neither	%	3.6	5.5	4.3	6.6	5.9	2.6	4.8	5.2	4.7
Don't know	%	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.2
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>4 164</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>1 317</b>	<b>1 013</b>	<b>1 053</b>	<b>1 080</b>	<b>1 236</b>	<b>13 824</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.46	4.32	4.26	4.17	4.22	4.37	4.43	4.20	4.33
<b>2013-14</b>										
General satisfaction										
Total satisfied	%	73.4	76.9	76.0	70.7	82.2	77.0	77.9	75.4	75.3
Total dissatisfied	%	6.8	4.9	5.1	7.9	4.8	5.6	4.3	5.0	5.9
Neither	%	17.6	15.7	16.6	19.8	11.9	15.6	15.7	17.8	16.7
Don't know	%	2.1	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.1	1.8	2.2	1.7	2.1
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 401</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 301</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.89	4.00	3.97	3.80	4.03	3.97	4.01	3.91	3.93

Table 6A.4 **Satisfaction with services provided by the police (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Satisfaction of those who had contact with police in the previous 12 months										
Total satisfied	%	84.4	83.2	82.0	83.8	83.7	84.7	84.5	83.1	83.5
Total dissatisfied	%	8.6	10.4	10.4	9.5	9.6	9.9	7.0	9.0	9.6
Neither	%	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.4	5.2	8.1	7.4	6.3
Don't know	%	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>3 990</b>	<b>2 900</b>	<b>1 368</b>	<b>1 076</b>	<b>1 059</b>	<b>1 055</b>	<b>1 182</b>	<b>13 560</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.28	4.23	4.18	4.17	4.23	4.29	4.31	4.22	4.23
<b>2012-13</b>										
General satisfaction										
Total satisfied	%	75.5	78.1	77.8	73.9	79.0	77.9	79.7	73.9	76.8
Total dissatisfied	%	5.8	4.5	4.8	6.8	5.1	6.5	3.8	7.3	5.3
Neither	%	16.2	14.7	14.7	17.1	13.4	13.6	15.0	16.8	15.3
Don't know	%	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.5
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 501</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.96	3.99	3.98	3.85	4.04	3.97	4.00	3.88	3.97
Satisfaction of those who had contact with police in the previous 12 months										
Total satisfied	%	83.3	84.8	84.9	82.7	85.5	86.4	82.9	80.3	84.1
Total dissatisfied	%	10.1	8.9	9.9	10.2	9.9	8.8	9.4	11.8	9.7
Neither	%	6.0	6.0	4.8	6.9	4.6	4.4	7.6	7.6	5.7
Don't know	%	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 046</b>	<b>4 515</b>	<b>3 527</b>	<b>1 516</b>	<b>1 261</b>	<b>1 265</b>	<b>1 201</b>	<b>1 354</b>	<b>15 685</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.21	4.27	4.21	4.18	4.27	4.30	4.19	4.08	4.23

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

(b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory. In October 2015, the qualifying age to participate in the survey was changed to 18 years and over.

(c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

(d) The percentages reported for 2016-17 include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 40.0 per cent  $\pm$  2.7 per cent) (in the form of error bars in figures and percentages in tables). Confidence intervals for prior years are not available. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

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

Table 6A.4 **Satisfaction with services provided by the police (a), (b), (c), (d)**

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<p>Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question.</p> <p>For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:</p> <p>Very satisfied = 5; satisfied = 4; neither = 3; dissatisfied = 2; and very dissatisfied = 1.</p> <p>Source: ANZPAA (various years) <i>National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing</i> (unpublished).</p>									

TABLE 6A.5

Table 6A.5 Perceptions of Safety (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>2016-17</b>										
Feelings of safety at home alone during the night										
Total safe	%	90.2 ± 2.7	79.1 ± 2.3	88.2 ± 1.8	83.2 ± 3.8	89.9 ± 2.3	90.4 ± 2.5	90.6 ± 2.8	79.1 ± 3.9	86.1 ± 1.2
Total unsafe	%	3.9 ± 2.0	11.2 ± 2.0	5.2 ± 1.3	8.0 ± 3.2	3.0 ± 0.9	3.3 ± 1.3	3.1 ± 1.7	10.2 ± 2.9	6.5 ± 0.9
Neither	%	5.3 ± 1.9	9.2 ± 1.5	5.9 ± 1.3	7.7 ± 2.0	6.4 ± 2.1	5.5 ± 2.1	6.0 ± 2.3	10.5 ± 3.0	6.8 ± 0.8
Not applicable	%	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.6
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 001</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 901</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.29	4.02	4.28	4.10	4.35	4.36	4.39	4.01	4.20
Feelings of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood										
Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the day										
Total safe	%	90.0 ± 2.8	84.0 ± 2.2	91.0 ± 1.3	88.3 ± 2.9	91.4 ± 2.0	93.9 ± 1.8	91.9 ± 2.4	87.2 ± 3.1	88.7 ± 1.1
Total unsafe	%	2.9 ± 1.3	6.2 ± 1.1	2.5 ± 0.7	4.6 ± 1.8	1.7 ± 0.5	2.1 ± 1.5	2.4 ± 1.3	5.3 ± 2.2	3.8 ± 0.6
Neither	%	5.4 ± 2.5	8.5 ± 2.0	4.0 ± 1.0	6.0 ± 2.3	4.6 ± 1.8	2.4 ± 0.9	4.6 ± 2.0	6.1 ± 2.3	5.8 ± 1.0
Not applicable	%	1.5	1.3	2.6	1.1	2.3	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.7
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 001</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 901</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.36	4.21	4.43	4.28	4.46	4.53	4.48	4.22	4.34
Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the night										
Total safe	%	48.4 ± 4.8	42.8 ± 2.5	51.1 ± 2.6	45.4 ± 4.4	52.8 ± 4.7	56.9 ± 4.2	56.0 ± 3.9	46.0 ± 4.7	47.8 ± 1.9
Total unsafe	%	22.8 ± 4.5	28.2 ± 2.5	18.0 ± 2.0	25.8 ± 3.6	19.4 ± 3.9	15.6 ± 3.2	16.1 ± 3.2	29.5 ± 3.9	23.1 ± 1.7
Neither	%	17.2 ± 4.2	16.7 ± 2.0	15.1 ± 2.2	16.3 ± 3.5	13.3 ± 3.3	10.4 ± 2.4	17.4 ± 3.3	15.0 ± 3.2	16.1 ± 1.6
Not applicable	%	11.6	12.2	15.9	12.5	14.6	17.1	10.5	9.6	13.0
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 001</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 901</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.43	3.21	3.57	3.28	3.52	3.73	3.60	3.23	3.40
Feelings of safety on public transport										
On public transport during the day										
Total safe	%	58.7 ± 4.8	58.5 ± 2.5	52.1 ± 2.6	55.4 ± 4.3	52.6 ± 4.7	40.5 ± 4.6	64.5 ± 3.7	32.1 ± 4.6	56.0 ± 1.8
Total unsafe	%	3.4 ± 2.2	7.0 ± 1.5	1.6 ± 0.4	3.7 ± 1.4	3.1 ± 2.0	1.2 ± 0.7	0.7 ± 0.6	5.7 ± 1.8	3.9 ± 0.9
Neither	%	7.1 ± 2.5	8.8 ± 1.8	4.5 ± 1.0	6.8 ± 2.3	6.3 ± 2.0	4.0 ± 2.2	3.8 ± 1.6	8.0 ± 2.8	6.8 ± 1.0
Do not use	%	27.7	23.9	36.7	28.9	32.5	48.8	29.6	46.7	29.6

Table 6A.5 Perceptions of Safety (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Not applicable	%	3.1	1.8	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.4	1.4	7.5	3.6
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 001</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 901</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.13	3.98	4.25	4.08	4.18	4.32	4.47	3.75	4.11
On public transport during the night										
Total safe	%	25.5 ± 4.3	23.3 ± 2.3	25.1 ± 2.5	20.4 ± 4.1	23.5 ± 4.7	19.4 ± 4.5	32.4 ± 3.8	15.3 ± 3.8	24.0 ± 1.7
Total unsafe	%	17.9 ± 3.8	24.8 ± 2.4	11.4 ± 1.8	21.5 ± 3.8	13.6 ± 4.1	5.9 ± 2.2	8.9 ± 2.7	12.6 ± 2.8	18.0 ± 1.5
Neither	%	12.4 ± 4.0	12.6 ± 1.7	10.0 ± 2.0	11.3 ± 2.9	9.3 ± 2.9	4.6 ± 1.5	12.1 ± 3.0	6.5 ± 2.0	11.4 ± 1.5
Do not use	%	39.1	36.4	47.3	41.4	45.8	63.3	43.7	56.7	41.5
Not applicable	%	5.0	2.9	6.2	5.4	7.7	6.7	2.9	9.0	4.9
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 001</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 901</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.15	2.92	3.40	2.97	3.30	3.64	3.63	3.03	3.13
<b>2015-16</b>										
Feelings of safety at home alone during the night										
Total safe	%	90.2	87.1	88.9	84.1	90.4	88.3	92.6	84.0	88.5
Total unsafe	%	4.7	4.3	4.8	6.4	3.8	4.9	3.5	7.7	4.8
Neither	%	4.8	8.1	5.7	9.2	5.2	6.0	3.6	8.3	6.3
Not applicable	%	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	–	0.4
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 900</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.33	4.28	4.29	4.14	4.32	4.33	4.41	4.17	4.29
Feelings of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood										
Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the day										
Total safe	%	91.4	90.0	91.6	89.9	91.3	93.8	93.9	88.4	91.0
Total unsafe	%	3.3	3.9	2.4	4.6	1.9	2.3	1.4	2.8	3.3
Neither	%	4.3	4.5	3.6	3.6	5.4	2.1	3.4	6.8	4.2
Not applicable	%	1.1	1.5	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.2	2.0	1.6
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 900</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.43	4.36	4.46	4.35	4.43	4.56	4.52	4.33	4.41
Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the night										
Total safe	%	53.9	48.6	51.3	51.0	52.0	58.5	57.1	44.7	51.7

Table 6A.5 Perceptions of Safety (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Total unsafe	%	22.4	22.4	19.7	23.8	22.2	13.9	16.3	31.6	21.8
Neither	%	12.3	16.4	14.2	12.7	11.8	11.3	16.3	13.6	13.8
Not applicable	%	11.2	12.5	14.8	12.5	14.0	16.2	10.3	10.1	12.7
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 900</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.56	3.42	3.53	3.42	3.50	3.77	3.63	3.21	3.50
Feelings of safety on public transport										
On public transport during the day										
Total safe	%	59.6	59.0	53.3	52.9	54.0	42.0	64.0	31.2	56.5
Total unsafe	%	2.4	5.8	2.0	5.8	2.5	1.9	0.9	4.9	3.6
Neither	%	5.6	8.9	4.9	6.6	4.4	3.7	4.2	8.1	6.3
Do not use	%	27.5	24.0	34.6	29.7	34.0	45.1	29.8	47.9	29.3
Not applicable	%	5.0	2.3	5.0	4.9	5.0	7.4	1.1	7.9	4.3
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 900</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.22	4.04	4.25	3.98	4.24	4.26	4.43	3.77	4.16
On public transport during the night										
Total safe	%	25.8	25.6	23.6	18.3	25.0	18.8	31.9	12.6	24.3
Total unsafe	%	17.1	22.5	13.2	19.5	15.5	6.2	8.6	13.7	17.4
Neither	%	10.9	12.8	11.3	12.1	7.8	4.8	13.0	6.3	11.2
Do not use	%	40.8	35.8	45.2	43.3	44.4	59.4	43.3	58.0	41.6
Not applicable	%	5.3	3.4	6.6	6.8	7.2	10.8	3.0	9.4	5.5
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 900</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.22	3.05	3.30	2.96	3.27	3.56	3.58	2.90	3.17
<b>2014-15</b>										
Feelings of safety at home alone during the night										
Total safe	%	88.4	89.5	91.4	88.1	88.9	90.9	92.7	85.1	89.3
Total unsafe	%	4.0	3.8	3.2	4.9	3.8	3.7	2.0	7.2	3.9
Neither	%	7.2	6.3	4.8	6.7	6.6	5.1	4.9	7.1	6.3
Not applicable	%	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 300</b>

