

ARMADALE COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN

2005-2010

'Keeping the City of Armadale a safe place to live, work, play and learn'



Department of Premier and Cabinet
Government of Western Australia

OFFICE OF CRIME PREVENTION



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1. Preamble

The Armadale Community Safety Plan:

- *Defines* Community safety as protecting people's right to live in confidence and without fear for their own and others safety. This embraces a range of issues including crime prevention, injury prevention, emergency management, road safety and urban design
- *Values* a safer community in which residents and visitors are able to live, work, play and learn without the risk or fear of being injured or harmed as they go about their daily activities
- *Recognises* that crime and safety issues impact individuals, families, businesses and communities in a variety of settings, requiring a multifaceted community based approach to respond to current and emerging risks
- *Provides* a framework for the creation of safe environments in which safety aware individuals and organisations adopt community risk management behaviours, and develop positive crime prevention and safety cultures
- *Considers* that children and young people are entitled to special care and assistance through early intervention, crime prevention and other community safety programs designed to assist children, young people and families before problems manifest in adulthood
- *Supports* development of coordinated responses to community safety in which all members of the community have a responsibility and role in creating and promoting safe environments, adopting safe behaviours and supporting a safety culture
- *Acknowledges* there is a range of ways of working with people from diverse backgrounds. To this end the Plan supports safety strategies that are inclusive, holistic, and which embrace this diversity in age, culture and ethnicity
- *Recognises* the value of partnerships with Non government agencies, Local, State and Federal Governments, business, community groups and the broader community in providing, multi-layered approaches to developing quality communities through careful planning, maintaining attractive urban environments, building relationships, and providing access to opportunities to encourage safe and healthy communities
- *Supports* the many social dividends gained from the important role safety promotion has in building social capital, improving quality of life, preventing injury and crime prevention
- *Acknowledges* the economic dividends in presenting Armadale as a Safe Community, contributing to the macro and micro economies within the City, with its flow on effect in attracting further business investment, visitors and residents as well as opportunities for positive City promotion

2. Introduction

The Armadale Community Safety Plan (2005-2010) is both a strategic and practical document that will provide a framework for the Armadale Community Safety Advisory Committee (CSAC) activities relating to community safety over the next five years.

The goal of the Armadale Community Safety Plan is:

To identify and provide an informed guide for the Community Safety Advisory Committee to support safety actions within the City of Armadale which (when implemented) will maintain Armadale as a safe place to live, work, play and learn.

This will be achieved by detailing an effective strategic framework, including a whole of community and whole of government approach, to enhance and achieve safety and crime prevention within the City of Armadale.

The development of the Armadale Community Safety Plan (2005-2010) follows on from the City's 2003-2004 Plan. The changes are summarised in the table below:

	Previous Plan		New Plan
1	Plan was developed prior to the Office of Crime Prevention (OCP) partnership	1	Revised strategy to incorporate in plan specific OCP funding streams
2	Had Crime Prevention focus	2	Holistic and integrated approach to community safety (crime prevention + community safety)
3	Did not fit Office of Crime Prevention (OCP) funding streams	3	Organic and inclusive approach to strategic planning- to build partnerships with agencies, community groups and community members
4	Inhibited other funding	4	Strategic positioning
5	No stated outcomes	5	Outcomes stated- to develop safer environments, increase crime prevention and safety awareness, improve the level of safety and feelings of safety and meet the World Health Organisations Safe Communities criteria
		6	Priorities for action

The Plan must be reflective of both perceived and actual safety concerns of the population's every day activities thereby making the plan a true living document which can have community ownership.

3. Background

The City of Armadale has long recognised the collaborative role and importance of developing proactive measures in crime prevention and community safety. In June 1992, Council adopted the following principle in respect of its involvement in law and order;

‘Council acknowledges that matters of law and order cannot be wholly the responsibility of the Police Department, and other state agencies, and that the community and its local government can take a complementary and assisting role within defined constraints to help make our district a safer place for the community to live, work and recreate’.

Since this time the City has developed a number of safety and crime prevention responses including the development of the Community Security Working Party (later to become Community Safety Advisory Committee) and the development of the City’s first Community Safety Plan (2003-2004).

3.1 Office of Crime Prevention Partnership

In line with changes to State policy on crime prevention, which saw new approaches to crime prevention, focussing on local government areas, the City was invited to sign a ‘Community Safety and Crime Prevention Partnership’ with the Office of Crime Prevention which was later ratified by Council in 2004. With a Community Safety Plan already developed, the City undertook the partnership with Office of Crime Prevention and, as envisaged by the agreement, Council developed a ‘Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan’. The ‘Armadale Community Safety Plan 2005-10’ has utilised the initial work and anecdotal evidence in its original plan and with consultation amongst safety networks, developed organisations within the City of Armadale and Council’s coordinated response to progressing safety issues for the next 5 years.

The development of the Armadale Community Safety Plan (2005-2010) follows on from a range of local activities to address safety issues that have been undertaken in Armadale during the past seven years.

3.2 Safe Communities Program

In late 2004 in partnership with the Injury Control Council of Western Australia (ICCWA) the Council supported and hosted a series of discussion/working groups on community safety issues amongst residents and service providers and the Armadale Community Safety Planning Forum. Through this community consultation qualitative data was gathered. As a result of the working groups nine issues were identified as priority local concerns:

- Domestic Violence
- Alcohol and other drug use
- Road Safety
- Maintenance of local infrastructure e.g. roads and footpaths
- Railway system
- Safe Parks
- Suicide
- Lighting
- Media perceptions

3.3 Community Safety Advisory Committee (CSAC)

The CSAC was established in 1998. In 2004 the Terms of Reference were revised to include a broader representation on the Committee, including:

- WA Police Service
- Armadale Community Policing
- Armadale Neighbourhood Watch
- Department for Community Development
- Department of Education
- Department of Justice
- Armadale Health Service
- Armadale Youth Resources
- Department of Housing and Works
- Community Representative
- Aboriginal Community Representative
- Armadale Chamber of Commerce
- Senior's Interests
- Council

The purpose of CSAC is;

- To represent key stakeholder groups within the local community and identify key community safety and crime prevention issues through research and community consultation
- To engage and involve the community, Local Government, State Government agencies and non-government organisations in the Armadale Community Safety and Crime Prevention Partnership.

The key objectives of the CSAC are;

- To support and facilitate the development and implementation of a local Community Safety and Crime Prevention plan to prioritise community safety and crime prevention strategies for implementation.
- To recommend the allocation of funds towards prioritised community safety and crime prevention activities
- To monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of community safety and crime prevention activities.

3.4 Role of the Community Safety Advisory Committee (CSAC) and the Community Safety Network (CSN) in the Community Safety Plan

The CSAC have overseen the development of the Community Safety Plan (2005-2010). The CSAC has, along with council appointed officers, liaised with stakeholders in the development of this Plan, including the Office of Crime Prevention and held interim meetings with the broader Community Safety Network (CSN).

The CSN was established as a result of the development of the initial City of Armadale Safety plan in 2003. The CSN meets periodically to review what is happening in regard to safety issues in Armadale and to develop safety strategies in partnership within the network and with CSAC. The CSN involvement in the City of Armadale Community Safety Plan review has included regular meetings on the progress of the plan, input into the plan's goals and directions and

participation in a survey on priorities of action. The network's role is ongoing in providing individual and cumulative expertise in contributing to the development of specific objectives to the priorities in the plan and its implementation through representative networks. A contact list has been established along with a recent Community Safety email newsletter that is designed to showcase and inform agency members of CSN of various safety initiatives within the City of Armadale.

4. Policy Context

The Armadale Community Safety Plan is aligned to Council's vision of safety as identified in the Council Strategic Plan 2005-2009. Many of the identified actions already form part of Council's integrated approach to community safety and are components of existing Council strategies or plans and involve Council taking a partnership approach. The Plan also incorporates and complements community safety principles from relevant State and Federal Government policy frameworks and the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Safe Communities Program.

4.1 City of Armadale Strategic Plan 2005-2009

The City of Armadale Strategic plan sets out the Community values and a vision for the future development of the city in 'Building our Community' with the following aims related to community safety;

- Encouraging community participation and responsibility.
- Cultivating pride and ownership of the City's direction.
- Fostering a supportive and caring community.
- Improving the overall well-being and safety of the community.

4.2 Links to Council Policies

In 1999, the City of Armadale developed a Community Security Discussion/Position Paper, which focussed on understanding crime prevention, developing a crime prevention strategy, the level of crime and police resources in Armadale, and local government's role in crime prevention.

The Discussion paper made a series of recommendations that were adopted by resolution of Council on 3rd October 2000. In particular, the following recommendations have most informed Council's approach to developing the Community Safety Plan priorities;

- 1. That Council acknowledge that whilst matters of law and order are predominantly the responsibility of the Police Department and other state agencies, that the community and its local government must take a complementary and assisting role to help make our district a safer place for the community to live, work and recreate.*
- 2. That Council, in addressing matters of safety and security do so from the broader perspective of community well-being.*
- 3. That Council adopt a holistic approach to community safety and well-being acknowledging that all sections of the organisation have an important, positive and continual role to play.*

The Armadale Community Safety Plan (2005-2010) further reflects the City of Armadale's Strategic Plan 2005-2009 aims of 'Improving the overall well being and safety of the community'. The inclusion of community safety principles in Council's strategies and plans,

demonstrates the City of Armadale Council’s commitment to taking a more holistic approach to community safety and making Armadale a safer place. Council recognises the need to work with the community in order to achieve these aims.

4.3 Partners in Community Safety

The way in which the City of Armadale will achieve a more holistic approach to community safety can be illustrated by the following diagram, Partners in Community Safety. These issues have been considered and prioritised in the development of this plan.



4.4 State and Federal Government Policy Frameworks

Armadale's Community Safety Plan (2005-2010) aims to take a broad approach to crime prevention and community safety that recognises current local issues whilst acknowledging the priorities of the various levels of government, WA Police, local service providers and the local Armadale community. The initiatives and strategies developed by the State and Federal Governments contribute to the strategic direction of community safety at a local level.

The Armadale Community Safety Plan (2005-2010) complements the goals and priority actions included in the Western Australian Governments '*Preventing crime- State community safety and crime prevention strategy 2004*'. The focus of this strategy has been developed around;

- Supporting Families, children and young people
- Strengthening Communities and revitalising neighbourhoods
- Targeting priority offences
- Reducing Repeat offending
- Designing out Crime and using technology

Other relevant State policies include:

- *WA Road Safety Strategy*
- *Women's Safety Strategy*
- *WA Family and Domestic Violence Strategy*
- *WA Alcohol and Drug Strategy*
- *Public Health Policy*
- *Burglary Reduction Taskforce*

Relevant Federal Government policies include:

- *National Crime Prevention Program* – Priority issues for the program include: property crime, domestic and family violence, fear of crime, sexual violence and violence in indigenous communities
- *Partnerships Against Domestic Violence*; and the
- *Stronger Families and Communities Strategy*

World Health Organisation Safe Communities Indicators;

- *Infrastructure based on partnership and collaborations, governed by cross-sectional group that is responsible for safety promotion in their community;*
- *Long term, sustainable programs covering both genders and all ages, environment and situations;*
- *Programs that target high-risk groups and environments, and programs that promote safety for vulnerable groups;*
- *Programs that document the frequency and causes of injuries;*
- *Evaluation measures to assess their programs, processes and effects of change;*
- *Ongoing participation in national and international Safe Communities Networks*

Key features of these policy frameworks include recognition of the importance of prevention, multi-faceted approaches and the key role of local partnerships and approaches.

4.5 Communication Strategy

The table below illustrates the process the City of Armadale undertook in the review of the Community Safety Plan (2005-2010), including ongoing communication to stakeholders.

The City of Armadale signs Office of Crime Prevention Partnership and resolves to review Community Safety Plan 2003-2004 in accordance with partnership requirements

Community Consultation: including a series of focus groups conducted with residents and community safety stakeholders in the City of Armadale and the Armadale Community Safety Planning Forum. The following were included in this consultative phase:

- Community Safety Advisory Committee (CSAC)
- Community Safety Network (CSN)
- Council staff
- Councillors
- Non Government organisations and stakeholders

Working party established

Reviewed Plan Document developed

- Feedback phase
- Consultation with CSN
- Consultation with Community Organisations.
- Consultation with Council staff - (Includes Chief Executive’s Office, Development, Community and Technical Service Directorates, and Aboriginal Family Support Service representatives).
- Consultation with Government organisations - (Includes Office of Crime Prevention, Department of Housing and Works Department for Community Development and Armadale Redevelopment Authority, Department of Justice, Department of Health)
- Review of OCP Community and Crime Prevention Profile for Armadale
- Consultation with business and other Community Safety Stakeholders (including Aboriginal representation)

Amendments incorporated into Draft Community Safety Plan

Council Adoption of revised Community Safety Plan as endorsed by Office of Crime Prevention

Implementation of the Community Safety Plan
ON-GOING

Community Safety Advisory Committee and Community Safety Network consultation
ON-GOING

Evaluation and review for inclusion/exclusion of the priority actions, strategies and outcomes along with Annual call for new projects
ON-GOING

5. Development Process

The development of the Armadale Community Safety Plan (2005-2010) is the result of community consultation, collaboration with key partners and the formation of a working party endorsed by the Armadale Community Safety Advisory Committee (CSAC). The CSAC has coordinated and guided all phases of the development process including:

- Extensive consultation through CSAC whose membership includes key government agencies, community groups, Councillors and specific representation from the Aboriginal and Seniors communities.
- Extensive consultation with the Community Safety Network (CSN)
- Qualitative research through discussion groups and the Community Safety Planning Forum.
- Consultation with the City's Advisory Committees which include:
 - Senior Interest Advisory Committee
 - Disability Advisory Committee
 - Youth Advisory Committee
 - Community Safety Advisory Committee
 - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Committee
 - Roadwise Committee

5.1 Data Analysis

Relevant Data and statistics were analysed to determine current crime and injury trends with specific relevance to the Armadale community. The emerging trends were presented to the CSAC for consideration when identifying key priorities for the Community Safety Plan (2005-2010).

