

PFA -ICPRA Pre Meeting Questionnaire 2014

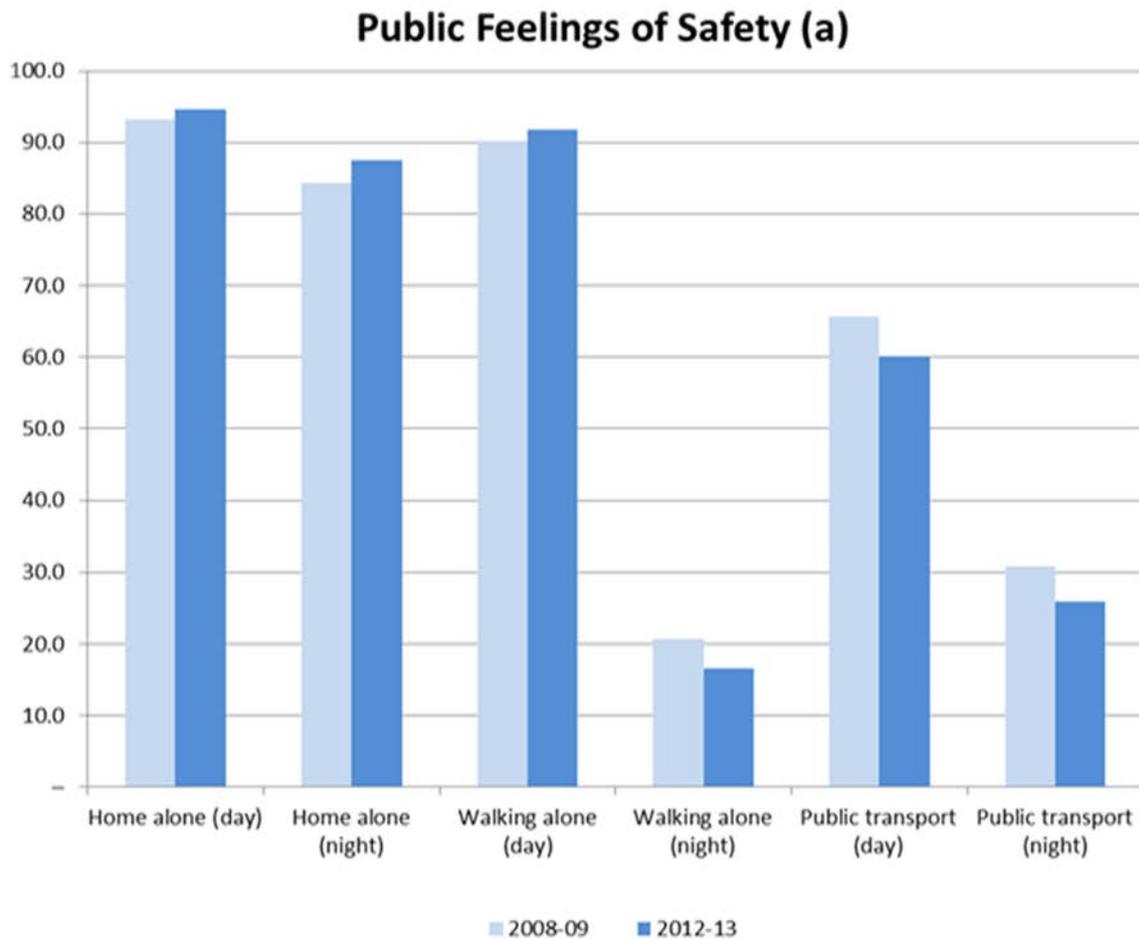
Relevant Statistics and Further Information

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Fear of Crime – Crime Trends