TABLE 6A.5

Table 6A.5 Perceptions of Safety (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Index (e)	no.	4.28	4.33	4.36	4.24	4.31	4.37	4.45	4.18	4.31
Feelings of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood										
Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the day										
Total safe	%	93.6	90.3	91.2	91.0	91.6	92.1	93.8	85.7	91.7
Total unsafe	%	1.3	3.3	2.9	2.4	3.0	3.0	1.7	4.4	2.4
Neither	%	4.1	4.9	3.7	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.2	7.9	4.3
Not applicable	%	1.1	1.5	2.3	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.6
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 300</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.44	4.40	4.45	4.39	4.43	4.48	4.53	4.25	4.43
Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the night										
Total safe	%	54.3	52.1	52.9	49.3	50.5	57.5	58.4	43.8	52.8
Total unsafe	%	19.7	19.3	17.1	23.1	17.6	14.3	13.6	29.8	19.1
Neither	%	14.8	14.0	13.3	13.9	15.6	11.1	15.6	13.9	14.2
Not applicable	%	11.2	14.5	16.7	13.8	16.2	17.1	12.5	12.5	13.9
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 300</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.54	3.52	3.59	3.41	3.54	3.74	3.71	3.23	3.53
Feelings of safety on public transport										
On public transport during the day										
Total safe	%	67.1	63.4	57.0	57.7	56.3	47.1	65.8	30.5	61.5
Total unsafe	%	3.2	4.7	2.4	5.7	3.1	1.9	0.6	5.6	3.6
Neither	%	4.0	7.3	4.0	6.7	6.7	4.6	3.3	6.5	5.3
Do not use	%	21.8	21.9	31.9	27.3	28.4	40.9	29.4	45.8	25.7
Not applicable	%	3.9	2.7	4.7	2.7	5.5	5.5	1.0	11.6	3.8
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 300</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.19	4.13	4.26	4.05	4.18	4.25	4.47	3.77	4.17
On public transport during the night										
Total safe	%	30.3	28.5	29.6	20.7	23.1	24.3	32.9	12.0	27.9
Total unsafe	%	18.5	21.9	12.9	21.8	15.5	6.5	7.5	13.3	17.9
Neither	%	13.3	11.3	9.4	11.9	10.8	7.4	13.6	7.5	11.5

Table 6A.5 Perceptions of Safety (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Do not use	%	32.4	33.9	41.7	41.3	42.3	53.2	43.2	54.4	37.2
Not applicable	%	5.7	4.3	6.3	4.4	8.3	8.6	2.7	12.8	5.6
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 300</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.22	3.13	3.42	2.91	3.23	3.66	3.63	2.89	3.21
<b>2013-14</b>										
Feelings of safety at home alone during the night										
Total safe	%	87.5	90.4	89.7	86.0	90.4	92.9	93.8	85.9	89.0
Total unsafe	%	5.0	4.1	4.5	6.1	3.7	2.6	2.5	7.2	4.6
Neither	%	7.2	4.8	5.2	7.7	5.3	4.3	3.3	6.8	6.0
Not applicable	%	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 401</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 301</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.26	4.33	4.30	4.15	4.33	4.41	4.42	4.17	4.28
Feelings of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood										
Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the day										
Total safe	%	93.2	90.2	91.5	90.4	91.5	94.3	93.8	89.5	91.7
Total unsafe	%	2.8	3.5	2.4	2.7	3.2	1.6	1.4	3.7	2.8
Neither	%	2.7	4.7	4.0	5.0	3.5	2.5	3.8	5.5	3.8
Not applicable	%	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.6
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 401</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 301</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.44	4.39	4.43	4.32	4.42	4.56	4.49	4.31	4.41
Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the night										
Total safe	%	53.0	50.2	49.5	47.6	48.6	58.9	54.4	43.7	50.8
Total unsafe	%	20.6	21.4	21.4	23.9	20.0	14.0	16.3	33.1	21.2
Neither	%	12.6	15.0	13.3	15.2	16.9	11.6	16.8	12.3	14.0
Not applicable	%	13.8	13.4	15.8	13.3	14.5	15.5	12.6	10.9	14.1
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 401</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 301</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.54	3.47	3.45	3.35	3.47	3.78	3.59	3.15	3.48

## Feelings of safety on public transport

## On public transport during the day

Table 6A.5 Perceptions of Safety (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Total safe	%	64.4	62.0	54.2	54.6	54.7	46.3	66.1	32.3	59.3
Total unsafe	%	3.8	4.8	1.9	5.4	2.4	1.9	1.5	4.4	3.7
Neither	%	4.1	6.0	6.0	8.5	5.3	2.6	2.6	6.2	5.5
Do not use	%	23.6	24.4	32.8	27.7	32.8	42.3	27.3	46.3	27.5
Not applicable	%	4.0	2.7	5.2	3.8	4.7	6.9	2.5	10.8	4.1
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 401</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 301</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.18	4.11	4.23	3.96	4.20	4.26	4.39	3.90	4.15
On public transport during the night										
Total safe	%	26.3	23.5	25.4	17.3	25.5	22.2	32.5	13.9	24.3
Total unsafe	%	20.7	23.9	14.2	24.7	13.7	7.2	10.1	11.9	19.5
Neither	%	10.2	12.3	10.1	12.1	9.1	4.9	9.9	8.4	10.7
Do not use	%	37.6	36.7	43.8	41.1	46.0	56.9	43.5	54.1	40.3
Not applicable	%	5.3	3.7	6.6	4.8	5.7	8.8	4.1	11.7	5.3
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 401</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 301</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.11	2.96	3.26	2.79	3.33	3.59	3.57	3.05	3.09
<b>2012-13</b>										
Feelings of safety at home alone during the night										
Total safe	%	87.9	88.8	88.5	81.6	86.5	89.9	90.3	84.0	87.5
Total unsafe	%	5.1	4.7	4.7	8.6	6.0	3.5	2.4	9.5	5.3
Neither	%	5.6	5.6	5.9	9.0	6.3	5.6	6.7	6.3	6.1
Not applicable	%	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	1.0
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 501</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.24	4.29	4.27	4.06	4.22	4.36	4.33	4.11	4.24
Feelings of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood										
Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the day										
Total safe	%	92.6	91.8	92.0	89.2	90.4	92.7	92.9	86.5	91.7
Total unsafe	%	2.6	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.7	1.7	1.7	4.3	2.7
Neither	%	3.2	3.5	3.2	5.9	3.7	3.2	4.1	6.2	3.7
Not applicable	%	1.5	1.6	2.5	1.8	3.2	2.3	1.2	2.9	1.9

TABLE 6A.5

Table 6A.5 Perceptions of Safety (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 501</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.42	4.42	4.43	4.33	4.41	4.52	4.46	4.27	4.41
Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the night										
Total safe	%	49.1	51.2	51.7	44.4	49.7	55.3	55.1	42.2	49.8
Total unsafe	%	20.4	21.4	19.7	26.2	20.5	16.7	17.2	33.8	21.1
Neither	%	15.2	13.8	12.7	15.6	13.1	10.5	16.3	12.7	14.1
Not applicable	%	15.3	13.6	15.9	13.8	16.6	17.5	11.4	11.4	14.9
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 501</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.48	3.49	3.52	3.27	3.52	3.69	3.56	3.12	3.48
Feelings of safety on public transport										
On public transport during the day										
Total safe	%	62.6	61.7	58.0	59.7	56.4	46.2	64.3	37.2	60.1
Total unsafe	%	1.8	4.1	1.5	4.6	2.1	1.3	0.7	4.0	2.6
Neither	%	5.9	6.2	3.7	4.6	4.3	2.7	2.9	4.8	5.1
Do not use	%	24.2	24.6	31.0	27.0	31.1	43.4	29.4	43.2	27.2
Not applicable	%	5.5	3.4	5.8	4.1	6.2	6.3	2.6	10.7	4.9
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 501</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.23	4.12	4.29	4.09	4.23	4.30	4.41	3.98	4.20
On public transport during the night										
Total safe	%	26.6	24.2	30.5	22.5	24.0	21.6	33.0	18.1	26.0
Total unsafe	%	18.5	23.3	11.4	22.0	13.2	7.5	8.1	12.1	17.8
Neither	%	14.1	13.3	9.9	11.7	9.9	8.0	12.5	7.0	12.2
Do not use	%	32.8	33.1	38.7	36.2	42.7	52.5	40.0	48.9	35.9
Not applicable	%	8.0	6.1	9.5	7.5	10.2	10.4	6.3	13.8	8.0
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 501</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.18	3.00	3.46	2.97	3.33	3.50	3.62	3.21	3.18

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

(b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory. In October 2015, the qualifying age to participate in the survey was changed to 18 years and over.

Table 6A.5 **Perceptions of Safety (a), (b), (c), (d)**

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) The percentages reported for 2016-17 include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 40.0 per cent  $\pm$  2.7 per cent) (in the form of error bars in figures and percentages in tables). Confidence intervals for prior years are not available. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (e) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception. Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question. For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:  
 Very safe = 5; safe = 4; neither = 3; unsafe = 2; and very unsafe = 1.  
 – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 6A.6

Table 6A.6 Perceptions of crime problems (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>2016-17</b>										
Opinion on whether illegal drugs are a problem in the neighbourhood										
Total major or somewhat a problem	%	50.4 ± 4.9	52.9 ± 2.6	40.8 ± 2.5	52.5 ± 4.4	38.7 ± 4.2	46.4 ± 4.3	35.2 ± 3.8	51.0 ± 4.6	48.2 ± 1.2
Not a problem	%	39.0 ± 4.7	35.1 ± 2.5	46.9 ± 2.7	33.3 ± 4.2	44.7 ± 4.9	41.4 ± 4.5	48.8 ± 4.0	36.1 ± 4.7	39.6 ± 1.8
Don't know	%	10.7 ± 2.3	11.9 ± 1.8	12.2 ± 1.4	14.1 ± 3.6	16.6 ± 4.0	12.2 ± 1.9	16.1 ± 2.5	13.0 ± 2.4	12.3 ± 1.1
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 001</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 901</b>
Index (e)	no.	1.76	1.84	1.62	1.86	1.62	1.67	1.52	1.81	1.75
Opinion on whether on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving are problems in the neighbourhood										
Total major or somewhat a problem	%	73.1 ± 3.9	70.3 ± 2.4	64.4 ± 2.5	73.8 ± 3.8	62.6 ± 4.9	67.1 ± 4.3	70.7 ± 3.4	61.5 ± 4.7	69.7 ± 1.6
Not a problem	%	26.8 ± 3.9	29.3 ± 2.4	35.4 ± 2.5	25.8 ± 3.8	35.9 ± 4.8	32.6 ± 4.3	28.6 ± 3.3	38.1 ± 4.7	29.9 ± 1.6
Don't know	%	0.2 ± 0.2	0.5 ± 0.2	0.2 ± 0.1	0.4 ± 0.4	1.5 ± 2.3	0.3 ± 0.2	0.7 ± 1.1	0.5 ± 0.3	0.4 ± 0.2
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 001</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 901</b>
Index (e)	no.	1.97	1.94	1.79	1.94	1.77	1.88	1.87	1.76	1.90
<b>2015-16</b>										
Opinion on whether illegal drugs are a problem in the neighbourhood										
Total major or somewhat a problem	%	51.0	53.2	40.6	50.6	41.0	44.6	33.3	50.2	48.3
Not a problem	%	37.3	36.5	47.4	37.7	45.4	43.7	52.5	37.1	40.1
Don't know	%	11.7	10.3	12.0	11.7	13.7	11.7	14.1	12.8	11.6
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 900</b>
Index (e)	no.	1.79	1.80	1.61	1.77	1.63	1.65	1.46	1.80	1.73
Opinion on whether on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving are problems in the neighbourhood										
Total major or somewhat a problem	%	72.8	72.5	61.0	71.9	68.2	67.0	70.0	65.7	69.7
Not a problem	%	26.9	27.3	38.7	28.0	31.4	32.6	29.3	34.1	30.0
Don't know	%	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 900</b>
Index (e)	no.	1.94	1.97	1.77	1.91	1.82	1.84	1.86	1.84	1.90

**2014-15**

TABLE 6A.6

Table 6A.6 Perceptions of crime problems (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Opinion on whether illegal drugs are a problem in the neighbourhood										
Total major or somewhat a problem	%	42.1	42.7	31.7	36.7	33.1	35.9	30.4	43.5	38.6
Not a problem	%	44.9	45.6	54.4	51.7	52.2	50.7	56.2	44.4	48.5
Don't know	%	13.0	11.8	13.9	11.6	14.6	13.3	13.5	12.1	12.8
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 300</b>
Index (e)	no.	1.66	1.65	1.47	1.55	1.50	1.53	1.42	1.66	1.59
Opinion on whether on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving are problems in the neighbourhood										
Total major or somewhat a problem	%	62.4	59.6	59.1	65.0	58.8	59.6	59.1	55.8	60.9
Not a problem	%	37.4	40.1	40.6	34.7	40.8	40.2	40.8	43.9	38.9
Don't know	%	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 300</b>
Index (e)	no.	1.78	1.75	1.74	1.83	1.73	1.72	1.70	1.69	1.76
<b>2013-14</b>										
Opinion on whether illegal drugs are a problem in the neighbourhood										
Total major or somewhat a problem	%	39.9	38.5	30.9	38.8	32.5	32.6	28.3	37.6	36.7
Not a problem	%	48.5	49.7	55.5	48.6	53.1	54.9	60.1	49.4	50.9
Don't know	%	11.6	11.8	13.6	12.5	14.4	12.5	11.7	13.0	12.4
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 401</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 301</b>
Index (e)	no.	1.59	1.57	1.45	1.56	1.49	1.47	1.37	1.56	1.54
Opinion on whether on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving are problems in the neighbourhood										
Total major or somewhat a problem	%	59.2	61.5	58.7	68.6	61.0	58.1	63.9	57.2	60.9
Not a problem	%	40.5	38.0	41.0	30.9	38.8	41.7	35.6	42.2	38.8
Don't know	%	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 401</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 301</b>
Index (e)	no.	1.76	1.79	1.74	1.86	1.73	1.71	1.77	1.68	1.77

**2012-13**

Opinion on whether illegal drugs are a problem in the neighbourhood

Table 6A.6 Perceptions of crime problems (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Total major or somewhat a problem	%	39.8	38.7	33.1	40.4	31.8	33.7	28.5	40.2	37.4
Not a problem	%	47.3	49.0	53.5	46.5	52.7	52.3	55.5	46.9	49.5
Don't know	%	12.9	12.3	13.4	13.1	15.5	14.0	16.1	12.9	13.2
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 501</b>
Index (e)	no.	1.59	1.57	1.48	1.59	1.47	1.49	1.39	1.60	1.55
Opinion on whether on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving are problems in the neighbourhood										
Total major or somewhat a problem	%	57.6	64.1	59.6	65.7	61.2	66.0	66.3	55.4	61.1
Not a problem	%	41.9	35.6	40.1	33.9	38.6	33.7	33.6	44.4	38.6
Don't know	%	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 501</b>
Index (e)	no.	1.74	1.82	1.75	1.85	1.76	1.81	1.82	1.68	1.78

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

(b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory. In October 2015, the qualifying age to participate in the survey was changed to 18 years and over.