Data sources included:

- Office of Crime Prevention, Community Safety and Crime Prevention Profile 2003
- WA Police crime statistics
- Armadale Health Hospital admissions
- WA Roads road crash statistics
- UWA Crime Research Centre
- ABS population data
- FESA

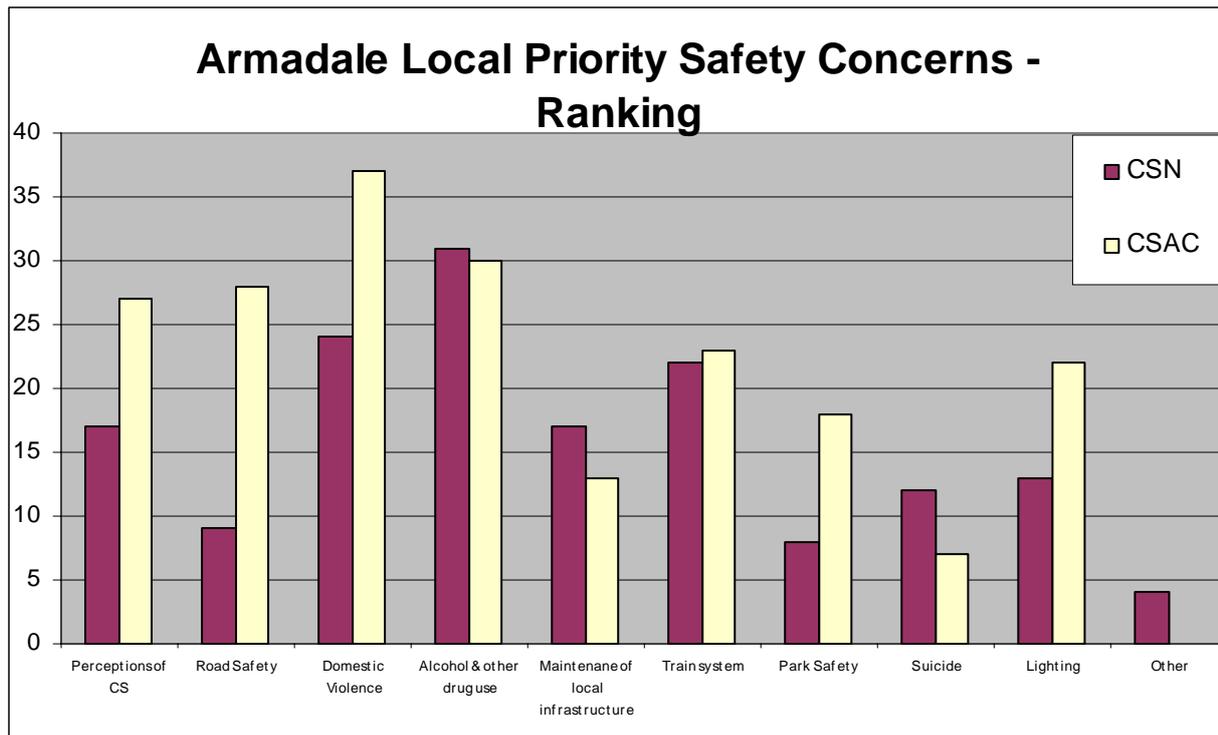
6. Key Local Safety Issues

A range of issues impact both real and perceived safety of the Armadale community. As part of the research and consultation undertaken in the development of the Armadale Community Safety Plan (2005-2010), several key issues and priorities were identified. These issues include:

- **Domestic Violence**
- **Alcohol and other Drug use**
- **Safety in Public Spaces**
- **Perceptions of Community Safety**
- **Road Safety**
- **Burglary**

The priorities were determined through the following processes:

1. July 2004 - A series of eight discussion groups were conducted with the assistance of a social research company with residents and service providers from the City of Armadale. The main aim of this research was to provide the City of Armadale with an understanding of the crime and safety concerns and priorities specific to the community. The residents from the City of Armadale were randomly selected via telephone calls. Service providers were personally invited to participate.
2. A report was written up at the completion of the discussion groups and the recommendations were taken into account when developing the program for the Armadale Community Safety Forum.
3. October 2004 – The Armadale Community Safety Planning Forum was convened to build on the information gained from the discussion groups. The main aims of the forum were: to raise awareness about the extent of the safety problem in the community; and to generate discussion among key influencers in the community, service providers and residents on how working together as a community can improve safety and reduce crime and injury.
4. With the release of Office of Crime Prevention Community Safety and Crime Prevention Profile 2003, Burglary was identified as further priority area.
5. At the forum participants mapped current investments, identified common program assets and areas of need. The priorities reflect the community safety statistics available to the City of Armadale including the Community Crime Profile, injury data and road safety data. They were as follows:
 - Media perceptions
 - Road Trauma
 - Domestic Violence
 - Alcohol and other drug use
 - Maintenance of local infrastructure e.g. roads and footpaths
 - Railway system
 - Safe Parks
 - Suicide
 - Lighting
6. From this list the CSAC and the CSN were involved in ranking them to determine the top five priorities for action outlined in this Community Safety Plan. They were involved due to their local knowledge of the City of Armadale and their experience working in the area of community safety. The results of this ranking can be illustrated by the following graph.



The graph above shows the results of consultation and surveys conducted in February 2005 to determine major local priority areas for the Community Safety Plan. The Community Safety Network (CSN) and Community Safety Advisory Committee (CSAC) were consulted extensively in this, with the nine initial priorities from which the major local priority areas in the plan were chosen, determined from the Armadale Community Safety Planning Forum conducted in September 2004.

Members were asked in the survey from nine areas to rank from 1-6 safety issues in Armadale in order of what they saw as priority. From responses collected each response was apportioned a value i.e. 1=6, 2=5, 3=4, 4=3, 5=2, 6=1. The number represented on the Y axis of both tables indicates values on each priority areas response.

Community consultation identified five priority areas, with an additional priority of Burglary being added after receipt and analysis of the OCP Community Safety and Crime Prevention Profile 2003.

- Domestic violence
- Road safety
- Alcohol and other drug use
- Safety in public places
- Perceptions of community safety
- Burglary

The above list is not in any order and actions or strategies to address each will depend on timing and availability of resources.

7. Evaluation and monitoring

The plan is intended to be a living document and in line with Office of Crime Prevention partnership guidelines of providing evidence based outcomes in the Community Safety Plan, it will be evaluated and monitored according to the following process:

- A formal full review every 2 years.
- Reviewed annually with the CSAC for achievements, project progression and inclusion of new projects and activities that meet identified priorities.
- The annual review will also include analysis of relevant statistical data in ascertaining evidence based outcomes.
- ICCWA has sourced funds for a local community safety survey which will be based on the OCP's Fear of Crime Survey.

8. Acknowledgements

City of Armadale acknowledges the assistance and support of all of those who contributed to the development of the Armadale Community Safety Plan (2005 – 2010). Including:

Office of Crime Prevention and Staff
City of Armadale, Councillors and Staff
Community Safety Network Agencies and Staff
City of Armadale Community Safety Advisory Committee
Michael Bourne co-Chair of the Victorian Safe Communities Network

Members of the Armadale Community Safety Advisory Committee who contributed to the strategic direction for the development process included:

- Senior Sergeant Russell Gairdner- Armadale Police
- Constable Sharon Phillips- Armadale Community Policing
- Maureen McKay- Neighbourhood Watch/ Community Policing
- Peter Johnston- Dept for Community Development
- Maura O'Connell- Canning Education District Office
- John Pavlinovich- Dept. of Justice
- Chris Barrett- Armadale Gosnells Districts Youth Resources
- Karen Branch- Dept. of Housing and Works
- Richard Barlow- Dept. of Housing and Works
- June MacDonald- Community Representative
- Lesley Murray- Aboriginal Community Representative
- Carlene Pickett- Aboriginal Community Representative
- Una Bridson- Armadale Health Service
- Cr Jim Stewart- City of Armadale

Further acknowledgment is extended to the Armadale Community Safety Plan Working Party:

- June MacDonald- Community Representative
- Bev Wright- Armadale Neighbourhood Watch
- Laura Veleff- South Metropolitan Health Service
- Sophie Rowell- Injury Control Council of WA
- Lesley Murray- Aboriginal Community Representative
- Mike Wood- City of Armadale, Community Development Officer

9. Community Safety Action Plan (2005-2010)

9.1 Goal

The goal of the Community Safety Plan (2005-2010) is:

To identify and provide an informed guide for CSAC to support safety actions within the City of Armadale which (when implemented) will maintain Armadale as safe place to live, work, play and learn.

9.2 Priority Areas

Armadale's Community Safety Plan (2005-2010) incorporates initiatives and actions that aim to address local issues that are impacting on both real and perceived safety.

Six priority areas have been identified for the Armadale Community Safety Plan (2005-2010) which are:

- **Domestic Violence**
- **Alcohol , other drugs and illegal substances**
- **Safety in Public Spaces**
 - **Trains**
 - **Lighting**
 - **Shopping/ entertainment areas**
 - **Bike/ footpaths**
 - **Streets and neighbourhoods**
- **Perceptions of Community Safety**
- **Road Safety**
- **Burglary**

Actions have been developed and grouped according to each of the priority areas.

9.3 Implementation Period

It is proposed that the Community Safety Plan (2005-2010) be implemented over a 4 ½ year period, as follows:

- Year 1: mid 2005/2006
- Year 2: 2006/2007
- Year 3: 2007/2008
- Year 4: 2009/2010

The scheduled completion date for the Plan is 30 Nov 2010

9.4 Priorities for Action

9.4.1 Priority: Domestic Violence

Objectives:

- To promote positive parenting skills, facilitate family cohesion, and prevent abuse
- To strengthen relationships within families and the Aboriginal community to reduce division and feuding within the community.
- Undertake activities to ensure the adequate provision of local support initiatives and services to increase the confidence of victims to report incidents of family violence to the police, and the promotion of early intervention and prevention programs.
- Raise awareness among residents of the impact of family violence on children, and encourage linkages to appropriate referral services.

Evidence Based Outcomes:

- Increased partnerships and coordination between DV agencies
- Evidence of increased awareness that DV is a crime

Legend



Indicates priority funding obtained from Office of Crime Prevention Incentive Grant Funding



Indicates priority funding from City of Armadale Community Safety Initiatives Budget to be approved by Community Safety Advisory Committee

Project	Existing/ or New?	Project Description	Lead Agency/ Partners	Timeline	Resources	Evidence Based Indicators
Priority Project 2005/06 – Community Safety Initiatives Budget:						
<i>Women's Business</i>	New	Community education on DV issues to women at risk including an excursion to woman's refuge and excursion through court	AFSS	1x yearly	\$1000 funding yet to be sourced for 06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of women participating in the project • No of referrals received after the campaign
<i>Joint Police and DCD FDVU operation</i>	Existing	Set up since changes to legislation requiring police to investigate all reports	Joint WA Police and DCD Family and Domestic Violence Unit	Ongoing	Not available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per evaluation from ECU currently being conducted

Project	Existing/ or New?	Project Description	Lead Agency/ Partners	Timeline	Resources	Evidence Based Indicators
<i>Armadale Domestic Violence Intervention Project (ADVIP)</i>	Existing	Interagency group representing all DV agencies in Armadale and instigates innovative projects to respond to DV issues	Interagency group along with core group of direct service providers	Ongoing	Staff time cost in-kind from each agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per evaluation currently being conducted by accountability audit
<i>Accountability Audit</i>	New	A comprehensive audit of DV services by consultant	Dept for Community Development (DCD)	Begin in Nov 2005	50k DCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be demonstrated
<i>Mungart Yirra Boorn</i>	New	Developing community education and cultural awareness that promotes positive image of Aboriginal people aimed at strengthening families and sending the message that DV is not acceptable	DCD Gordon Enquiry Unit- Dept of Indigenous Affairs City of Armadale- Community Development City of Gosnells Aboriginal Nyoongar Cooperation Langford Aboriginal Association Centre link	Ongoing	Coordination In-kind & As per events requirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per Gordon inquiry recommendation 37 and intended outcomes
<i>Awareness Sessions</i>	New	Community education sessions on DV	WA Police	Ongoing	In-kind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation outcomes to be developed by crime prevention officer

Project	Existing/ or New?	Project Description	Lead Agency/ Partners	Timeline	Resources	Evidence Based Indicators
<i>Group sessions</i>	Existing	Implement existing group sessions with parents and students on the following topics; -Anger management -Family liaison -One to one support -Music therapy	Armadale Youth Resources	Ongoing	From the Dept of Family and Community Services, Attorney Generals Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of Groups conducted • Attendance numbers
<i>Supported Housing Accommodation programs (SHAP)</i>	Existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Dept of Housing and Works tenants experiencing financial crisis or with DV, alcohol/ drugs, standard issues and liaising with Accommodation Managers to keep tenancy on track 	Dept of Housing and Works Centrecare	Ongoing	Dept of Housing and Works funded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation based on service criteria • No of SHAP clients in Armadale
<i>Strong Families</i>	Existing	Parent support program	Dept of Housing and Works, Dept for Community Development and other WA state government depts	Ongoing	In-kind- each dept bearing own costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per regular agency meetings where goals are set • As per Recommendation 37 Gordon enquiry
<i>Counselling</i>	Existing	Counselling service and referrals for women/ men experiencing DV on as needs basis	Starrick Services AFSS	Ongoing	Sourced through ADVIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of people referred • No of attendees completing sessions • No of counselling sessions

Project	Existing/ or New?	Project Description	Lead Agency/ Partners	Timeline	Resources	Evidence Based Indicators
<i>Armadale Hospital FDV Screening program</i>	Existing	AHS FDV screening program at maternity unit	Armadale Health Service and AHS FDV Committee	Ongoing with review in May 2005	Armadale Health Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening Review Report with recommendations due June 2005. New maternity programme likely to be introduced next 18months
<i>Family & Domestic Violence General Practice Project</i>	New	Education and awareness training of GP's & Practice Staff on DV issues: provision of resource materials and development of referral pathways	Canning Division of General Practice	12 months as of March 05	Family and Domestic Violence Unit funded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per project evaluation

9.4.2 Priority: Alcohol, other drugs and illegal substances

Objectives:

- To raise and maintain community awareness of the negative effects of alcohol, illicit drugs and solvent abuse.
- To support the development of strategies directed at minimizing the harmful affects of alcohol abuse, illicit drug use and solvent abuse in the community.
- To facilitate the safe collection and disposal of used needles and syringes.