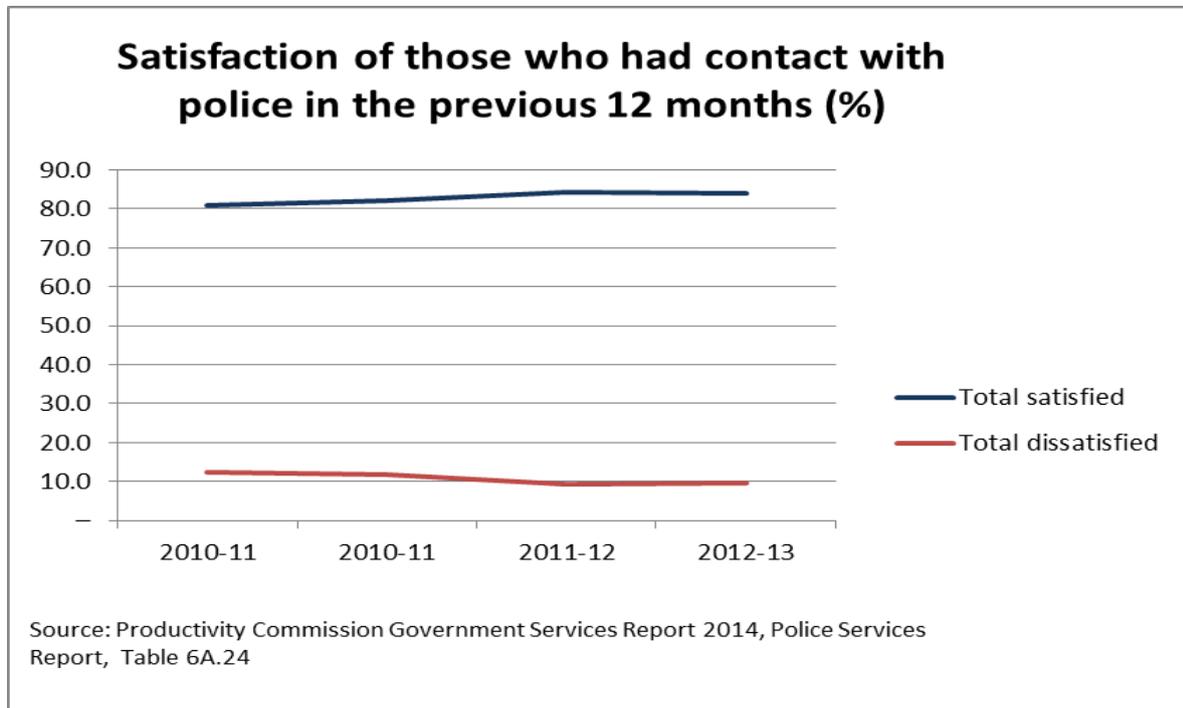
Public Feelings of Safety



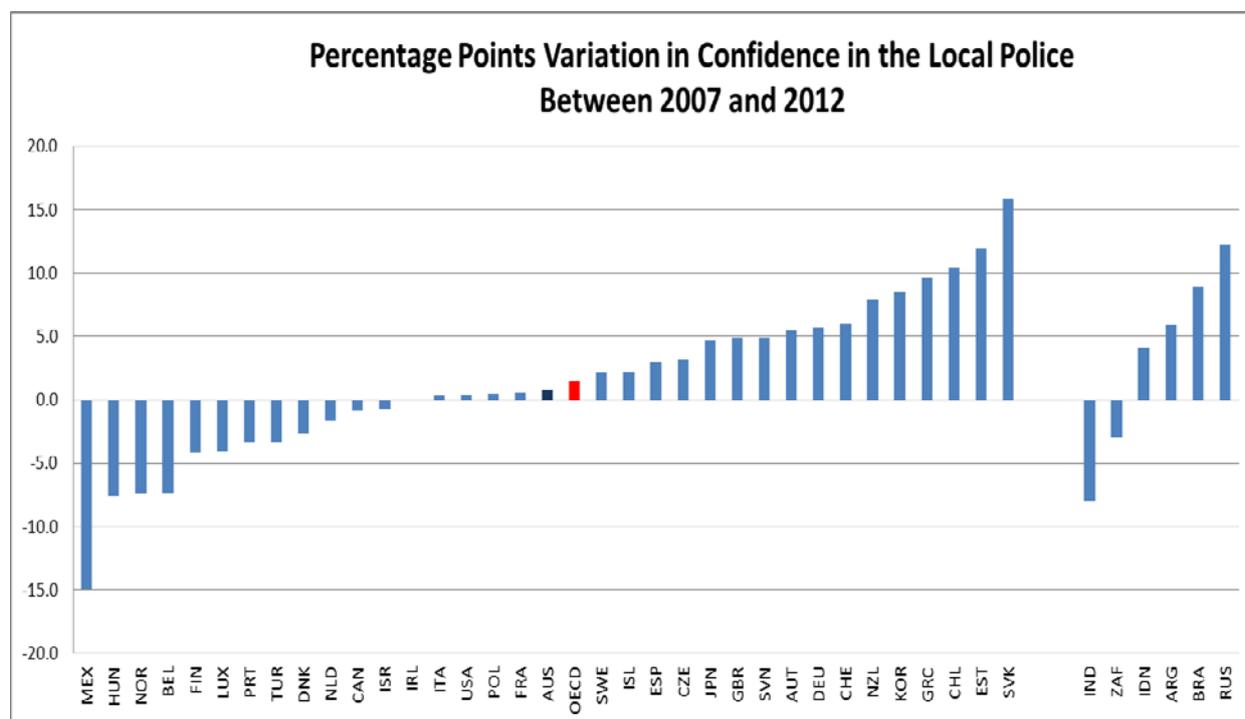
(a) Safety equal to Very Safe and Safe added together.