(c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

(d) The percentages reported for 2016-17 include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 40.0 per cent  $\pm$  2.7 per cent) (in the form of error bars in figures and percentages in tables). Confidence intervals for prior years are not available. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6A.7

Table 6A.7 **Police integrity (a), (b), (c), (d)**

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
<b>2016-17</b>										
Opinions on statement 'police perform job professionally'										
Total agree	%	86.9 ± 3.3	85.3 ± 2.0	87.2 ± 1.9	85.6 ± 3.6	88.7 ± 3.0	89.9 ± 3.0	90.4 ± 2.7	83.2 ± 4.0	86.6 ± 1.3
Total disagree	%	3.7 ± 1.7	5.1 ± 1.3	4.0 ± 1.3	3.1 ± 1.7	2.3 ± 0.9	4.4 ± 2.3	1.7 ± 0.9	4.6 ± 1.8	4.0 ± 0.7
Neither	%	8.5 ± 2.8	9.0 ± 1.7	8.0 ± 1.5	9.8 ± 3.0	7.4 ± 2.7	5.2 ± 2.0	6.4 ± 2.2	11.8 ± 3.7	8.5 ± 1.1
Don't know	%	0.9 ± 0.8	0.6 ± 0.2	0.7 ± 0.3	1.4 ± 1.5	1.4 ± 1.0	0.6 ± 0.3	1.6 ± 1.3	0.5 ± 0.3	0.9 ± 0.3
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 001</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 901</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.10	4.08	4.12	4.09	4.19	4.15	4.25	4.08	4.11
Opinions on statement 'police treat people fairly and equally'										
Total agree	%	77.5 ± 3.8	74.7 ± 2.4	75.0 ± 2.5	73.8 ± 4.3	79.8 ± 3.4	83.6 ± 3.3	80.5 ± 3.1	68.8 ± 4.7	76.1 ± 1.6
Total disagree	%	8.7 ± 2.7	9.1 ± 1.6	8.8 ± 1.5	10.8 ± 3.5	6.1 ± 1.8	6.5 ± 2.4	4.9 ± 1.8	13.3 ± 3.7	8.8 ± 1.1
Neither	%	12.1 ± 2.9	14.2 ± 2.1	14.0 ± 2.3	12.1 ± 2.5	10.7 ± 2.4	8.1 ± 2.4	12.4 ± 2.6	16.3 ± 4.0	12.9 ± 1.2
Don't know	%	1.7 ± 0.9	1.9 ± 0.4	2.2 ± 0.7	3.3 ± 2.5	3.4 ± 2.0	1.8 ± 0.5	2.2 ± 0.8	1.6 ± 0.6	2.2 ± 0.4
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 001</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 901</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.92	3.87	3.86	3.83	3.99	4.05	3.99	3.78	3.89
Opinions on statement 'police are honest'										
Total agree	%	74.3 ± 4.1	74.3 ± 2.2	76.0 ± 2.3	74.6 ± 3.8	76.5 ± 3.4	76.8 ± 4.3	79.6 ± 3.1	74.7 ± 4.2	75.0 ± 1.6
Total disagree	%	5.9 ± 1.9	6.1 ± 1.2	5.0 ± 1.1	6.0 ± 2.7	5.2 ± 1.8	6.8 ± 2.7	3.1 ± 1.6	5.9 ± 2.1	5.7 ± 0.8
Neither	%	16.6 ± 3.5	17.2 ± 2.0	16.4 ± 2.1	16.6 ± 2.9	14.6 ± 3.3	13.7 ± 3.9	14.5 ± 2.7	18.0 ± 4.0	16.5 ± 1.4
Don't know	%	3.2 ± 1.9	2.4 ± 0.4	2.6 ± 0.7	2.8 ± 1.6	3.6 ± 2.0	2.6 ± 0.6	2.8 ± 0.9	1.6 ± 0.5	2.8 ± 0.7
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 001</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 901</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.88	3.88	3.92	3.88	3.94	3.91	4.00	3.91	3.89
<b>2015-16</b>										
Opinions on statement 'police perform job professionally'										
Total agree	%	88.5	86.8	86.3	86.1	91.2	89.8	88.7	86.8	87.5
Total disagree	%	4.3	3.7	4.1	3.3	2.0	3.8	2.4	3.0	3.8
Neither	%	6.6	8.8	8.9	9.8	6.2	5.4	8.2	9.3	7.9
Don't know	%	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 900</b>

TABLE 6A.7

Table 6A.7 **Police integrity (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Index (e)	no.	4.19	4.13	4.12	4.12	4.16	4.18	4.21	4.16	4.15
Opinions on statement 'police treat people fairly and equally'										
Total agree	%	75.2	75.7	75.7	73.7	78.4	80.2	77.4	74.3	75.6
Total disagree	%	10.0	8.4	9.5	9.2	8.4	7.2	5.2	11.0	9.2
Neither	%	12.6	13.9	13.2	15.5	11.5	10.4	14.9	13.1	13.3
Don't know	%	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.6	1.5	1.9
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 900</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.88	3.90	3.87	3.85	3.90	4.00	4.00	3.82	3.88
Opinions on statement 'police are honest'										
Total agree	%	74.5	75.0	74.2	71.6	77.4	77.2	79.8	76.0	74.7
Total disagree	%	7.1	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.5	6.7	2.7	5.4	5.8
Neither	%	16.1	17.6	18.0	20.4	14.9	13.4	14.4	15.5	17.1
Don't know	%	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.4
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 900</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.86	3.91	3.88	3.85	3.91	3.93	4.01	3.90	3.88
<b>2014-15</b>										
Opinions on statement 'police perform job professionally'										
Total agree	%	90.1	88.7	87.7	87.0	87.2	90.2	89.8	82.3	88.7
Total disagree	%	1.8	3.0	4.2	2.5	4.9	3.2	1.6	5.6	2.9
Neither	%	7.4	7.6	7.2	9.7	7.1	6.2	6.9	11.7	7.6
Don't know	%	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.7	0.5	0.8
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 300</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.18	4.16	4.13	4.12	4.10	4.20	4.23	4.03	4.15
Opinions on statement 'police treat people fairly and equally'										
Total agree	%	79.7	77.5	76.5	75.7	75.8	81.5	76.0	71.2	77.7
Total disagree	%	7.0	7.7	9.1	8.7	8.8	6.4	5.4	13.3	8.0
Neither	%	11.6	12.9	12.6	14.0	13.1	10.2	15.6	14.3	12.6
Don't know	%	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.4	1.9	2.9	1.3	1.8
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 300</b>

TABLE 6A.7

Table 6A.7 Police integrity (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Index (e)	no.	3.95	3.92	3.90	3.86	3.85	3.99	3.99	3.76	3.91
Opinions on statement 'police are honest'										
Total agree	%	75.2	75.9	76.5	76.8	74.4	79.8	79.0	76.6	75.9
Total disagree	%	5.1	5.4	5.7	4.4	4.7	5.2	2.8	6.3	5.2
Neither	%	16.7	16.2	15.3	15.8	17.2	12.3	15.0	15.6	16.1
Don't know	%	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.8	2.7	3.2	1.6	2.8
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 300</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.89	3.92	3.90	3.92	3.90	3.98	4.03	3.89	3.91
<b>2013-14</b>										
Opinions on statement 'police perform job professionally'										
Total agree	%	85.9	87.3	87.0	85.1	89.6	89.0	89.7	86.2	86.7
Total disagree	%	4.1	3.3	3.7	5.7	3.7	2.7	3.1	3.6	3.9
Neither	%	9.2	8.3	8.6	8.4	5.7	7.4	6.4	9.2	8.4
Don't know	%	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 401</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 301</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.05	4.12	4.10	4.02	4.10	4.12	4.21	4.08	4.08
Opinions on statement 'police treat people fairly and equally'										
Total agree	%	75.5	75.1	76.7	76.2	77.8	81.0	79.9	74.3	76.1
Total disagree	%	10.1	9.2	9.7	11.0	8.2	7.5	7.6	13.0	9.7
Neither	%	12.2	13.3	11.9	10.8	11.2	9.2	10.3	11.4	12.1
Don't know	%	2.2	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.8	2.4	2.2	1.4	2.2
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 401</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 301</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.84	3.88	3.85	3.82	3.90	3.94	3.97	3.80	3.86
Opinions on statement 'police are honest'										
Total agree	%	72.9	74.5	74.3	73.5	78.8	79.5	79.2	76.7	74.4
Total disagree	%	6.4	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.4	4.0	5.5	6.3
Neither	%	17.7	15.5	16.3	17.7	12.4	11.8	14.1	14.9	16.3
Don't know	%	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.7	2.6	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.1
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 401</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 301</b>

Table 6A.7 **Police integrity (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Index (e)	no.	3.82	3.88	3.86	3.84	3.91	3.95	4.01	3.92	3.86
<b>2012-13</b>										
Opinions on statement 'police perform job professionally'										
Total agree	%	83.8	86.3	87.0	83.7	88.2	86.7	87.7	85.9	85.5
Total disagree	%	4.6	3.9	3.7	5.2	4.2	4.1	2.9	4.7	4.2
Neither	%	9.7	8.7	8.2	9.6	7.0	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.9
Don't know	%	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.4
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 501</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.04	4.08	4.10	4.02	4.13	4.11	4.15	4.09	4.07
Opinions on statement 'police treat people fairly and equally'										
Total agree	%	73.8	74.2	77.2	75.7	75.3	78.5	77.2	71.3	75.1
Total disagree	%	10.9	9.7	9.1	8.8	11.4	8.8	7.3	15.9	10.0
Neither	%	12.6	13.4	11.5	12.4	11.0	10.3	12.6	10.9	12.4
Don't know	%	2.7	2.8	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.3	2.9	1.9	2.6
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 501</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.83	3.85	3.89	3.85	3.86	3.95	3.94	3.75	3.85
Opinions on statement 'police are honest'										
Total agree	%	72.2	72.7	74.9	75.1	76.3	76.3	79.7	76.6	73.7
Total disagree	%	7.0	6.9	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.9	3.8	6.0	6.6
Neither	%	17.5	16.9	15.8	15.2	13.9	13.8	13.2	14.9	16.3
Don't know	%	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.2	2.4	3.3
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 501</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.82	3.84	3.88	3.85	3.95	3.91	3.99	3.93	3.85

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

(b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory. In October 2015, the qualifying age to participate in the survey was changed to 18 years and over.

(c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

(d) The percentages reported for 2016-17 include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 40.0 per cent  $\pm$  2.7) (in the form of error bars in figures and ranges in tables). Confidence intervals for prior years are not available. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

Table 6A.7 **Police integrity (a), (b), (c), (d)**

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
(e) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.									
Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question.									
For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:									
Strongly agree = 5; agree = 4; neither = 3; disagree = 2; and strongly disagree = 1.									
Source: ANZPAA (various years) <i>National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing</i> (unpublished).									

Table 6A.8 Trends in complaints (a), (b)

	NSW (c)	Vic (c)	Qld	WA (c)	SA (c)	Tas (c)	ACT	NT (c)
Complaints per 100 000 people								
2016-17	40	20	26	41	51	16	28	138
2015-16	43	22	25	42	63	27	38	139
2014-15	45	20	23	43	69	20	41	156
2013-14	45	16	28	43	81	21	48	118
2012-13	45	16	36	41	101	19	60	115
2011-12	48	17	46	38	105	20	62	133
2010-11	51	20	50	42	105	30	75	93
2009-10	46	25	55	53	95	11	98	119
2008-09	50	25	50	63	87	13	109	132
Complaints per 100 000 people - index 2008-09 to 2010-11 = 100 (b)								
2016-17	81.9	84.3	50.9	77.4	52.9	89.2	30.0	120.8
2015-16	87.7	94.9	48.4	79.4	65.7	149.8	39.9	121.7
2014-15	91.1	87.0	44.3	80.6	71.7	112.6	43.0	135.8
2013-14	91.7	70.2	54.2	81.7	85.1	119.3	50.8	103.3
2012-13	92.3	67.4	70.8	78.5	105.2	106.6	64.0	100.6
2011-12	97.7	72.1	88.4	71.0	109.3	110.1	65.5	116.1
2008-09 to 2010-11	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) The underlying data on the number of complaints are not comparable across jurisdictions. Data can be used only to view trends over time within jurisdictions. Complaints data refer to number of statements of complaints by members of the public regarding police conduct when a person was in police custody or had voluntary dealing with the police.