Evidence Based Outcomes:

- Reduction in incidence and impact of Alcohol and Drug related crime and violence
- Reduction in perception that alcohol and other drugs are prevalent in the community safety survey

Project	Existing/ or New?	Project description	Lead Agency/ Partners	Timeline	Resources	Evidence Based Indicators
Priority Project 2005/06 – OCP Funding:						
<i>Counselling on drug related issues</i>	Existing with proposed expansion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counselling • Referral • New shopfront 	Drug Arm	2006	10k Office of Crime Prevention Incentive Grant Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of referrals • No of counselling sessions • No of resources required
<i>Counselling and Advocacy for Teens (CAT)</i>	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminars • Youth education • Legal education 	Armadale Youth Resources	2006-2007 Financial Year	10k Attorney Generals Dept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of seminars conducted • No of participants • Increased awareness of legal and drug related issues surveyed at completion
<i>Detox Program</i>	Existing	Free service to individual Drug and Alcohol Counselling referral to detox	AFSS Mission Australia	Ongoing	TBA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of referrals • No of programs run • Mission Australia stats

Project	Existing/ or New?	Project description	Lead Agency/ Partners	Timeline	Resources	Evidence Based Indicators
<i>GURD project</i>	Existing	Education of young people on Alcohol and drug related issues	Armadale Police	Ongoing	In-kind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of students participating • As per teachers evaluation
<i>Gosnells Armadale Alcohol Project (GAAP)</i>	Existing New*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and adoption of alcohol policy for local governments • *Review of Alcohol policy 	City of Armadale Development Services Directorate City of Gosnells Cannington Police Armadale Community Health	Ongoing *Review completed by end of 2006	In-kind by agencies involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local government (health data) on licensed premises compliance with the Liquor licensing act • *Review: Strengths, Gaps and recommendations via report
<i>Mooditjabiny (becoming stronger)</i>	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One to one intensive support to Aboriginal Young People • Targeting Young Aboriginal people with Drug abuse & anti social behaviour • Utilising Multi Systemic Therapy 	Drug Arm in close association with; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept of Housing and Works • DCD and Strong Families 	Proposed pilot 1 st Oct 05- 31 st Sept 2006 Ongoing Phase for further 2years	Subject to funding Ongoing subject to funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recorded decrease in incidence of drug related problematic behaviour from DCD, Dept of Housing and Works • Evidence of participant progress over 6months assessed by individual client manager • Individual participant evaluation showing increased life skills, independence and self esteem • Reduction of participant drug habit • Links to stable accommodation • No's of participants linked

Project	Existing/ or New?	Project description	Lead Agency/ Partners	Timeline	Resources	Evidence Based Indicators
						with training service provider
<i>Supported Housing Accommodation programs (SHAP)</i>	Existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Dept of Housing and Works tenants experiencing financial crisis or with DV, alcohol/ drugs, standard issues and liaising with accommodation managers to keep tenancy on track 	Dept of Housing and Works Centrecare	Ongoing	Dept of Housing and Works funded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation based on service criteria • No of SHAP clients in Armadale
<i>Counselling</i>	Existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free confidential counselling to indiv. & families, community members regarding substance abuse/misuse 	Mission Australia-South East Metropolitan Community Drug Service Team	Ongoing till 2007	Funded by Drug and Alcohol Office, Gov of WA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of attendance • No Referrals received

9.4.3 Priority: Safety in Public Spaces

Objectives:

- To plan, design, build and maintain a safer community that reduces the opportunity for people to be injured and harmed
- To promote the use of crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) principles for the assessment of structure plan and subdivision applications
- Develop a co-ordinated approach to responding and preventing vandalism and graffiti on public property

Evidence Based Outcomes:

- CPTED principles and guidelines adopted by Council
- Safety Audits conducted on development proposals prior to development approval
- Improved community perception of safety in local public spaces as evident in Community Survey

Project	Existing/ or New?	Project Description	Lead Agency/ Partners	Timeline	Resources	Evidence Based Indicators
<i>Graffiti project (yet to be named)</i>	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid removal of graffiti • Community education campaign • Distribution of graffiti clean up kit • Graffiti hotline number established 	City of Armadale Technical Services, Community Services Directorates WA Police, local traders/ residents/ Community groups	Proposed Start Oct 2005 Operational Jan 06	Estimated 20k- subject to funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep to timeline as per strategy that is developed • No of reported cases • No of offenders • Cost to council of graffiti removal • Quicker graffiti removal, leading to reduced levels of graffiti
<i>Look, lock, leave</i>	Existing	Signage aimed at improving awareness of security of vehicles	WA Police	Ongoing	In-kind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of signs and requests for signage • Decrease in reported theft of cars
<i>Promoting CPTED and 'Liveable Neighbourhood' policies</i>	New	Applying CPTED and 'Liveable Neighbourhoods' policy to council works and planning applications	City of Armadale Technical Services Directorate WA Planning Commission WA Dept of Planning and Infrastructure	Applied as per rollout of state policy	CofA Core business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved safety and security of community through design

Project	Existing/ or New?	Project Description	Lead Agency/ Partners	Timeline	Resources	Evidence Based Indicators
<i>Targeting Hotspots</i>	Existing	Police targeting hotspots- car speeding, target areas	WA Police	Ongoing	In-kind Police core business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in reported crime • Reduction in speed reported • No of hoon complaints recorded • No of cars confiscated
<i>Youth work on the rail</i>	New	Research into pilot study outreach with Young people on trains, surrounding areas and reducing offending behaviour	Planning and transport research centre (PATREC) City of Armadale- Community Safety Advisory Committee, Community Services Directorate Other local Governments Office of Crime Prevention	Jan 05 to 05 end	\$5000 CSAC safety initiatives budget 04/05 15k other local govts 10k PATREC 50k OCP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot study completed in 6 month timeframe
<i>Safety in Schools</i>	New	Safety in Schools Week activities promoting the reduction of falls for children 5-12 years of age in primary schools. Some Schools targeted in 2006	Armadale Community Health, Dept of Health Injury Prevention Unit, Kidsafe and interested local primary schools	Up till 2006	Grant from Injury Prevention Unit, Dept of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per outcomes on safety audit July 05 and Report on Safety in School with recommendations
<i>Seniors Stay on your Feet Program</i>	New	Promoting reduction of falls amongst seniors (Refer City of Armadale Seniors Plan 2006-2011) Some funded activities	Armadale Community Health, City of Armadale Community Services Directorate and key stakeholders	Ongoing	Grant Injury prevention Unit, Dept of Health for activities. Contribution in kind from agencies involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per recommendation 3 Dept. of Health, Reid Report • As per Dept of Health regional falls prevention action plan 2004-2007

Project	Existing/ or New?	Project Description	Lead Agency/ Partners	Timeline	Resources	Evidence Based Indicators
<i>Armadale Youth Activities Area and Skate Park</i>	New	Investigation into feasibility of safe user space (YAA) and skate park in Armadale CBD	Armadale Redevelopment Authority City of Armadale Youth Advisory Committee Armadale Youth resources	05-08 financial years	To be identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept plan developed • Consultation on design completed • Development of management plan • Securing of funding

9.4.4 Priority: Perceptions of Community Safety

Objectives:

- To provide the community with accurate information about CS&CP issues, e.g. Report on crime trends and issues, Identify fact from fiction, Address community perceptions, Promoting community, Council and Police initiatives
- To promote community, Council, Government and Police contributions to CS&CP
- To facilitate positive images of, and interactions with, young people in the community
- To raise awareness among residents on ways of improving safety
- To increase positive messages and images of safety and marginalised groups who are perceived as biggest offenders

Evidence Based Outcomes:

- Improved perception of local safety and crime evident in community survey
- Evidence of increased community awareness of fire safety messages and injury prevention strategies relevant to the home environment
- Increased no of positive messages and images of local safety issues through publications and media

Project	Existing/ or New?	Project description	Lead Agency/ Partners	Timeline	Resources	Evidence Based Indicators
Priority Project 2005/06 – OCP Funding:						
<i>Step Up Program</i>	Existing	Program supporting ‘at risk’ primary school aged children in their transition to secondary school	Armadale Youth Resources	Ongoing – dependant on funding	10k Office of Crime Prevention Incentive Grant Funding Funding to be sourced 25K	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recorded less problematic behaviour at school • Maintained retention rates • Increased problem solving & negotiation skills recorded by teachers • Reduction in unauthorised absence of students
Priority Project 2005/06 – Community Safety Initiatives Budget:						
<i>Homework class</i>	New	Homework class supported by parents and teachers who provide support and tutorage to at risk Indigenous Students	DCD, Gwynne Park Primary, Parents of Gwynne Park Primary, City of Armadale Community Services Directorate	July 05- July 06	\$4000 Subject to funding approval of CSAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of students participating • No of parents supporting program • Recorded less problematic behaviour amongst students

Project	Existing/ or New?	Project description	Lead Agency/ Partners	Timeline	Resources	Evidence Based Indicators
<i>Bike Workshop Program</i>	New	Free after School Activity restoring bikes and sharing skills. An intergenerational, mentoring program between young people and seniors from 'Men in Sheds'	City of Armadale Community Services Directorate, PCYC, Armadale Youth Resources	August 05- August 07	\$44,000 National Crime Prevention Fund- Australian Government Attorney Generals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of young people participating • No of Senior men (men in Sheds) participating • Anecdotal feedback from Youth workers and participants • No and quality of bikes restored • Evidence of behaviour change in Young People
<i>Community Safety Month Activities in Armadale & state wide</i>	New	Promoting awareness of safety and injury prevention through showcasing of community safety programs in; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime prevention • Work safety • Injury Prevention • Emergency Services Road Safety 	City of Armadale Community Services Directorate, OCP ICCWA NGO, Gov, Community organisations CSAC agencies	Yearly every October	Estimated \$1500 Subject to funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of community safety month activities developed, promoted and implemented • Number of activity participants • Overall reach of promotions / messages
<i>New Years Eve Seniors Social Evening and Safety Forum</i>	Existing	Seniors to be able to attend a public event on New Years Eve without fear of crime or threat to personal safety. Intergenerational aspect utilising young people to assist in facilitating the night	Armadale PCYC ANHW WA Police officers	Subject to funding	\$15,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of Seniors attending • No of young people assisting • Evaluation and survey of seniors attending indicating their knowledge of safety and crime and whether or not this event has assisted them to overcome fear

Project	Existing/ or New?	Project description	Lead Agency/ Partners	Timeline	Resources	Evidence Based Indicators
<i>Neighbourhood watch program</i>	Existing	Information on home safety	Armadale Neighbourhood Watch (ANHW)	Ongoing	\$4000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of Seniors assisted • Evaluation of senior's perception of crime before and after assistance
<i>Media Communication strategy</i>	New	Positive messages and images in the local media	City of Armadale Chief Executives Office, Community Services Directorate, Police, Armadale Youth Resources, AFSS	Start of 2006	In-kind CD officers and Media Promotions Officer CofA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 positive safety articles developed per year
<i>Community Safety Survey</i>	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Telephone survey of 400 residents focussing on 6 priority areas in plan. To gain a more representative picture of crime prevention and safety issues (recommendation of WHO) • Developed using existing surveys such as 'Fear of crime' survey OCP to base CofA Survey on • The results will be used by the CSAC to help guide on yearly action plan 	ICCWA C of A, Community Services Directorate	Timing to be determined based on funding.	Outer Metropolitan Fund from Dept. of Loc. Gov. and Regional Development \$15,000 \$5000 to run forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of questionnaire • Completion of telephone survey of 400 residents • Data entry analysis and interpretation • Preparation of report • Dissemination of findings • Results of forum/ seminar to inform community results and any community comment • Analysis together with OCP statistics along with and injury statistics Road safety, WA Police, Hospital etc.