Source: Productivity Commission Report on Government Services 2014, Police Services. Table 6A.19,20 & 21

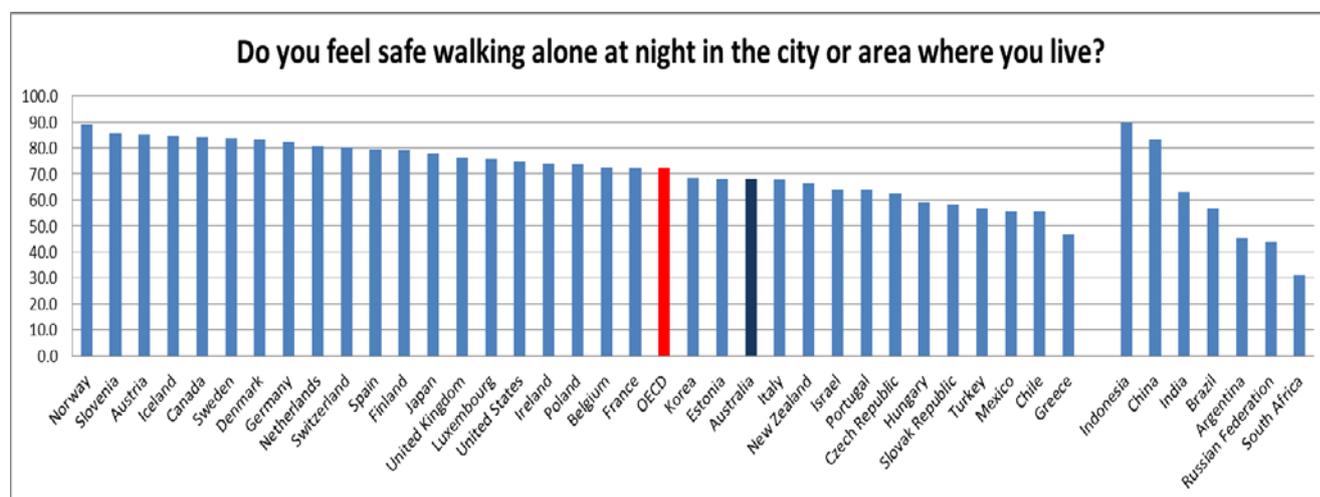
Satisfaction with Police



OECD Figures



Source: Society at a glance OECD 2014: Chap 7 Safety and Crime Version 1 last updated 04 Dec 2013



Source: OECD Society at a glance 2014. Chapter 7 Crime and Safety Version 1 last updated 04 Dec 2013

OECD data indicated that Australian's are feeling safer with 68 % of respondents feeling safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live in 2012, a percentage point increase of 5 between 2007 and 2012. The OECD average for 2012 was 72%. Australia was positioned 5 percentage points up from New Zealand on 67% in 2012.

Australian Institute of Criminology - Australian Crime Facts and Figures 2012- Highlights

- The number of recorded victims of sexual assault and robbery has decreased. Robbery decreased by seven percent from 14,582 in 2009–10 to 13,617 in 2010–11, while there was a three percent decrease in victims of sexual assault with 17,238 victims, 519 fewer victims than the previous year. However, in 2010–11, there were 67 more recorded victims of kidnapping and abduction. There were 14 more recorded victims of homicide than in 2009–10 however the rate remained at historically low levels at 1.2 per 100,000.
- In line with previous years, there were significantly more victims of property crime compared with violent crime in 2010–11. Further, the number of victims of property crime increased across all categories. Specifically, unlawful entry with intent and motor vehicle theft both increased by one percent, while other theft increased by seven percent.
- In 2010–11, \$78,840 was spent on prisons in Australia compared with \$7,300 for community-based corrections. In terms of ratios of dollars spent, for every \$1 spent per offender per day in community corrections, \$11 was spent on offenders in prison.
- Offending rates were highest for both males and females aged 15–19 years. Within this age category, most violent offending peaked around 17 years of age. However, the rate of sexual assault offending by 15 year olds (64 per 100,000) was greater than that of 17 year olds (56 per 100,000).
- Detainees (ie alleged offenders) who tested positive to heroin, alcohol and methamphetamine were more likely to attribute their violent criminal offending to their use of the drug than detainees who tested positive to cannabis, cocaine or ecstasy.
- Until recently, property crime occurred most frequently in domestic settings. However, since 2009, the most common location for property crime has been retail locations.
- External fraud was the most common category of fraud committed against the Commonwealth in 2009-10. Specifically, there were 702,941 incidents of external fraud, costing an average \$705 per incident.
- Non-custodial monetary orders were the most common sentences handed down in Magistrates' courts in 2010–11. Conversely, the proportion of defendants found guilty in the higher courts who received a custodial sentence was far greater than those who received a non-custodial sentence.