(b) The Estimated Resident Populations (ERPs) rates differ across years. For data up to 2015-16 the rates are derived using the ERPs based on the 2011 Census. For 2016-17 data the rates are derived using the ERPs based on the 2016 Census. The December 2016 ERP also includes Norfolk Island in the Australian total (in addition to the other territories).

(c) Jurisdiction notes:

NSW: Data were revised during 2010 for the period 2007-08 to 2008-09. The number of complaints previously published have changed due to the late receipt or removal of complaints from the complaints database.

Vic: Data have been revised during 2014 for 2012-13 to exclude internally generated complaints lodged by staff. This better aligns with the Report's data dictionary.

WA: Data are subject to change when (i) the initial categorisation of the complaint changes following investigation; (ii) inquiries relevant to the counting period are reported and recorded after the closure date for financial year reporting; (iii) inquiries commenced but not finalised in the counting period uncover information which causes the category to change.

SA: Data include complaints made to the Police Complaints Authority and internal reports of alleged breaches of the Code of Conduct. A minor counting rule change in 2013-14 has led to a decrease in the recording of the total number of complaints handled.

Tas: The introduction of the Graduated Management Model means that the total number of complaints handled in 2010-11 rose to include 133 Class 1 Complaints (previously Customer Service Complaints) plus 20 Class 2 Complaints (previously Serious Complaints).

NT: The introduction of laPro, an holistic complaint and investigation system, has resulted in the consolidation and consistency of data into one system.

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

TABLE 6A.9

Table 6A.9 **Victims of recorded crime — selected crimes against people (per 100 000 people) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>2016</b>									
Homicide and related offences (b)	1.3	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.5	1.0	2.0	1.9
Sexual assault	113.8	88.7	89.8	82.4	89.0	41.0	64.6	154.4	95.5
Armed robbery	13.8	31.7	17.7	26.2	16.5	9.2	23.5	13.9	20.7
Unarmed robbery	19.8	17.5	15.8	23.3	15.2	7.9	19.2	26.1	18.3
<b>2015</b>									
Homicide and related offences (b)	1.3	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.5	6.5	1.7
Sexual assault	112.9	79.5	87.9	77.6	93.6	36.0	61.4	163.9	92.3
Armed robbery	15.6	26.5	15.4	25.5	17.4	10.1	22.3	26.6	19.6
Unarmed robbery	22.8	14.7	13.5	24.2	15.7	9.1	13.8	28.2	18.1
<b>2014</b>									
Homicide and related offences (b)	1.5	1.8	2.4	1.4	2.0	1.7	0.8	4.9	1.8
Sexual assault	109.0	71.3	86.0	75.5	91.7	44.1	52.6	163.6	88.3
Armed robbery	23.6	19.5	15.4	25.2	22.5	10.1	24.6	20.0	20.7
Unarmed robbery	27.6	19.6	13.3	25.1	21.4	6.0	19.4	28.2	21.4
<b>2013</b>									
Homicide and related offences (b)	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.4	np	np	10.0	1.9
Sexual assault	109.6	68.3	86.3	72.5	81.3	36.5	61.8	152.8	86.6
Armed robbery	26.8	23.8	21.2	30.4	20.5	14.2	19.3	13.4	24.3
Unarmed robbery	37.0	21.6	17.2	26.5	25.8	9.6	21.9	26.3	26.3
<b>2012</b>									
Homicide and related offences (b)	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.2	3.0	2.5	1.6	9.8	2.0
Sexual assault	104.6	73.8	85.8	73.0	80.7	24.0	53.9	138.4	85.7
Armed robbery	29.2	27.2	24.9	26.0	32.1	17.6	33.4	25.5	27.4
Unarmed robbery	40.8	25.8	19.1	41.5	26.8	9.8	25.4	21.3	30.6

(a) Data are based on crimes reported to police. Rates per 100 000 were calculated using the 30 June Estimated Resident Population.

(b) Rates for homicide and related offences are based on unperturbed data, while other offence rates are based on perturbed data. Perturbation involves small random adjustment of data to minimise the risk of identifying individuals.

**np** Not published.

Table 6A.9 **Victims of recorded crime — selected crimes against people (per 100 000 people) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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*Source:* ABS (2017) *Recorded Crime Victims Australia*, 2016. Cat. no. 4510.0, Data cubes 'Victims of Crime, Australia', 'Victims of Crime, Selected offences states and territories' and 'Victims of Homicide'; ABS (2017) *Australian Demographic Statistics, June 2017*, Cat. no. 3101.0; table 2A.1.

TABLE 6A.10

Table 6A.10 **Victims of recorded crime — selected property crimes (per 100 000 people) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>2016</b>									
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving the taking of property	327.3	596.8	475.7	994.2	560.9	451.1	401.4	745.3	521.8
Other	206.1	271.5	232.8	430.3	271.9	127.3	179.2	778.3	260.5
Motor vehicle theft	155.5	313.5	210.0	319.3	207.8	228.5	243.9	330.8	232.5
Other theft (b)	1 756.8	2 309.8	2 277.0	3 370.6	2 328.4	1 361.5	2 364.3	2 720.5	2 226.9
<b>2015</b>									
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving the taking of property	350.9	552.8	457.9	1015.2	504.9	559.8	454.5	762.5	516.6
Other	217.6	253.0	221.7	432.6	273.2	188.5	184.5	576.4	257.1
Motor vehicle theft	171.1	255.5	179.4	324.7	189.4	244.3	250.3	356.5	216.7
Other theft (b)	1 777.4	2 042.1	2 068.4	3 568.6	2 185.8	1 399.3	2 780.2	2 623.0	2 143.1
<b>2014</b>									
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving the taking of property	402.5	521.2	482.0	957.4	508.9	564.5	392.0	758.5	523.4
Other	212.3	239.9	235.1	403.0	265.9	154.1	188.1	603.9	250.9
Motor vehicle theft	187.7	226.4	180.1	313.5	196.9	238.9	195.1	393.3	213.6
Other theft (b)	1 838.9	1 904.8	2 064.1	3 149.1	2 074.0	1 378.5	2 310.9	2 589.8	2 066.2
<b>2013</b>									
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving the taking of property	441.4	546.6	602.2	987.2	569.8	508.2	380.3	666.0	571.3
Other	232.3	236.1	284.1	420.7	289.3	166.7	162.0	627.5	269.7
Motor vehicle theft	204.0	210.0	224.0	345.7	217.6	220.3	176.3	321.9	227.0
Other theft (b)	1 992.9	1 927.1	2 179.9	3 040.1	2 150.8	1 216.2	2 443.3	2 394.9	2 133.7
<b>2012</b>									
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving the taking of property	530.5	593.2	702.7	1061.6	656.5	509.2	460.4	914.3	649.0
Other	268.2	250.7	316.4	435.6	336.7	164.6	177.8	871.2	298.9
Motor vehicle theft	235.9	241.7	246.9	365.4	267.0	260.1	258.6	384.1	258.2

Table 6A.10

**Victims of recorded crime — selected property crimes (per 100 000 people) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Other theft (b)	2 117.0	2 045.1	2 344.1	3 180.5	2 243.2	1 118.1	2 565.5	2 710.8	2 258.7

(a) Data are based on crimes reported to police. Rates per 100 000 were calculated using the 30 June Estimated Resident Population.

(b) The offences included in 'Other theft' can vary between states and territories. 'Other theft' includes some offences where the victim may be a person.

Source: ABS (2017) *Recorded Crime Victims Australia, 2016*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Data cubes 'Victims of Crime, Australia' and 'Victims of Crime, Selected offences, states and territories'; ABS (2015) *Australian Demographic Statistics, June 2016*, Cat. no. 3101.0; table 2A.1.

TABLE 6A.11

Table 6A.11 **Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, reported and unreported (no. in '000 and rate per 100 000), (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>2015-16</b>									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Physical assault	123.8 ± 22.8	118.8 ± 27.0	96.2 ± 15.1	73.3 ± 15.5	27.9 ± 7.1	8.7 ± 2.1	4.6 ± 3.3	7.2 ± 1.9	462.2 ± 45.3
Threatened assault (e)	129.2 ± 23.8	119.0 ± 22.6	100.0 ± 24.7	76.7 ± 15.6	35.5 ± 8.4	10.7 ± 2.6	6.9 ± 3.3	6.6 ± 1.4	492.0 ± 51.1
Robbery	17.4 ± 9.5	14.4 ± 9.9	10.8 ± 6.4	20.4 ± 10.8	1.9 ± np	0.7 ± np	1.0 ± np	0.4 ± np	70.6 ± 21.6
Sexual assault	21.7 ± 8.5	25.8 ± 12.1	18.2 ± 9.5	11.1 ± 7.0	3.7 ± 2.9	1.1 ± np	0.5 ± np	0.2 ± np	77.4 ± 18.5
<i>Rate per 100 000</i>									
Physical assault	2035.8 ± 375.1	2474.9 ± 562.7	2566.0 ± 402.4	3608.3 ± 763.8	2041.9 ± 516.3	2099.9 ± 510.4	1512.2 ± 1084.8	5031.4 ± 1321.5	2446.8 ± 239.8
Threatened assault (e)	2124.7 ± 391.4	2479.1 ± 471.3	2667.4 ± 658.7	3775.7 ± 769.6	2598.1 ± 616.2	2582.7 ± 627.7	2268.2 ± 1089.2	4612.2 ± 1012.5	2604.5 ± 270.6
Robbery	286.1 ± 155.9	300.0 ± 207.0	288.1 ± 171.1	1004.2 ± 529.5	139.1 ± np	169.0 ± np	328.7 ± np	279.5 ± np	373.7 ± 114.3
Sexual assault	373.6 ± 147.2	562.2 ± 263.4	509.9 ± 265.9	573.4 ± 360.8	283.9 ± 223.1	278.2 ± np	172.2 ± np	146.7 ± np	429.3 ± 102.6
<b>2014-15</b>									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Physical assault	99.0 ± 22.3	97.8 ± 21.1	91.1 ± 19.3	53.5 ± 11.4	36.8 ± 8.4	10.4 ± 3.0	7.0 ± 3.1	5.9 ± 2.6	400.4 ± 38.5
Threatened assault (e)	126.3 ± 22.0	130.8 ± 25.9	110.4 ± 19.9	60.6 ± 16.4	40.7 ± 9.1	12.6 ± 4.0	10.3 ± 3.3	4.2 ± 1.4	491.9 ± 45.3
Robbery	12.7 ± 6.8	14.8 ± 9.5	10.8 ± 6.3	9.4 ± 4.8	6.6 ± 3.9	2.1 ± 1.5	1.1 ± np	np	55.9 ± 11.9
Sexual assault	18.7 ± 9.4	16.5 ± 9.2	12.6 ± 6.5	np	1.1 ± np	np	np	np	58.6 ± 15.6
<i>Rate per 100 000</i>									
Physical assault	1640.6 ± 369.8	2064.9 ± 445.2	2451.0 ± 518.8	2639.8 ± 564.0	2701.3 ± 619.5	2520.0 ± 726.1	2331.8 ± 872.9	4105.8 ± 1826.7	2137.2 ± 205.3
Threatened assault (e)	2093.1 ± 365.1	2761.6 ± 546.7	2970.2 ± 535.6	2990.1 ± 808.8	2987.6 ± 667.5	3053.1 ± 963.4	3431.0 ± 1109.6	2922.8 ± 991.0	2625.6 ± 241.9
Robbery	210.5 ± 112.6	312.5 ± 199.7	290.6 ± 169.2	463.8 ± 239.1	484.5 ± 287.7	508.8 ± 363	np	np	298.4 ± 63.7
Sexual assault	325.2 ± 163.8	365.3 ± 204.1	356.9 ± 185.4	np	84.5 ± np	np	np	np	328.5 ± 87.6
<b>2013-14</b>									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Physical assault	119.5 ± 26.0	93.6 ± 25.0	85.1 ± 16.5	58.2 ± 13.1	36.5 ± 9.0	13.5 ± 4.2	7.8 ± 3.3	7.1 ± 2.5	418.2 ± 46.7
Threatened assault (e)	145.5 ± 28.5	109.8 ± 20.9	102.7 ± 25.4	81.0 ± 22.7	30.6 ± 11.2	13.7 ± 3.7	6.3 ± 3.2	4.6 ± 1.5	494.2 ± 53.3
Robbery	20.9 ± 10.4	15.5 ± 8.9	11.3 ± 8.7	10.7 ± 9.9	2.5 ± 2.2	3.8 ± 2.2	np	np	65.6 ± 19.2
Sexual assault	12.9 ± 7.8	14.4 ± 9.0	7.5 ± 4.9	10.3 ± 5.2	4.8 ± 3.2	np	np	np	48.3 ± 13.3
<i>Rate per 100 000</i>									
Physical assault	2013.4 ± 438.0	2007.2 ± 535.0	2316.3 ± 449.4	2894.2 ± 652.4	2706.9 ± 668.5	3282.3 ± 1016.5	2606.1 ± 1113.5	4982.5 ± 1748.0	2262.5 ± 252.8
Threatened assault (e)	2451.5 ± 480.5	2354.6 ± 447.6	2795.4 ± 690.4	4028.0 ± 1129.0	2269.4 ± 831.8	3330.9 ± 900.9	2104.9 ± 1060.3	3228.1 ± 1025.0	2673.6 ± 288.2
Robbery	352.1 ± 176.0	332.4 ± 190.2	307.6 ± 237.5	532.1 ± 490.2	185.4 ± 166.4	923.9 ± 534.2	np	np	354.9 ± 103.6
Sexual assault	227.9 ± 137.1	323.4 ± 202.2	215.4 ± 139.3	539.9 ± 273.0	374.3 ± 246.5	np	np	np	274.5 ± 75.9