9.4.5 Priority: Road Safety

Objectives:

- To develop, implement and monitor local road safety initiatives to reduce the incidence of road crashes, serious injuries and fatalities as per Road Wise initiatives
- To support relevant road safety campaigns produced by Road Wise etc. including distribution of information and implementation of programs locally as appropriate.
- To apply the Council's evidence-based criteria for reviewing Local Area Traffic Management Schemes, thoroughly assess and initiate traffic work as needed to maximise road safety benefits and outcomes in the City
- To maintain at least current level of road construction and funding to ensure safe road environments
- Improve community perception of road safety in the City of Armadale

Evidence Based Outcomes:

- Improve community perceptions of road safety in council
- Monitoring and evaluating as per Road wise initiatives

Project	Existing/ or New?	Project description	Lead Agency/ Partners	Timeline	Resources	Evidence Based Indicators
<i>Roadwise Committee</i>	Existing	Promote and reward safe driver behaviour Identify local issues and solutions to road user groups	City of Armadale Police Community members WALGA	Ongoing	Roadwise funding grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of activities undertaken • Amount of grant monies applied for and received
<i>Civil Works and Construction Maintenance program</i>	Existing	Continue upgrading and maintaining the City of Armadale's road network including road marking and signage	City of Armadale Technical Services Directorate	Ongoing	\$4million Municipal funds per anum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speed behaviour and crash statistics
<i>Bike Safe</i>	Existing	Promoting helmet use and safe riding practices amongst school aged children	Armadale Police Local Schools	Ongoing	In-kind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of Schools involved • No of students

Project	Existing/ or New?	Project description	Lead Agency/ Partners	Timeline	Resources	Evidence Based Indicators
<i>Directional and Tactile marking</i>	Existing	Directional and Tactile marking for people with visual impairments on main road pedestrian crossings in City of Armadale	WA Main roads Armadale Community Care City of Armadale – Technical Services Directorate	Ongoing	Included in Civil Works & Construction Maintenance program budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of Directional markings installed (new) • As per Disability Access Inclusion Plan Outcome 1: <i>'Existing functions, facilities and services are adapted to meet the needs of people with disabilities'</i>
<i>Ark Road Safety Centre</i>	Existing	Road safety issues education to public primary and senior school groups, interactive display, bike education and defensive driving work shops	Ark Road Safety Armadale Police	ongoing	Fulltime Police Officer provided by WA Police. Use of premise's in-kind C of A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of students participating • No of school visits
<i>YAC Road action group</i>	Existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of road safety to young people • Surveys with young people on Road safety • Info packs to young people on Road safety at career expo 	YAC Roadwise committee City of Armadale Community Development - Youth	Yearly at career expo	Comm. Develop. Officer-Youth in-kind Volunteers, Grant Office of Road Safety 7k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of surveys received and feedback/ result from young people? • No of info packs disseminated
<i>RBT promotional Drive</i>	Existing	Handout of 'drive safely' material to drivers who pass RBT	City of Armadale Technical Services, Roadwise Committee, Roadwise WA, Police	Ongoing in coordination with Police	Voluntary and in-kind costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to outcomes of survey and data collection

Project	Existing/ or New?	Project description	Lead Agency/ Partners	Timeline	Resources	Evidence Based Indicators
<i>Vehicle safety checks</i>	Existing	Free vehicle safety checks	Roadwise Committee RAC	2x per year; Prior to Easter and Christmas holidays	Roadwise grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of people who attend and re attend
<i>Road Safety Planer</i>	Existing	Accompanying Police RBT's and rewarding safe drivers with incentive vouchers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checking seatbelts, fatigue and drink driving 	Roadwise Committee, Police and other agencies	Ongoing	Roadwise grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responses from Questionnaire • No of responses sent back
<i>Targeting Hotspots</i>	Existing	Police targeting hotspots- car speeding, target areas	Police	Ongoing	In-kind Police core business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in reported crime
<i>'Don't turn your break into a wake' campaign</i>	Existing	Convoys to Victoria Park monument raising awareness of safe driving practices over Christmas	Ambulance, FESA, Police and Roadwise Committee	1x per year prior to Christmas 'safe driving' message	14k Roadwise grant in-kind roles from volunteers, FESA, Ambulance Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of people who attend • No of Armadale agencies participating • No of Young people participating from 17-25 age group and YAC • Media coverage

9.4.6 Priority: Burglary

Objectives:

- To reduce the incidence of burglary and repeat burglary
- To improve community understanding of burglary and the importance of reporting burglary to Police
- To work in partnership with State and local governments and the community in improving responses to burglary

Evidence Based Outcomes:

- Decrease in incidence in burglary and repeat burglary in Armadale
- Monitoring and evaluating as per WA Police statistics and target hotspots

Project	Existing/ or New?	Project description	Lead Agency/ Partners	Timeline	Resources	Evidence Based Indicators
<i>Safety and Security Audits</i>	Existing	Free home safety and security audits for people over 55, or a person with a disability or caring for a person with a disability	WA Police Armadale Police Community Care Programme FESA	Ongoing	Police and FESA role in-kind with volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of visits • No of changes that have occurred as a result of audits • No of follow ups as a result of audits • Amount of grant monies applied for and received • Reduction in recorded break-ins • Statistics on reoccurrence and re victimisation
<i>Armadale Police Community Care Program</i>	Existing	Advocacy for seniors-responding to concerns of seniors and perceptions of crime and security via conducting home visits and newsletters to seniors	Armadale Police Community Care	Ongoing	Police role in-kind with approx. 1500 hrs of volunteer time per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of seniors assisted • Evaluation of senior's perception of crime before and after assistance

Project	Existing/ or New?	Project description	Lead Agency/ Partners	Timeline	Resources	Evidence Based Indicators
<i>Eyes on the Street Program</i>	New	Utilising existing field officers of City of Armadale to report suspicious behaviour observed whilst in course of duties	Office of Crime Prevention City of Armadale- field staff across all directorates Armadale Police	End of 2005 onwards	In-kind CofA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No or reports submitted • No of reports with police follow up/ actions • Decrease in burglary evidenced in local crime data

10. Appendix A

List of acronyms used in this document

ABS	Armadale Health Service
ADVIP	Armadale Domestic Violence Intervention project
AFSS	Aboriginal Family Support Service
AHS	Armadale Health Service
ANHW	Armadale Neighbourhood Watch
ARA	Armadale Redevelopment Authority
ASHS	Armadale Senior High School
AYR	Armadale Youth Resources
ATSIAC	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Committee
CAT	Counselling and Advocacy for Teens
CBD	Central Business District
CofA	City of Armadale
CP	Crime Prevention
CPTED	Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
Cr	Councillor
CS	Community Safety
CSAC	Community Safety Advisory Committee
CSN	Community Safety Network
DAC	Disability Advisory Committee
DCD	Department for Community Development
DV	Domestic Violence
ECU	Edith Cowan University
FDV	Family Domestic Violence
FDVU	Family Domestic Violence Unit
FESA	Fire and Emergency Services Authority of WA
GAAP	Gosnells Armadale Alcohol Project
GOV	Government
GURD	'DRUG' spelt backwards
ICCWA	Injury Control Council of WA
MANEX	Management and Executive (City of Armadale)
NGO	Non Government Organisation
OCP	Office of Crime Prevention
PATREC	Planning and Transport Research Centre
RAC	Royal Automobile Association
RBT	Random Breath Test
SHAP	Supported Housing Accommodation Program
SIAC	Seniors Interest's Advisory Committee
UWA	University of Western Australia
WA	Western Australia
WALGA	Western Australian Local Government Association
WHO	World Health Organisation
YAA	Youth Activities Area
YAC	Youth Advisory Council

10. Appendix B

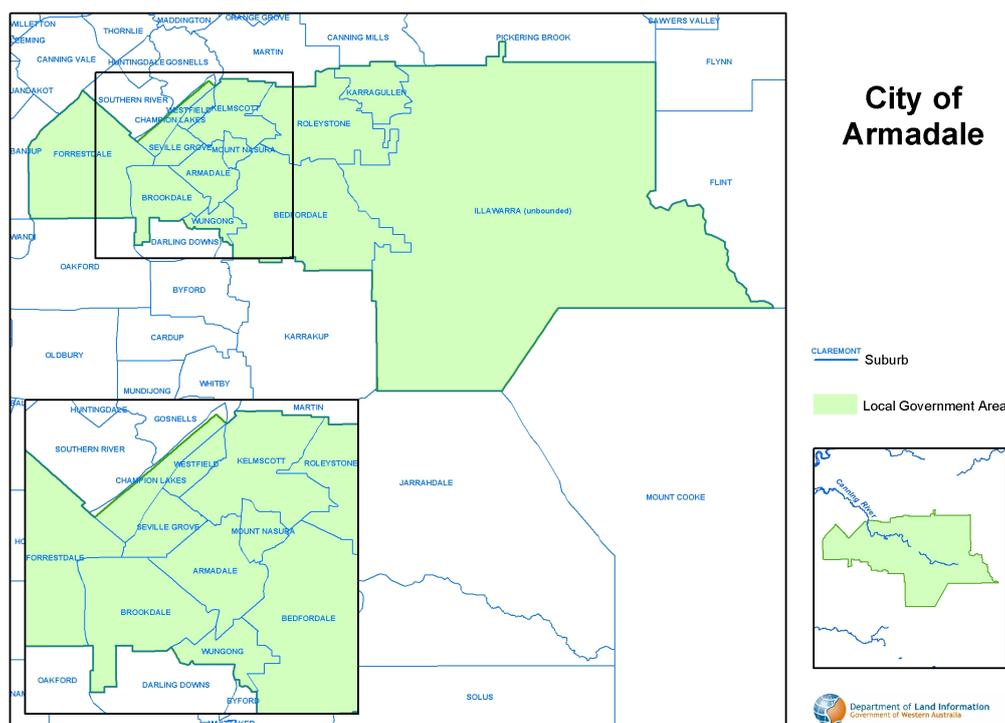
2003 City of Armadale Crime Prevention Profile

This Community Safety and Crime Prevention Profile is one of a series of Profiles designed for use in the partnerships developing local safety and crime prevention plans in communities across Western Australia. The purpose of these Profiles is to ensure that all local plans are based on reliable evidence.

This Profile provides essential background information for planning to prevent crime in Armadale and make it a safer place. It includes data on crime in the area, comparisons with the Perth metropolitan region and the state, and trends over time.

To help understand the local context for these crime statistics, the Profile has other information about the makeup of the local community and how local community characteristics compare with the Perth metropolitan region and the whole state. It also has advice on how to understand and interpret statistics on crime and other social indicators.

The Profile has been prepared for the Office of Crime Prevention by the Crime Research Centre.



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1. Recorded Crime

This section of the Profile presents tables and charts that are designed to answer the following questions:

- A. What crime is occurring in Armadale and how does it compare with the Perth metropolitan region and the state?
- B. What are the crime *rates* in Armadale and how do they compare with those for the Perth metropolitan region and the state?
- C. What offences are increasing or decreasing in Armadale and how does this compare with the Perth metropolitan region and the state?

Crime figures are broken into seven major offence categories: offences against the person, residential burglary, non-residential burglary, vehicle theft, other theft (including theft from a vehicle), property damage and drug offences. All offences not falling into these categories are classed as ‘other’ offences. A more detailed breakdown of offences within these major categories is given in Section 1.4.¹

1.1 Offence Counts

The *Recorded Crime* table shows the number of offences recorded in Armadale in 2003 and the proportion of total recorded crime that each offence category contributes. It shows which offences are most common, for example, and compares the Local Government with its region and the state.

In Armadale, the most commonly recorded offences were other theft (46%), property damage (18%) and residential burglary (11%). Compared with the region and the state, residential burglary and drug offences accounted for smaller proportions of all offences in Armadale, while offences against the person, non-residential burglary and property damage accounted for larger proportions.

Recorded Crime in Armadale, 2003

	Armadale		Perth	WA
	n	%	%	%
Against the Person	652	8	6	7
Residential Burglary	957	11	13	13
Non-residential Burglary	629	7	6	6
Vehicle Theft	303	4	4	4
Other Theft	3869	46	47	46
Property Damage	1539	18	17	17
Drug Offences	249	3	4	5
Other Offences	263	3	3	3
Total	8461	100%	100%	100%

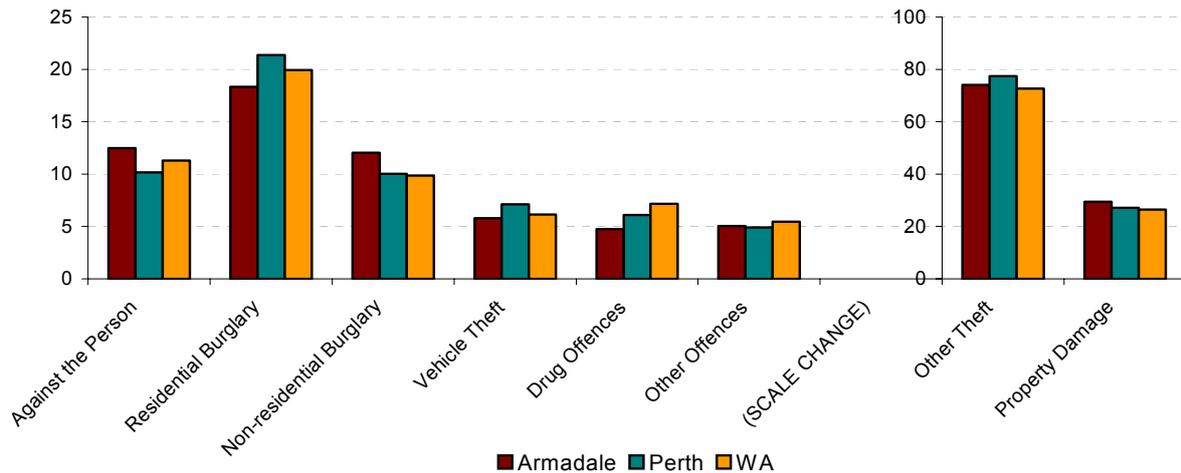
¹ The statistical information on crime in this Profile is based on the most up-to-date, validated and value-added annual crime data available in Western Australia. It is not meant to be a snap-shot of the most current statistics, but is designed to place recent local crime data within the wider picture of the trends and averages of the region and state. The most current statistics can be obtained from the WA Police website: www.police.wa.gov.au.