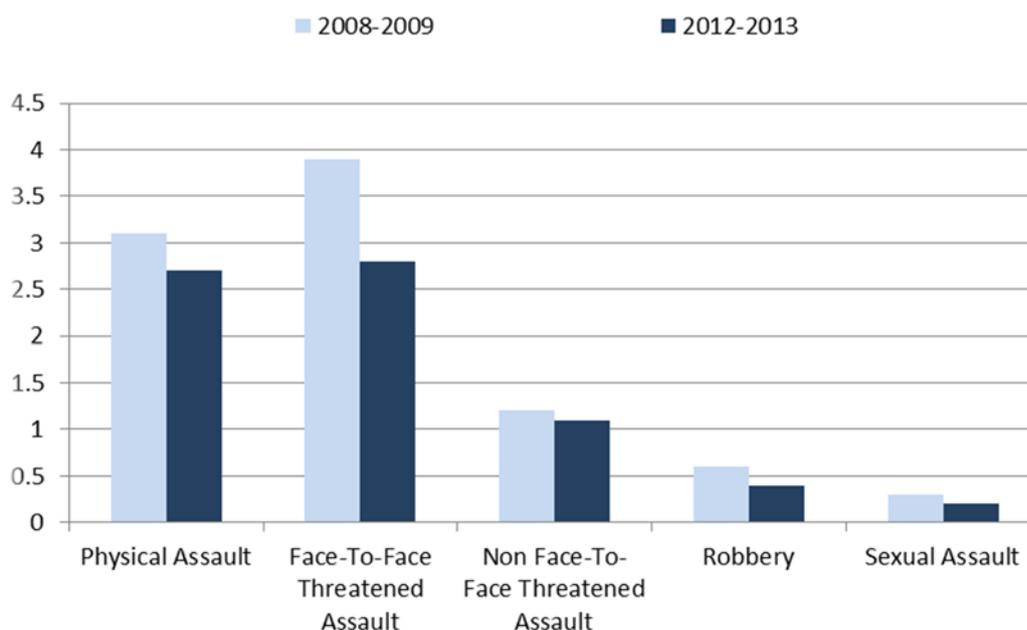
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology - Australian Crime Facts and Figures 2012, Foreword. (see Chapter 9 for all references).
www.aic.gov.au

How Many People Experienced Personal Crime in 2012-13?

The statistics presented in the *ABS Crime Victimization release 4530.0* were compiled from data collected in the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) 2012–13 Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS) in which crime victimisation is one of the topics covered.

- In the 12 months prior to interview in 2012–13, Australians were more likely to experience threatened assault than any of the other selected personal crime types. They were also more likely to experience physical assault than either robbery or sexual assault.

Selected Personal Crime Victimization Rate (a) (%)



(a) Proportion of total persons who were a victim of selected crime.
Source: ABS 4530.0 Crime Victimization, Australia, 2012-2013 Table 4

Of the 18.4 million people aged 15 years and over in Australia, an estimated:

- 576,800 (3.1%) were victims of at least one threatened assault, including face-to-face and non-face-to-face threatened assaults
- 498,000 (2.7%) were victims of at least one physical assault
- 65,700 (0.4%) were victims of at least one robbery
- 40,700 (0.2%) were victims of at least one sexual assault (people aged 18 years and over only).

Source: 4530.0 - Crime Victimization, Australia, 2012-13 Latest ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 12/02/2014

Have Australians' Experiences of Personal Crime Victimization Changed From 2008-09?

Of the selected personal crimes, the victimisation rate was lower in the 2012-13 survey than the 2008-09 survey for:

- face-to-face threatened assault: 2.8% in 2012-13 compared with 3.9% in 2008-09
- robbery: 0.4% in 2012-13 compared with 0.6% in 2008-09
- physical assault: 2.7% in 2012-13 compared with 3.1% in 2008-09

Source: 4530.0 - Crime Victimization, Australia, 2012-13 Latest ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 12/02/2014

Personal Crime Trends

Repeat victimisation of physical assault was more common for women; 36 per cent of women who were victims of physical assault reported three or more incidents in comparison to 27 per cent of men.

Alcohol (or any other substance) was considered by victims to be a contributing factor in the majority of physical assaults (65 per cent). Where a respondent's most recent experience of physical assault occurred in a place of entertainment or recreation, 82 per cent of victims believed alcohol (or any other substance) contributed to the incident. (Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 4530.0 – Crime Victimization, Australia, 2012-2013)

The number of youth offenders (10-19 year olds) decreased by 6 per cent in 2012-13, *Recorded Crime – Offenders* publication revealed that while the overall number of offenders had increased, the number of youth offenders had decreased over the last year.

(Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 4519.0 - Recorded Crime - Offenders, 2012-13)

In NSW while there has been a dramatic fall in the number of assaults in pubs and clubs in Kings Cross and the Sydney CBD over the past 2 years, violence in the home is reportedly on the rise.

Have Experiences of Household Crime Victimization Changed From 2008-09 to 2012-13?

Overall, the victimisation rate for each of the selected household crimes was lower in 2012-13, as compared to 2008-09.