TABLE 6A.11

Table 6A.11 **Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, reported and unreported (no. in '000 and rate per 100 000), (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>2012-13</b>									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Physical assault	133.5 ± 22.2	122.2 ± 23.5	114.5 ± 22.2	68.3 ± 16.5	34.9 ± 6.8	10.5 ± 2.9	7.7 ± 3.2	6.4 ± 1.6	498.0 ± 45.9
Threatened assault (e)	144.3 ± 29.7	120.5 ± 23.4	104.7 ± 20.5	65.8 ± 12.8	45.9 ± 8.6	14.9 ± 4.1	10.1 ± 3.3	5.6 ± 1.8	511.7 ± 50.1
Robbery	18.0 ± 7.8	18.1 ± 8.7	10.4 ± 5.8	12.2 ± 5.9	2.7 ± 2.1	1.9 ± 1.2	1.8 ± 1.6	0.6 ± 0.7	65.7 ± 19.4
Sexual assault	13.9 ± 6.4	10.5 ± 6.6	7.3 ± 5.5	5.8 ± 3.9	1.1 ± 1.0	1.1 ± 0.9	0.5 ± 0.7	0.6 ± 0.6	40.7 ± 13.4
<i>Rate per 100 000</i>									
Physical assault	2250.5	2636.1	3106.3	3488.8	2589.8	2586.2	2607.5	4542.2	2706.3
Threatened assault (e)	2432.5	2599.4	2840.4	3361.1	3406.1	3670.0	3420.3	3974.4	2780.8
Robbery	303.4	390.5	282.1	623.2	200.4	468.0	609.5	425.8	357.0
Sexual assault	246.7	237.2	209.2	311.0	86.1	288.5	177.3	454.9	232.7
<b>2011-12</b>									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Physical assault	158.2 ± 27.0	134.9 ± 28.3	111.7 ± 22.3	62.1 ± 13.0	36.8 ± 9.4	16.4 ± 4.8	13.6 ± 4.0	6.3 ± 2.2	539.8 ± 47.6
Threatened assault (e)	169.9 ± 24.0	132.9 ± 25.5	135.7 ± 23.4	76.9 ± 12.8	43.8 ± 9.4	18.0 ± 4.9	9.4 ± 3.5	9.3 ± 3.4	596.0 ± 47.9
Robbery	14.8 ± 9.1	20.2 ± 12.3	12.9 ± 9.5	10.1 ± 5.0	4.2 ± 3.2	0.9 ± 0.9	1.9 ± 1.9	1.3 ± 1.0	66.4 ± 18.6
Sexual assault	16.5 ± 9.5	16.9 ± 6.8	6.7 ± 4.7	5.7 ± 3.8	2.2 ± 1.7	0.9 ± 1.5	1.5 ± 1.2	0.7 ± 0.8	51.2 ± 12.0
<i>Rate per 100 000</i>									
Physical assault	2702.5	2961.5	3098.9	3298.8	2758.2	4043.4	4705.9	4622.2	2988.8
Threatened assault (e)	2902.4	2917.5	3764.7	4085.0	3282.9	4437.9	3252.6	6823.2	3299.9
Robbery	252.8	443.4	357.9	536.5	314.8	221.9	657.4	953.8	367.6
Sexual assault	297.4	389.1	196.8	318.0	173.3	234.6	546.8	539.3	298.5

- (a) A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences included in the Crime Victimisation Survey. Persons who have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident. Individuals may be counted multiple times across offence types and consequently the estimated total number of victims cannot be calculated from this table.
- (b) Rates per 100 000 were calculated using as denominators, the populations published in the relevant ABS data cubes for persons aged 15 years and over.
- (c) Some robbery and sexual assault rates include data points with large standard errors so that comparisons between jurisdictions and between years should be interpreted with caution.
- (d) 95 per cent confidence intervals are presented for estimates for the number of victims for all years and for rates from 2014-15 onwards (for example, 40.7 ± 2.7) (in the form of error bars in figures and ranges in tables). Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (e) Threatened assault for face-to-face incidents only.

np Not published.

Source: ABS (2017) *Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2015-16*, Cat. no. 4530.0, Data cube 45300DO003.

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>2015-16</b>									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Break-in (d)	61.7 ± 10.0	59.1 ± 9.5	36.2 ± 8.7	39.1 ± 5.8	15.2 ± 3.5	5.6 ± 1.3	2.3 ± 1.2	5.3 ± 0.9	225.7 ± 17.7
Attempted break-in (d)	53.2 ± 9.9	42.0 ± 8.7	32.0 ± 7.1	34.4 ± 7.0	12.2 ± 3.0	4.8 ± 1.2	2.8 ± 1.2	2.7 ± 0.6	185.9 ± 14.6
Motor vehicle theft (e)	9.3 ± 4.3	17.9 ± 5.7	5.2 ± 3.4	6.9 ± 3.1	4.1 ± 1.8	2.1 ± 0.8	1.3 ± 1.0	0.9 ± 0.6	48.6 ± 7.6
Theft from motor vehicle	57.3 ± 9.9	83.7 ± 10.7	31.8 ± 6.9	55.0 ± 8.6	21.5 ± 3.5	4.9 ± 1.6	5.8 ± 1.9	2.1 ± 0.6	264.4 ± 17.6
Malicious property damage	123.6 ± 13.6	124.2 ± 16.8	52.3 ± 8.6	69.1 ± 8.7	38.4 ± 5.9	12.1 ± 2.1	8.8 ± 2.0	5.2 ± 1.1	434.0 ± 28.9
Other theft	60.5 ± 7.8	66.3 ± 11.2	40.9 ± 8.3	37.1 ± 7.2	20.2 ± 4.2	6.0 ± 1.4	3.0 ± 1.4	1.6 ± 0.7	238.9 ± 12.6
<i>Rate per 100 000 households</i>									
Break-in (d)	2172.4 ± 353.4	2600.0 ± 417.9	1991.0 ± 480.0	4087.4 ± 608.9	2210.9 ± 511.3	2647.8 ± 633.1	1553.0 ± 812.7	8217.1 ± 1417.3	2507.8 ± 196.6
Attempted break-in (d)	1873.1 ± 348.8	1847.7 ± 383.9	1760.0 ± 389.8	3596.1 ± 733.0	1774.5 ± 438.2	2269.5 ± 560.5	1890.6 ± 789.3	4186.0 ± 927.1	2065.6 ± 161.9
Motor vehicle theft (e)	327.4 ± 151.5	787.5 ± 251.6	286.0 ± 185.0	721.3 ± 323.8	596.4 ± 254.8	992.9 ± 387.3	877.8 ± 652.1	1395.3 ± 908.0	540.0 ± 84.7
Theft from motor vehicle	2017.5 ± 348.0	3682.2 ± 469.1	1749.0 ± 377.1	5749.5 ± 901.5	3127.3 ± 514.9	2316.8 ± 744.7	3916.3 ± 1281.9	3255.8 ± 931.7	2937.8 ± 195.8
Malicious property damage	4351.8 ± 477.7	5463.9 ± 738.9	2876.5 ± 473.6	7223.5 ± 906.1	5585.5 ± 864.9	5721.0 ± 998.0	5941.9 ± 1339.3	8062.0 ± 1738.2	4822.3 ± 321.4
Other theft	2130.1 ± 275.6	2916.7 ± 491.6	2249.5 ± 454.1	3878.3 ± 752.5	2938.2 ± 604.7	2836.9 ± 645.0	2025.7 ± 933.0	2480.6 ± 1021.0	2654.5 ± 140.5
<b>2014-15</b>									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Break-in (d)	57.9 ± 12.0	55.9 ± 10.1	50.2 ± 8.9	47.4 ± 7.2	17.1 ± 3.8	6.1 ± 1.4	4.0 ± 1.6	3.9 ± 0.7	242.5 ± 19.5
Attempted break-in (d)	48.9 ± 11.3	37.5 ± 8.3	35.6 ± 8.3	35.8 ± 7.0	12.7 ± 3.2	3.4 ± 1.1	4.2 ± 1.6	2.4 ± 0.7	180.6 ± 17.7
Motor vehicle theft (e)	11.6 ± 4.8	14.0 ± 5.0	9.1 ± 4.2	8.6 ± 3.1	4.4 ± 2.0	2.1 ± 1.0	0.9 ± np	1.0 ± 0.6	53.4 ± 8.6
Theft from motor vehicle	57.5 ± 10.5	74.6 ± 9.8	37.9 ± 8.1	53.1 ± 7.9	19.5 ± 3.8	3.8 ± 1.2	6.3 ± 2.0	2.6 ± 0.9	254.7 ± 21.0
Malicious property damage	137.5 ± 22.6	142.2 ± 14.5	76.2 ± 11.2	86.0 ± 10.8	40.4 ± 6.4	13.2 ± 2.4	9.8 ± 2.8	4.7 ± 1.0	511.4 ± 34.1
Other theft	75.4 ± 10.5	75.2 ± 8.5	47.8 ± 8.3	30.3 ± 5.7	21.1 ± 4.2	6.5 ± 1.2	4.2 ± 1.7	2.4 ± 0.9	261.4 ± 16.9
<i>Rate per 100 000 households</i>									
Break-in (d)	2051.3 ± 426.2	2491.8 ± 449.3	2788.4 ± 491.9	4955.6 ± 747.9	2495.6 ± 552.7	2895.1 ± 658.2	2737.9 ± 1089.3	5981.6 ± 1090.3	2715.3 ± 218.2
Attempted break-in (d)	1732.4 ± 400.7	1671.6 ± 370.2	1977.4 ± 461.2	3742.8 ± 733.6	1853.5 ± 468.6	1613.7 ± 509.2	2874.7 ± 1087.5	3681.0 ± 1067.8	2022.2 ± 198.2
Motor vehicle theft (e)	411.0 ± 171.6	624.1 ± 225.1	505.5 ± 235.8	899.1 ± 322.5	642.1 ± 288.2	996.7 ± 484.5	np	1533.7 ± 925.9	597.9 ± 96.1
Theft from motor vehicle	2037.1 ± 371.3	3325.3 ± 436.7	2105.2 ± 449.8	5551.5 ± 826.9	2845.9 ± 557.8	1803.5 ± 565.6	4312.1 ± 1360.7	3987.7 ± 1446.0	2851.9 ± 234.8
Malicious property damage	4871.4 ± 802.0	6338.6 ± 646.0	4232.6 ± 622.2	8991.1 ± 1127.8	5896.1 ± 936.1	6264.8 ± 1117.4	6707.7 ± 1893.2	7208.6 ± 1497.7	5726.2 ± 381.6
Other theft	2671.3 ± 371.7	3352.1 ± 381.1	2655.1 ± 463.2	3167.8 ± 596.1	3079.4 ± 615.6	3085.0 ± 586.5	2874.7 ± 1132.5	3681.0 ± 1334.7	2926.9 ± 189.3
<b>2013-14</b>									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Break-in (d)	64.3 ± 10.1	51.0 ± 11.0	41.7 ± 8.3	45.2 ± 8.4	14.8 ± 2.7	6.4 ± 1.5	4.9 ± 2.0	4.0 ± 1.3	228.9 ± 22.4
Attempted break-in (d)	41.6 ± 7.9	33.6 ± 8.9	46.0 ± 7.8	30.4 ± 6.3	12.4 ± 3.8	5.3 ± 1.5	2.5 ± 1.4	3.3 ± 1.1	170.8 ± 19.4
Motor vehicle theft (e)	15.8 ± 7.1	10.8 ± 4.8	10.6 ± 3.9	10.0 ± 3.8	4.8 ± 1.7	1.7 ± 0.9	0.4 ± np	1.6 ± 0.8	54.4 ± 10.0
Theft from motor vehicle	70.7 ± 14.6	68.4 ± 11.3	34.6 ± 7.5	49.4 ± 8.7	18.7 ± 3.2	5.0 ± 1.4	4.7 ± 1.6	2.7 ± 0.7	258.8 ± 21.3
Malicious property damage	146.7 ± 19.6	140.5 ± 20.9	78.8 ± 11.9	88.5 ± 10.9	40.5 ± 6.9	16.1 ± 2.0	13.5 ± 2.7	5.4 ± 1.3	528.9 ± 40.4
Other theft	76.6 ± 11.1	59.0 ± 10.4	36.4 ± 7.9	35.9 ± 5.6	19.2 ± 4.1	6.9 ± 1.7	3.6 ± 1.6	2.8 ± 1.0	238.8 ± 15.9