1.2 Offence Rates

The *Offence Rates* chart shows the amount of recorded crime in the area in 2003 relative to its population, and is a more reliable indicator than raw offence counts when comparing the crime levels of the Local Government with those of the region and the state.

In Armadale, the rates of recorded crime were lower than or similar to those in the region and the state for all offence categories, except offences against the person and non-residential burglary; and were higher than those in the region and the state for offences against the person and non-residential burglary.

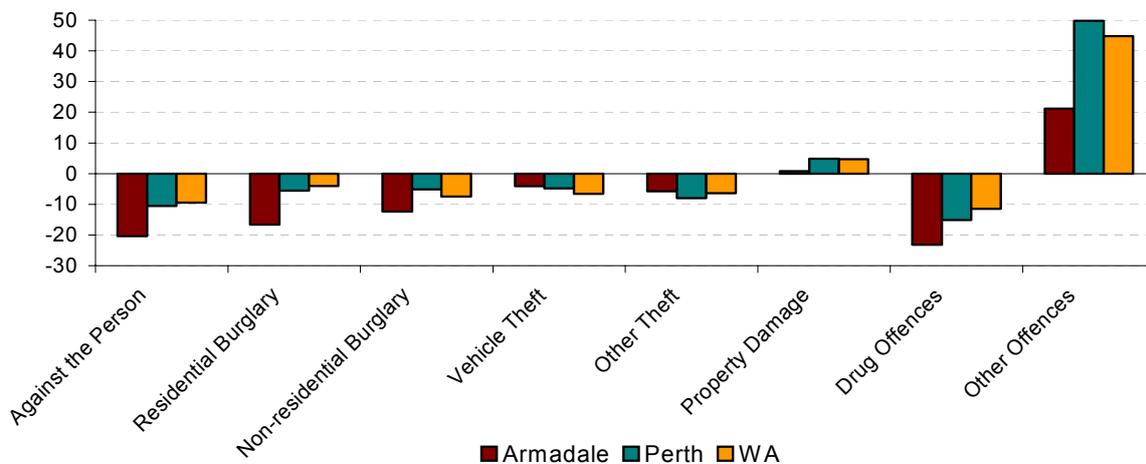
Offence Rates in Armadale, 2003



1.3 Crime Trends

The percentage changes in recorded crime levels since the previous year are shown in the Annual Percentage Change chart.² Compared with the year 2002, there was a percentage increase in recorded crime in Armadale in 2003 for other offences (21%). There were percentage decreases in recorded crime for offences against the person (-20%), residential burglary (-17%), non-residential burglary (-12%), vehicle theft (-4%), other theft (-6%) and drug offences (-23%).³

Annual Percentage Change in Offences, 2002 to 2003



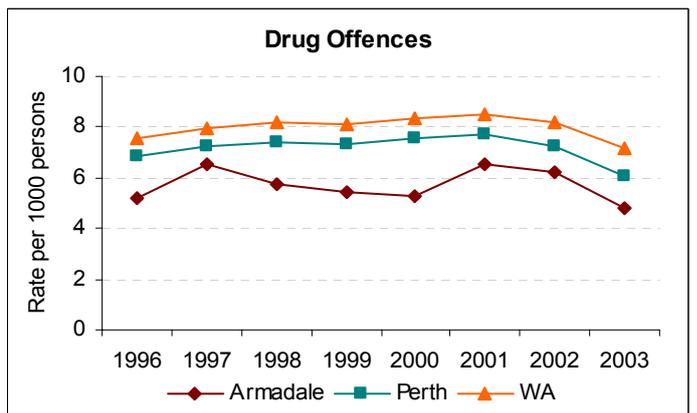
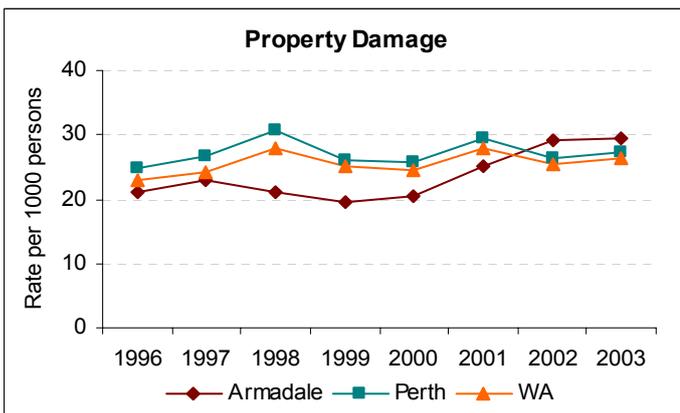
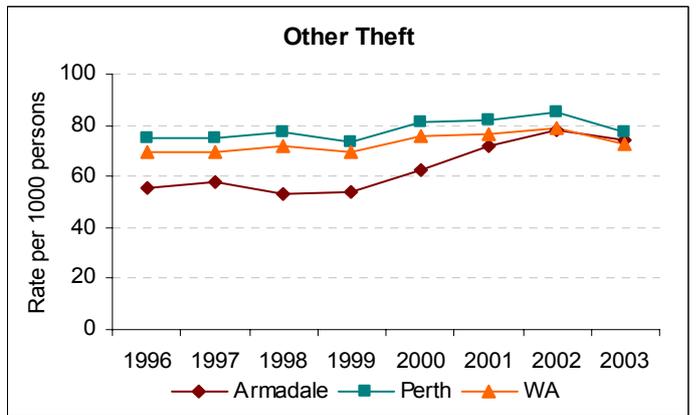
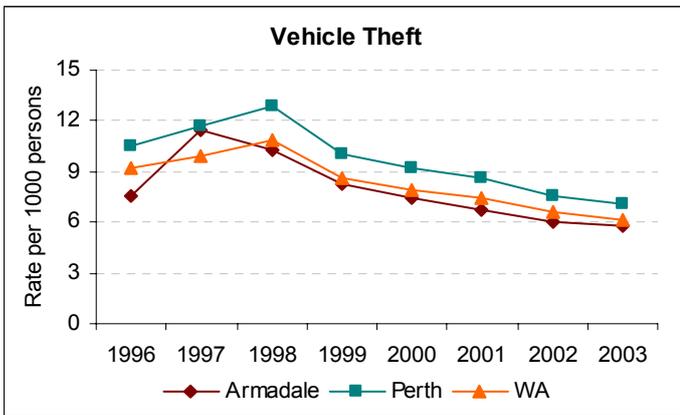
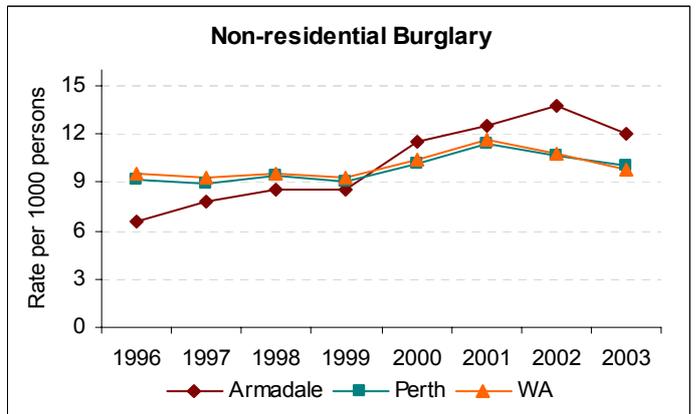
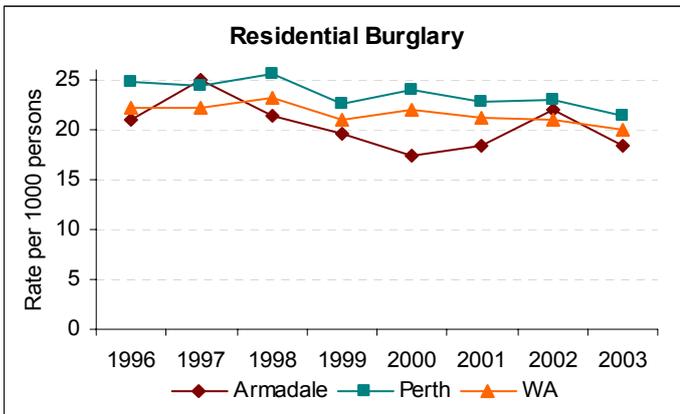
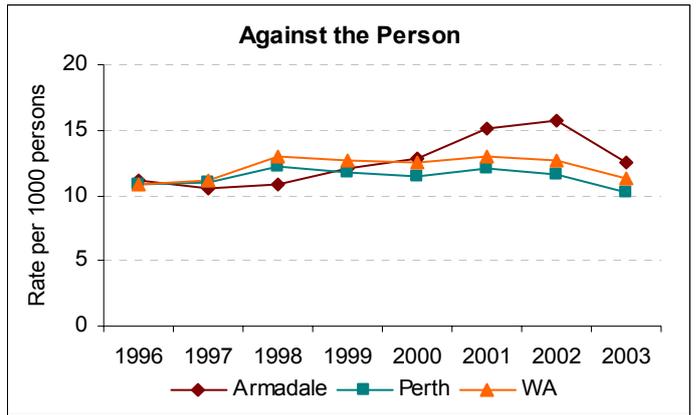
² A percentage cannot be calculated for an offence category if it had no recorded crime in the previous year.

³ Large percentage changes may be due to relatively low numbers of offences. For example, an increase of 2 in the number of 'other' offences from 100 to 102 is a 2% increase, yet the same increase from 1 to 3 is a 200% increase, and a decrease of 2 from 3 to 1 is a 66.7% decrease. The maximum possible percentage decrease is 100%.

Long Term Trends

The charts on this page show the annual crime rates for the years 1996 to 2003 in the Local Government, region and state. (Note that different scales are used in these charts.)

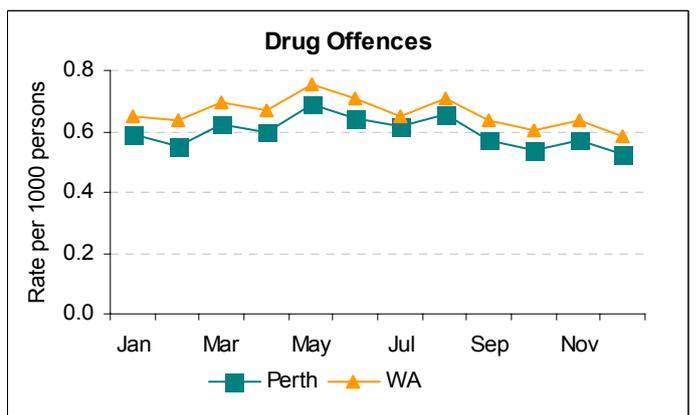
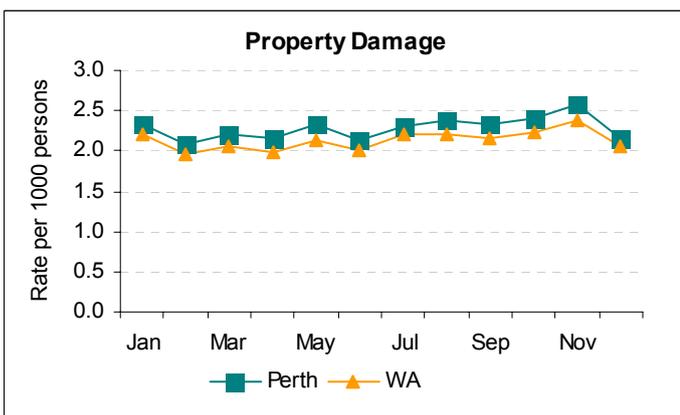
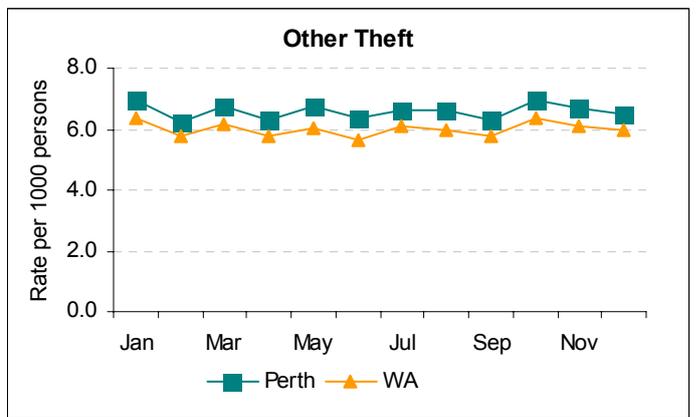
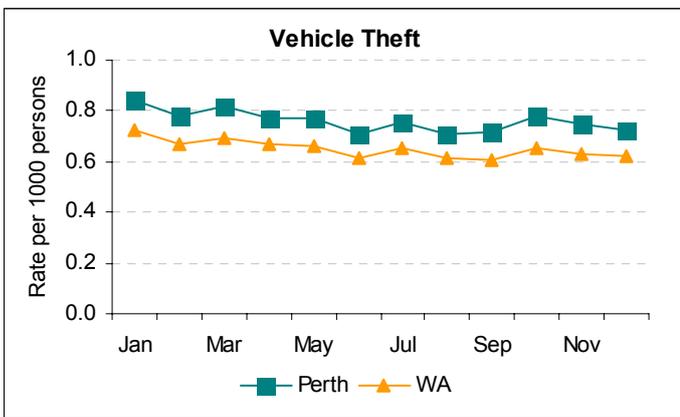
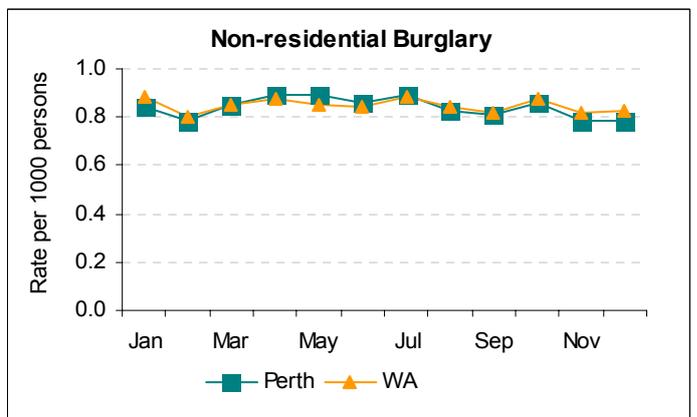
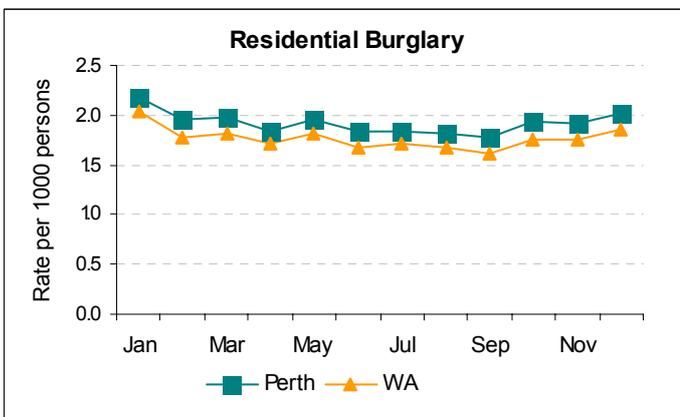
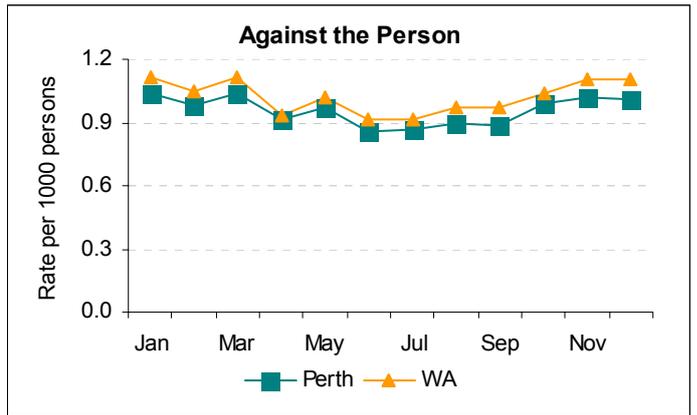
Armadale has experienced lower crime rates than the region and state for several offence categories for most years in the series, most noticeably for property damage, other theft and drug offences. In recent years Armadale has had higher rates for offences against the person and non-residential burglary. In 2003 rates for all categories decreased, except property damage.