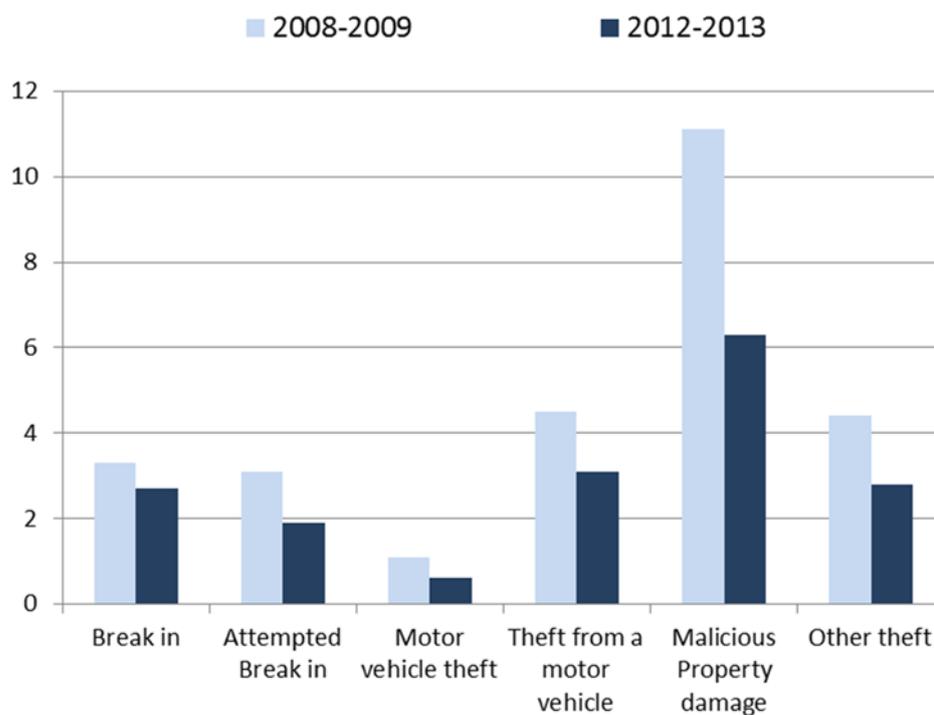
There was no significant difference in the rate of reporting to police for the majority of household crimes in 2012-13 compared to 2008-09.

VICTIMISATION

The estimated victimisation rate was lower in 2012-13 compared to 2008-09 for each of the selected types of household crime:

- Break-in: 2.7% in 2012-13, compared with 3.3% in 2008-09
- Attempted break-in: 1.9% in 2012-13, compared with 3.1% in 2008-09
- Motor vehicle theft: 0.6% in 2012-13, compared with 1.1% in 2008-09
- Theft of property from a motor vehicle: 3.1% in 2012-13, compared with 4.5% in 2008-09
- Malicious property damage: 6.3% in 2012-13, compared with 11.1% in 2008-09
- Other types of theft: 2.8% in 2012-13, compared with 4.4% in 2008-09.

Selected Household Crime Victimisation rate (a) (%)



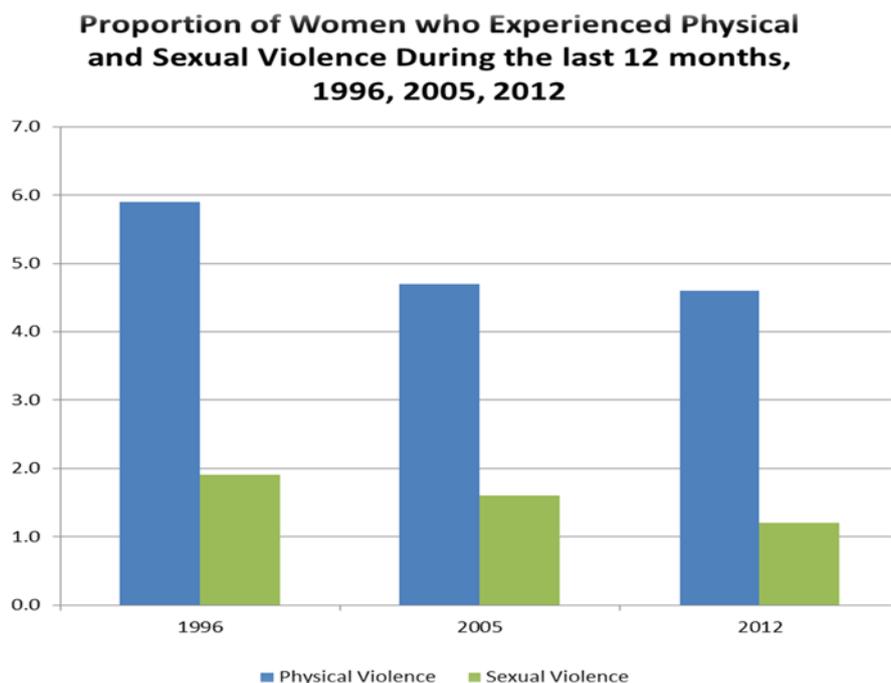
(a) Proportion of total persons who were a victim of selected crime.
Source: ABS 4530.0 Crime Victimization, Australia, 2012-13 Table 5

Victimisation Rates Recorded by Police for Selected Offences 2010-2012

Victimisation Rates Recorded by Police for Selected Offences			
	2010	2011	2012
Murder	1.0	1.1	1.1
Attempted Murder	0.9	0.8	0.7
Manslaughter	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total Homicide and Related Offences	2.1	2.0	2.0
Sexual Assault	80.9	77.8	80.0
Kidnapping/abduction	2.7	3.0	2.8
Note: Victims per 100,000 persons. Source: ABS SOURCE: ABS 4510.0 Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2012. Table 1. Selected Offences 2010-2012 *Note: Data published prior to 2010 not comparable due to a break in the series.			