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Rate per 100 000 households</i>									
Break-in (d)	2297.5	2298.2	2341.2	4817.2	2198.5	3047.6	3363.1	6079.0	2591.8
Attempted break-in (d)	1486.4	1514.1	2582.7	3239.9	1841.9	2523.8	1715.9	5015.2	1933.9
Motor vehicle theft (e)	564.5	486.7	595.1	1065.8	713.0	809.5	274.5	2431.6	616.0
Theft from motor vehicle	2526.2	3082.3	1942.6	5264.8	2777.8	2381.0	3225.8	4103.3	2930.3
Malicious property damage	5241.7	6331.4	4424.2	9432.0	6016.0	7666.7	9265.6	8206.7	5988.6
Other theft	2737.0	2658.7	2043.7	3826.1	2852.0	3285.7	2470.8	4255.3	2703.9
<b>2012-13</b>									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Break-in (d)	68.6 ± 9.5	51.1 ± 9.2	49.2 ± 9.6	41.9 ± 6.4	14.5 ± 3.2	5.0 ± 1.5	4.1 ± 1.6	5.5 ± 0.9	239.7 ± 14.6
Attempted break-in (d)	45.8 ± 8.9	34.7 ± 9.5	35.7 ± 4.5	33.2 ± 5.9	11.3 ± 2.7	4.2 ± 1.3	3.5 ± 1.3	2.5 ± 0.9	171.0 ± 14.1
Motor vehicle theft (e)	19.7 ± 5.8	11.7 ± 4.1	11.1 ± 3.7	8.9 ± 3.3	2.6 ± 1.3	1.7 ± 1.0	0.5 ± 0.4	1.0 ± 0.5	57.2 ± 8.1
Theft from motor vehicle	68.3 ± 12.7	73.7 ± 9.7	42.8 ± 7.8	59.7 ± 7.8	20.8 ± 4.1	4.7 ± 1.5	3.6 ± 1.2	2.5 ± 0.9	276.2 ± 17.9
Malicious property damage	169.3 ± 16.9	142.3 ± 12.6	82.6 ± 9.6	88.2 ± 9.5	42.9 ± 4.8	14.1 ± 2.1	10.4 ± 2.3	6.0 ± 1.2	555.9 ± 21.8
Other theft	67.0 ± 8.9	66.4 ± 7.2	54.3 ± 8.0	31.1 ± 4.0	17.7 ± 4.3	6.5 ± 1.4	3.6 ± 1.6	2.3 ± 0.8	248.8 ± 14.6
<i>Rate per 100 000 households</i>									
Break-in (d)	2439.9	2334.1	2708.5	4374.2	2129.8	2367.4	2843.3	7948.0	2699.1
Attempted break-in (d)	1629.0	1585.0	1965.3	3465.9	1659.8	1988.6	2427.2	3612.7	1925.5
Motor vehicle theft (e)	700.7	534.4	611.1	929.1	381.9	804.9	346.7	1445.1	644.1
Theft from motor vehicle	2429.2	3366.4	2356.2	6232.4	3055.2	2225.4	2496.5	3612.7	3110.1
Malicious property damage	6021.5	6499.8	4547.2	9207.6	6301.4	6676.1	7212.2	8670.5	6259.6
Other theft	2383.0	3032.9	2989.3	3246.7	2599.9	3077.7	2496.5	3323.7	2801.6
<b>2011-12</b>									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Break-in (d)	78.6 ± 10.0	49.8 ± 11.7	52.8 ± 8.8	40.8 ± 5.8	15.6 ± 3.2	5.8 ± 1.5	2.4 ± 1.2	4.0 ± 0.9	249.8 ± 17.1
Attempted break-in (d)	52.9 ± 10.7	37.4 ± 7.9	48.2 ± 8.0	31.4 ± 6.0	13.6 ± 4.1	5.2 ± 1.2	4.7 ± 1.5	3.2 ± 1.1	196.6 ± 16.6
Motor vehicle theft (e)	23.1 ± 8.5	12.1 ± 4.3	9.8 ± 4.8	7.9 ± 2.8	3.8 ± 1.8	3.0 ± 1.2	0.4 ± 0.6	0.9 ± 0.5	60.9 ± 10.9
Theft from motor vehicle	87.8 ± 13.4	82.4 ± 10.8	52.0 ± 8.2	50.2 ± 7.6	20.8 ± 4.6	3.9 ± 1.3	5.9 ± 1.7	3.9 ± 1.1	307.1 ± 22.3
Malicious property damage	199.9 ± 21.5	161.5 ± 19.9	102.9 ± 10.1	92.2 ± 9.0	58.8 ± 6.3	15.3 ± 2.7	12.6 ± 2.2	6.8 ± 1.7	649.9 ± 34.4
Other theft	75.9 ± 10.7	78.0 ± 12.2	57.9 ± 8.9	33.4 ± 5.1	21.7 ± 3.7	9.0 ± 1.8	5.5 ± 1.5	2.7 ± 0.8	284.1 ± 22.8
<i>Rate per 100 000 households</i>									
Break-in (d)	2822.4	2311.8	3011.3	4472.2	2313.2	2772.5	1732.9	6015.0	2873.4
Attempted break-in (d)	1899.5	1736.1	2748.9	3441.9	2016.6	2485.7	3393.5	4812.0	2261.5
Motor vehicle theft (e)	829.5	561.7	558.9	865.9	563.5	1434.0	288.8	1353.4	700.5
Theft from motor vehicle	3152.7	3825.1	2965.7	5502.6	3084.2	1864.2	4259.9	5864.7	3532.5
Malicious property damage	7178.0	7497.0	5868.6	10106.3	8718.9	7313.6	9097.5	10225.6	7475.7
Other theft	2725.4	3620.8	3302.2	3661.1	3217.7	4302.1	3971.1	4060.2	3268.0

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

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(b)	95 per cent confidence intervals are presented for estimates for all years and for rates from 2014-15 onwards (for example, 40.7 ± 2.7) (in the form of error bars in figures and ranges in tables). Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.								
(c)	People living in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities (regardless of geographic location) are excluded from the Crime Victimization Survey.								
(d)	A victim is defined as a household experiencing at least one break-in/attempted break-in. Break-in is defined as an incident where the respondent's home, including a garage or shed, had been broken into. Break-in offences relating to respondents' cars or gardens are excluded.								
(e)	A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one motor vehicle theft. Victims were counted once only, regardless of the number of incidents of motor vehicle theft. Motor vehicle theft is defined as an incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the respondent's household. It includes privately owned vehicles and excludes vehicles used mainly for commercial business/business purposes.								
	<b>np</b> Not published.								

Source: ABS (2017) *Crime Victimization, Australia, 2015-16*, Cat. no. 4530.0, Data cube 45300DO003.

Table 6A.13 Reporting rates of selected personal crimes experienced and reported to police (proportion reported) (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA (d)	SA (d)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>2015-16</b>									
Physical assault	56.4 ± 6.3	56.1 ± 6.8	58.3 ± 6.4	49.3 ± 12.0	59.5 ± 18.2	46.4 ± 13.7	36.7 ± 15.3	68.2 ± 15.1	54.9 ± 2.9
Threatened assault (c)	39.5 ± 8.9	45.1 ± 2.8	41.8 ± 3.4	38.3 ± 8.4	40.9 ± 11.8	33.0 ± 12.7	14.2 ± np	42.1 ± 17.2	40.8 ± 3.8
Robbery	58.1 ± 24.0	36.6 ± np	67.5 ± 31.5	68.5 ± 12.1	68.8 ± np	38.4 ± np	np	92.0 ± np	51.7 ± 8.3
Sexual assault	44.3 ± 17.8	31.8 ± 16.5	30.6 ± 22.0	35.1 ± 20.4	65.6 ± np	64.3 ± 47.8	np	np	30.4 ± 8.4
<b>2014-15</b>									
Physical assault	56.0 ± 6.5	52.4 ± 8.1	60.6 ± 11.5	55.4 ± 10.4	48.2 ± 7.7	47.7 ± 17.1	70.4 ± 21.4	51.3 ± 13.6	54.7 ± 3.0
Threatened assault (c)	36.4 ± 7.8	39.8 ± 6.8	43.5 ± 11.1	38.2 ± 4.1	43.0 ± 11.7	45.2 ± 14.9	21.1 ± 16.7	28.8 ± 24.0	38.8 ± 3.2
Robbery	95.8 ± 12.6	67.1 ± 35.1	12.5 ± np	32.5 ± np	60.5 ± 35.5	np	np	np	54.0 ± 16.4
Sexual assault	29.0 ± np	8.8 ± np	17.7 ± np	–	–	np	np	np	24.7 ± 11.6
<b>2013-14</b>									
Physical assault	54.3	48.3	55.1	48.5	42.7	36.7	38.5	66.2	51.5
Threatened assault (c)	32.9	41.5	40.4	32.8	31.0	31.5	38.1	29.6	34.3
Robbery	58.9	40.8	85.3	80.1	77.7	14.1	np	np	56.4
Sexual assault	59.8	np	62.8	41.2	86.1	np	35.9	np	38.2
<b>2012-13</b>									
Physical assault	48.0	42.0	59.5	44.4	63.3	52.9	40.8	48.2	49.7
Threatened assault (c)	35.4	39.3	38.5	37.2	32.8	45.1	25.9	51.1	37.2
Robbery	49.1	39.8	67.6	51.2	39.5	64.4	np	np	49.7
Sexual assault	53.8	34.7	np	32.5	np	30.1	np	np	34.2
<b>2011-12</b>									
Physical assault	57.4	44.8	46.9	47.0	41.4	59.0	30.8	41.5	49.0
Threatened assault (c)	44.9	31.7	39.1	35.8	33.8	40.1	32.8	31.5	38.1
Robbery	55.4	50.1	49.9	70.4	np	31.6	np	56.3	51.5
Sexual assault	35.9	26.4	np	33.4	np	np	44.8	np	30.5

(a) Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Data are for people aged 15 years or over for all categories except sexual assault (18 years and over). People living in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities (regardless of geographic location) are excluded from the Crime Victimisation Survey.

(b) 95 per cent confidence intervals are presented for estimates for all years and for rates from 2014-15 onwards (for example, 40.0 per cent ± 2.7) (in the form of error bars in figures and ranges in tables). Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

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

(d) Jurisdiction notes:

WA and SA: 2014-15 Sexual assault: Estimates of nil or rounded to zero should be interpreted as representing a very low incidence, but do not necessarily reflect a complete absence of the characteristic in the population.

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

Source: ABS (2017) *Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2015-16*, Cat. no. 4530.0, Data cube 45300DO003.

Table 6A.14 Reporting rates of selected household crimes experienced and reported to police (proportion reported) (a), (b), (c)

	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA		SA		Tas		ACT		NT		Aust		
<b>2015-16</b>																			
Break-in	73.0	± 11.0	84.2	± 13.2	72.1	± 10.0	76.7	± 5.0	76.9	± 12.1	82.3	± 18.2	93.4	± 38.6	74.7	± 7.8	76.8	± 2.7	
Attempted break-in	50.2	± 7.6	50.7	± 4.7	34.9	± 11.1	41.6	± 9.9	47.0	± 12.9	33.5	± 12.1	69.3	± 33.0	44.6	± 11.2	43.5	± 4.2	
Motor vehicle theft	71.7	± 32.7	90.3	± 14.7	100.0	± np	85.0	± 17.5	69.2	± 23.9	100.0	± np	100.0	± np	100.0	± np	92.9	± 4.0	
Theft from motor vehicle	52.9	± 7.4	58.0	± 5.5	55.8	± 14.3	51.9	± 9.7	56.3	± 9.8	42.7	± 14.7	40.6	± 12.4	53.5	± 14.5	54.0	± 3.4	
Malicious property damage	48.3	± 5.8	52.6	± 3.6	58.4	± 6.3	61.9	± 7.2	56.6	± 9.2	57.8	± 7.9	37.9	± 14.3	57.5	± 9.6	54.0	± 3.5	
Other theft	41.8	± 8.0	45.4	± 7.1	39.8	± 11.0	35.1	± 8.9	50.2	± 11.0	54.0	± 12.1	45.9	± 23.9	37.5	± 21.2	41.6	± 2.8	
<b>2014-15</b>																			
Break-in	79.6	± 8.0	75.1	± 4.7	66.4	± 7.5	79.7	± 5.9	76.1	± 1.3	65.5	± 9.8	82.3	± 21.3	68.1	± 14.4	74.5	± 1.2	
Attempted break-in	58.9	± 6.6	40.7	± 6.7	38.3	± 11.9	54.8	± 8.6	46.7	± 14.5	35.9	± 21.7	60.9	± 11.9	39.2	± 16.2	47.0	± 3.9	
Motor vehicle theft	84.4	± 23.0	100.0		100.0		99.2	± 34.2	100.0		100.0		78.6	± 64.7	87.7	± 24.2	93.7	± 6.2	
Theft from motor vehicle	49.6	± 12.2	55.4	± 8.0	51.3	± 10.6	56.6	± 6.5	61.3	± 7.9	56.6	± 14.4	59.8	± 11.6	44.4	± 13.9	52.6	± 4.5	
Malicious property damage	51.3	± 7.7	48.5	± 4.7	47.4	± 3.0	62.4	± 5.3	50.9	± 4.9	44.1	± 6.1	46.9	± 12.9	64.5	± 13.3	51.7	± 2.4	
Other theft	37.3	± 7.5	36.8	± 7.3	33.0	± 12.6	48.0	± 10.3	32.5	± 10.4	33.4	± 13.9	22.9	± 18.9	49.9	± 18.0	36.9	± 4.1	
<b>2013-14</b>																			
Break-in	65.8		74.9		75.2		77.4		75.7		82.1		90.4		63.7		75.6		
Attempted break-in	43.2		42.6		40.7		48.7		39.9		53.3		36.4		50.9		42.8		
Motor vehicle theft	88.3		88.2		88.0		95.6		65.2		94.1		np		78.9		87.9		
Theft from motor vehicle	49.6		49.0		42.3		49.7		56.3		45.3		71.4		67.5		48.7		
Malicious property damage	47.9		45.8		46.6		60.8		52.3		51.4		54.2		49.0		49.5		
Other theft	39.8		38.5		45.4		35.8		43.6		39.7		53.8		42.1		39.3		
<b>2012-13</b>																			
Break-in	78.8		77.1		77.2		78.9		77.0		84.4		72.8		73.9		77.9		
Attempted break-in	41.7		47.4		43.0		43.4		34.8		49.2		46.0		38.4		43.2		
Motor vehicle theft	94.2		np		87.7		np		100.0		np		100.0		np		92.7		
Theft from motor vehicle	56.7		59.3		45.9		57.0		45.1		45.9		59.1		55.5		54.7		
Malicious property damage	49.6		47.4		50.7		58.8		46.7		48.7		46.2		60.2		50.5		
Other theft	31.6		36.8		35.5		36.8		39.4		39.1		38.2		34.8		35.4		
<b>2011-12</b>																			
Break-in	75.0		84.7		75.1		88.1		79.6		68.6		np		np		79.3		
Attempted break-in	38.2		49.1		44.9		37.0		27.2		27.0		32.3		38.2		40.5		
Motor vehicle theft	91.3		np		np		82.8		94.5		np		np		71.9		90.7		
Theft from motor vehicle	44.9		55.9		46.5		50.2		60.7		50.4		60.5		65.1		50.7		
Malicious property damage	43.1		47.7		46.8		55.3		41.9		38.9		40.3		53.8		46.4		
Other theft	31.0		42.7		32.5		43.2		43.5		46.1		31.8		45.0		37.5		