Seasonal Trends

The charts on this page show the annual rates of crime (averaged over the years 1999 to 2003) in the region and the state, broken down by month of the year. Figures for the Local Government are not shown because the numbers are too small to be shown reliably in this manner. (Note that different scales are used in these charts.)

In comparison with WA, the seasonal variations in Perth are very similar for all offence categories. In Perth, offences against the person decreases in the winter months, while residential burglary shows increases in the summer.



1.4 Detailed Offence Data

	Number of Offences (A)		Percentage of All Offences			Offence Rates per 1000 Persons (B)			Percentage Change in Offence Rates (C)		
	2002	2003	2003			2003			2002 to 2003		
	Armadale	Armadale	Armadale	Perth	WA	Armadale	Perth	WA	Armadale	Perth	WA
Against the person											
Homicide	4	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0%	-1.4%	-19.9%
Assault	479	463	5.5%	4.3%	5.2%	8.9	7.1	8.3	-3.3%	0.0%	1.4%
Sexual offences	189	104	1.2%	0.8%	0.9%	2.0	1.4	1.5	-44.9%	-9.9%	-11.3%
Robbery	42	64	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	1.2	1.4	1.1	52.5%	11.2%	9.5%
Other	105	21	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4	0.3	0.3	-80.0%	-80.1%	-80.5%
Sub-total	819	652	7.7%	6.2%	7.1%	12.5	10.2	11.3	-20.3%	-11.8%	-10.6%
Property offences											
Burglary - Residential	1148	957	11.3%	13.0%	12.5%	18.3	21.4	19.9	-16.6%	-6.8%	-5.3%
Burglary - Non-res	718	629	7.4%	6.1%	6.2%	12.0	10.0	9.8	-12.3%	-6.4%	-8.6%
Motor vehicle theft	316	303	3.6%	4.3%	3.9%	5.8	7.1	6.1	-4.1%	-6.2%	-7.8%
Theft from m/vehicle	1050	608	7.2%	5.7%	6.2%	11.6	9.3	9.8	-42.1%	-59.7%	-51.4%
Other theft	3054	3261	38.5%	41.5%	39.5%	62.4	68.1	62.8	6.8%	9.6%	7.5%
Property damage	1527	1539	18.2%	16.5%	16.6%	29.5	27.2	26.4	0.9%	3.5%	3.4%
Sub-total	7813	7297	86.2%	87.1%	84.9%	139.6	143.1	135.0	-6.5%	-6.3%	-5.4%
Drug offences											
Possession/use	170	132	1.6%	2.1%	2.4%	2.5	3.4	3.9	-22.3%	-15.4%	-12.1%
Deal/manufacture	30	39	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7	0.8	1.0	30.1%	-2.2%	-0.4%
Other	124	78	0.9%	1.2%	1.5%	1.5	1.9	2.4	-37.1%	-22.1%	-17.4%
Sub-total	324	249	2.9%	3.7%	4.5%	4.8	6.1	7.2	-23.1%	-16.2%	-12.6%
Other offences											
Gov't & justice proc.	111	113	1.3%	1.1%	1.2%	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9%	13.6%	10.7%
Good order	100	147	1.7%	1.9%	2.2%	2.8	3.1	3.6	47.1%	81.0%	69.7%
Misc other	6	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1	0.1	0.1	-50.0%	1.3%	-3.9%
Sub-total	217	263	3.1%	3.0%	3.4%	5.0	4.9	5.5	21.3%	47.8%	43.0%
Total Offences	9173	8461	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	161.9	164.3	158.9	-7.7%	-6.1%	-5.0%

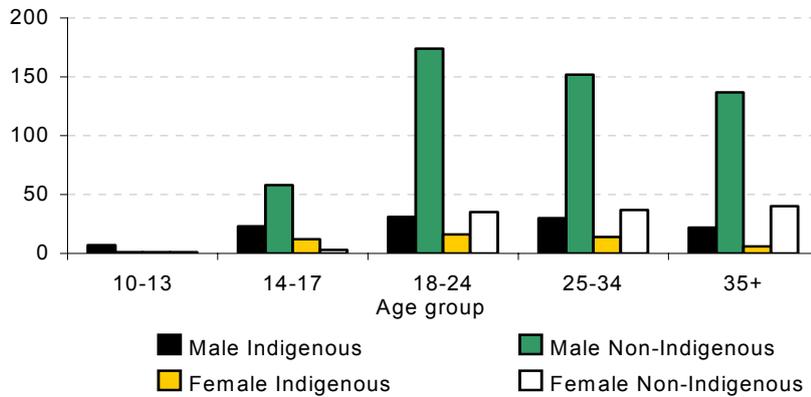
This table is designed to help readers answer the questions identified in Section 1 (page 2).

- Group A columns show the number of recorded offences in the Local Government, as well as the proportions for each offence category.
- Group B columns show the crime rates in the Local Government and how they compare with those of the region and the state.
- Group C columns show which offences have increased or decreased between 2002 and 2003 in the Local Government, the region and the state.

Readers should always check the raw number of offences on which rates and percentages are based because relatively low raw numbers may give unreliable representations for 'Offence Rates per 1000 Persons' and 'Percentage Change in Offence Rates'. For example, if the number of sexual offences increased from 6 in 2002 to 9 in 2003, the numerically small difference of 3 would result in a relatively large percentage change of 50.0%.

1.5 Unique Offenders Arrested

The chart below shows the number of unique offenders arrested in Armadale in 2003, by age-group, gender and indigenous status.

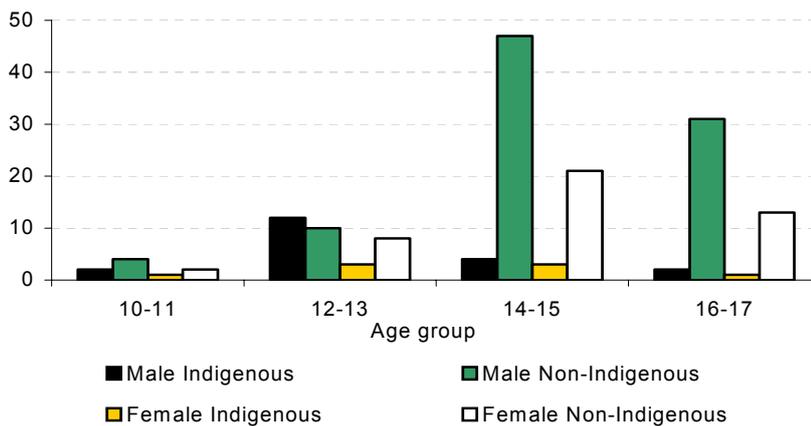


Of the 822 offenders arrested in 2003, 241 (29.3%) were arrested for the first time that year. The remainder had been arrested in prior years as well as the current year. The percentages of first time offenders in the younger age-groups were 54.5% (10-13 years), 54.5% (14-17 years) and 34.6% (18-24 years).

The principal offence categories for which offenders were arrested were offences against the person, mainly assaults (24.5%), other theft (19.8%), driving and traffic offences (17.4%) and offences against good order (12.2%).

1.6 Juvenile Cautions

The chart below shows the number of unique juveniles cautioned in Armadale in 2003, by age-group, gender and indigenous status.



Of the 164 juveniles cautioned in 2003, 112 (68.3%) were cautioned for the first time that year. The remainder had been cautioned in prior years as well as the current year. The percentages of juveniles who were cautioned for the first time, by indigenous status, were 42.9% for indigenous juveniles and 73.5% for non-indigenous juveniles.

The principal offence categories for which juveniles were cautioned were property offences (62.5%), other offences (10.4%), offences against good order (7.8%) and offences against the person (6.3%).

2. Social Indicators

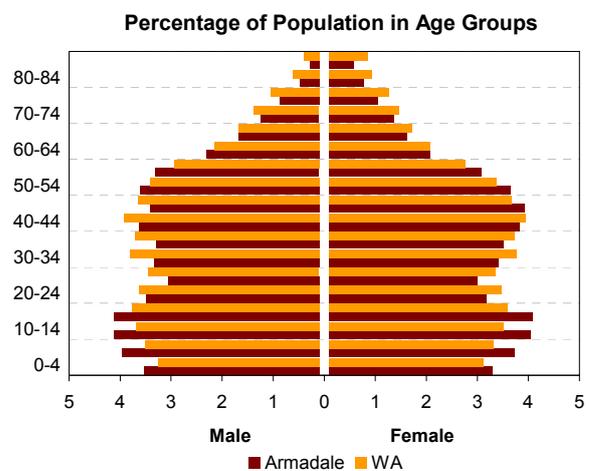
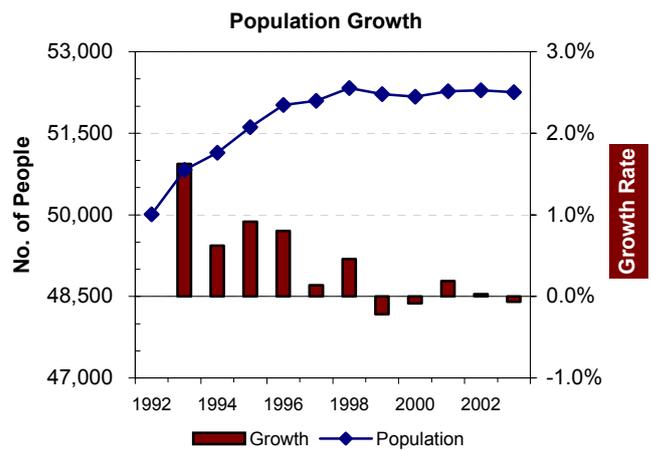
2.1 Population

The City of Armadale is situated in the south east of the Perth metropolitan region. It is rated as ‘Inner Regional Australia’ under the Australian Census classification of remoteness⁴.

The population of Armadale on census night in 2001 (50,108) was less than the estimated resident population in 2003 (52,254)⁵. The population of Armadale remained relatively steady with an average annual growth rate of 0.0% between 1998 and 2003, compared with the average growth rate in the region of 1.4% per annum and the growth rate of 1.4% for the state as a whole. The population of Armadale increased between 1992 and 1998, decreased between 1998 and 2000, then increased again until 2002, before a decrease in 2003.