Changes in Prevalence of Violence Over Time

Between 2005 and 2012 there was a statistically significant decrease in the proportion of men aged 18 years and over who had experienced violence in the 12 months prior to interview. In 2005 an estimated 10.8% of all men had experienced violence in the 12 months prior to interview compared to 8.7% in 2012.



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 4906.0 - Personal Safety, Australia, 2012

While there was a statistically significant decrease from 1996 to 2005 in the proportion of women aged 18 years and over who had experienced violence in the 12 months prior to the survey (from 7.1% in 1996 to 5.8% in 2005), **there was no statistically significant change from 2005 to 2012 in the proportion of women who had experienced violence in the 12 months prior to the survey.** In 2005 an estimated 5.8% of all women had experienced violence in the 12 months prior to interview compared to 5.3% in 2012.

Women and Physical Violence

Around one-in-three Australian women have experienced physical violence and almost one-in-five have experienced sexual violence since the age of 15. For certain groups, this statistic may be much higher.

Action - The Australian Government

- The National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010 – 2022 (The National Plan)
 - 2014 launch of Australia's National Organisation for Women's Safety (ANROWS)
<http://anrows.org.au/>

Other Types of Crime on the Rise

Card fraud - Paywave and 'tap to go' technology on the rise

State of Vic "'deception crime has increased by 45 percent and is largely attributed to the stealing of credit cards in order to use tap and go technology. Other states have not identified the same correlation due to affected users more commonly reporting credit card fraud to their banking institution rather than police" (It News for Australian Business 30 May 2014)

Personal fraud costs Australians \$1.4 billion

The 2010-11 survey estimated that a total of 1.2 million Australians, or 6.7% of the population aged 15 years and over, were a victim of at least one incident of personal fraud in the 12 months prior to interview. This is an increase from 2007 when there was an estimated 806,000 victims (5.0%) of personal fraud.

Source: 4528.0 - Personal Fraud, 2010-2011

Assaults on Police Officers

Attacks on NSW Police have recently received media attention with an article appearing on the 7th June 2014 'Attacks on Police in NSW have risen 13 per cent in two years' by Andrew Koubaridis Crime Reporter for News.com.au. "When looking at the figures over the last 12 months, there has been a staggering 18.1 per cent rise in cop bashings".

Snapshot NSW Police Risk of Assault:

	Number of recorded criminal incidents		Percentage Change
	Jan 2012-Dec 2012	Jan 2013- Dec 2013	
Assault Police	2,234	2,639	Up 18.1%

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research. NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2013. Table 2.3: Number and trends in recorded criminal incidents for all offences, NSW, January 2012 to December 2013.p16

Physical Assaults Against NSWP 2005-2009

- 1:5 officers are victims of a physical assault whilst on duty in any year (5 year period). Conservative!
- Risk estimates are even higher given the operational police numbers (8000 authorized strength) 1:2.5 estimate
- 1:8 physical assault against police are alcohol related
- 58% of physical assaults occur FRI-SUN
- 78% of weekend physical assaults are alcohol related
- 40% of physical assaults against police occur in two regions (Northern and Metropolitan Central)
- 6388 confirmed cases of physical injury claims in last 5 years
- Workers Comp (post 88) \$30, 277 512.49
- 57,807 lost work days

Source: Presentation -Assessing Hazards Physical Assaults Against NSWP 2005-2009 by Dr Nichole French, Research Manager Police Association of NSW.

Snapshot SA Police Risk of Assault:

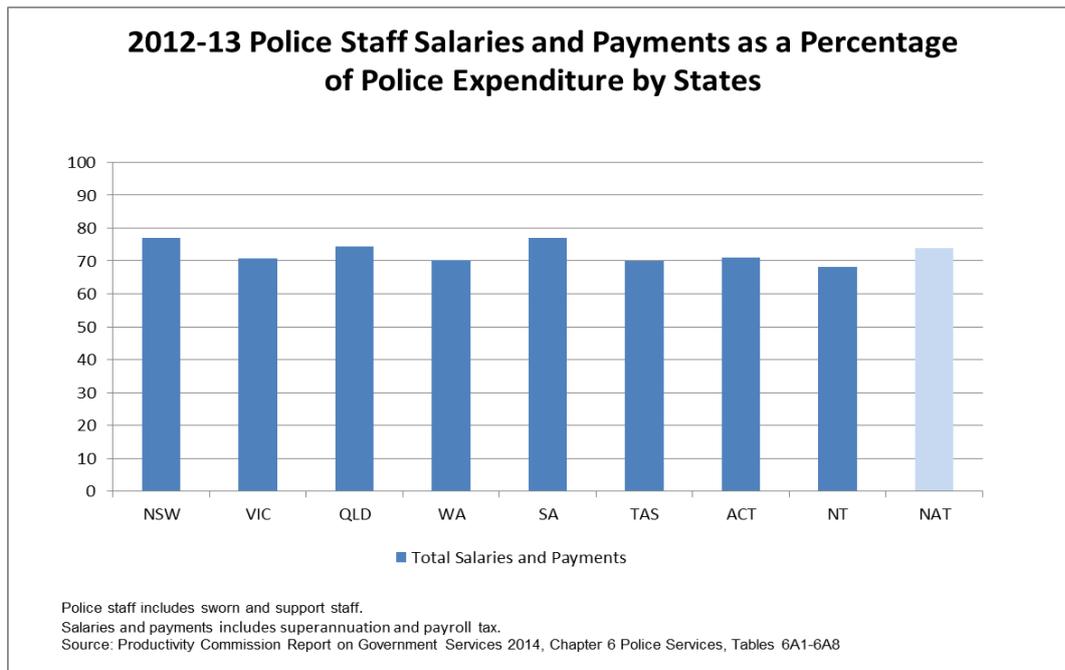
Offences Reported or Becoming Known to the Police for the 2011-12 and 2012-13 Financial Years			
	2011-12	2012-13	Percentage Change
Assault Police	828	880	Up 6.3%

Source: South Australia Police -Annual Report 2012-2013 p116

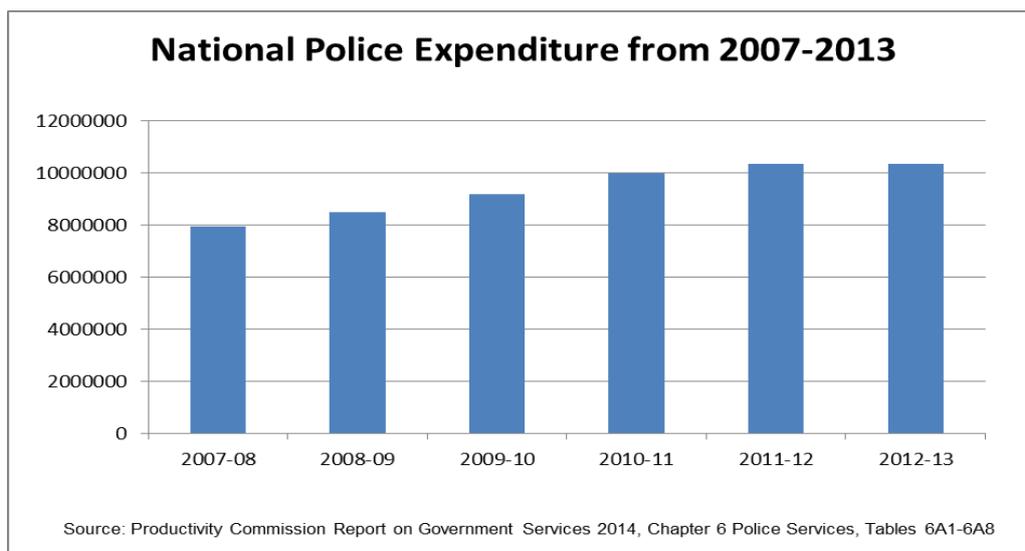
Role of the Private Sector (See PFA Outsourcing Document)

Wages, Budgets and Allocation

Police Staff Salaries and Payments as a Percentage of Police Expenditure by States



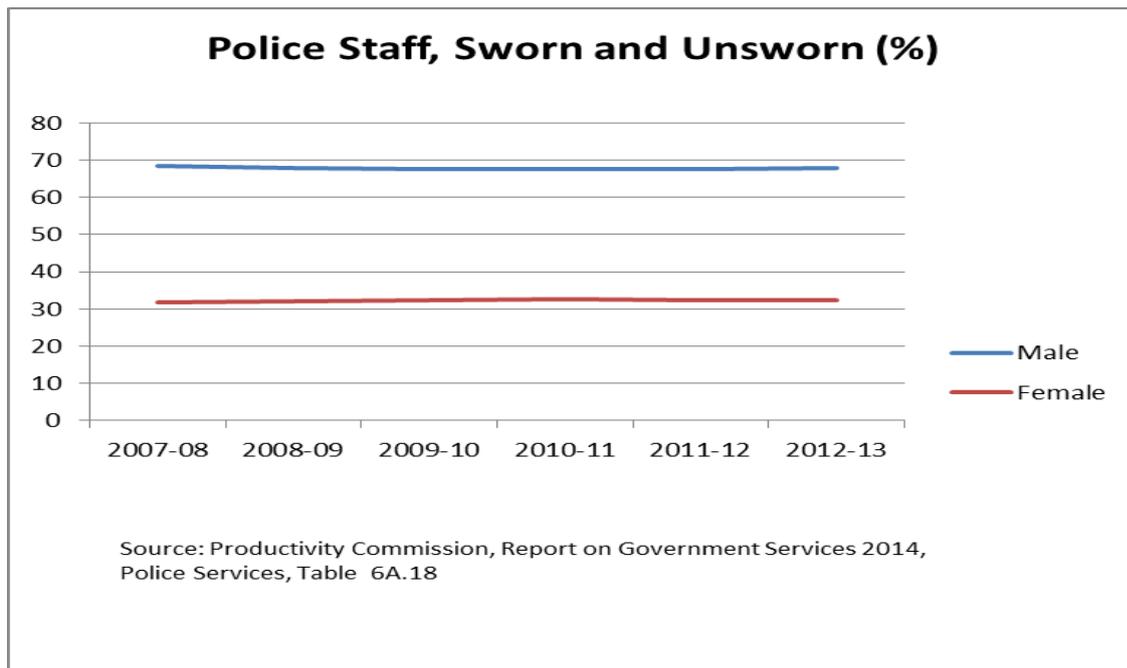
National Police Expenditure from 2007-2013