(a) 95 per cent confidence intervals are presented for estimates for all years and for rates from 2014-15 onwards (for example, 40.0 per cent ± 2.7) (in the form of error bars in figures and ranges in tables). Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

(b) Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Households that have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident. People living in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities (regardless of geographic location) are excluded from the Crime Victimization Survey.

(c) Estimates of 100% should be interpreted as representing a very high reporting rate, but do not necessarily reflect that all persons in the population who experienced the offence reported the most recent incident to police.

np Not published.

Source: ABS (2017) *Crime Victimization, Australia, 2015-16*, Cat. no. 4530.0, Data cube 45300DO003.

Table 6A.15 **Outcome of investigation, selected crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2016 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>
Investigations of homicide and related offences									
Investigations finalised	%	63.3	58.3	80.2	79.7	81.1	np	np	np
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	95.2	100.0	93.5	np	np	np	np	np
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Investigations of sexual assault									
Investigations finalised	%	30.7	35.2	50.7	40.4	38.8	39.0	26.2	65.6
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	34.5	56.0	55.3	39.0	71.4	69.9	28.4	48.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>8 795</b>	<b>5 381</b>	<b>4 349</b>	<b>2 157</b>	<b>1 521</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>378</b>
Investigations of armed robbery (e)									
Investigations finalised	%	34.6	32.2	63.6	49.6	44.7	52.1	14.0	79.4
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	94.1	94.2	87.3	76.2	88.1	92.0	92.3	103.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 068</b>	<b>1 922</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>34</b>
Investigations of unarmed robbery (e)									
Investigations finalised	%	30.9	27.6	61.3	40.4	45.4	63.4	19.7	60.9
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	86.7	92.2	84.0	69.9	83.9	88.5	106.7	82.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 531</b>	<b>1 063</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>64</b>

(a) National statistics require a level of uniformity when compiling data from different states and territories. A National Crime Recording Standard was developed in 2008 to address the lack of a uniform standard in the initial police recording processes. This standard complements the already established classifications and counting rules for the Recorded Crime - Victims collection to improve the level of comparability of these statistics

(b) The totals include investigations not finalised and unknown outcomes of investigation.

(c) Investigations finalised includes no offender proceeded against and offender proceeded against.

(d) To minimise the risk of identifying individuals perturbation has been applied to the Recorded Crime Victims data collection. This technique involves a small random adjustment of the statistics. Cells with relatively small values can be proportionally more affected by perturbation than cells with larger values and some proportions add to over 100 per cent.

(e) Armed robbery and unarmed robbery can include both person and organisation victims (data include people and organisations).

**Table 6A.15 Outcome of investigation, selected crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2016 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>
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(f) Jurisdiction notes:

NT: The Northern Territory is unable to code their outcome of investigation data in line with the requirements of the national outcome code 'no crime'. As a result, data may include victim counts for those situations where police have determined after investigation that 'no crime' has occurred.

**np** Not published.

*Source:* ABS (2017) *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2016*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Table 10, Data cube 'Outcome of investigation at 30 days by selected offences, State and Territories, 2016'.

Table 6A.16 **Outcome of investigation, selected crimes against property: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2016**  
**(a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>
Investigations of unlawful entry with intent									
Investigations finalised	%	7.9	8.3	21.9	14.1	9.8	17.2	3.0	28.6
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	85.5	97.7	90.3	68.5	90.4	91.5	79.4	68.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>41 206</b>	<b>52 692</b>	<b>34 321</b>	<b>37 278</b>	<b>14 222</b>	<b>3 008</b>	<b>2 304</b>	<b>3 736</b>
Investigations of motor vehicle theft									
Investigations finalised	%	8.7	15.2	42.8	29.4	18.3	21.1	5.9	31.7
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	84.8	96.3	70.5	54.4	83.3	85.6	71.9	72.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>12 013</b>	<b>19 026</b>	<b>10 172</b>	<b>8 357</b>	<b>3 549</b>	<b>1 186</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>810</b>
Investigations of other theft (d)									
Investigations finalised	%	13.2	11.9	31.8	15.7	16.4	25.6	5.7	34.3
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	76.7	98.3	75.4	68.4	82.8	84.8	42.6	28.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>135 728</b>	<b>140 158</b>	<b>110 307</b>	<b>88 215</b>	<b>39 773</b>	<b>7 068</b>	<b>9 366</b>	<b>6 662</b>

(a) National statistics require a level of uniformity when compiling data from different states and territories. A National Crime Recording Standard was developed in 2008 to address the lack of a uniform standard in the initial police recording processes. This standard complements the already established classifications and counting rules for the Recorded Crime - Victims collection to improve the level of comparability of these statistics across jurisdictions.

(b) The totals include investigations not finalised and unknown outcomes of investigation.

(c) Investigations finalised includes no offender proceeded against and offender proceeded against.

(d) Other theft can include persons or organisations.

(e) Jurisdiction notes:

NT: The Northern Territory is unable to code their outcome of investigation data in line with the requirements of the national outcome code 'no crime'. As a result, data may include victim counts for those situations where police have determined after investigation that 'no crime' has occurred.

Source: ABS (2017) *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2016*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Table 10, Datacube '*Outcome of investigation at 30 days by selected offences, State and Territories*'.

Table 6A.17 Road safety (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>2016-17</b>										
People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt										
Never	%	97.9 ± 0.9	94.9 ± 1.1	95.8 ± 0.9	96.4 ± 1.1	94.3 ± 1.8	94.0 ± 1.9	96.4 ± 1.5	92.4 ± 2.6	96.1 ± 0.5
Total rarely or more often	%	2.0 ± 0.8	5.0 ± 1.1	4.0 ± 0.8	3.5 ± 1.0	5.6 ± 1.9	6.0 ± 1.9	3.4 ± 1.5	7.6 ± 2.6	3.7 ± 0.5
Don't know	%	0.1 ± 0.1	0.1 ± 0.1	0.2 ± 0.2	–	0.1 ± 0.1	–	0.1 ± 0.1	–	0.1 ± 0.1
Refused	%	–	–	–	0.1	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 675</b>	<b>7 264</b>	<b>5 400</b>	<b>2 583</b>	<b>2 276</b>	<b>1 762</b>	<b>2 177</b>	<b>1 868</b>	<b>25 005</b>
Index (e)	no.	1.03	1.08	1.05	1.06	1.09	1.08	1.05	1.11	1.06
People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit										
Never	%	93.9 ± 1.8	93.1 ± 1.2	92.3 ± 2.3	87.9 ± 3.2	90.9 ± 2.3	91.6 ± 2.1	91.9 ± 1.9	88.3 ± 2.7	92.4 ± 0.9
Total rarely or more often	%	6.1 ± 1.8	6.7 ± 1.2	7.7 ± 2.3	12.0 ± 3.2	9.0 ± 2.3	8.4 ± 2.1	8.1 ± 1.9	11.4 ± 2.6	7.5 ± 0.9
Don't know	%	–	0.1 ± 0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Refused	%	–	0.1	–	0.1	–	–	–	0.3	–
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 675</b>	<b>7 264</b>	<b>5 400</b>	<b>2 583</b>	<b>2 276</b>	<b>1 762</b>	<b>2 177</b>	<b>1 868</b>	<b>25 005</b>
Index (e)	no.	1.07	1.07	1.09	1.14	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.13	1.09
People who had driven in the previous 6 months more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit										
Never	%	38.3 ± 5.0	48.5 ± 2.7	39.1 ± 2.6	36.1 ± 4.3	52.4 ± 4.9	41.1 ± 4.4	36.3 ± 4.0	34.1 ± 4.6	41.8 ± 1.9
Total rarely or more often	%	61.5 ± 5.0	51.2 ± 2.7	60.4 ± 2.6	63.7 ± 4.3	46.2 ± 4.9	58.6 ± 4.4	63.6 ± 4.0	65.8 ± 4.6	57.8 ± 1.9
Don't know	%	0.2 ± 0.2	0.2 ± 0.2	0.2 ± 0.1	0.1 ± 0.1	1.3 ± 2.1	0.2 ± 0.2	0.1 ± 0.1	–	0.3 ± 0.2
Refused	%	–	0.1	0.3	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 675</b>	<b>7 264</b>	<b>5 400</b>	<b>2 583</b>	<b>2 276</b>	<b>1 762</b>	<b>2 177</b>	<b>1 868</b>	<b>25 005</b>
Index (e)	no.	1.84	1.68	1.85	1.89	1.60	1.80	1.89	1.91	1.79
<b>2015-16</b>										
People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt										
Never	%	96.8	94.9	94.2	96.5	93.9	91.8	96.1	89.2	95.3
Total rarely or more often	%	3.2	4.9	5.6	3.6	6.0	8.2	3.7	10.0	4.5
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.8	–
Refused	%	–	0.1	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 705</b>	<b>7 271</b>	<b>5 424</b>	<b>2 553</b>	<b>2 288</b>	<b>1 787</b>	<b>2 178</b>	<b>1 858</b>	<b>25 064</b>
Index (e)	no.	1.04	1.08	1.08	1.05	1.11	1.13	1.07	1.15	1.07
People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit										
Never	%	93.8	93.5	93.3	89.3	91.4	91.1	92.7	87.6	92.8
Total rarely or more often	%	6.0	6.3	6.5	10.5	8.6	8.8	7.3	12.1	7.1
Don't know	%	0.2	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.1
Refused	%	–	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	–	–	0.1

Table 6A.17 Road safety (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 705</b>	<b>7 271</b>	<b>5 424</b>	<b>2 553</b>	<b>2 288</b>	<b>1 787</b>	<b>2 178</b>	<b>1 858</b>	<b>25 064</b>
Index (e)	no.	1.06	1.08	1.08	1.12	1.12	1.11	1.08	1.14	1.08
People who had driven in the previous 6 months more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit										
Never	%	38.7	48.0	39.4	35.7	48.2	40.6	33.9	32.7	41.4
Total rarely or more often	%	61.2	51.5	60.1	64.0	51.4	58.7	65.8	66.6	58.2
Don't know	%	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Refused	%	–	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 705</b>	<b>7 271</b>	<b>5 424</b>	<b>2 553</b>	<b>2 288</b>	<b>1 787</b>	<b>2 178</b>	<b>1 858</b>	<b>25 064</b>
Index (e)	no.	1.84	1.69	1.83	1.90	1.69	1.80	1.91	1.97	1.80
<b>2014-15</b>										
People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt										
Never	%	93.6	93.7	96.1	96.0	94.5	93.6	95.4	92.1	94.5
Total rarely or more often	%	6.3	6.1	3.7	3.8	5.2	6.3	4.5	7.9	5.4
Don't know	%	–	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	–	–	–	0.1
Refused	%	–	0.1	0.1	0.3	–	–	0.1	–	0.1
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 684</b>	<b>7 197</b>	<b>5 358</b>	<b>2 517</b>	<b>2 234</b>	<b>2 142</b>	<b>2 173</b>	<b>1 845</b>	<b>25 150</b>
Index (e)	no.	1.09	1.10	1.06	1.05	1.08	1.09	1.06	1.12	1.08
People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit										
Never	%	93.6	93.0	94.0	87.4	87.4	91.2	90.6	88.6	92.2
Total rarely or more often	%	6.4	6.9	5.7	12.3	12.3	8.8	9.3	11.4	7.7
Don't know	%	–	0.1	–	0.1	0.3	–	–	–	–
Refused	%	–	–	0.3	0.3	–	–	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 684</b>	<b>7 197</b>	<b>5 358</b>	<b>2 517</b>	<b>2 234</b>	<b>2 142</b>	<b>2 173</b>	<b>1 845</b>	<b>25 150</b>
Index (e)	no.	1.08	1.08	1.06	1.15	1.14	1.10	1.10	1.13	1.09
People who had driven in the previous 6 months more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit										
Never	%	41.7	50.2	42.7	40.4	51.4	43.3	34.2	36.0	44.4
Total rarely or more often	%	57.5	49.7	56.8	59.2	48.2	56.4	65.6	63.7	55.1
Don't know	%	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Refused	%	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	–	0.1	0.1	–	0.2
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 684</b>	<b>7 197</b>	<b>5 358</b>	<b>2 517</b>	<b>2 234</b>	<b>2 142</b>	<b>2 173</b>	<b>1 845</b>	<b>25 150</b>
Index (e)	no.	1.81	1.66	1.80	1.85	1.62	1.79	1.95	1.90	1.76
<b>2013-14</b>										
People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt										
Never	%	95.6	93.7	94.8	95.0	93.0	93.5	94.8	91.6	94.6
Total rarely or more often	%	4.3	6.1	5.0	4.9	6.8	6.2	4.9	8.2	5.2