The median age of the population in Armadale is 33 years, which is younger than that in the region and the state. Compared with WA, Armadale has greater proportions of people aged under 20. There are 2 percent fewer males than females in Armadale, compared with 4 percent fewer in the region and 1 percent fewer in WA. Indigenous people represent 2.8% of the total population, which is much greater than that in the region and less than that in the state, and 5.1% of the population aged under 18, which is much greater than that in the region and similar to that in the state.

Five-year mobility indicators from the Australian census indicate similar mobility in the Perth region compared with the state as a whole. The five-year mobility rate in Armadale was less than that in the region and the state, with over 41 percent of its population at the 2001 census having had a different address five years earlier.



Population-based Indicators	Armadale	Perth	Western Australia
Population at 30/6/03	52,254	1,420,989	1,952,238
Annual 5-year population growth	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%
Area (Sq km)	560	4,481	2,532,422
Population/100 sq km	9,338.7	31,714.2	77.1
Median age	33	34	34
Male to female ratio	0.98	0.96	0.99
Indigenous	2.8%	1.5%	3.2%
Indigenous under 10	5.3%	3.1%	6.0%
Indigenous under 18	5.1%	2.9%	5.6%
Dwellings	19,126	548,089	772,762
Unoccupied Dwellings	5.5%	7.4%	10.0%
Households	17,581	489,909	659,653
Household size	2.8	2.6	2.6
Different address 5 years ago	41.8%	47.3%	48.2%
Different address 1 year ago	17.6%	19.7%	20.4%

⁴ See Section 4 for a description of remoteness.

⁵ The Australian Bureau of Statistics draws attention to the fact that the census night population may be the best population estimate for areas with high numbers of ‘fly-in, fly-out’ workers and temporary contract workers. However, the Estimated Resident Population is taken as the official government population estimate.

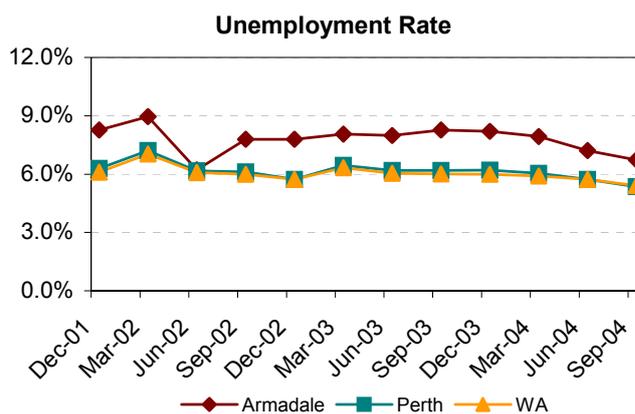
2.2 Socio-economic

The unemployment rate decreased slightly in the September 2004 quarter in Armadale, while it decreased slightly in the region and the state. In the previous three years unemployment rates in Armadale were consistently above those of the region and the state.

The percentage of those who left school before year 12 in Armadale was 67%, which is greater than that in the region and the state. In Armadale, the percentage of people who have difficulty with spoken English is much less than that in the region and the state.

The socio-economic indicators in the table, opposite, suggest slight levels of disadvantage in Armadale, compared with the region and the state. The median individual weekly income was \$300-\$399, compared with \$300-\$399 in the region and the state. The Index of Advantage-Disadvantage was 950, which is less than that in the region and the state.

Drug use indicators⁶ prepared for the Drug and Alcohol Office indicated that the health region of South Metro, in which Armadale lies, has per capita hospitalisation costs for drugs (other than alcohol or tobacco) that are 17 percent less than the state average. Alcohol-related hospitalisation costs were 11 percent less than the mean state costs per capita.



Socio-economic Indicators	Armadale	Perth	Western Australia
Percent 15 and over and unmarried	48.4%	50.3%	49.2%
Single parent families	25.7%	22.0%	22.0%
Renters	17.2%	23.7%	24.9%
Public housing	3.3%	4.0%	4.2%
Motor vehicles	37,714	994,648	1,372,955
Motor vehicles per 100 persons	75	75	74
Households without a motor vehicle	6.8%	7.8%	7.5%
Median individual weekly income	\$300-\$399	\$300-\$399	\$300-\$399
Left school before year 12	66.6%	54.8%	58.7%
Percent with little or no English	0.41%	1.81%	1.37%
Remoteness / accessibility (ARIA)	Inner Regional Australia		
<i>SEIFA indicators</i> ⁷			
Index of Advantage/Disadvantage	950	1,024	1,007
Index of Disadvantage	968	1,018	1,004
Index of Economic Resources	967	1,019	1,007
Index of Education and Occupation	931	1,019	999

⁶ Information from these profiles is not tabulated here, however the regional drug use indicators may be viewed at www.dao.health.wa.gov.au/index.cfm?section=pubs&page=indicators

⁷ The Index of Advantage/Disadvantage shows the net effect of advantage and disadvantage; for example, both high-income and low-income families may live in a particular area and their measures will offset each other in this index.

3. The Construction and Interpretation of Crime Statistics

3.1 Recording Crime

The crime data in this Profile was obtained from the WA Police Offence Information System (OIS) and is based on offences reported to police and recorded by them. Recorded crime provides a valuable source of information about the extent to which citizens have judged themselves victims of offences serious enough to be reported to the police, and where police have judged that the criminal law has been violated. Furthermore, it is able to provide data for small areas, such as Local Governments, which can be compared with larger areas, such as regions and the whole state.

The basic processes involved in the official recording of offences and the pursuit of offenders are outlined below. In particular, the following (simplified) steps are required before an offence comes to police notice and an offender is detected.

Steps from the commission to recording of a crime

1. A victim is subject to behaviour he or she judges to be a criminal offence.
2. The victim reports the offence to police.
3. Police accept the report as a criminal offence and record that fact.
4. Police investigation may lead to the detection of an alleged offender and other appropriate action, such as laying charges, administering a caution, or referring the case to a juvenile justice team^{8,9}.

In some cases steps 1-4 are collapsed when a police officer intervenes directly to make an arrest, most commonly in situations involving breaches of public order, drink driving or drug offences¹⁰. In these cases police 'discover' offences themselves, rather than having victims report them.

Offence classification

Offences were classified according to seven major offence categories: against the person, residential burglary, non-residential burglary, motor vehicle theft, other theft, property damage, and drug offences; all other offences not fitting into these major categories were classed as miscellaneous other offences. Each record in the OIS data was assigned an Australian National Classification of Offences code, which was then allocated into one of the major offence categories. These offence categories are described in Appendix A.

Why calculate area rates?

The Local Government Areas and regions in these Profiles have wide variations in their population size and characteristics. This means there is a need to calculate offence *rates* and not simply to supply *counts* of offences. A Local Government with a population of 10,000 would expect to experience twice the number of offences as a Local Government of population 5,000 – other things being equal. To put each area on an equal footing offence rates are calculated and compared.

With regard to crime, the simplest approach is to calculate a rate based on total population. The number of offences per 1,000 people provides a seemingly obvious way of comparing areas of different size. This is the standard approach adopted in this Profile. However, in the case of burglary of dwellings and motor vehicle theft, two other supplementary rates are often used. For burglary the supplementary rate is the number of burglaries of dwellings per thousand dwellings. For motor vehicle theft the supplementary rate is the number of thefts per thousand vehicles. The

⁸ Cautions and referrals apply only to juvenile offenders who admit an offence.

⁹ Other court procedures follow so that guilt may be determined and punishment handed down, but these can be ignored for present purposes.

¹⁰ Police may occasionally be in a position to intervene directly for offences such as assault, burglary and others, which generally come to notice via reports from members of the public.

calculation of other supplementary rates is conceivable and subject only to data availability. For example, commercial burglary should ideally be calculated as a rate per 1,000 commercial premises, but systematic enumeration of these premises is not available across the state.

Crime rates based on residential population may be inflated in areas that attract many non-residents for business, entertainment or work-based activities, such as Perth and Fremantle. These areas generate more opportunities for victimisation and have increased attraction for potential offenders.

Lack of crime survey data at small-area level

It must be acknowledged, however, that recorded crime statistics provide only a partial picture of crime. The other major source of crime data is the crime survey, where citizens provide information to survey interviewers about criminal events committed against them. Crime surveys are now well developed in Australia and elsewhere and they can provide information on crimes regardless of whether or not the victim reported them to police. Unfortunately, existing Western Australian surveys supply crime data only for large areas, such as the state or region, and sample sizes are generally not large enough to provide reliable crime information for Local Governments. Nevertheless, they do provide valuable contextual information which allows more accurate interpretation of the available data on recorded crime.

Surveys of community crime perceptions could provide other indicators of the extent of crime problems, but systematic data are unavailable at the regional or small-area level and would not necessarily correspond with views expressed through state and local political processes. It seems arguable therefore that recorded crime levels are currently the 'best' data source available, as long as there is recognition that police data are generated by the combined activities of victims, witnesses and police, as they bring offences to official notice.

3.2 Differences in Reaction to Crime

There is a temptation to interpret data about crime in a way that focuses solely on offender behaviour. This approach hides from view the way that crime comes to our attention and neglects the *reaction* to crime by the public, the police, and other influential figures. Domestic assaults and child physical and sexual abuse are examples of offences that now receive far greater attention from criminal justice authorities than they previously did.

Urban/rural differences

Some studies have found that individuals in rural areas are less likely to report offences to police. If this is so, then rural crime rates are underestimated relative to urban crime rates. There is little Australian research on this issue, but Australian surveys reveal few differences between metropolitan and regional areas in the willingness of victims to report to police common offences such as burglary, motor vehicle theft, assault, and robbery.

Offence types and reporting rates

Because not all crimes are reported to the police, figures based on reported crime do not necessarily reflect the true extent of crime in the community. Reporting rates vary with the type of offence. Reasons why a victim may choose not to report a crime often include a perception that the police could or would not do anything about the crime, that the crime was too trivial to be reported or that the victim would take care of the matter personally. Crime victimisation surveys become necessary here to estimate true victimisation levels and shed light on the "dark" figure of undetected crime.

Australian crime surveys show that almost thirty percent of assaults are reported to police, compared with thirty percent of sexual assaults, fifty percent of robberies, almost eighty percent of completed household burglaries and over ninety percent of motor vehicle thefts. This means that police statistics will contain fairly complete records of motor vehicle theft, but will miss many cases of sexual assault. Furthermore, over time there has been increasing encouragement for victims of some offences - for example domestic assaults - to report offences to police. When we examine

trends in assaults over an extended period of time it is reasonable to assume that they will not only be affected by the violent behaviour of protagonists, but also by changes in the willingness of victims to report offences to police and how police record the offence. On the other hand, an offence such as motor vehicle theft is probably less affected by the victim behaviour and police recording. A change in the number of recorded motor vehicle thefts is likely to reflect a change in the true number of thefts, because victims invariably report such offences to police and police are consistent in recording them.

Results of the Western Australian Crime and Safety Survey 2000 are presented here¹¹.

Offence Type	Victimisation Rate (per 100 households)	Reporting Rate (%)
Actual Burglary	6.0	80.4
Attempted Burglary	5.1	31.2
Vehicle Theft	1.9	95.9
Robbery	0.7	58.7
Assault	4.9	27.2
Sexual Assault	0.6	30.8

(Note: great care should be taken when comparing crime surveys with police data, as the numbers are not directly comparable.)

Reported versus discovered offences

A further issue concerns discovered offences (see above). Police resources, such as for random breath testing, and their priorities, for example in dealing with unruly behaviour, will significantly affect the level of discovery and recording of these offences, regardless of the level of offending behaviour.

Changes in legislation and changes in police priorities

Changes in legislation may affect the number of offences recorded by police. Offences are defined in Western Australian legislation, most notably the Criminal Code of Western Australia, but also in many other Acts of Parliament, including the Road Traffic Act and the (Commonwealth) Crimes Act. Public policy initiatives may also intervene from time to time to ensure that greater priority is given to areas that may have received less attention previously.

These examples merely scratch the surface of what is known about differences in the reaction to offending by victims, witnesses and police. However, they are sufficient to draw our attention to the fact that official records of crime¹² are shaped not simply by offending behaviour, but also by public and police reaction to that behaviour.

3.2 Costs of Crime

While the offence figures shown in this Profile indicate the volume of crime, the real impact of crime to victims and the community is not so easily measured. By themselves, offence counts and rates do not provide an adequate picture of the *costs of crime*, such as medical costs, lost output and intangible costs, such as physical pain and emotional suffering. Knowing the costs of particular crimes may lead to better targeted crime prevention strategies.

¹¹ Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Western Australian Statistical Indicators, March 2001* (ABS Cat. 1367.5).

¹² The problems of measurement are not restricted to official records. Similar problems confront the use of crime surveys and self-reports of offending. However, the use of more than one measuring tool can help overcome the weaknesses of a single method.

The following table shows estimated costs for various offences and can be used cautiously with the number of offences to gauge the costs of particular crimes.

Offence	Unit Cost (\$)	Cost for Australia (\$m)	Percent of Total Cost
Homicide	1600000	930	4.9
Assault	1800	1140	6.0
Sexual assault	2500	230	1.2
Robbery	3600	600	3.2
Residential burglary	2000	1650	8.7
Non-res. burglary	4500	790	4.2
M/vehicle theft	6000	880	4.6
Theft from m/vehicle	550	530	2.8
Other theft	360	640	3.4
Property damage	700	1340	7.0

Offences against the person, motor vehicle theft and burglary have relatively high costs per incident, whereas property damage and other theft have relatively low costs per incident. These costs need to be viewed together with the number of incidents to gauge the overall cost to the community. However, great care should be taken when interpreting local costs calculated from this table because it is based on averages reckoned from Australian and international research and may not be applicable to all contexts and local situations.¹³

¹³ See Mayhew, P., 2003, *Counting the costs of crime in Australia*. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology, Trends and Issues, no. 247.