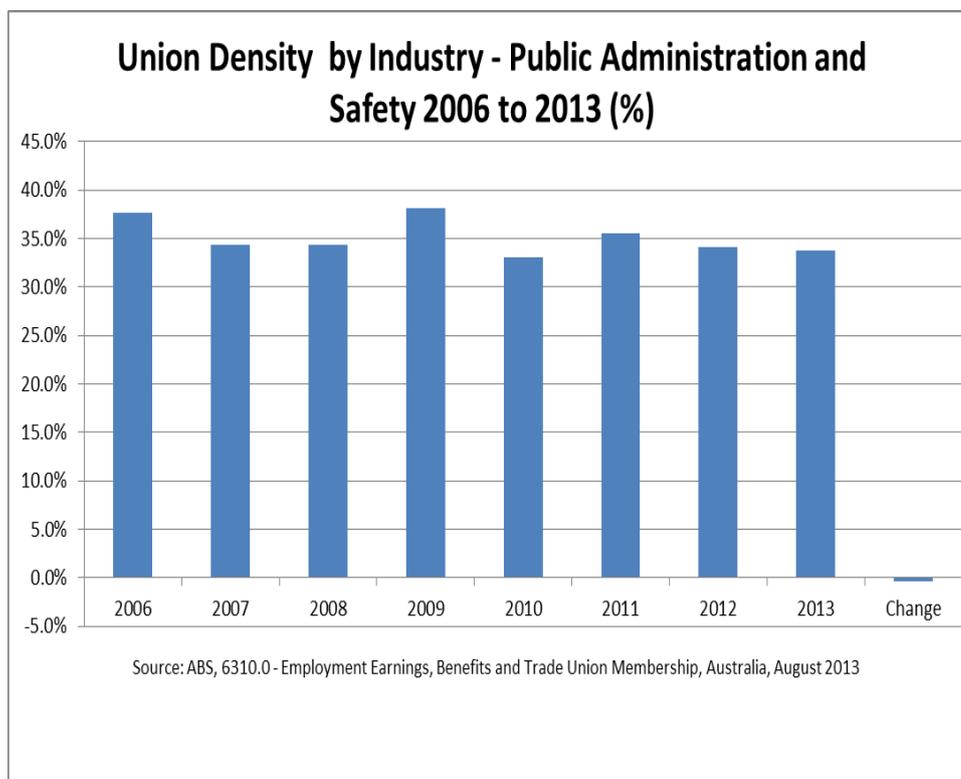
Recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services across Australia was **\$9.5 billion (or \$416 per person) in 2012-2013**

Source: Report on Government Services 2014 – Australian Government Productivity Commission.

Police Staff, Sworn and Unsworn by gender as a percentage



Union Density by Industry - Public Administration and Safety 2006 to 2013



Percentage Annual Pay Increments

% Annual Pay Increments 2014									
	NT	QLD	NSW	AFPA	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NZ
Start date	30-Jun-11	01-Jul-10	01-Jul-14	01-Jul-12	01-Dec-11	12-Feb-14	18-May-11	01-Jul-11	01-Jul-12
Expiry date	29-Jun-14	30-Jun-13	31-Dec-16	01-Jul-16	30-Nov-15	01-Dec-14	18-May-14	30-Jun-14	30-Jun-15
Year									
2010							July 3.5		
		3.8					3 Oct 2.0		
2011									
	3	3.8	3.5		Dec 3.0		3	3.5	4.25
2012						July 2.5			
	3	3.5	3.2		4 Dec 2.0		3 Oct 4.1		4.5
2013						July 2.5			
	3		3.2		3 Dec 2.0	2% from 4/12/13		3	4.5
2014						July 2.5	Jan		
	Formal Negotiations begin Feb 2014	2.2 per annum shift	New award effective from July 2014 until Dec 2016. 2.25 salaries		3.5 Dec 3.0		Negotiations to begin May 2014		1
2015									
		0.022	2.5		3	Mid to late 2015 begin negotiations			
2016									
			2.5						