Table 6A.17 Road safety (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Don't know	%	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.1	–
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 683</b>	<b>7 232</b>	<b>5 438</b>	<b>2 564</b>	<b>2 268</b>	<b>2 121</b>	<b>2 198</b>	<b>1 843</b>	<b>25 347</b>
Index (e)	no.	1.07	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.10	1.10	1.07	1.13	1.08
People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit										
Never	%	91.2	92.5	94.2	91.7	90.9	90.8	90.8	89.3	92.2
Total rarely or more often	%	8.6	7.2	5.7	8.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	10.5	7.7
Don't know	%	0.1	0.3	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.1	0.1
Refused	%	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.1	–	0.1	–
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 683</b>	<b>7 232</b>	<b>5 438</b>	<b>2 564</b>	<b>2 268</b>	<b>2 121</b>	<b>2 198</b>	<b>1 843</b>	<b>25 347</b>
Index (e)	no.	1.10	1.09	1.07	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.09
People who had driven in the previous 6 months more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit										
Never	%	42.6	50.2	43.2	39.8	54.2	44.0	36.7	37.4	45.0
Total rarely or more often	%	56.7	49.4	56.6	59.9	45.6	55.7	62.9	62.0	54.5
Don't know	%	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Refused	%	0.3	0.1	0.1	–	–	–	0.1	0.2	0.1
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 683</b>	<b>7 232</b>	<b>5 438</b>	<b>2 564</b>	<b>2 268</b>	<b>2 121</b>	<b>2 198</b>	<b>1 843</b>	<b>25 347</b>
Index (e)	no.	1.83	1.68	1.80	1.84	1.62	1.75	1.91	1.88	1.77
<b>2012-13</b>										
People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt										
Never	%	95.6	93.5	94.8	93.3	93.5	93.5	96.4	90.5	94.4
Total rarely or more often	%	4.1	6.4	5.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	3.5	9.5	5.4
Don't know	%	0.3	0.1	–	0.3	0.2	–	0.1	0.1	0.2
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	–	–
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 681</b>	<b>7 191</b>	<b>5 584</b>	<b>2 569</b>	<b>2 293</b>	<b>2 153</b>	<b>2 207</b>	<b>1 849</b>	<b>25 527</b>
Index (e)	no.	1.06	1.10	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.05	1.15	1.08
People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit										
Never	%	94.2	91.4	93.0	88.0	90.6	90.3	90.3	88.1	92.1
Total rarely or more often	%	5.7	8.4	6.9	11.8	9.4	9.6	9.7	11.8	7.8
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Refused	%	–	0.1	–	0.1	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 681</b>	<b>7 191</b>	<b>5 584</b>	<b>2 569</b>	<b>2 293</b>	<b>2 153</b>	<b>2 207</b>	<b>1 849</b>	<b>25 527</b>
Index (e)	no.	1.07	1.10	1.08	1.14	1.11	1.11	1.10	1.14	1.09
People who had driven in the previous 6 months more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit										
Never	%	44.4	48.1	39.4	36.5	54.2	41.0	34.8	38.1	43.9

Table 6A.17 Road safety (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Total rarely or more often	%	55.2	51.2	60.3	63.0	45.6	58.7	64.9	61.5	55.6
Don't know	%	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Refused	%	–	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 681</b>	<b>7 191</b>	<b>5 584</b>	<b>2 569</b>	<b>2 293</b>	<b>2 153</b>	<b>2 207</b>	<b>1 849</b>	<b>25 527</b>
Index (e)	no.	1.80	1.71	1.85	1.91	1.62	1.80	1.95	1.92	1.79

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

(b) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory. In October 2015, the qualifying age to participate in the survey was changed to 18 years and over.

(c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

(d) The percentages reported for 2016-17 include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 40.0 per cent  $\pm$  2.7) (in the form of error bars in figures and ranges in tables). Confidence intervals for prior years are not available. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

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

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

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 6A.18 **Road deaths (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total fatalities										
2016-17	no.	369	266	253	181	86	32	10	44	1 241
2015-16	no.	386	266	244	169	97	41	11	44	1 258
2014-15	no.	304	254	235	180	112	33	11	41	1 170
2013-14	no.	337	256	229	159	87	37	8	42	1 155
2012-13	no.	341	255	297	180	100	33	11	46	1 263
2011-12	no.	386	269	278	177	89	19	5	53	1 276
2010-11	no.	355	294	251	199	111	31	10	43	1 294
2009-10	no.	445	288	269	183	118	43	20	35	1 401
2008-09	no.	432	301	351	195	128	49	13	55	1 524
2007-08	no.	376	330	331	221	107	41	14	69	1 489
Per 100 000 registered vehicles										
2016-17	no.	6.7	5.5	6.4	8.2	6.2	6.8	3.4	28.3	6.6
2015-16	no.	7.2	5.7	6.3	7.7	7.1	9.0	3.8	27.9	6.8
2014-15	no.	5.8	5.6	6.2	8.2	8.3	7.3	3.9	26.4	6.5
2013-14	no.	6.6	5.7	6.2	7.4	6.6	8.4	2.9	27.6	6.6
2012-13	no.	6.8	5.8	8.2	8.8	7.7	7.6	4.0	31.0	7.4
2011-12	no.	7.9	6.3	8.0	8.9	7.0	4.4	1.9	37.6	7.6
2010-11	no.	7.4	7.0	7.4	10.4	8.8	7.4	3.9	31.4	7.9
2009-10	no.	9.5	7.0	8.0	9.8	9.5	10.5	7.9	26.0	8.7
2008-09	no.	9.5	7.5	10.7	10.7	10.6	12.2	5.3	42.7	9.7
2007-08	no.	8.3	8.4	10.4	12.7	9.1	10.5	5.8	56.1	9.7

(a) Number of registered motor vehicles at 31 January.

Source: Australian Road Deaths Database at [www.bitre.gov.au](http://www.bitre.gov.au); ABS (various years), *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia*, Cat. no. 9309.0, Canberra.

Table 6A.19 **Traffic accident hospitalisations (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
Number of traffic accident hospitalisations										
2015-16	no.	11 123	9 261	8 356	2 937	2 630	661	651	723	37 073
Per 100 000 registered vehicles										
2015-16	no.	202	193	212	132	190	141	220	465	197

- (a) 2015-16 data are based on a different methodology and are not directly comparable to earlier years data published in previous editions of this Report. Data prior to 2015-16 identified all hospital separations associated with traffic accident hospitalisations (including where a person may have had multiple hospital separations associated with an injury). A separation is an episode of care for an admitted patient, which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death), or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care (for example, from acute care to rehabilitation). From 2015-16, data are estimated based on the number of injury cases. This methodology excludes admitted patients transferred from another hospital, patients who died in hospital and patients admitted for rehabilitation. Data are reported by state of usual residence of the admitted patient. Deaths from traffic accident injuries after hospitalisation are counted in the road death rate data.
- (b) The total for Australia includes records for residents of other Australian territories and records for which the state of residence was not reported.

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

Table 6A.20 **Number of deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, 2007-08 to 2014-15 (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Non-Indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
2014-15	7	2	2	2	1	–	–	–	14
2013-14	1	5	2	1	2	–	–	–	11
2012-13	6	2	2	3	–	–	–	–	13
2011-12	11	3	7	5	3	–	–	–	29
2010-11	5	1	6	1	2	2	1	–	18
2009-10	3	6	6	1	1	1	1	2	21
2008-09	6	3	7	7	4	–	1	1	29
2007-08	7	8	4	4	2	1	–	3	29
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
2014-15	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	2	5
2013-14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
2012-13	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	4
2011-12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
2010-11	1	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	7
2009-10	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	6
2008-09	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	4	8
2007-08	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	5
Total deaths in police custody and custody-related operations (b)									
2014-15	7	2	5	4	1	–	–	2	21
2013-14	1	5	3	1	2	–	–	1	13
2012-13	6	2	2	6	1	–	–	–	17
2011-12	11	3	7	5	3	–	–	2	31
2010-11	6	1	7	6	2	2	1	–	25
2009-10	5	6	6	3	1	1	1	4	27
2008-09	6	3	8	8	6	–	1	5	37
2007-08	7	8	5	4	4	1	–	5	34
Total number of deaths 2007-08 to 2014-15									
Non-Indigenous	46	30	36	24	15	4	3	6	164
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3	–	4	13	5	–	–	13	38
<b>All people</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>205</b>

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

(b) Jurisdiction notes:

Qld: 2014-15 data include two deaths where Indigenous status was unknown. 2013-14 data include one death where Indigenous status was unknown.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 6A.21 **Juvenile diversions as a proportion of offenders (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i> (b)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (b)	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i> (b)	<i>ACT</i> (b)	<i>NT</i> (b)
2016-17	na	20	33	46	59	50	37	40
2015-16	na	20	36	49	52	63	53	35
2014-15	na	22	37	48	46	61	39	33
2013-14	na	26	35	47	53	58	40	39
2012-13	na	28	36	48	49	60	38	28
2011-12	na	31	39	50	47	61	40	35
2010-11	na	34	44	49	51	60	38	49
2009-10	57	39	47	47	52	58	42	42

(a) Juvenile diversion 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. The term diverted includes diversions of offenders away from the courts by way of: community conference, diversionary conference, formal cautioning by police, family conferences and other diversionary programs (for example, to drug assessment/treatment). Offenders who would not normally be sent to court for the offence detected and are treated by police in a less formal manner (for example, issued warnings or infringement notices) are excluded.

(b) Jurisdiction notes:

NSW: Juvenile diversion data under the Young Offenders Act are unable to be provided.

Vic: 2015-16 data have been revised.

Historical data (pre-2015-16) differ from previous Reports as data are now compiled by the Crime Statistics Agency Victoria.

WA: Juvenile diversions include formal cautions, Drug Diversion/ Cannabis Intervention Requirement and referrals to Juvenile Justice Teams.

Tas: The collation method for juvenile diversions was automated in 2016-17, resulting in a reduction in the proportions recorded.

ACT: The proportion of juvenile diversions has been calculated on total recorded police contacts with juveniles comprising juvenile cautions, referrals to diversionary conferencing, juveniles taken into protective custody and charges pertaining to juveniles.

NT: Data for 2014-15 and 2015-16 have been revised from previous Reports due to updates to recorded information.

**na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.22 **Magistrates court adjudicated defendants who submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>2015-16</b>										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	95.7	99.6	99.3	99.3	99.4	87.1	94.8	97.0	98.1
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	130 951	94 991	148 488	75 724	27 100	11 796	3 064	10 078	502 187
Total proven guilty	no.	125 335	94 637	147 485	75 169	26 937	10 275	2 905	9 778	492 523
<b>2014-15</b>										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	95.1	99.1	99.3	99.3	99.5	84.6	96.9	97.0	97.8
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	120 438	89 225	146 992	76 257	29 225	11 821	3 398	10 692	488 054
Total proven guilty	no.	114 535	88 378	145 984	75 744	29 065	10 004	3 291	10 367	477 368
<b>2013-14</b>										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	95.2	99.0	99.4	97.8	99.5	88.0	96.2	97.1	97.7
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	117 205	85 995	148 835	70 776	33 191	11 248	3 812	10 577	481 633
Total proven guilty	no.	111 598	85 097	147 902	69 212	33 026	9 893	3 666	10 272	470 665
<b>2012-13</b>										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	94.6	97.2	99.3	99.3	99.4	87.8	96.4	96.6	97.4
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	113 913	80 236	138 575	71 184	32 817	12 859	3 067	10 545	463 197
Total proven guilty	no.	107 765	77 956	137 614	70 713	32 623	11 295	2 956	10 191	451 108
<b>2011-12</b>										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	94.2	94.8	99.3	99.2	99.4	86.7	96.8	95.4	96.7
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	120 429	77 455	135 558	74 176	31 640	15 390	3 015	9 407	467 069
Total proven guilty	no.	113 456	73 409	134 545	73 618	31 449	13 339	2 920	8 973	451 711

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

Source: ABS (2017) *Criminal Courts, Australia, 2015-16*, Cat. no. 4513.0, State and territory data cubes.