4. Rationale for Selected Social Indicators

Selected social indicators are presented in the crime Profiles for two reasons. First, they provide some basic facts about the Local Government. Second, they provide some indication of the susceptibility of the Local Government to crime.

For example, some Local Governments may have experienced fairly rapid increases or decreases in population or high levels of mobility of its residents, even if total population remains steady. International research has associated rapid population change with higher rates of crime. The population trends in the Local Government will reveal any large fluctuations, and the 2001 census provides indicators of population mobility within a 5-year and 1-year time-frame. Similarly, some Local Governments may have high proportions of youth, or alternatively high proportions of the elderly. Younger age-groups (teens and early adulthood) experience transitional stages of life where rates of crime are high, particularly for males. A concentration of older age-groups may indicate a lower propensity of a community for crime: (a) because offending rates and victimisation rates are low for the elderly; and (b) because the presence of elderly residents may provide high guardianship against residential crime in areas. The 'age-pyramid' of the Local Government is presented against that of the state to indicate whether or not the Local Government has any distinctive age and sex characteristics.

Other social and economic factors are also associated with crime. For example, high levels of poverty and inequality correlate consistently with levels of violence in communities. These characteristics are seen as 'push' factors for the residents of a community. However, other economic factors such as ownership of attractive possessions, including motor vehicles - generally positive indicators for a community - have been shown to provide opportunity or 'pull' factors that make crime attractive.

Two composite indexes used in the Australian Census are somewhat more complex than the other indicators. These are the SEIFA indexes and the remoteness index, and they are discussed below.

SEIFA (Socio-economic indicators for areas)

The Australian Bureau of Statistics has developed four indexes, based on 2001 census data, to allow ranking of regions/areas for determining relative levels of social and economic well-being. Each index summarises a different aspect of the socio-economic conditions in an area. The indexes are based on many underlying indicators and are designed for comparative, rather than stand-alone, purposes. They show, for example, where the affluent live, where the disadvantaged live, and where the highly skilled and educated live.

The Index of Advantage/Disadvantage is derived from variables relating to income, education, occupation, wealth and living conditions. It shows the net effect of measures of advantage and disadvantage, which offset each other in this index. The Index of Disadvantage is derived from attributes such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment and dwellings without motor vehicles. The Index of Economic Resources include variables relating to the income, expenditure and assets of families, such as family income, rent paid and dwelling size. The Index of Education and Occupation includes variables relating to the educational and occupational characteristics of communities, such as the proportion of people with a higher qualification or those employed in a skilled occupation.

It is important to note that a *high* rating on an index indicates *advantage*, except for the Index of Disadvantage, where it indicates *low disadvantage*. Each index is designed so that the Australian average is 1,000.

Remoteness

The remoteness classification comprises five categories, each of which identifies a region in Australia having a particular degree of remoteness. The categories are 'Major cities of Australia', 'Inner regional Australia', 'Outer regional Australia', 'Remote Australia' and 'Very remote Australia'. The remoteness classification of a region is calculated using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) of its constituent census collection districts. The degree of remoteness of each Local Government was determined by the remoteness classification of the region in which it lies.

The following table gives a description of each of the selected indicators.

Indicator	Description
<i>Population-based</i>	
Population	Population figures are Estimated Resident Population figures for June 30, 2002, supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. They are the official governmental estimates of the Australian population.
Annual population growth	This figure is calculated by taking a simple average of the individual growth figures over the past 5 years.
Area (Sq km)	This figure is taken from the Australian census.
Population per sq km	This figure is obtained by dividing the Local Government's population by its area.
Median age	Median age is calculated so that half of the population are below the median age and half are above it.
Male to female ratio	This ratio is the number of males in the population divided by the number of females.
Indigenous	The indigenous population includes those who consider themselves to be of: Aboriginal background; Torres Strait Island background; or both Aboriginal or Torres Strait Island background. The percentage is calculated as a percentage of the total population, including those who did not respond to the question on indigenous status.
Indigenous under 10	The percentage of persons under the age of 10 years who are indigenous.
Indigenous under 18	The percentage of persons under the age of 18 years who are indigenous.
Dwellings	A structure which is intended to have people live in it, and which is habitable on Census night. Some examples of dwellings are houses, motels, flats, caravans, prisons, tents, humpies and houseboats.
Unoccupied Dwellings	Unoccupied dwellings, expressed as a percentage of all private dwellings.
Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household, and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or • A person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Household size refers to the mean (or average) household size reported.
Household size	
Different address 1 and 5 years ago	These two indicators are calculated as a percentage of the population aged 5 or older, or aged 1 year or older.

Indicator	Description
<i>Socio-economic</i>	
Percent 15 and over and unmarried	Percentage of those aged 15 and over who are not in a registered marriage.
Single parent families	This indicator calculates single parent families with dependants as a percentage of all families with dependants.
Renters	This indicator calculates the percent of all dwellings that are rented (private or public).
Public housing	This indicator calculates the percent of all dwellings that are rented from a public housing authority.
Motor vehicles	This figure is an approximate calculation made from the distribution of motor vehicles at dwellings. In order to simplify the calculation, the number of motor vehicles is assumed to be 3 whenever the dwelling is recorded as having three or more vehicles at the dwelling, and a multiplier of 1.25 is applied.
Motor vehicles per 100 persons	This indicator takes the number of vehicles calculated above and divides by the total population.
Dwellings without a motor vehicle	This indicator is taken as a percentage of all occupied private dwellings.
Median individual weekly income	This indicates the gross income (including pensions and allowances) usually received each week by persons aged 15 years and over.
SEIFA indexes	See above discussion.
Left school before year 12	The percentage of those aged 15 and older who have completed schooling at less than year 12 level.
Percent with little or no spoken English	This figure refers only to the overseas born who do not speak English well or at all as a percentage of the total population.
Remoteness	See above discussion.
Unemployment rate	The proportion of unemployed persons in the Local Government.

Appendix A - Glossary of Terms

Community Safety	<p>‘Community Safety’ refers to people’s feelings of safety as well as the actual level of safety as indicated by objective measures of crime and victimisation.</p> <p>A safe community is one where people are able to pursue, and obtain, the fullest life possible without fear or hindrance from crime and disorder. People in a safe community feel empowered and experience a better quality of life. They are also helped to cope with any criminal and anti-social behaviours they experience.</p> <p>Addressing road safety, fire prevention, environmental protection, mental and public health, social exclusion, racial harassment and other risk factors are all important ways of promoting community safety. But, the community is only really safe when it is also safe from crime and anti-social behaviour.</p>
Crime Prevention	<p>‘Crime prevention’ focuses on preventing and reducing crime and anti-social behaviour by tackling the causes. The aim is to reduce crime through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• positive intervention with parents in early childhood development;• early intervention with juveniles and adult offenders at initial stages of involvement in the criminal justice system;• crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED), building design and suburban infrastructure development to reduce the opportunity for crimes to occur; and• interventions to reduce re-offending. <p>By reducing crime and anti-social behaviour through well-targeted interventions, crime prevention can provide the essential conditions for community safety to flourish.</p>
Crime rate	<p>The number of offences occurring per head of population over a given period of time. Generally the time-period is one year. In this report crime rates are multiplied by 1,000 to make the numbers more accessible. Hence the residential burglary rate is expressed as, say, 80 burglaries per 1,000 people per annum. In some cases it is of interest to calculate special rates – for example to calculate burglaries per 1,000 households, or motor vehicle theft per 1,000 vehicles. (See also Section 3.)</p>
Dwelling	<p>A structure which is intended to have people live in it, and which is habitable on Census night. Some examples of dwellings are houses, motels, flats, caravans, prisons, tents, humpies and houseboats.</p>
Household	<p>A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household, and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or, a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living, without any other person.</p>
Mean	<p>The average obtained by adding together all values and dividing by the number of values. For example, the mean household size is calculated by adding up the total number of people in all households and then dividing by the number of households.</p>
Median	<p>The median splits a population into two equal parts. At the median point of a distribution, half of the individuals are above this point and half are below it. For example, if a person is at the median age for the state, half of the population is older than this person and half of the population is younger. It is equivalent to the mean when the distribution of values is symmetrical, but is a more appropriate average than the mean when the distribution is skewed.</p>

Office of Crime Prevention	The Office of Crime Prevention has been established in the Department of the Premier and Cabinet to lead and inform the State's crime prevention agenda. It works in partnership with the Police, State Government agencies, Local Government, business sector and the community to reduce crime and its causes and make our community safer.
Offences:	
Against the person	These offences consist of homicide (murder, attempted murder, manslaughter and driving causing death), assault, sexual offences, robbery/extortion (armed robbery, unarmed robbery, blackmail and extortion) and other offences against the person (kidnapping and abduction, hijacking, defamation and libel).
Burglary	These consist of break and enter of dwellings and break and enter of other premises in order to commit an offence.
Vehicle theft	These offences consist of the theft or illegal use of a vehicle, including motor vehicles, motor bikes, boats or aircraft.
Property damage	Property damage offences consist of the arson category and all other property damage, including graffiti.
Other theft	These offences exclude motor vehicle theft, but include fraud, handling stolen goods, stock theft, theft from vehicles, and other theft. This category is usually the largest offence category.
Drug offences	Drug offences include the possession and use of drugs (which accounts for most drug offences), dealing and trafficking in drugs, manufacturing or growing drugs, and other drug offences. The nature of the drug involved is not available, although the bulk of drug offences are related to cannabis.
Other offences	All other offences recorded on the WA Police Offence Information System, including offences against government and justice procedures (mostly breach of restraining order), offences against good order (mostly trespassing), unlawful possession of weapons and any other offences.

Appendix B – Caveats on Police Data

The following caveats relate to the release and use of police data presented in this document, where applicable:

1. The Data/Information was supplied courtesy of the WA Police Service and was sourced from the Service's Offence Information System / Frontline Incident Management System.
2. The Data/Information is provisional and may be subject to revision.
3. Reported offences are selected offences reported to or becoming known to police, and resulting in the submission of an offence/incident report in the Offence Information System/Frontline Incident Management System. These exclude offences against public order, such as disorderly conduct and offences against the Firearms Act, Liquor Licensing Act and a number of other offences against the statute laws of this State and the Commonwealth.
4. The number of reported offences for a period comprises all offences reported during that period and may include offences committed during earlier periods. Therefore the reporting of historical offences may inflate the number of reported offences for a given period.
5. Offence classifications may alter between or during periods due to changes in legislation, administrative recording practices and system coding. Similarly, locality boundaries may also change. Accordingly, time series may be broken over time.
6. From late 2002, a number of factors have affected victim reporting and police recording of offence and clearance statistics. For example: (a) The offence category of 'manslaughter' includes some offences resulting from driving incidents, which have previously been included in the category of 'driving causing death'; (b) Recording issues associated with the offence category of 'assault police officer' have resulted in a number of these offences being recorded in the categories of 'aggravated assault' and 'non aggravated assault'; (c) Policy changes in some sectors of the finance industry and recording issues associated with the offence category of 'fraud' have had an impact on the number of reported offences; (d) Recording issues and reporting practices by some Government agencies, local government authorities and private enterprise associated with the offence category of 'graffiti' have resulted in a decrease in the number of reported offences; (e) Definitional, coding and processing changes associated with the introduction of the Frontline Incident Management System have had an impact on some data.

Accordingly, caution should be exercised when interpreting and using offence and clearance statistics from late 2002, especially when comparing those statistics with earlier periods. For example, any variation may not necessarily reflect an actual increase or decrease in the incidence of an offence type (or in total offence numbers), but rather variations resulting from reporting and recording changes. The clearance of offences is similarly impacted upon.

7. An offence is deemed to be cleared where a satisfactory result has been achieved or where, for some substantial reason, police investigations cannot be continued. This includes: offender(s) processed by arrest, summons, Juvenile Justice Team referral or juvenile caution; the offender has died; the offender is in another jurisdiction and extradition is not desired or available; there is a statute bar to proceedings where an offender is underage or is subject to diplomatic immunity; admittance to a psychiatric facility; false or mistaken reports; civil action recommended.
8. The number of offences cleared for a period comprises all offences for which the clearance was recorded during that period. Due to the nature and length of investigations, the number of offences cleared during a period may include offences reported prior to that period.

Clearances are also attributed according to the locality in which the offence occurred, not the locality at which the offence was cleared.

9. Aboriginality and indigenous status data is derived from the WA Police Service Identity Code field for Ethnic Appearance. This field is completed on the basis of the attending police officer's subjective assessment of the person's appearance, and is recorded for operational purposes only. Care should be exercised in the interpretation of these statistics, as a subjective assessment means it is possible that a person attributed to a particular group may not belong to that group.

Appendix C - Acknowledgements

The crime data in this Profile was obtained from the WA Police Service: www.police.wa.gov.au.

The social indicators presented in Section 2 of this Profile were obtained from varied sources, principally publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The main source of data is the 2001 Australian Census of Population and Housing: www.abs.gov.au.

Local unemployment data were provided by the Department of Local Government and Regional Development: www.dlgrd.wa.gov.au.

Additional references about crime prevention and links to other sources can be sought on the Office of Crime Prevention's website at: www.crimeprevention.wa.gov.au.

The Crime Research Centre is situated in the University of Western Australia: www.crc.law.uwa.edu.au.

The website of the City of Armadale is: www.armadale.wa.gov.au.